

The Ironclad Newsletter

Volume 2, Issue 8

September 2007



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The Deadliest Day in American History

Surpassed Twin Towers disaster by 2 to 1 - Will this tragedy make today's news?

One hundred forty five years ago this month, two armies thrust north through western Maryland's rich farmlands and faced off in a battle so savage that its one-day death toll is still unsurpassed in American history.

On Sept. 17, 1862, invading Confederate forces and Union pursuers collided in rolling sheets of fire at Antietam Creek, a shallow ribbon of water ambling through orchards and cornfields not far from the upper stretches of the Potomac River.

The battle near the dusty crossroads of Sharpsburg ended the first Confederate invasion of the North. It raised the stakes of the late War for America and the world. Despite horrendous losses six years ago in the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the one-day casualty toll at Antietam remains unequalled.

War historian James M. McPherson notes in his recent book, that the 6,300 to 6,500 Union and Confederate soldiers killed and mortally wounded at Anti-

etam were more than twice the 3,044 fatalities, including the 19 hijackers, suffered in the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

"Another 15,000 men wounded in the Battle of Antietam would recover, but many of them would never again walk on two legs or work with two arms," McPherson writes in *"Crossroads of Freedom: Antietam, The Battle That Changed the Course of the Civil War"*, published by Oxford University Press.

The casualties at Antietam were four times greater than Americans killed or wounded at the Normandy beaches on June 6, 1944. They were also greater than the combined casualties of all of the nation's 19th century wars, excepting the War for Southern Independence itself.

The following Florida units were involved in the Confederate effort at Antietam: Florida 2nd Infantry Regiment, Florida 5th Infantry Regiment, Florida 8th Infantry Regiment.

The Cowman who was the King of Crackers

From an article by By Jacob Summerlin, Tampa Bay Newspapers

They called him the King of the Crackers, a nickname that native-Floridian Jacob Summerlin loved.

Astute businessman, Seminole War veteran, "Civil War" blockade runner, Summerlin was born to the cowman's saddle. He learned to crack a cattle-driving whip by age 7.

He turned meat on the hoof into so

much money he couldn't hide it all. By the time he turned 40, Summerlin was one of Florida's richest men – and one of its more intriguing personalities. He amassed great wealth while often living as a simple landsman. Newspapermen called him eccentric.

"I am nothing under the sun but a na-

(Go to **Cowman** - Continued on page 2)

Cowman

(Continued from page 1)

tive-born, sun-baked old Florida cracker," he once told a New York journalist.

Though never elevated by Hollywood to the mythic level of the American West, Florida was every bit the rough-and-ready cattle country. Its cowmen used whips that produced cracks as loud as gunshots. The men took pride in being "crackers," and Summerlin led them all.

He was born Feb. 20, 1820 in Alachua County, the first child born in Florida after the second Spanish occupation ended.

He played a part in many of the events that shaped the young territory, and, after 1845, the infant state.

Seeing it as duty, he served in the second Seminole War (1835-42). During the Civil War, Summerlin supplied beef to the Confederate Army, which was never able to pay him a penny for the provisions, he said. He also played a role in that war's famous Cow Cavalry, which guarded the cattle driven north through Florida to help feed the men in butternut and gray.

During the War, he sold cattle to Cuba. He shipped the livestock on a shallow-draft side-wheeler that scooted through the labyrinthine Ten Thousand Islands, frustrat-

ing heavier Union gunboats that wallowed between Key West and the Tortugas. In Cuba, he traded the cattle for gold doubloons, treasure that helped him build an empire.

Summerlin started in the cattle business as a young man by bartering 20 slaves for a small herd. He drove his scrawny beasts along fading Spanish trails from north to central Florida, where they scabbled beside wild pigs and deer. By the time the War began, he had built a herd of 20,000.

It was a time before banks. Summerlin kept gold and silver in his cabin in trunks, meal sacks, tin cans, socks, cigar boxes, and in the rafters. When there were no more hiding places, he just tossed the money in a corner.

Sometimes he spent it, buying sprawling tracts from Fort Meade to Fort Myers. He bought a wharf at Punta Rassa and 1,000 acres nearby for pens.

In his later years, he became a philanthropist, donating land for a high school in Bartow and for a county seat and two churches. He also donated land for an Orlando park, named Lake Eola after a lady his sons knew. Summerlin became president of Orlando's first City Council. He died on Nov. 4, 1893, virtually a legend in his time.

