



THE DELTA GENERAL

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Brig.-General Charles Clark Chapter #253 - Military Order of the Stars and Bars

Ella Palmer Chapter #9 - Order of Confederate Rose

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February Meeting: Henry McCabe will speak on Fort Pemberton

Our February meeting will highlight Henry McCabe who will speak on the **Battle of Fort Pemberton**. For those who do not know, Henry's ancestor fought at Fort Pemberton thus explaining his interest in the Campaign. We hope that each and everyone one of you will turn out for a great night and learn more about our heritage and the history of our area.

Commander's Note

Greetings;

What a great beginning for this year. If the Lee/Jackson Dinner is any indication of things to come, we are going to experience something big this year. This Lee/Jackson Birthday celebration was the "biggest and best" ever. I do not recall a time in our camp that the fellowship was felt more than at this event. One of the goals I have set is to continue this spirit. Another goal is to establish and "out-reach" program. This will mean each of us contacting our compatriots that are not attending meetings. It is important that our missing members know they are surely missed and we need to encourage them to come to as many meetings as possible. In order that our camp continues to grow, the participation of every member is needed. It takes all members to make this thing work.

An active recruitment program will be continued, we have made great strides in this department. We are now one of the larger camps in the Mississippi Division. This is something that each of us should very proud of. Our retention rate this year is one of the best in the Division. With this in mind, we can continue to grow and prosper for years to come. I am proud to serve with this camp and pledge my efforts to continue in the spirit that was established this past two years.

We are facing many hard difficult times in the future with violations of our Heritage Violations, and we must roll up our sleeves and face these difficulties in a unified manner. Each of us will be called on to "go that extra mile", in order to overcome those people trying to re-write history. I urge each of you to stand up and be proud of our heritage and Confederate Ancestry. We must continue the battle that our ancestors fought those many years ago. We must not

surrender!!!!

The February 17th meeting will be a good one with one of our own compatriots, Henry McCabe speaking to us. Please make every effort to attend. You will be missed if you are not there. Bring your family with you.

Deo Vindice

Earl M. McCown Jr., Commander

February is Confederate Black History Month

Black Confederates Exhibit Fuels Controversy

Sunday, December 26, 1999

BY RACHEL ZOLL; THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. -- Past the rack of pistols at the Tennessee Civil War Museum, and past the video on firing a cannon, is a grainy 1861 photo of Andrew and Silas Chandler. Both wear Confederate gray. Both hold swords in their right hands and guns in their left. However, this is no ordinary picture of Southern loyalists. Silas is black, and Andrew is his white master. The photo is part of a display stating that at least 35,000 blacks fought in the 1.2 million-man Confederate army. The claim is politically loaded and, according to some historians, bogus. "The numbers are vastly over-inflated," said William Blair, director of the Civil War Era Center at Pennsylvania State University. "There are people who want to distance slavery as the cause of the war. This feeds nicely into that whole view."

Craig Hadley, who designed the privately owned museum, believes critics balk because the issue challenges their narrow views of the South. That is why he included the display when the Chattanooga site opened last year. "Nobody wants to acknowledge these people because they fought on the wrong side," said Hadley, a professor at Southern Adventist University. Historians agree that some blacks enlisted as Confederates, although the South banned them from the army until the desperate few months before the war ended. No one knows for sure

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Black Confederates continued from page 1 . . .

how many joined or why. The debate is rooted in the thousands of free men and slaves who served the South as laborers, cooks and musicians. Many were so-called body servants -- slaves like Silas Chandler who traveled with their owners as personal attendants. They may have been armed and may have used their guns for protection, but does that make them soldiers?

John McGlone, president of Southern Heritage Press and an editor of the journal *Black Southerners in Gray*, says yes, even if their masters forced them into the war. McGlone believes more than 50,000 blacks fought for the South. "When you do get a battle commencing it all becomes a big blur," said McGlone, a history lecturer at Motlow State Community College in Tullahoma. "Often, they got involved in battles even though their normal role was support."

