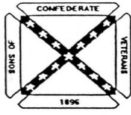
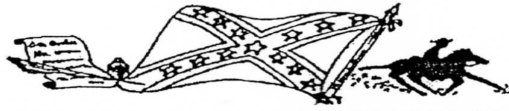


Jones County Rosin Heels



ROSIN HEELS DISPATCH



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

1861

DEO VINDICE

1865

April

2012

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

Ed Allegretti - 1st Lt. Commander
601-422-0987

Doug Jefcoat - 2nd Lt. Commander
601-425-5485

CoCo Roberts - Commander
601-428-5570

Cotton Norris - 601-426-2949
Adjutant

Don Green - 1-601-270-5316
Historian

ALERT ! ALERT ! ALERT !



Dear Compatriots and everybody else. This month at Western Sizzlin we are going to have a local speaker who is in the Doctorate program at USM studying 19th century political history. This is a good thing in and of itself, however in addition to him being in that type of program, he has written a book entitled "Grover Cleveland - The Last Jeffersonian." His name is Mr. Ryan Walters from Laurel who now lives in Ellisville. He is one of the good guys concerning our country's history. This should be a good speech and you really need to be there. We will also cover the last few days of Confederate Heritage Month and where our camp color guard will be needed. Remember to get your grave marking done this month. If you are in need of any new flags call George at Carl's office, 649-1867 where all the flags in the world are kept. Also put aside the last Monday of the Month because that is the actual State Holiday, and we need people at Ellisville at 4:15 PM & Laurel at 5:15 both at the Confederate Memorial next to the courthouses. Lets have a good turnout with lots of flags. Remember the meeting begins at 7 PM, come early to eat and fellowship. To all the new people receiving this newsletter, you do not have to eat and you do not have to be a member to attend our meetings. Bring your wife and or girlfriend, uh, or just do whatever you feel is right. C'mon and have fun with the rest of us. Lil' chillin are most welcome.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, 14th at 2 PM in the Jake Alone Cemetery there will be a memorial service, sponsored by the Purvis UDC Chapter and the MS. SCV 5th Brigade. The cemetery is near the Dixie Community Center where a potluck dinner will be served at 12 PM. For further info contact Jim Huffman at huffman1234@bellsouth.net

ENTERPRISE MEMORIAL

Our camp has been requested by The Enterprise Ladies Organization to be the color guard for the dedication of a new memorial that has been placed in the Confederate section of the **Enterprise Cemetery, at 10 AM on the 21st, with 219 names, ranks and unit designations** listed. This was paid for by the Ladies Organization of Enterprise at a cost of about 2,000 dollars. Mrs. Betty Purvis, current president of the organization, called George Jaynes about the camp color guard and anyone else they could find to fill the ranks. Mrs. Martha Buckley is the chairwoman for the event. We were recommended to them by compatriot Knox Poole of the W. D. Cameron Camp in Meridian. Mr. Knox has counted on us to either help or be the color guard at Lauderdale Springs for many years.

LANDRUM'S 3RD ANNUAL PINEFEST

On that same day we have been asked by the Landrum's to set up a show and tell area inside the homestead, like we have had for the past two years, from **9AM - 5PM**. This is their **third annual PineFest**. The tables, along with our camp's reproduction items, uniforms, weapons and flags can be manned by some non-color guard members until relief can show up from the morning service in Enterprise. We certainly do not need or want to miss any opportunity to talk with the public and let them know whom we are representing. So, we need some of you to step forward and take over that morning.

Sunday, 29th is the Lauderdale Springs service and it has been being held at **3PM**. If there is a change in the time all color guard members will be notified. We have participated in this event for many years and they also count on the Rosin Heels to consistently attend.

Monday, 30th in downtown Meridian in front of the county courthouse at 1 PM both UDC & SCV groups will hold a joint memorial service on the state holiday. After the speeches and the laying of a wreath, the color guard will fire a three round salute.

This service is usually covered by Brian Livingston, formerly of the Laurel Leader Call and now reports for the Meridian Star. Brian has always been fair to our events, in Laurel and Meridian.

Monday, 30th at 4:15 PM at the Confederate Memorial in Ellisville we will have a brief speech and fire a three round salute. We have actually had an increase of people to attend the service for the past couple of years. If you cannot be in Laurel then come to Ellisville and tell any friends, neighbors, church members and yes even your outlaws. . . .uh, in-laws to be there.