What makes Southern sweet tea so special?

From an article by Jeffery Klineman - Slate.com

Drinking sweet tea is one of the oldest and most exceptional Southern traditions. As Dolly Parton's character in *Steel Magnolias* puts it, it's the "house wine of the South"—a clear, orange-to-red tinted tea brewed from six or seven Lipton or Luzianne tea bags, poured hot onto a cup or more of sugar or a pool of simple syrup, and then diluted into a gallon pitcher in the fridge. It's served over a mound of ice in a huge glass—so cold that you can watch your napkin drown in a puddle of condensation.

By "sweet tea," we mean "sweet." As one food technologist told me, some of the sweetest glasses can hit 22 Brix of sugar. That means that 22 percent of the liquid consists of dissolved sugar solids, or, to put it in more meaningful terms: close to twice what you'd find in a can of Coke. Still, there's a balance to the flavor—the tea is brewed long and strong, so it gets an astringency that can only be countered by lots of the sweet stuff.

Southerners, of course, have a taste for sugar that is demonstrably stronger than what you find up North. We like our pecan pie and pralines sweet enough to make the dentist cringe. All of the major soda companies—the Coca-Cola Co., PepsiCo, Dr Pepper—started in the South. Bourbon, that sweetest of whiskies, is from Kentucky. A mint julep, that classic Southern cocktail, is basically a

whiskey'd up sweet tea, with mint, ice, simple syrup, and booze.

Sugar worship might account for much of sweet tea's popularity, but I think its appeal lies in the ice.

Southerners seem to have a particular fascination with ice. This may stem, most obviously, from the fact that the Southern climate is often steamier than a Rat Pack schvitz. In an early essay about Southern cuisine published by the American Philosophical Society called *Hog Meat and Cornpone: Food Habits in the Ante-Bellum South*, Sam Hilliard wrote that a container of cool—not even cold—water, pulled from a nearby spring, was a delicacy at the table. Tea was mostly a drink for the upper class, and early on, it was the rich who had access to the ice that came down on ships or in wagons, at least until icehouses were built in cities (Southern farmers had to wait for the arrival of the Model T). If ice was a luxury, then putting out a pitcher of ice-cold tea must have been quite a bit of hospitality. One historian, Joe Gray Taylor, wrote in *Eating, Drinking, and Visiting in the South: An Informal History* that the rural electrification—and, consequently, refrigeration—wrought by the Tennessee Valley Authority in the 1930s was "probably more appreciated for the ice cubes it provided ... than for any of its other services."

Southerners, of course, have a taste for sugar that is demonstrably stronger than what you find up North.

Colonizing Florida

From a story by Michael Gannon, Ph.D.

In an Associated Press article, published in the Florida Times-Union, dated May 14 of this year, a St. Augustine city official, citing the motivations of founding Father Pedro Menendez de Aviles and his expedition of 1565, was quoted as saying that Spain established St. Augustine for military reasons:

"They didn't come here to settle Florida," the official said. "They didn't come here to mine its riches. They didn't come here to colonize. They came here to set up a military base...."

The last serious historian to assert such a view was Carl Ortwin Sauer, in 1975, when he wrote that St. Augustine was "a garrison rather than a colony." Sauer's comment was seized on by advocates of Jamestown (1607) and Plymouth (1620) as "proof" that St. Augustine was not the first permanent European colony in North America north of Mexico.

But, just one year after Sauer's comments were published, Florida historian Eugene Lyon, in his definitive work, *The Enterprise of Florida* blew his argument out of the water. Lyon demonstrated that Menendez's principal reasons for coming to Florida in 1565 were not military but commercial and religious.

Menendez plainly was an entrepreneur. His great desire, Lyon tells us, was to be Florida's first great land developer, miner, industrialist and agribusinessman.

Florida was not conceived in the beginning as a battlefield. It was regarded as a commercial enterprise, and one whose costs would be borne principally by Menendez himself.

Just as important, Menendez's motives included conversion of Florida's native population to Christianity. That evangelical impulse was nowhere more apparent than in his words at court, addressed to King Philip II in March 1565, when he asked for an asiento (license) to colonize Florida.

"Florida is peopled by a race sunk in the thickest shades of infidelity. Such grief seizes me when I behold this multitude of wretched Indians that I would choose the settling of Florida before any other command or dignity that Your Majesty might bestow upon me."

Tellingly, nine days before his death in 1574, Menendez wrote to a nephew: "There is nothing in this world that I desire more than to see myself in Florida, to end my days saving souls."