Civil War historian James McPherson called McGlone's estimate absurd. He puts the number between several hundred and a few thousand, saying laborers fought only under extraordinary circumstances. "I would say that while the distinction was blurred around the edges, it was still a distinction," said McPherson, author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning book **Battle Cry of Freedom**.

Ervin Jordan, a University of Virginia associate professor, is the author of **Black Confederates and Afro-Yankees in Civil War Virginia**, which Blair and other historians consider the most credible research on the topic. Jordan said he can't estimate how many blacks joined, though he said he would define a soldier as anyone who "actually took up firearms and shot at Yankees or helped catch Union soldiers." "There are cases on file of black servants being permitted to join soldiers on a case-by-case basis," he said. He does have some theories about why they fought. Many thought of themselves as Southerners first, he said, and perhaps believed they would be given money, land or even their freedom in exchange for fighting. Some may have felt loyal to their owners or pretended to be loyal to join the troops and plot an escape, he said. Others may have been influenced by talk of undisciplined Union soldiers mistreating blacks on their march.

Then there is the case of free blacks, like the Louisiana Native Guards. They were relatively prosperous New Orleans landowners of mixed-race heritage that volunteered in 1861 to fight for the Confederacy. However, after the North took control of the city the next year, the regiments reversed course, volunteering for the Union. McPherson said this indicates they fought to protect their property.

"The bottom line is most white Southerners did not trust black Southerners, but they were willing to consider the use of blacks in the military to save the Confederacy from defeat," Jordan said. More research could simply raise more questions. War records are sparse, identifying some soldiers

by nothing more than their initials. Newspaper accounts are not completely reliable, with some journalists writing far from the battle sites, basing their stories on information from soldiers as they returned to camp, McPherson said. Documents from burial details also are questionable. Crews often reported finding "Negro corpses" when the bodies simply had turned black after hours in the sun. McPherson said.

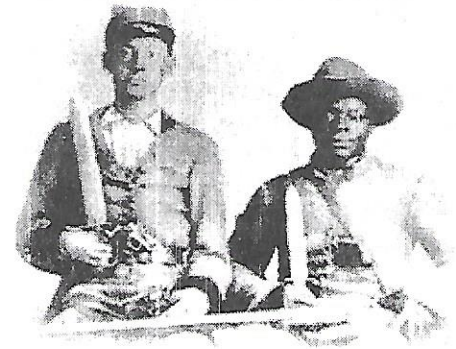
False stories have also been repeated over the years and taken for true. Jordan traced the origin of one well-known account of Southern troops at Gettysburg marching with a "colored flag bearer." It turned out the witness actually saw a "Flag bearer bearing the colors," Jordan said. Documents kept by Confederate states after the war

makes the record murkier. Veterans' pensions were awarded to hundreds of blacks that were classified

as laborers. Yet, some that saw combat might have been forced to conceal their true role since officially they had been banned from the army. Jordan said he found documents where blacks had crossed out "soldier" and written "body servant" instead. Major historical sites including the National Museum of the Civil War Soldier in Petersburg, Va.; the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Va.; and Gettysburg National Military Park have no exhibits on black Confederate soldiers and no plans to add such displays. "It would be something that we would probably address if there was evidence there were substantial numbers," Gettysburg historian Scott Hartwig said. "There have been a lot of people who have written about it recently, and the evidence has been very flimsy."

Jordan, who is black, will not join those groups, mainly white, he said interested in erecting monuments to blacks in gray. "My attitude about blacks that were loyal to the Confederacy is I don't condemn them nor do I praise them," he said. "My goal is to explain them." Hadley, who is white, said reaction to his Chattanooga exhibit ranges from praise to virulent condemnation. He expected as much when he developed the display and hopes it will generate more discussion.

"It's not something we need to be politically correct about," Hadley said. "We love to talk about the Civil War in general terms like the whole war was about ending slavery. The war was a whole lot more complex than that."