Monday, 30th at 5:15 PM in Laurel at the Confederate Memorial next to the county courthouse, will be our last service of the day and month. Again, there will be a short speech followed by a three round salute. We usually have a decent crowd however, do not take anything for granted. Please invite and offer to bring someone to our last service. Bring a flag if you have one. It may be a smaller one on a stick or a 3 x 5 foot variety. It all looks good. Please, no skull and crossbones or Yankee blood tastes good with a bulldog in the middle. You get the idea. We get good coverage from the ReView of Jones County newspaper, so let's be on our best behavior, JOE ! Just DON'T FORGET !!

MS. DIVISION CONVENTION

This year it will be hosted by camp 265 The Rankin County Rough and Readys, **June 8 -10 in Brandon, MS. The MS. Society of the Order of the Confederate Rose** will be assisting the camp in this endeavor. The cost before May 25th is \$30.00 each. After that date it will be \$35.00 for the awards banquet Saturday night. For further info contact, Tim Cupit at timcupit@comcast.net or 769-251-0091 at home or 769-234-2966 on his cell.

CAMP JULY COOKOUT OR BLOWOUT

This year it will be on July 27th at the Mauldin Community Center. Yep, this is where all the action is going to be. Our annual food fight...or should we say food fest will once again be a lot of fun. Why you say ? Cause eatin is a lot of fun, that's why. What a silly thought to have. That is if you had it. Anyway, we will have our usual cooks outside sweatin and cussin and well, who knows what else these Southern type homosapiens are capable of doing. Somebody bring a hose to coolem down just a might. Maybe even a club or some kind of, you know, sidearm!! You never can be too careful. We'll just keep an eye on them as we get closer.

SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE

As of this writing it still looks as though we are planning for the **second weekend of August, Friday 10th & Sat. 11th**. We already know who one of our speakers will be. John+ Eidsmoe from Pike Road, AL. is a gentleman whom we have been wanting to invite. You read in the last newsletter about some of his credentials. Here are a few more facts.

PUBLICATIONS

Christianity & the Constitution

Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House, 1987, 2004

God & Caesar

Wheaton, IL.: Crossway, 1884, Wipf & Stock 2004

Columbus & Cortez

Green Forest, AR.: New leaf Press, 1992, 1995

Warrior, Statesman, Jurist for te South: The Life, Legacy & Law of Thomas Goode Jones

Harrisonburg,, VA: Sprinkle Publications, 2003

Institute on the Constitution

12-lecture video/audiotape album with 118-pg. Study guide

God & Government

8-lecture audiotape with study guide

Here I Stand! Biblical Worldview for the New Millennium

12 half-hour DVD lectures & study guide, 2004

“The Case Against Homosexuals in the Military”

Research Paper submitted to Air War College, 1992

“A New Constitutional Convention: A Critical Look at Questions Answered, and Not Answered, by Article V of the United States Constitution”

Air Force Academy Journal of Legal Studies, V. 3 1992

“The Alabama Ten Commandments Case”

Jones Law Review 1998 pp. 39-97

Entry, “Symposium: Mission of a Church-Related Law School”

Valparaiso University Law Review, XXII: 3 Spring 1993, pp. 685-93

“The Use of the Ten Commandments in American Courts”

Oak Brook College Journal of Law V: 2006

“The Article III Exceptions Clause”

Regent Law Review Fall 2006

Advanced Institute on the Constitution (12 lectures with study guide 2011)

“A Look at Law Through Lutheran Lenses,” entry in book titled **Here We Stand: A Confessional Christian Study of Worldviews**, ed. Curtis Jahn (Northwestern Publishing House 2010)

“The Iroquois Confederacy and the American Republic”

Letter from Plymouth Rock XXX: 3-4 July-Oct 2007

Works in Progress:

Built on the Rock: The Foundation of Law (to be published 2012)

MORE TO COME IN NEXT NEWSLETTER

POWDER & CAPS

Mr. CoCo Roberts has plenty of powder and caps for sale to either camp members or non-camp members. The powder is \$14.00 a can from Goex and the caps are \$9.00 per tin. He even has pre-rolled and packaged some for sheer convenience. So if you are in need or know someone that is, just give him a call at home or 601-577-0205. This is for putting a few bucks into the camp kitty. ***Remember, keep your powder dry fellas, keep it dry !***

APRIL IS GRAVE MARKING TIME

Any of you that are marking graves and in need of new flags, come by Carl Ford’s office and get what you need. We don’t need faded looking flags marking our soldiers graves. There are plenty of them at Carl’s office. Please write down the information on the soldiers headstone or foot marker. Please write down the name of the cemetery and some directions as how to get there. Especially, if there is no name or you just don’t know the name. Please turn your information into George ASAP so he can begin to record all of it and put a booklet together in case someone has to take your place one year. You know, like you kick the bucket or something. Then whomever takes over will know where the cemeteries are and how many flags they will need. Please take the time to do this. Thank You.