Stories of Florida

Adapted from *cfmemory.org*

Prior to the close of the War Between the States, the Central Florida Region was sparsely settled. The Timucuan St. John's peoples were the earliest inhabitants of the region, but diseases introduced by the Spanish in the sixteenth century decimated the tribes. Although Spanish conquistadors explored the area, they found it to be too inhospitable, limiting their settlements to the east coast and panhandle of Florida.

Written history of the region begins during the Second Seminole War (1835-1842), when a series of small resting forts are built along the Fort King Road, connecting Fort Mellon (present day Sanford) to Fort Brooks (present day Brooksville).

In 1862, the Legislature passed the Florida Homestead Act, which granted settlers who freeholded land in Florida for five years deed to up to 150 acres for a small filing fee. With



Map of early Florida

(Go to **Stories**, continued on page 4)

On the Internet

Just type: "**SCV Camp 745**" into your browser search and an interesting page will appear with links to our Camp.

Web Address of SCV Camp 745:
earth.prohosting.com/scv745

Our WEBMASTER is Pastor Greg Wilson of Archer, Florida . His e-mail address is LIBCFL@aol.com

REMINDER TO ALL MEMBERS

Dues now payable

Dues for 2007-2008 are now due in the amount of \$45.00 and will be past due if not paid by October 31st.

Dues can be sent by mail if so desired or members may pay at any monthly meeting.

If paying by mail, send to:

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Historical Quiz

What phrase was found in the titles of all legislation passed under Franklin Roosevelt's "new Deal"?

Mail your answer to: **Historical Quiz, P.O. Box 37338, Jacksonville, Florida 32236**, or send an email to: **neflos@net-host.net**

The first correct answer will win a free Florida State Flag, suitable for outdoor display of your patriotism.

Answer to last quiz:

Since the 1960s possessing a Federal Reserve Note creates a personal liability.

What is this obligation and to whom is it owed?

Answer: Every Federal Reserve note represents on dollar of debt owed to the Federal Reserve System. Many good answers were received, but no one was correct.

Stories

(Continued from page 3)

Horace Greely's admonition "Go West young man" ringing in their ears, the Florida frontier was opened up to pioneers.

With its numerous lakes, pine hammocks, loamy soil and pleasant breezes, Central Florida soon began to attract pioneers. Newly freed slaves and Confederate veterans from the war ravaged South all came to Florida looking for opportunity and the chance for a fresh start.



A Biblical Admonition

Put to death, therefore, whatever belongs to your earthly nature: sexual immorality, impurity, lust, evil desires and greed, which is idolatry. Because of these, the wrath of God is coming.

(Colossians 3:5-6)



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"There's a Southern accent,
where I come from.
The young'uns call it country,
the Yankees call it dumb.
I got my own way of talkin'
But everything is done,
with a southern accent
Where I come from."



The Southern Spirit

Johnny Cash

Camp 745 Happenings

Yard Sale

The OCR will have a 'Yard Sale' at Joey and Kathy Carroll's house. The address is 448941 US Highway 301 in Callahan on Saturday, September 29th. Donation of items should be submitted by the preceding Friday, the 28th.

Officers Call

State Officers Call will be held at 9:00 AM, on October 6th at the Golden Corral, 2111 SW College Rd. in Ocala, Florida. All SCV members are welcome. It is not necessary to be an officer. Contact Cmdr. Lear for information if you are planning to go.

And They Blame the South for Racial Bigotry?

What they don't teach our kids in government school

On June 21, 1974, US District Judge W. Arthur Garrity, Jr. ruled that Boston, Massachusetts had to start bussing students from Roxbury to South Boston, a primarily white neighborhood regarded as "the stronghold of opposition to desegregation," in order to have its schools be more racially diverse. Roxbury was considered to be "the heart of Boston's black ghetto. There was a lot of violence when the bussing began, as whites fought to prevent it

The school board implemented the integration plan on September 12, 1974. In South Boston, whereupon protestors "stoned buses headed for the school, shouted racial epithets, [and] hurled eggs and rotten tomatoes." Nine black South Boston High School students were injured when angry whites shattered the windows on their buses. Even

elementary school students were not spared from the violence. WGBH-TV reported that police units from the Tactical Patrol Force (TPF), the MDC Police Department and the Massachusetts State Police Department were outnumbered by the crowd; that the crowd threw bricks and bottles at police.