Lee/Jackson Banquet, 2000 was a Huge Success

No one could have predicted the huge turnout Saturday, January 22, 2000, for the Lee/Jackson Banquet when 80 people braved the cold to honor Generals Lee and Jackson for their birthdays. That night will be a memorable night for everyone. We were honored with the attendance of Lamar Roberts, Past MS Division Commander SCV and MS Society Commander of the MOS&B, Chuck Bond, 2nd Brigade Commander MOS&B, Paul Reese, Past Commander, Maj.-Gen. E. C. Wathall Camp #211, General Jack Ditto, Past Commander, B/Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp #1625, Charlene Barr, President, Bolivar Troop Chapter UDC, Mrs. John Dakin, member, Bolivar Troop Chapter UDC, Princella Nowell, President, Washington County Historical Society, and Burrell McGee, the Great Grandson of Brig.-General Benjamin G. Humphreys. The night was filled with ceremony starting with the Color Guard unit honored Color Sergeant Oliver McCaskill naming him Color Sergeant Emeritus, the Brig.-General Charles Clark, MOS&B charter ceremony, installation of new Camp officers, OCR induction ceremonies, and the candlelight memorial service.

If you missed that night, you really missed a treat as everyone came out to observe their heritage and honor their ancestors.

Blacks filled vital role for Rebs

By Walter Williams



During our War of 1861, ex-slave Frederick Douglass observed, "There are at the present moment, many colored men in the Confederate Army doing duty not only as cooks, servants and laborers but as real soldiers, having muskets on their

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

In April 1861, a Petersburg, Va., newspaper proposed

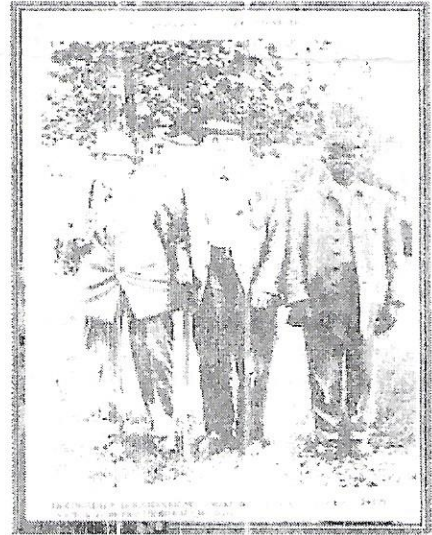
"three cheers for the patriotic free Negroes of Lynchburg" after 70 blacks offered "to act in whatever capacity may be assigned to them" in defense of Virginia. Erwin L. Jordan cites one case where a captured group of white slave owners and blacks were offered freedom if they would take an oath of allegiance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

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

It was not just Southern generals who owned slaves but northern generals owned them as well. Gen. Ulysses Grant's slaves had to await the 13th Amendment for freedom. When asked why he did not free his slaves earlier, Grant said, "Good

help is so hard to come by these days." These are but a few examples of the important role that blacks served both as slaves and as freemen in the Confederacy during the War Between the States. The flap over the Confederate flag is not quite as simple as the nation's race experts make it. They want us to believe the flag is a symbol of racism. Yes, racists have used the Confederate flag, but racists have also used the Bible and the U.S. flag. Should we get rid of the Bible and lower the U.S. flags

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Black civil rights activists and their white liberal supporters who are attacking the Confederate flag have committed a deep, despicable dishonor to our patriotic black ancestors who marched, fought and died to protect their homeland from what they saw as Northern aggression. They do not deserve the dishonor.

Heritage Violation Declared on the City of Natchez: Part Two

On September 20, 1999, the Confederate Battle Flag was taken down from the visitors' center in Natchez, Mississippi, by order of Mayor Larry L. "Butch" Brown. The Mississippi Division has designated this action as a serious heritage violation and views it with the greatest disgust. All members of the SCV are encouraged to write to the individuals below to express your outrage at the removal of the battle flag. Concerns have been expressed that the annual pilgrimage's "Confederate Pageant" may also come under attack for possible removal.

