



**Louisiana**

★ ★ **Native Guard**

*Writing Assignment*



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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## FAMOUS LOUISIANA AFRICAN AMERICANS

### Louisiana Native Guard

<http://www.historynet.com/americas-civil-war-louisiana-native-guards.htm> AND

<http://people.virginia.edu/~jh3v/retouchinghistory/essay.html>

### Internet Assignment

**Directions:** Follow the links above to the websites about famous Louisiana African Americans. Answer the questions below.

1. Who was the **Louisiana Native Guard** in brief? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What year were they started? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Where were they from? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Who were they actually? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which side did they fight for during the war? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What are they best known for? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What did they 'fight' in the mid-1800s? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Describe the business of the photograph. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Describe the end of their life's, any memorials, and other interesting facts. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. What impact/significance do they have for us today? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Write a BRIEF SUMMARY (200-250 words) of either article listed above in ink on the reverse side of this sheet.





# America's Civil War: Louisiana Native Guards

1

*HistoryNet Staff*  
6/12/2006

In general histories of the war, the 54th Massachusetts Infantry is usually presented as being the first African-American regiment in the Union Army to experience the trial of combat. In fact, the 54th Massachusetts' assault on Battery Wagner took place almost two months after the Louisiana Native Guards had stormed a similar Confederate fortification at Port Hudson, Louisiana. They were the first officially mustered black regiment to fight for the Union, as well as the only unit in the Union Army to have black officers as well as white. Owing to the fact that they were far from the spotlight of media attention, their accomplishments were never fully recognized during the war.

The men of the Native Guards came from the New Orleans region. Most were free men of mixed-race bloodlines whose families had been given their freedom by the Federal government when New Orleans became an American possession through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.

When the Civil War broke out, a number of the prominent free blacks of New Orleans met to discuss their course of action, and decided that they should support the new Confederate government and volunteer for military service. At first, Confederate authorities lauded their offer, and their patriotism was praised in local newspapers. On March 2, 1861, a month before the firing on Fort Sumter, the *Shreveport Daily News* ran a story about 'a very large meeting of the free colored men of New Orleans' taking measures 'to form a military organization, and tendering their services to the Governor of Louisiana.'

Praise was one thing; acceptance was quite another. Confederate leaders who had initially welcomed the prospect of black troops changed their stance in light of the growing influence of the abolitionists over the Federal government. In defending the propriety of slavery, Southern officials pointed to their long-standing argument that blacks were inferior to whites. Enrolling black troops on the same level as whites would tend to refute that argument to all the world, and the Confederacy opted to deny the Louisiana Native Guards the privilege of fighting for their new country.

A combined U.S. Army and Navy expedition accepted the surrender of New Orleans on April 26, 1862. But the capture of the city and the sealing off of the mouth of the Mississippi was just the beginning for the Federal army of occupation. The Union force, under the command of Maj. Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler, needed reinforcements. A Massachusetts politician with abolitionist leanings, Butler knew that the resources of the Federal government were stretched, and forwarded a request to Washington for permission to raise regiments of local black men.

It was not the first time the idea had been proposed. Black troops had been raised by the Union from among freed slaves in the Port Royal, S.C., area after it was occupied by Federal troops, but that experiment had met with less than desirable results. The ex-slaves were badly treated, did not get paid and received little or no military training. Butler's experiment would be different. Washington did not officially respond to the request, so Butler decided to proceed with the recruitment on his own.

He approached several of the prominent black men of New Orleans to learn their feelings about joining the Union Army. The men were the very same individuals who had offered their services to the Confederacy only a year before, receiving a humiliating snub in the process. They were still willing to fight, and they desired to show the world that they were the equals of any soldiers. The Louisiana Native Guards would indeed enlist in Ben Butler's army.

On August 22, 1862, General Butler issued a general order authorizing the enrollment of black troops. The blacks of New Orleans responded with enthusiasm. Within two weeks he had enlisted more than 1,000 men and could form his first regiment. Orders stipulated that only free blacks were to be enrolled in the regiment, but the recruiting officers were extremely lax in enforcing this rule, allowing many runaway slaves to be entered on the rolls with no questions asked.

