



Kirby - Smith Camp #1209 Jacksonville, Florida EST. 1952 www.scv-kirby-smith.org

SHARPSHOOTER



JULY 2015

COMMON MEN UNCOMMON DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE

Commander's Corner

On June 7th, fifteen members of Camp #1209 attended the Sons of Confederate Veterans Florida State Reunion in Ocala fulfilling our responsibilities as the largest camp within the Florida Division and the S.C.V. Several Camp #1209 members were recognized for their commitment to their heritage and the Sons of Confederate Veterans and received several S.C.V. Florida Division Awards.

Jim Davis as Florida Division Commander organized a great State Reunion. We had several outstanding speakers including Army of Tennessee Commander Larry McCluney Jr. This year was an election year and Don Young was elected our new State Division commander.

As I write this, your executive board is preparing to depart for the 2016 National SCV reunion July 14th-16th, in Dallas, Texas. There is considerable amount of work that goes into the logistics of getting the large numbers we bring to the table at the National Convention. We know that we represent each member of Kirby-Smith Camp #1209 and fulfill our duties to the best of our abilities. Look for an update on the National Reunion in the next Sharpshooter.



got heritage?

On July 23rd, we will meet at 8:30am in Old City Cemetery for our monthly clean up. It has been a month since we have performed clean up duties in our Cemetery and I am sure there are issues to correct there. Please bring gloves and any equipment that you might feel necessary to make this cemetery clean-up a successful event. The maintenance of the CSS Hunley continues next month, and we are now on a time schedule for completion because the exhibit is committed to, "Rifles, Rails & History: Steam Back to the North and South" on September 23-25, 2016 in Tavares Florida. Our next Executive Board meeting is August 1st at 6:30pm at Uncle Davey's Americana. These Executive Board Meetings are where future projects and events are discussed and approved. Camp members are always encouraged and welcomed to attend.

God Bless the South

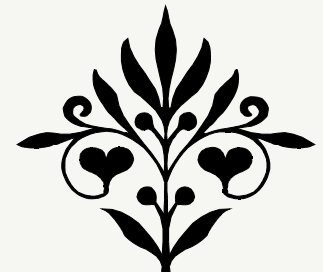
Commander Calvin Hart Camp #1209 Jacksonville, Florida



CAMP #1209 CALENDAR

♦ -Cemetery Work
Day
Old City Cemetery
8:30am July 23, 2016

♦ Camp Executive
Meeting
August 1, 2016
6:30pm @ Uncle
Davey's Americana



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THE LARGEST S.C.V. CAMP IN S.C.V.

CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTER - THE NEWSLETTER OF CAMP #1209

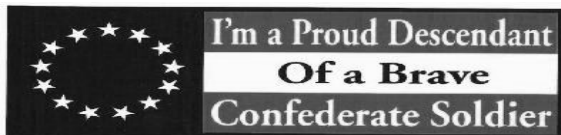
FLORIDA STATE REUNION 2016 OCALA, FLA.



Compatriots and friends,

Members of Kirby Smith Camp 1209 attended the 46th Annual Sons of Confederate Veterans Convention this past weekend in Ocala, Florida. The convention was opened Saturday morning with greetings from State Representative Dennis Baxley, and Director of Veterans Services Jeffery Askew. Both addressed the camps with honor and support for our ancestors heritage, and all veterans of Florida.

Business meetings were a success, with Article VI proposed by Calvin Hart and Mark Sizemore, passing with 100 percent of the vote. The business meetings ended with the election of a new Division Commander. There was much discussed including protecting the symbols and memorials to our Southern Heritage. This included discussions on the importance of recruitment, with emphasis put on our younger generation. Planting the seed of honor and heritage is the most effective way to combat the false truths being told, and prepare a next generation of compatriots to defend the charge and honor of our Confederate ancestors. This years convention ended with a nice dinner Saturday evening and fellowship of friends.



Deo Vindice
Mark Brandenburg



Joining the Kirby-Smith Camp #1209

James Smith — Ancestor Henry Everett II Dixie Blues 6th Inf. FL Regt.