Mayor Larry L. "Butch" Brown, POB 1185, Natchez MS
39121, fax 601-442-2536

Alderman Joyce Arceneaux, POB 1853, Natchez MS
39121

Alderman Sue Stedman, 193 Seargent Prentiss, 101
Gloucester, Natchez MS 39121

Alderman David Massey, 204 Lindberg Ave., Natchez MS
39121

Alderman Jake Middleton, 1703 Merrill, Natchez MS 39121
Natchez Convention & Visitors Bureau, 640 S Canal St., Box
C, Natchez MS 39120

Natchez Garden Club, 215 South Pearl ST., Natchez MS
39120

Natchez Chamber of Commerce, 108 S. Commerce ST.,
Natchez MS 39121

Pilgrimage Garden Club, 410 North Commerce ST., Natchez
MS 39120

Another additional heritage violation in Natchez after the flag removal is also under current investigation. It is requested that the International Committee assist the MS Division in an effort to change the position of the mayor of Natchez regarding this matter. SCV members are encouraged to write to the above members of the city council. Your assistance is greatly appreciated. Please forward all correspondence to me at dixiereb@merlin.ebicom.net. Additionally, a form letter, which you may or may not wish to use, is listed below for your convenience.

Dear _____:

I am writing to you to express my dissatisfaction with the recent action taken by your Mayor to remove the Confederate Battle Flag from display at the Natchez Visitor Center.

Given the wonderful history of the Natchez area and the intimate affiliation it has had with Confederate history, I am left in disgust and disbelief. What shall be next? Shall it be the elimination of the Pilgrimage and "Confederate Pageant" or shall it be the removal of Confederate markers and monuments? Where shall the stupidity of political correctness end?

I implore you to contact the Mayor and other interested citizens to require a reversal of this ill conceived and economically damaging decision. The entire tourism base of Natchez is now at risk. It is my earnest desire that Natchez is successful in all tourism areas and that the true history of the south be accurately portrayed at all times. I regret that I shall not be able to return to Natchez until this erroneous decision is reversed. Please, for the sacred memory of our Confederate dead put the battle flag back in it's proper position of honor. I appreciate your assistance.

Sincerely,

(The above letter is to be used as a suggested model to write your letters to these people.)

Confederate Flag Rally Held on January 8, 2000 in South Carolina

By JIM DAVENPORT of the Associated Press
COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP) - With a bell ringing for South Carolina's Confederate War dead, Confederate flag supporters began a three-day rally Friday at the only statehouse where the Confederate flag still flies from the dome. Some opponents see the Confederate flag, with its field of red and star-studded blue cross as symbol of hate. However, groups like those gathering at the rally see it as a symbol of Southern heritage.

South Carolina remains the only state that flies the flag above its Statehouse, and the NAACP has called a tourism boycott of South Carolina until the Legislature brings it down. The three-day rally shows "it's OK for us to care about and promote our heritage," said the Rev. Bobby Eubanks, a spokesman.

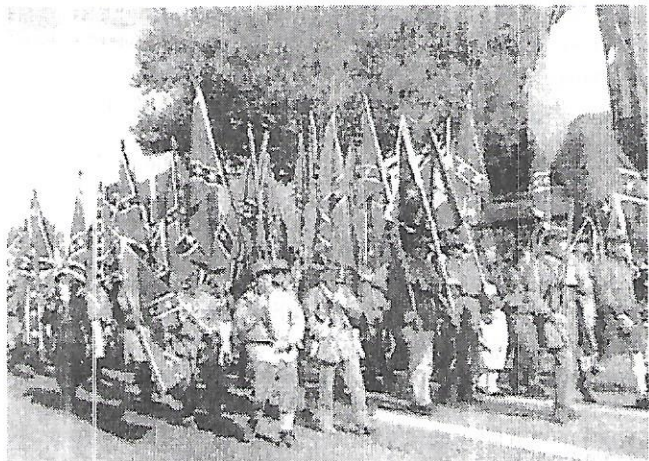
As each name of a fallen Confederate soldier was read, a small, gold-colored bell was rung. By sundown, about 50 people had gathered some in full battle dress, with

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Flag over S.C. continued from page 4 . . .

bayonets and mess cups at their side. Supporters hoped to draw thousands to the rally. "We are honoring these men who sacrificed everything they had," said Denise Woods of the Order of the Confederate Rose.