DIVISION POSTERS FOR HERITAGE MONTH

Don Green was given two pack of posters to be distributed throughout Jones County in recognition of Confederate Heritage Month. He was not given a list as to where they should be distributed, however a couple of years ago our camp was responsible for distributing posters in April for Lawrence, Covington and Jones County. Mr. Billy Langley and George Jaynes went to Lawrence and Covington Counties first because they don't have any SCV camps to deliver them. They were given a list as to where they should be taken. They did this in Lawrence and Covington all in one day. Unfortunately, they never had the time to take them anywhere in Jones County. The posters were already two weeks late in arriving. This time however, they are here and waiting for some of you that are retired or retarded or something, that have some time available to pick up a few and George can suggest where they could be taken. If several of you would do this and write down the places you are going to visit, then there will not be any overlapping. They need to be taken to places like the public library, any school library, the county courthouse, the city hall, yes the city hall, Mr. Thompson can take that one, they're scared of him. Maybe Lauren Rodgers Museum, heck, Joe's Bar & Grill, you know, just get creative and get them out there. We want the public to know that this is the month to remember our Southern Confederacy and the soldiers who fought for their land and country, so lets get busy and take these posters and let them be seen and not just stay wrapped up sitting in a closet. It's time gentlemen, step up to the plate and give honor to your ancestor. And if you don't, just ask yourself, why did you join this organization in the first place.

COMMUNISM COMES TO AMERICA EARLIER THAN WE THINK

BY AL BENSON JR.

Recently I read an article by someone with the interesting nom de plume of Bionic Mosquito. It was called **Communism Comes to America** and was about a book written by Herbert Hoover in which Hoover warned of the Communist threat to this country during the Roosevelt administration.

According to Hoover we should have stayed out of World War II and let Germany and Russia slog it out with each other. I can't disagree with that. Someone recently sent me an email about this article and his comment was that we "fought World War II to make

the world safe for Communism." He's right. Although most folks don't want to think about that, it is the real reason we fought the war. All you have to do is look at who got what out of the war and it makes sense.

The Roosevelt administration was riddled with Communists and their fellow travelers in the State Department, the Department of Agriculture, and many other departments. If you doubt this I would invite you to read **The Web of Subversion** by James Burnham or **While You Slept-Our Tragedy in Asia and Who Made It** by John T. Flynn, and you might want to read that classic by Whittaker Chambers **Witness**.

All these will give you a picture of the Roosevelt administration many folks would rather not have but need to be aware of anyway.

The only problem with this is that, after reading some of this material, many will be tempted to think that we never had any problems with Communism in this country until the Roosevelt administration, and that just isn't so. For Roosevelt to be able to do as much damage as he did there had to have been an underlying foundation of unspoken, if not above board, acceptance of Communist ideology at the federal level, and probably lots of other levels too.

Walter "Donnie" Kennedy and I have written the book **Lincoln's Marxists** published by **Pelican Publishing** of Gretna, Louisiana. In this work we deal with the Communist and socialist beginnings in this country and have found that they extend all the way back to the 1820's -not the 1920's but the 1820's. Most people think of that time period as our "good old days." It wasn't. And, unfortunately, much of the communistic foundation we discovered was home-grown. It did not all come from Europe, although some did.

There were communistic settlements in various places in the United States during the 1820s and 30s and they attracted many of the elite of that day just like Communism has attracted many of the elite in our own day. It seems that the wealthy and the powerful somehow become enamored of these movements and end up supporting them, which is good for the communistic movements because they would never make it on their own without such support.

This country, even over 150 years ago, had more than its quota of leftist radicals, all the way from the Unitarian founders of the public school system to

socialists like Robert Owen of New Harmony, Indiana fame. Then there was utopian socialist Horace Greeley, owner of the influential newspaper the **New York Tribune**. Mr. Greeley hired a number of leftist radicals to write for his paper, among them Karl Marx, and he gave them opportunity to spread their communistic ideas far and wide.