Gregory Newman — Ancestor Bartholomew Bragg 52th Va. Regt.

Kenneth Lee Jr — Ancestor Charles Fairfax 26th Tenn. Regt. Infantry

Welcome Southern Brothers to the S.C.V. The Last Defense for Southern Heritage



Reaper Crew Report



On June 25, 2016 Kirby-Smith reported to Old City cemetery to do its monthly duty and service to commemorate those Confederate Heroes buried within. There was a good turn out and the clean-up went quickly along with some badly needed tree trimming. Join us on July 23, for our next work day in Old City Cemetery and remember to bring yard tools and cleaning brushes.



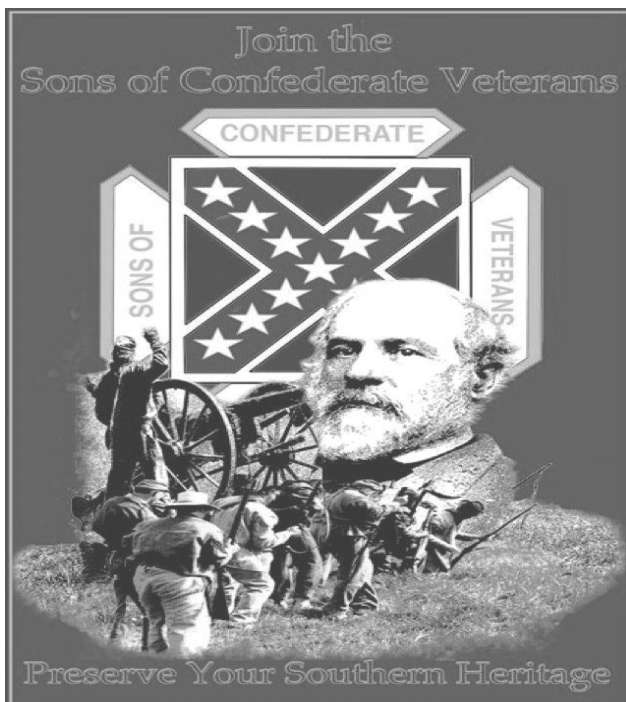
There were many Southerners in the Union navy whose sympathies were with the new Confederate Government, and their resignations were daily being handed to the authorities at Washington, D.C. and their services tendered to the Confederate States. Many of the men who left the Federal service were commanders of ships, and there were instances where they might easily have turned their vessels over to the Confederacy, but, without an exception, they returned the ships entrusted to them to the Federal Government before leaving the service, thus "retiring with clean hands." There were also several officers on coast-line vessels that were in Southern ports after the firing of the first gun, who sailed back to the North with their ships before going south to join the Confederates. Sixteen captains, 34 commanders, and 76 lieutenants, together with 111 regular and acting midshipmen, resigned from the United States Navy.

Confederate Victories in D.C.



House drops Confederate Flag ban for veterans cemeteries "A measure to bar confederate flags from cemeteries run by the Department of Veterans Affairs was removed from legislation passed by the House early Thursday. The flag ban was added to the VA funding bill in May by a vote of 265-159, with most Republicans voting against the ban. But Speaker Paul Ryan (R-Wis.) and Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-Calif.) both supported the measure. Ryan was commended for allowing a vote on the controversial measure, but has since limited what amendments can be offered on the floor. In negotia-

tions to reconcile the House funding measure with the Senate bill, the confederate flag provision was dropped. The bill passed the House 239-171. Of the eight House Republicans Ryan appointed to the conference committee that ultimately stripped the measure, four had voted against the ban on the floor. A GOP aide declined to comment on the internal deliberations that led to the removal of the ban. **THANK YOU** to each of you who contacted your Congressmen and Senators about this message. It looks like house Republicans finally got the message! Be sure and contact them again and **THANK** them for doing the right thing by standing up to the liberal bullies and standing **FOR** our veterans!



Soldiers once watched Robert E. Lee as he dismounted under fire at Petersburg to pick something from the ground and place it in a tree. When he had gone, the curious men found that he had replaced a fallen baby bird in its nest.