The group planned to spend a full day reading about 18,600 names from the Confederate Book of the Dead - about 7,400



others are illegible. The reading was expected to continue through the night and finish Saturday morning. On Saturday, there was to be a march to the Statehouse from a cemetery that has numerous Confederate graves, and a prayer service was set for Sunday.

H.K. Edgerton, a former NAACP chapter president from Asheville, N.C., joined in reading the names. Too many people "cannot understand the love black people and white had for each other in the South" he said. "If the NAACP is successful, all you will have done is alienated white people who have been very tolerant."

A black man who refused to give his name walked around the Statehouse grounds with two small signs taped to a cane: "I too sing America" and "I too am America."

The flag issue came up in the opening moments of a debate among Republican presidential candidates held a few miles away from the rally. George W. Bush said South Carolinians should decide for themselves whether the flag should fly atop their statehouse.

Earlier, publisher Steve Forbes also called it a local issue. Arizona Sen. John McCain said: "To me personally, I understand how it could be offensive to some people, but I had ancestors who fought in the Confederate Army and I thought they fought honorably."

McCain also said he had resented it when the NAACP announced a boycott of his state to pressure officials to approve a holiday honoring the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

As for the Democratic candidates, Vice President Al Gore "supports the right of the people of South Carolina to remove the Confederate flag," his spokeswoman Laura Quinn said. "I wouldn't fly it," said his opponent, Bill Bradley.

Patrick Buchanan, a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, said the Southerners "ought to be respected and so should the flag under which they fought and died." South Carolina raised the Confederate flag over its Statehouse in 1962 to commemorate the Civil War's centennial.

E-mail Addresses And Camp Web Page

Adjutant Danny McCaskill requests all members that have internet access to please forward your e-mail address to him to improve communication in the camp. You can forward your address to him at danmccas@tecinfo.com

Our Camp Historian, Brian McCraven, and Danny McCaskill have been working really hard on this project and now it is a reality, we have a Web page and it is something to be proud of. It features the Camp, the MOS&B Chapter, and the OCR Chapter amongst other things. You can visit it at:

<http://humphreys1625.homestead.com/index.html>

Here is a big "REBEL YELL" for making this possible guys.

Mardi Gras Planned, Confederate Style

Compatriots,

One of the best weapons we have in defense of our heritage is to use the flag in the right way. On February 26, 2000, the Louisiana Division will be sponsoring its annual Mardi Gras Parade unit in Monroe, La. Last year 145 marched in the unit - infantry, artillery pulled by trucks, a large flag corp and ladies in their finery. I am again inviting all SCV members to come and march with us, as did members from five divisions last year. Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and Louisiana were there.

This parade is not to be missed - just ask anyone who has participated in the past. The line up time is at 4 PM on February 26 at the old Lowe's building just off I-20 in West Monroe Louisiana. Take the Stella-Mill St. exit and choose the Stella street direction. the first stoplight you come to (about 100 yards off the interstate) turn left. The assembly point is about 75 yards further. Come with your flag and March! No uniform required but all in confederate uniform are welcome - SCV members or not. UDC and OCR are also most welcome. We will be carrying the large flags we have in the past - 5ft by 8ft battleflag and 6ft by 10 ft. 3rd National and and hope to have the 10 by 15 ft battleflag in the parade which was

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carried by some of our members from Louisiana that was in Columbia on Jan 8.