Then there were the communist and socialist radicals fresh from the socialist revolts in Europe in 1848. They had sought to change a number of countries in Europe from decentralized states into centralized nations (with their people in control naturally). Their revolts in Europe failed and several thousand of them ended up coming to the United States, mostly in the North and Midwest. Many of them were atheists and freethinkers and so the leftist climate in the North was much more agreeable to them than was the cultural climate in the mostly Christian Southern states. They all claimed they hated Southern slavery. What they really hated was private ownership of slaves. They felt ownership should be public (government controlled). They wouldn't have said it quite that way but that what it amounted to. All you have to do is to look at "reconstruction" in the South and what followed it—reconstruction of the entire country. Today it is called Cultural Marxism or political correctness. It's all the same animal.

Many of these 1848 communists and socialists ended up in the Union armies prior to the start of the War of Northern Aggression, and when that war started quite a few of them became brigadier generals and other high-ranking officers in Lincoln's armies. Others who did not make it into the armies ended up as journalists and politicians, many of them working in the formation of the new Republican Party in the 1850s. Lincoln knew a good number of his generals were either communist or socialist by conviction. That didn't bother him in the least. After all, he had championed their cause in Europe in 1848 and now they were in the United States returning the favor in 1861. Anyone who thinks these people abandoned their leftist proclivities before coming to the United States must be dreaming. Their leftism came with them and helped to infect this country long before the 1930s.

Our "history" books seldom mention any of this. It seems the "historians" have decided that the American public is better off not being aware of all this. That is why Mr. Kennedy and I wrote

Lincoln's Marxists. We feel the public should be aware of it. No longer should the Republican Party be able to parade itself as the "party of small government" when much of its foundation was leftist-influenced and very much in favor of big, centralized government. Of course today both major parties are advocates of big government, but at least the Democrats admit it.

THE CIVIL WAR 100

The Stories Behind The Most Influential Battles, People And Events In The War Between The States

SHILOH

April 6 - 7, 1862

The Battle of Shiloh commenced on a Sunday, and received its name from a country church in the midst of the battlefield. Despite the setting, compassion was absent from the scene and death ruled in on of the war's bloodiest fights. By the end of the battle, the Union knew that ending the rebellion (author's wording) would not be easy. However, U. S. Grant had begun his operation that would divide the Confederacy by controlling the Mississippi River. He would not be stopped.

During the winter of 1862, Union forces commanded by Grant moved southward from St. Louis to capture Forts Henry and Donelson on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. These relatively easy victories gained the Federals' control of Kentucky and most of Tennessee, forcing the retreating Confederates into defenses around Corinth in the northeastern corner of Mississippi. From Corinth the rebel (again the author's phrasing) commander Albert S. Johnston established defenses along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which provided the only all-weather link from the East Coast to the Mississippi River.

Grant leisurely followed the Confederates on their retreat southward and concentrated his army at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River, about twenty-five miles northeast of Corinth. Neither Grant nor his subordinate generals thought there was any danger of a Confederate attack, and they also allowed plenty of time for the men to relax and enjoy camp life as much as possible. While Grant's Army of the Tennessee idled, he planned a summer offensive toward the Mississippi River. He also awaited the arrival of the Army of the Ohio led by Don Carlos Buell to reinforce his numbers.

The Union and Confederate armies each numbered about forty thousand, and Johnston knew he had to attack before Buell arrived with his twenty thousand

additional men. The Confederate army moved toward Pittsburg Landing with the intention of attacking in the predawn hours of April 6. The lack of roads, most being little more than cow paths, delayed the march, but the majority of men were almost in position by daylight. Before Johnston could completely coordinate his units, Union pickets spotted the advancing rebels. When a few shots rang out, Johnston ordered a general assault, telling his officers, "Tonight we will water our horses in the Tennessee."

The Union divisions were arrayed in camps rather than in formal defenses and quickly gave way to the charging Confederates. By mid-morning, Johnston's men had advanced more than two miles and were about halfway to Pittsburg Landing when the Union western flank finally held around Shiloh Church. Just to the east, other Union troops delayed the attack in a peach orchard and in a dense oak thicket that became known as the "Hornet's Nest" because of the volume of bullets that buzzed through the air.

Union defenders took advantage of the natural defenses of a sunken road to make another stand. The Confederate infantry launched eleven separate charges against the Sunken Road. Only after concentrating sixty-two cannons, the largest firing of artillery to that point in the war, did the rebels force the Union defenders backward.

