

ROBERT E. LEE-- A GREAT AMERICAN

January 19, 2020 was the 213th birthday of Confederate General Robert E. Lee who was born in 1807 at Stratford, Westmoreland County, Virginia. He was the son of Revolutionary War hero "Light Horse" Harry Lee and Ann Carter Lee. Young Robert's role model was George Washington.

Lee was a devout Christian and his greatness can best be judged by the positive statements made by Northerners who were his former enemies and later U.S. presidents and foreign dignitaries. He has always been considered the epitome of a Southern gentleman. In 1880, E. Benjamin Andrews, president of Brown University, and a former Union Veteran stated "Any father when asked who he would want his son to emulate would have to answer Robert E. Lee if he were wise.."
U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt considered Lee the greatest of the great captains that the English speaking people have brought forth. Franklin D. Roosevelt noted that Lee was not only a great General but one of the greatest American Christians. In a letter dated Aug. 9, 1960, President Dwight D. Eisenhower said that Lee was one of the supremely gifted men that America has produced and that a nation of men of Lee's caliber would be unconquerable in spirit and soul and that modern day American youth should emulate his qualities.

British Army field Marshall G. Joseph Wolseley met Lee during the war. He stated "I judged Lee to be from a different mold and of finer and superior metal than other men.. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill said Lee was one of the noblest Americans ever. When the Confederate army went into Pennsylvania, Lee refused to commit atrocities in retaliation for what Yankees had done in the Southern states saying, "we only make war against armed men and not women and children". After the war at a time when Lee desperately needed money a Northern insurance company offered him \$50,000 for the use of his name. He declined saying, "my name and heritage is about all I have left and it is not for sale."

Georgia war-era senator Benjamin Harvey Hill expressed a lasting Lee tribute. "He possessed every virtue of other great commanders

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without their vices. He was a foe without hate, a friend without treachery, a victor without oppression, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices, a private citizen without reproach, a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile. He was a Caesar without his ambition, Frederick without his tyranny, Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward. He was obedient in authority as a servant and loyal in authority as a true King. He was as gentle as a woman in life, modest and pure as a virgin in thought, watchful as a Roman Vidal in duty, submissive to law as Socrates, and as grand in battle as Achilles."

Lee opposed slavery and fought for Southern Independence from Northern tyranny, despotism, and dictatorship and to preserve the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights which were written by America's founding fathers who were primarily Southern gentlemen from Virginia. After the failed 1848 Socialist revolution in Europe Karl Marx had sent about 2000 European Socialists to New York City. They had joined with American Socialists to form the Republican Party which was similar to the modern Socialist Democratic Party. The New York Tribune newspaper had published 487 of Marx's articles including the Communist Manifesto. Lincoln was a member of this radical fanatical party. The federal government had been taken over by radicals, fanatics, zealots, and criminals and the South refused to voluntarily be ruled by this class of corrupt criminal Northern politicians and industrialists. Slavery was already a dying institution but Northern abolitionists demanded instant abolition as opposed to the gradual orderly emancipation that was already taking place. Sixty-eight of 117 Republicans signed a resolution advocating violence and terrorism against the South and this along with the upcoming Morrill tariff tax of 47 to 50 percent was forcing the South into a dependent colonial condition almost as abject as the Roman provinces 2000 years ago under their pro-councils.

Altogether there were 10 causes of Southern secession.

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Contact me jkingantiquearms@bellsouth.net for an e-mail copy of my article "The 10 Causes of Southern Secession."

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Article from the Patriot Post

Robert E. Lee

Remembering the birth of a great military commander and a good man - ROBERT E. LEE

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Today we take a moment to remember the birthday of [Robert E. Lee](#) (1807-1870), one of the greatest military commanders in American history who gave his all for the cause of Liberty and states' rights. He was also a great man of faith, saying, "I can only say that I am nothing but a poor sinner, trusting in Christ alone for salvation."

There were many honorable men of the Confederate States of America, whose objective was, first and foremost, the protection of states' rights – men who were decidedly not motivated by the continuation of the abhorrent institution of slavery. Prior to the War Between the States, Lee wrote on the subject of slavery, "In this enlightened age, there are few I believe, but what will acknowledge, that slavery as an institution, is a moral & political evil in any Country. It is useless to expatiate on its disadvantages. I think it however a greater evil to the white man than to the black race, & while my feelings are strongly enlisted in behalf of the latter, my sympathies are more strong for the former." After the war, Lee wrote, "So far from engaging in a war to perpetuate slavery, I am rejoiced

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that slavery is abolished. I believe it will be greatly for the interests of the South.”

For a better understanding on the issues of the day that were not included in your grade-school civics class, read Mark Alexander’s essay, “[Lincoln’s Legacy at 200](#),” in which he notes, “The causal case for states’ rights is most aptly demonstrated by the words and actions of Gen. Lee, who detested slavery and opposed secession.” Alexander continued, “In 1860, Gen. Lee declined President Abraham Lincoln’s request that he take command of the Army of the Potomac, saying that his first allegiance was to his home state of Virginia: ‘I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the army, and save in defense of my native state ... I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword.’ He would, soon thereafter, take command of the Army of Northern Virginia, rallying his officers with these words: ‘Let each man resolve to be victorious, and that the right of self-government, liberty, and peace shall find him a defender.’”

After the war, R.E. Lee served as president of what is now Washington and Lee University, from October 1865 until his death in October 1870.

As Louis DeBroux [wrote](#), “Robert Edward Lee was revered in his day for his military genius, and loved for his bravery, honor and loyalty. Though leading the fight in a losing cause, there was much about him that is worth emulating today – which is why we remember him still.”