If you need more information I can be reached at, 318-387-3791 or my personal email address is crand1861@cs.com. Come to the Confederate Mardi Gras!

Chuck Rand, 1st Lt. Commander
Louisiana Division SCV

State Flag under Attack Once Again

Compatriot Wayne Anderson of Jackson advises us that Rep. Ed Blackmon has introduced House Bill 123 "... to revise the design of the state flag to replace the center mullet or the center five pointed star within the union square with a magnolia flower..." While this isn't a major modification of the battle flag in the union square, it may be a step toward replacing the battle flag one element at a time. The bill has been assigned to the House Appropriations Committee. Since the bill contains no proposal to expend funds to accomplish the change if passed, I am not sure why it was thought to be an appropriations bill.

Miss Vicky Hankins sends us the following link. It is a Confederate flag debate forum sponsored by the Atlanta Journal/Constitution and has some interesting posts. It is a very active board and she has posted there a few times (letting people know to boycott Natchez, for one thing.) There are some good, intelligent posts and then, of course, the usual "dumb" ones. Commander Billy Ray Hankins thought it might be good if some SCV members could post there and help put out some correct facts.

<http://www.accessatlanta.com/community/forums/1999/10/flag.html>

Southern Heroes to Rise at Antietam Robert E. Lee Relative Plans Statues of Confederate Leaders

By Matthew Mosk Washington Post Staff Writer
Sunday, December 26, 1999; Page A01

At the wheel of his German luxury sedan, William F. Chaney cuts off the main road through Sharpsburg and makes his assault up a grassy hill near the spot where the Battle of Antietam began. Over to the left, he says, extending his arm out the window, is the sunken road that had earned the name Bloody Lane when the fighting stopped. To the right, across the creek that ran red with blood, is where the Yankees massed their troops and prepared for the clash that became the costliest single day of the American Civil War.

Historians will tell you that the Union stands on these fields in September 1862 forced the retreat of the Confederate Army and helped move the war to a faster conclusion. However, the postscript to the story was not written until this year when, with the stroke of a pen, 101 acres of battlefield fell into the hands of a Confederate descendant.

The dirt where Chaney now stretches his long legs, leans against his car and puts on a cigarette belongs to him. The eccentric, 54-year-old Anne Arundel County millionaire, who traces his roots to relatives of Gen. Robert E. Lee outbid the National Park Service for the Washington County, Md., property last spring. Now, on that hallowed ground, Chaney has announced he will build three towering monuments to Confederate heroes-- notable additions on a Civil War battlefield where only two of the 104 statues pay tribute to Southerners. Despite a moratorium on monuments at the 3,245-acre site, the National Park Service concluded it has "no authority to deny permission" to Chaney to erect 30-foot-high sculptures of Lee, Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson and J.E.B. Stuart. Antietam Battlefield Superintendent J.W. Howard called Chaney's plan an "unusual development" for a place that has changed so little over the past century. "The monuments we have there now were placed there by the veterans, paid for by the units that fought here. But this is his land, and he is entitled to proceed," Howard said.

For Chaney, it will be no small undertaking. The land alone, which he bought from a farmer cost him \$300,000. To commission the sculptures, he will have to raise close to \$1 million. However, those who know him say this grand gesture follows the logical progression of his growing fascination, some might say obsession with the Civil War. A private man with a penchant for the audacious, Chaney grew up in the town of Lothian, a stretch of rolling tobacco fields 10 miles from the Chesapeake Bay where his ancestors settled in the 18th century. He inherited much of his wealth from his father, who built a rock and gravel pit into one of Anne Arundel County's busiest concrete operations. After a short time in the family business, he soured on the work and instead began investing in such ventures as Annapolis Federal Savings Bank and the small Annapolis firm Clark Melvin Brokerage.