On September 27, 1862, the 1st Regiment, Louisiana Native Guards, officially became the first black regiment in the Union Army. The 1st South Carolina held the distinction of being the first black regiment to be organized, but it had never been officially mustered into the army.

The astounding response to Butler's call continued. Within a few short months, enough black men from the area had volunteered to form four full regiments, thus augmenting Butler's force by more than 4,000 men and helping to solve his shortage of manpower.

Many of the prominent black citizens of New Orleans had been appointed officers in the regiments, and they were itching to disprove the slanders that the Confederacy had used to keep them out of the army. One such example was Captain Andr Cailloux, of Company E. Cailloux was an esteemed and wealthy resident of New Orleans who liked to boast that he was 'the blackest man in America.' He had been formally educated in France, including instruction in the military arts. The captain was a born leader and presented a striking martial presence while drilling his troops, issuing orders in both English and French.

White officers with Butler's army were rapidly won over to the idea of serving with blacks. It was generally noted that the blacks took to soldiering more readily than their white counterparts, and that they were easier to train and discipline. One white officer serving with the Native Guards sent a letter home that expressed his admiration: 'You would be surprised at the progress the blacks make in drill and in all the duties of soldiers. I find them better disposed [sic] to learn, and more orderly and cleanly, both in their persons and quarters, than whites. Their fighting qualities have not yet been tested on a large scale, but I am satisfied that, knowing as they do that they will receive no quarter at the hands of the Rebels, they will fight to the death.'

Though they were proving themselves model soldiers in camp, the members of the Native Guards were denied the chance to prove themselves on the field of battle. Instead, they found themselves relegated to performing manual labor on defensive fortifications or guarding those same fortifications once they were completed. For the moment, whites were still considered the exclusive combat element of Butler's army, and the Louisiana Native Guards would have to bide their time.

In May 1863, Union forces under Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant were trying to wrest the stronghold of Vicksburg, Miss., from the Confederacy. Major General Nathaniel P. Banks was ordered to coordinate his efforts so as to assist Grant and keep potential reinforcements from being sent to Vicksburg. Banks decided the best way to do that would be to assault Port Hudson, a Confederate stronghold located 30 miles north of Baton Rouge, on the east bank of the Mississippi River. The Louisiana Native Guards were by then under Banks' command, and he fully intended to use them in his coming offensive.

Just before the operations against Port Hudson began, the Louisiana Native Guards were presented with their regimental banner. When Colonel Justin Hodge handed the flag to Color Sgt. Anselmas Plancianois, he cautioned him that he was to protect, even die for, the flag but never surrender it. Plancianois responded, 'Colonel, I will bring these colors to you in honor or report to God the reason why.' His words were met with wild cheering from the ranks. The men finally had a flag of their own, and they were about to follow it into battle.

Port Hudson was a formidable stronghold. It crowned an 80-foot-high bluff along a bend in the Mississippi and was virtually unassailable from the river. The only possible way to attack it was by land, storming the defenses from the rear, but the Confederates had taken every precaution to guard against that eventuality. A line of abatis, felled trees with the branches sharpened, ran the entire length of the perimeter. Behind this were rifle pits and outworks. Finally, there was the main earthwork fortification, with 20-foot-thick parapets, protected by a water-filled ditch 8 feet wide and 15 feet deep. All the fortifications had been constructed using slave labor. Behind the works, the Confederates had mounted 20 siege guns and 31 pieces of field artillery. Though confirmed totals are not available, it is known that the Confederate garrison numbered more than 6,000 men. Dislodging them from such a strong position would have been a difficult undertaking for seasoned troops. It would seem far too much to ask of untried soldiers, but the Native Guards were eager for the opportunity.

Union artillery shattered the early morning calm on May 27, 1863, as the fort came under a heavy cannonading, intended to soften its defenses before the infantry was sent in. For four hours, Union guns hammered the fort.