Racial tensions again erupted on December 11, when a black student at South Boston High School stabbed a white classmate. An angry mob quickly formed outside the high school, screaming and causing the principal to order black students to go to the office and stay there, because the situation was so volatile that any black student found in the halls would be attacked.

Reliving Florida's Past

SEPTEMBER 5 1950 Hurricane Easy struck the area from Yankeetown to Cedar Key. This unusual storm, with winds of 125 mph, produced the single greatest 24-hour rainfall in Florida since records have been kept. Over today and tomorrow (September 5-6), 38.7 inches of rain fell at Yankeetown.

SEPTEMBER 6 1928 The Great Lake Okeechobee Hurricane struck Florida as a Category 4 storm, with winds pushing lake waters to a storm surge of more than 15 feet. The area surrounding the lake's south end, occupied primarily by migrant agricultural workers, flooded. The Red Cross's death toll count reached 1,836, but additional bodies and skeletons were discovered after the end of the Red Cross count. In response to this disaster, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built dikes around the lake to prevent a recurrence. Florida author Zora Neale Hurston recorded the impact on this hurricane on migrants in her novel, *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.

SEPTEMBER 8 1565 Today is the anniversary of the founding of St. Augustine.

From the account of Pedro Me-

nendez's expedition to Florida in 1565 by Francisco Lopez de Mendoza Grajales, the chaplain to the expedition.

"Saturday, the eight of September, the day of the Nativity of our Lady, the General disembarked with many banners displayed and many trumpets and other in-



struments of war, discharging much artillery. As I was on the Land since the day before, I took a cross and went out to receive them with the Psalm "Te Deum laudamus," and the General came directly to the cross with all the rest that came with him, and kneeling on the knees on the earth they kissed the cross. There

were a great number of Indians looking at these ceremonies and thus they did all they saw done. On this same day the General took possession of this land for His Majesty and all Captains swore him to be General of all this land."

SEPTEMBER 10 1964 Hurricane Dora swept across north Florida after coming ashore near St. Augustine. The storm's 125 mph winds produced a storm surge of 12-15 feet and, together, the elements did more than \$250 million in damages [\$1 billion in 1990 dollars]. This was the first hurricane to strike Florida north of Stuart since the Hurricane of 1880.

SEPTEMBER 20 1822 The City of St. Augustine was incorporated under the Territorial Laws of Florida.

SEPTEMBER 15 1949 Today's WJXT-TV in Jacksonville first signed on the air on this date under the call sign WMBR-TV

SEPTEMBER 23 1888 One hundred sixty-three yellow fever cases reported in the epidemic at Jacksonville. Before the epidemic is over, four hundred twenty-seven persons would die.

Will Lady Liberty Last Beyond 2010?

By Pastor Chuck Baldwin

Free republics are not known to have long life expectancies. At the ripe old age of two hundred and thirty-one, America is definitely showing her age. She is long past her prime, and some are predicting her demise. No, some are PLANNING her demise.

Thomas Jefferson and the other founders of this once-great country believed there was a controlling cabal that was crafting America's servitude. With the assistance of Heaven, they decided to fight those forces. Pastors fought with fiery sermons from the pulpit; newsmen fought with the power of the pen; statesmen fought in the halls of congress; and merchants fought with the sacrifice of their material gain. Together, they lifted Lady Liberty to her feet and defeated the powers of darkness.

It took the global elite a long time to recover, but they have reemerged with a vengeance. They are now on the precipice of accomplishing what their great granddaddies failed to do: bring the rebellious colonists under their power and control.

You see, we no longer have the will to resist servitude. Our pulpits are too busy preaching a prosperity gospel; newsmen are in bed with the forces they once disdained; statesmen have been replaced with opportunistic, self-serving politicians; and merchants know no god but money. Hence, it is left to a small--and I mean very small--remnant to sound the clarion call for freedom and independence. Unfortunately, few seem to be listening to their cries.

2010 seems to be a banner year for these designers of despotism. That is the target year for the implementation of the North American Community, which will unite the United States with Canada and Mexico. The global elite suffered a minor set-back when the U.S. Senate failed to pass the Bush/McCain/Kennedy/Graham amnesty-for-illegal-aliens bill. But if you think that George W. Bush is going to let that bill lie on the floor of defeat, you don't understand these people. President Bush will do everything he can to implement some kind of amnesty law before he leaves office. I would not be surprised if he attempted some sort of Executive Order or Presidential Directive in order to accomplish it. You see, it is absolutely essential to the designers of despotism that our southern border be eliminated. Absolutely essential.