His success has allowed him the occasional indulgences of wealth. At one point, when the church where he worshiped began shifting toward more liberal teachings, he walked out. Within a few months, he restored a small vacant chapel near his house, hired a minister and opened a "more traditional" Anglican Church. His chief indulgence, though, has been his interest in the Civil War. In 1996, Chaney published his own book about Lee based on letters the general wrote to

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his "Maryland cousins" the Carter family, a branch of Lee's family tree that Chaney says extends to him.

He also began collecting memorabilia, some of which hangs on the walls of his family homestead. He displays war-era weapons, letters signed by Abraham Lincoln and Lee, even a lock of hair purportedly cut from the head of Lee's grandmother. However, the jewel of his collection is the battlefield itself. Chaney purchased the parcel from the farmer in March, snatching it out of the hands of the National Park Service. Howard acknowledged that the Park Service wanted the farm. However, the agency was hamstrung by bidding restrictions and could offer the owner of the farm only the appraised value. Enter Chaney. "I thought it would be great to own it and bring it back to the way it looked on the day of the battle," Chaney said. "Coming out here is like traveling back in time."

While it is rare for an individual to purchase a stretch of battlefield, Chaney is not the only one who has done it. Ruff Fant, 58, a Washington lawyer, saw a Sharpsburg alfalfa farm advertised in a Civil War magazine and jumped at the chance to buy.

Unlike many of the dozens of battlefields in the South, Antietam is protected by government-owned easements that keep builders from plowing it under for town houses or shopping malls. To a developer, the land is useless. To Fant, it is ideal. "It's not an investment," he said. "I bought this farm because I was interested in the history of the battle. The easements only made it more affordable." The easements do not, however, prevent Chaney from commemorating Southern soldiers. The statues he plans, showing the commanders sitting stiffly atop their horses, are designed in the same architectural style as the other 104 monuments at the field. With the exception of two markers, for the soldiers of Texas and Georgia, these will be the only ones to honor Southerners. It's a project Chaney says he will undertake quietly, in hopes of avoiding the kind of stir that greeted commemorations of Lee and Jackson in Richmond this year, and that fueled protests in Anne Arundel County this summer. Chaney provoked some anger in June when he announced he would display a statue honoring the courage of a Confederate foot soldier in front of his Lothian church. African American leaders said the tribute was akin to honoring Germans for courage during World War II.

O. James Lighthizer, the former Maryland transportation secretary and Anne Arundel County executive who is president of the Civil War Preservation Trust, defended Chaney in that dispute and supports him now. "If Billy doesn't build those three statues, nobody builds them," Lighthizer said. "He's doing exactly what we want to see done with battlefield land, which is preserving it. "If he wants to include a tribute there, I say more power to him."

OCR President's Note

Ladies and Gentlemen of the South,

I hope you have recovered from that exciting Lee/Jackson Banquet. Now that we have started the New Year off right, we must begin plans for the defense of our heritage with the new attacks that are becoming increasingly apparent everyday. We need to make plans to help the men at the Ft. Pemberton event which will be held March 18-19, helping sponsor the restoration of headstones at the Greenville Cemetery, and preparing for Confederate Memorial Day. I have some ideas that that would help our group become more involved in this all too important event.

I would like to thank the men for including us on their Web Page. I encourage everyone to go and visit it. They still have our part under construction but soon it will be a reality. Thank you ladies for the snacks at the Lee/Jackson Dinner. They went over real well since there were very little left over.

I encourage everyone to bring a friend that may help our membership grow. We must continue to get the word out about our group if others are to know about us. I hope to see you at our next meeting in February.

Confederately,
Annette McCluney, President

OCR Victory

The Order of the Confederate Rose is now bonafied, certified, and registered with the U.S. Trademark and Patent Office. Consider this a **MAJOR VICTORY FOR OUR Cause!** We have won over a major U.S.



government agency. On April 6, 1999, our approval was dated and received notification on 12 April. I think it is also befitting, we began this fight in April two years ago and ended it in April, just as in 1861 the War for Southern Independence began and ultimately, ended in disappointment four years later in April 1865. We are so glad our fight did not take four years. Ladies, we are legal and have won a victory!