LEGAL CASES OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE LINCOLN'S INTERPRETATION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS: IN RE KEMP

In last month's issue, our Camp Judge Advocate, Robert Fuller, gave a brief history of the writ of habeas corpus. At the beginning of the War, President Lincoln issued an executive order suspending the writ in order to keep Southern sympathizers in jail, without recourse to the courts to challenge Lincoln's action.

In 1862 in Wisconsin. Nicholas Kemp and several others, believing in the Secessionist cause and that Lincoln's order to draft men into the Union Army exceeded his authority, were arrested during a draft riot. They petitioned the Wisconsin Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. Union military authorities resisted the claim, arguing that Lincoln's proclamation (akin to today's executive orders) suspending the writ authorized them to detain civilians without charges. The Court disagreed with the Union's position, relying on Chief Justice Roger B. Taney's "unanswerable" opinion in *Merryman* and holding once again that the power to suspend the writ lay with Congress and not with the President. The Lincoln administration was appalled and terrified by the Wisconsin Supreme Court's decision. Should the Attorney General seek a writ of certiorari from the Supreme Court of the United States to review the decision? After all, an important question of Federal law was involved. Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, inclined to seek the writ, discussed the issue with his lawyer William Whiting. Whiting, who was clearly familiar with Article I, section 9, and yet unwilling to bear the responsibility of deciding one way or the other, sent the matter up to the Attorney General, Edwin M. Bates. Bates, also knowledgeable in the niceties of Constitutional law, immediately fired off a letter to Stanton telling him in no uncertain terms to "cease fire." In the letter Bates pulled no punches, saying "(A) decision of the Supreme Court

against the power of the President to arrest and hold without trial, disloyal persons, would inflict upon the Administration a serious injury... You will readily agree with me that such a decision at this time would do more to paralyze the Executive arm and to animate the enemies of the Union than the worst defeat our armies have yet sustained..." Secretary Stanton must have heeded Bates' warning. There is nothing in the official records of the Supreme Court of the United States to indicate that the Kemp matter ever came before it.

The Confederate Constitution

The Confederate Constitution contained added protections against runaway government spending, excessive taxation, and harmful protective tariffs. Historian Allan Nevins said the following about the Confederate Constitution: It differed from the old national model chiefly in its emphasis on State rights. . . . The general welfare clauses were omitted. Any Confederate official acting within the limits of a State might be impeached by the State legislature, though the Constitution, laws made under it, and treaties were declared "the supreme law of the land". . . .

The most remarkable features of the new instrument sprang from the purifying and reforming zeal of the delegates, who hoped to create a more guarded and virtuous government than that of Washington. The President was to hold office six years, and be ineligible for reelection. Expenditures were to be limited by a variety of careful provisions, and the President was given budgetary control over appropriations which Congress could break only by a two-thirds vote. Subordinate employees were protected against the forays of the spoils system. No bounties were ever to be paid out of the Treasury, no protective tariff was to be passed, and no post office deficit was to be permitted. . . . Some of these changes were unmistakable improvements, and the spirit behind all of them was an earnest desire to make government more honest and efficient. (Nevins, *The Emergence of Lincoln, Ordeal of the Union*, Volume 2, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1950, p. 435)



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Chicago Tribune Oct. 9, 1902

WOMEN REFUSE TO TAKE DOWN CONFEDERATE FLAG.

Emblem Is Chief Decoration in U. D. C.
Convention at Cincinnati and Efforts
to Dislodge It Are Failures.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 8.—[Special.]—Excited Daughters of the Confederacy formed a compact blockade in Carnegie hall, Newport, Ky., today and successfully resisted the efforts of Janitor William Boyd to tear down an immense confederate flag which occupied the most conspicuous place over the stage. The daughters had been requested to remove the flag from the place of honor, but refused. The janitor then was ordered to tear it down, but the southern women blocked the aisles and nothing short of armed violence could have secured for him a right of way to the flag. The directors were unable to decide on further proceedings to remove the flag and it remained. American flags had conspicuous positions at either end of the stage.

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