The Native Guards, 1,080 strong, had been placed on the extreme right of the Union line. At 10 a.m., a bugle call signaled the attack, and the Guards surged forward with a yell. Between them and the works lay one-half mile of ground broken by gullies and strewn with branches, but the Guards advanced on the run. As they neared the fort, they were met by blasts of canister, fired almost into their faces from the works to their front. Artillery also fired into both flanks, and the carnage was terrific. Yet the Guards still pushed forward, unaware that something had gone wrong in the Union attack plan, and that they alone were taking on the fort's garrison, a force six times their number.

Captain Cailloux urged Company E to keep pushing forward. As the color company for the regiment, his men drew unusually heavy fire from the Confederates, and a bullet shattered Cailloux's left arm. He refused to leave the field and continued urging his men onward till they reached the edge of the flooded ditch. 'Follow me!' he shouted just before being hit by a shell that took his life.

With their commander dead, the troops of the color company halted momentarily at the ditch, and the Confederate defenders raked them with musket fire at point-blank range. To attempt a moat crossing in the midst of such galling fire seemed suicidal, so the men fell back to re-form for another attack.

Once again they charged the works, reaching a point 50 yards from the enemy guns, but the result was the same. By now, the Guards' right wing was the only Union force engaging the fort. Unsupported and facing the entire weight of the Confederate defenses, they continued to press forward in a futile assault.

A number of soldiers from E and G companies jumped into the flooded ditch and tried to reach the opposite bank, but they were all shot down by the fort's defenders. A white Union officer who witnessed the charge said, 'they made several efforts to swim and cross it (the ditch), preparatory to an assault on the enemy's works, and this, too, in fair view of the enemy, and at short musket range.'

The courage of the Guards was inspiring. Doctors in the field hospital reported that a number of black soldiers who had been wounded in the first assault left the hospital, with or without treatment, to rejoin their comrades for the second attack. Dr. J.T. Paine recorded that he had 'seen all kinds of soldiers, yet I have never seen any who, for courage and unflinching bravery, surpass our colored.'

But courage alone could not overcome the extreme odds the Native Guards were facing. Rebel muskets and artillery were too much for them, and the ever-mounting casualties they were suffering were beginning to take the fight out of the men. Once again, they were forced to fall back, but not before several efforts were made to recover Captain Cailloux's body, all ending in failure.

Incredibly, the Union high command still seemed to believe that the Native Guards could do the impossible. The Guards re-formed, dressed their lines and started forward at the double quick for the third time. They were met with the same galling fire that had doomed the two previous assaults, but still they rushed onward. Color Sergeant Plancianois had advanced the regiment's colors to the enemy works when he was struck in the head by a 6-pounder shell. In all, six color-bearers were killed trying to advance the flag before the Guards were ordered to withdraw. With deliberation, they re-formed their ranks and marched off the field, as if on parade.

Of the 1,080 Guards who took part in the battle, 37 were killed, 155 wounded and 116 captured. Their conduct had made converts of most of the doubters in Banks' army and proved that black troops could play a pivotal role in suppressing the rebellion. Their courage helped to pave the way for the more than 180,000 black troops who would don the blue and fight for the Union Army.

Captain Cailloux's remains were not recovered until Port Hudson fell on July 8, at which time they were sent home to New Orleans for burial. His funeral was attended by both blacks and whites. Cailloux may have boasted that he was the blackest man in America, but heroism knows no color line.

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This article was written by Robert P. Broadwater and originally appeared in the March 2004 issue of *America's Civil War*.

# Retouching History:

## The Modern Falsification of a Civil War Photograph

*Jerome S. Handler and Michael L. Tuite, Jr.*

### Introduction

"In the past decade," the Yale historian David Blight has recently written, "the neo-Confederate fringe of Civil War enthusiasm . . . has contended that thousands of African Americans, slave and free, willingly joined the Confederate war effort as soldiers and fought for their 'homeland' . . . . Slaves' fidelity to their masters' cause - - a falsehood constructed to support claims that the war was not about slavery - - has long formed one of the staple arguments in Lost Cause ideology."