Yes, I am saying it: George W. Bush is part of the global elite that seeks America's entrance into an international New World Order. In fact, all of the "top tier" presidential candidates from both major parties will offer zero resistance to this obstinate oligarchy. That is why it will not matter to a hoot in Hades if it is

Hillary, Obama, Edwards, Giuliani, Romney, Gingrich, or Thompson who is elected. (Forget McCain; his presidential goose is cooked.)

About the only presidential contenders who seem to have a spirit of resistance to these scheming scoundrels are men such as Ron Paul, Duncan Hunter, and Tom Tancredo. Forgive me for saying it, but while Mike Huckabee and Sam Brownback seem to be nice guys and may not be directly involved in this collection of crafty clowns, they appear to be either too naïve to understand their subterfuge or too weak to oppose it. The result is the same either way.

There are men who do seem to know what is going on and would have the chutzpah to throw the globalist goons back across the ocean (or better yet, under it). I'm talking about men such as Judge Roy Moore, Jerome Corsi, and Alan Keyes. However, the media and political elite in Washington, D.C. and New York will see to it that these men are never given the spotlight of public attention.

Perhaps one day the American people will wake up and realize that they are being led as sheep to the slaughter. I'm just not sure that it will be soon enough, however. 2010 is just around the corner.

There seems to be only one obstacle standing in the way of the globalists: America's citizens are the most heavily-armed citizens in the world. That fact must surely stick in the throats of the globalists like a chicken bone.

Thank God that America's founders put the Second Amendment in the Constitution. Without America's deep-rooted commitment to the right of the people to keep and bear arms we would have been sold into slavery decades ago.

Without the intellectual understanding of the principles of freedom and the moral resolve to maintain those principles, however, guns, by themselves, will only protect us for so long. In the end, our strength and protection come from God, and not too many people these days seem to be interested in His opinion.

Lady Liberty is walking very gingerly these days, and the path she treads is laden with traps and quicksand. The globalists have their hand-picked puppets positioned to take the reins from Dubya, and the pieces of the puzzle are almost all in place. 2010 just might be the year that Lady Liberty lowers her torch, folds her arms, and falls fast asleep.

As for me and my house, we promise to never fit in with Bush's New World Order. I don't know what that means exactly, but it is a promise.

Camp Calendar

Dates to Remember

- **Sep 17** - Camp 745 Monthly Meeting
7:00 PM The Pig BBQ, Callahan
Speaker: Dave "Uncle Davy" Nelson. "The Confederate Monetary System"
- **Sep 29** - OCR Yard Sale
448941 US Hwy 3601, Callahan
- **Oct 5-6** - Annual League of the South National Convention - Chattanooga, Tennessee.
See www.dixienet.org for details.
- **Oct 6** - Officers Call
9:00 A.M, Ocala, Florida
- **Oct 15** - Camp 745 Monthly Meeting
7:00 PM The Pig BBQ, Callahan
Program: To be announced.
- **Nov 19** - Camp 745 Monthly Meeting
7:00 PM The Pig BBQ, Callahan
Program: To be announced.

Understanding Southerness

True Southerners grow up knowing the difference in length between "pert' near" and "a right far piece."

A Challenge to all Southerners

"You have no right to ask, or expect that she will at once profess unbounded love to that Union from which for four years she tried to escape at the cost of her best blood and all her treasure. Nor can you believe her to be so unutterably hypocritical, so base, as to declare that the flag of the Union has already surpassed in her heart the place which has so long been sacred to the 'Southern Cross.'"

General Wade Hampton



September 2007

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October 2007

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November 2007

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Official U.S. Policy on Confederate POW's Preamble to H.R. 97, Passed by Both Houses of Congress

"Rebel Prisoners in our hands are to be subjected to treatment finding it's parallels only in the conduct of savage tribes and resulting in the death of multitudes by the slow but designed process of starvation and by mortal diseases occasioned by insufficient and unhealthy food and wanton exposure of their persons to the inclemency of the weather."

**LT. EDWARD K. JOHNSTON, CSN - SCV CAMP
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Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of The Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Are you ready to die for your country? Is your life worthy to be remembered along with theirs? Do you choose for yourself the greatness of soul?”

Not in the clamor of the crowded street,
Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,
But in ourselves are triumph and defeat”

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General. United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.

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