In this paper we discuss a graphic example of Blight's contention by examining a Civil War-era posed studio photograph of black Union soldiers with a white officer. We maintain that this photograph has been deliberately falsified in recent years by an unknown person/s sympathetic to the Confederacy. This falsified or fabricated photo, purporting to be of the 1st Louisiana Native Guards (Confederate), has been taken to promote Neo-Confederate views, to accuse Union propagandists of duplicity, and to show that black soldiers were involved in the armed defense of the Confederacy. As of the date of this website this photograph is being sold on the web by an on-line retailer, [www.rebelstore.com](http://www.rebelstore.com), which promotes itself as "The Internet's Original Rebel Store," and advertises this photograph as a legitimate photo of "Members of the first all Black Confederate Unit organized in New Orleans in 1861."

### The Photograph

In a photographic studio somewhere in Philadelphia, probably in early 1864, a group of black Union soldiers posed for a rather somber photograph with a white officer. We know nothing of this group, but it may have formed part of a unit that had been recently formed in the union army . In his preliminary emancipation proclamation of September 1862, President Lincoln announced that the federal government would enroll African-American soldiers as of New Year's Day 1863. By June of that year, a committee of prominent Philadelphians had been appointed to raise black regiments. By the war's end the federal government had raised 166 black units of infantry, cavalry and artillery totaling 185,000 combatants. Eleven of these units had been formed at Camp William Penn, "the largest camp existing for the organization and disciplining of Colored Troops," located in Cheltenham Hills (now Cheltenham Township, just outside the northern city limit of Philadelphia). The white officers commanding the troops were trained under the auspices of the Free Military School for the Command of Colored Troops established in Philadelphia in 1863.

The black and white studio photograph (Figure 1) was greatly embellished and used to create a colored lithograph that served as a recruitment poster to entice black men to join the Federal army. On the poster (Figure 2), the union officer's uniform is dark blue, that of the soldiers is very light blue (bordering on grey), but their caps/kepis are dark blue and the bugles on the caps are clearly visible. Other embellishments and additions by the engraver to the original black and white photograph include the tent on the left, the federal flag, the mountainous background, the tree on the right, and the drummer boy. Published by the Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments and engraved by P.S. Duval & Son in Philadelphia, no publication date is given on the poster, but it was probably done in early 1864. The poster caption reads "United States Soldiers at Camp 'William Penn' Philadelphia" with a sub-caption reading, "Rally Round the Flag, boys! Rally once again, Shouting the battle cry of FREEDOM" (Figure 2).



Figure 1. Studio photograph taken in Philadelphia, probably in early 1864. The handwritten numbers, "1895 x 1895" in reverse in the upper right-hand corner appear to have been hand-scratched on the emulsion side of the original glass plate negative; these numbers may represent a catalog reference used by the photographer. Photograph, courtesy, James Spina (see note 6).



Figure 2. Union Recruitment Poster (see note 4). Courtesy, Library Company of Philadelphia.

Although the recruitment poster seems to have been relatively well-known to bibliographers of Americana as well as Civil War historians and others interested in the Civil War, the original photo from which the poster was derived was apparently fairly obscure. However, in its July 1973 issue, the widely read *Civil War Times Illustrated* published a copy of the original photograph which had been submitted to the magazine by James Spina, an antiques dealer who had purchased it years before. The photo published in *Civil War Times Illustrated* was a slightly cropped version of the original (for example, absent are the handwritten numbers of "1895 x 1895" which were scratched into the photographer's original negative and appear in reverse in the upper right hand corner; also deleted is a small portion on the right wall, as well as part of the ceiling shown in the original photograph), but was substantially the same photo as the original (compare Figure 1 and Figure 3). The photograph published in the *Civil War Times Illustrated* was re-published in 1982 in the well-



respected and accessible *The Embattled Confederacy*, the third volume in a monumental photographic history of the Civil War.



Figure 1.



Figure 3. Black Union Soldiers and White Officer, derived from photo in Figure 1, as published in *Civil War Times Illustrated* (1973) and *The Embattled Confederacy* (1982).

## Retouching History

Sometime after its publication in either the *Civil War Times Illustrated* or *The Embattled Confederacy*, the photograph was scanned and digitally manipulated (we have not been able to establish which of the two publications was the source for this manipulation), to produce the photograph shown in Figure 4 with the caption “1st Louisiana Native Guard, 1861” that is being sold by [www.rebelstore.com](http://www.rebelstore.com).



Figure 4. “1st Louisiana Native Guard, 1861,” fabricated photo; sold by [www.rebelstore.com](http://www.rebelstore.com) and purchased in August 2004 by Jerome Handler.

The actual 1st Louisiana Native Guards, consisting of Afro-Creoles, was formed of about 1,500 men in April 1861 and was formally accepted as part of the Louisiana militia in May 1862. The Native Guards unit (one of three all-black companies) never saw combat while in Confederate service, and was largely kept at arm’s length by city and state

officials; in fact, it often lacked proper uniforms and equipment. "The Confederate authorities," James Hollandsworth has written, "never intended to use black troops for any mission of real importance. If the Native Guards were good for anything, it was for public display; free blacks fighting for Southern rights made good copy for the newspapers." The unit apparently was never committed to the Confederate cause, and appears to have disobeyed orders to evacuate New Orleans with other Confederate forces; instead it surrendered to Union troops in April 1862.

Circumstantial evidence alone raises the suspicion that the Louisiana Native Guards photo purchased from [www.rebelstore.com](http://www.rebelstore.com) (Figure 4) is a fabrication. Given the enormous number of publications and known photographs of Civil War soldiers, it is more than slightly curious that a photograph as striking as one showing armed black soldiers in the Confederate Army has apparently not surfaced in these publications, in the many books and websites devoted to Civil War imagery, or even in the enormous Civil War collections of the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress. Moreover, several historians and specialists on the Civil War we consulted could not recall having seen this specific photograph of "1st Louisiana Native Guard 1861" in any publication while, at the same time, it is known that photographs such as the one shown in Figure 1 were used to make recruitment posters for the Union army. Finally, even though we recognize that forgotten documents and photographs may yet await discovery and be brought to light, as far as we are aware every identified published photograph of the Louisiana Native Guards, its officers or enlisted men, depicts them in Union uniforms. It is also noteworthy that the four major published studies of the Louisiana Native Guards during the last forty years do not include a "1st Louisiana Native Guard 1861" photograph nor is there any mention of any members of the regiment as ever having posed for a group studio photograph while in Confederate service. Nor are there any Confederate broadsides, songs, poetry, recruitment posters or similar material indicative of Afro-Confederate troop recruitment during 1861-64 similar to the Union's well-publicized, documented efforts during the same period.

### **Image Analysis**

Although we believe the circumstantial evidence is very strong, the case for falsification rests most solidly on a detailed comparison of photographs shown in Figures 3 and 4. A careful examination of these two photographs reveals that the alleged Louisiana Native Guards photo (Figure 4) is a rather amateurish digital manipulation, most probably, as discussed above, of the photo published in either the *Civil War Times Illustrated* or *The Embattled Confederacy* volume (Figure 3). In either case, using Adobe Photoshop or a similar application, the image in Figure 3 was cropped (the most obvious deletions, clearly visible to the naked eye, are the white officer and his sword along with the soldier standing immediately adjacent to him; and the door frame and part of the soldier on the right). An examination of the foreground and background in Figure 4 reveals that the patterned floor and wall coverings visible in Figure 1 have been digitally erased or

painted over. A Union belt buckle (with the block letters "US"), is faintly visible on the sixth black soldier from the left in Figure 1; however, because Figure 4 is a lower resolution derivative, the belt buckle on the same soldier (now the fifth from the left) is obscured. (It stretches credulity to suppose that Confederate soldiers would be photographed wearing belt buckles of the Federal Army!)



Figure 3.



Figure 4.

By itself, the text superimposed on the "1st Louisiana Native Guard" image (Figure 4) offers clear evidence of falsification. A sampling of a wide range of Civil War photographs has yielded none that contain superimposed text. On close examination, the text (letters) in Figure 4 is much sharper and clearer than the underlying image and does not exhibit the same quality loss as the photograph itself because it has not undergone successive analog and digital reproduction. What is most telling, however, is that the text, which gives the impression of being a nineteenth-century style font, is, in fact, a modern font face named "Algerian". The Algerian font, which has no lower case letters, has come bundled with multiple versions of Microsoft Word, including Word 95, Word 6.0, and Word 7.0. The font vendor Elsner+Flake sells a version of the font, EF Algerian, available for online purchase. It should be stressed that once a font is installed, it is accessible by every application on the computer, including image manipulation software. Perhaps the most damning evidence with respect to the text is shown in the "1st Louisiana Native Guard" thumbnail on the [www.rebelstore.com](http://www.rebelstore.com) website (Figure 5). Although the low-resolution text is not quite legible, the font face clearly contains both uppercase and lowercase letters. The Algerian font used in the photo purchased from [rebelstore.com](http://rebelstore.com) (Figure 4) is composed solely of uppercase letters. The lettering in the thumbnail image is another font style. This inconsistency suggests that the image has been manipulated at least twice, at least once while in the possession of [www.rebelstore.com](http://www.rebelstore.com).



Figure 4.



Figure 5. Page from www.rebelstore.com advertising sale of "1st Louisiana Native Guard" (last accessed 1 February 2007).

Interestingly, the handwritten numbers of "1895 x 1895" which, as noted earlier, appear in reverse in the upper right-hand corner of Figure 1 had been cropped from each of the subsequent generation images published in *Civil War Times Illustrated* and *The Embattled Confederacy*. The absence of these numbers in the image sold by www.rebelstore.com also suggests that its image was derived from either *The Embattled Confederacy* or from *Civil War Times Illustrated*. These numbers, which may have been some kind of catalog reference by the photographer, were hand-scratched on the emulsion side of the original glass plate negative; considerable search has failed to locate this original plate.

## Conclusion

In sum, the evidence available to us makes it abundantly clear that the Union recruitment poster shown in Figure 2 was in fact based on a legitimate photograph, and that the photo labeled "1st Louisiana Native Guard 1861" that is being sold by www.rebelstore.com as a 19th century photograph is, in fact, a falsification. We cannot determine when this falsification occurred, but it was done within the last decade or so - - judging from the presence of artifacts yielded by digital manipulation and the superimposition of a modern font face.

The specific motives of the fabricator/s of the Louisiana Native Guard photo can only be conjectured, but the manipulation of photographic imagery for ideological/political purposes is a well-established practice. As the editors of *Civil War Times Illustrated* wrote in their August 2004 issue (p. 80): "It is tempting to think of photographs as evidence, documents of what reality was like in some specific time and place. But from the earliest days of camera craft, photographers have been much more than mere recorders. At times, they can be outright masters of illusion." The editors are discussing a more innocent Civil War photograph of a junior Union officer in field dress. He is posing in a studio in front of a false backdrop to create the impression that the photograph was taken outdoors against a rustic wooden fence. It is commonplace to observe that pictures "do not speak for themselves." The photographs of the Louisiana Native Guards offer an interesting illustration of that adage and show how a legitimate photograph can be altered and used to advance and support a particular contemporary political or ideological perspective in the present-day United States.

## Teacher Notes

*I have been teaching in an African-American school for the past 15 years and have learned to create items that will engage my students of all colors and genders. This has become one of our favorites during our study of the Civil War. It can also be used during the Black History month.*

*If you can, run page 1 and 2 back-to-back. If your students have internet access fine, if not then run a class set of the additional web information.*

*It covers the FIRST black unit of the Civil War in 186-. We take great pride of being first in the nation in a lot of areas and this was just one of them.*

*As an old white guy I loved learning many interesting items about our history and having taught my subject for years and years I thought I knew most of it. But coming to an all-Black school taught me that I don't know it all. I tended to learn items that I never knew about – Madam C J Walker, PBS Pinchback, Louis Armstrong, Joseph Clark, Reverend A.L. Davis, Thomas Dent, Mahalia Jackson, Dutch Morial, etc.*

*It has been a huge learning curve for this old man who never want's to stop learning. My students love the activities I have come up with over the years of African Americans and middle school students.*

greg

# Louisiana History Teacher

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