During the battle a bullet struck Johnston in the leg while he was directing the fight on the eastern flank. Although the wound was minor and could have been treated with a tourniquet, Johnston refused medical care. About two-thirty in the afternoon he bled to death, leaving P. G. T. Beauregard in command.

Darkness and the six-hour delay by the Union defenders at Shiloh Church and at the Sunken Road brought an end to the first day of the battle. Cries of the wounded on both sides echoed across the battlefield. Later reports claimed injured rebel and Federal alike crawled to a small pool of water between the Peach Orchard and the Sunken Road to drink and bathe their wounds in what became known as Bloody Pond.

During the Night Buell arrived with his army. Grant ordered the fresh divisions to counterattack and, despite a tenacious defense by the rebels, began to regain the ground lost the previous day. Beauregard hoped for reinforcements from Arkansas, but, when he realized they would not arrive in time, he retreats back toward Corinth. The exhausted Federals reclaimed their original positions. A limited pursuit was turned back by the cavalry of Nathan Bedford Forrest.

Union casualties included 1,754 dead, 8,408

wounded, and 2,885 missing for a total of 13,047 of their more than 52,000 combatants. Confederate losses included 1,723 dead, 8,012 wounded, and 959 missing of their 40,335 soldiers.

The Battle of Shiloh was the largest fight of the war to date. Most of its participants had little combat experience prior to the battle. Small unit commanders, taking the initiative in the absence of overall orders or coordination, conducted much of the fight. Both sides claimed to win the battle but the Union was the clear, but narrow, victor by holding Pittsburg Landing and forcing the Confederates to retreat.

The case of the previous Union victories in Tennessee had persuaded many that the war in the West and perhaps defeat of the entire rebellion could be quickly achieved. Shiloh, with its combined total of more than twenty-three thousand casualties, convinced both Union and Confederate leaders that there were many more bloody battles to be fought.

Their loss at Shiloh took the initiative away from the Confederates, forcing them back into the defensive. It would be more than another year before Grant captured Vicksburg, securing the Mississippi River for the Union and dividing the Confederacy into two, non-supporting geographical regions, but Shiloh provided a critical step to that important goal. Ultimately, Vicksburg would exceed the influence of Shiloh, but the battle around the rural Tennessee church that began on a Sunday morning was one of the influential in the West and in the entire war.

By: Michael Lee Lanning

About the Author

Michael Lee Lanning is the author of sixteen nonfiction books on military history. More than a million copies of his books are in print in fifteen countries, and editions have been translated into eleven languages. A graduate of Texas A & M University, Lanning is a veteran of more than twenty years in the U. S. Army and is a retired lieutenant colonel. During the Vietnam War he served as an infantry platoon leader, reconnaissance platoon leader, and rifle company commander. He currently resides in Phoenix, Arizona.

Editor's Note: It is a fact that at the end of the first days fighting, Gen. Forrest with possibly some of his men, got behind the Union lines and did some scouting around to ascertain the situation that the yankees faced that night. He reported back to Gen. Beauregard that the

Confederate forces should attack that night before someone could reinforce them from river boats. He may have overheard some of the yankee soldiers talking about reinforcements from some river boats that were coming. He said that they literally had their backs to the river and would either have to fight, surrender or swim across to the opposite river bank to escape. For whatever reason, Gen. Beauregard refused. Just the first of several high ranking officers that failed to listen to Gen. Forrest's forward thinking that could have most likely ended in a total victory. If any of you in the camp know more details about this please share them at our April camp meeting.

FEDERAL PRECEDENCE OVER THE STATES

By Al Benson Jr.

Reviewing the infamous 14th Amendment in a nutshell, we can see that it accomplished certain ends that were entirely consistent with Northern revolutionary aims for both the War of Northern Aggression and for the revolutionary period after that war. We might as well get used to referring to the war as a revolution, for, in truth, it was the real American Revolution.. It was a revolution in which God-given liberties were exchanged for "privileges and immunities" granted by an all-powerful federal government in Washington-the same as today.

After the shooting phase of that revolution was over, the United States played the part of Esau on a national scale. We had traded our God-given rights for a mess of federal pottage, and now we weep, as did Esau, because we do not have God's blessing, We don't have that blessing now because, in our apostasy, we don't deserve it now.

Instead of enjoying God's blessing, we now labor under such apostate vehicles as Thaddeus Stevens' inglorious 14th Amendment. I have heard conservatives and patriots defend the 14th Amendment and I can only wonder what public brain laundry they were "educated" in. How many realize that the 14th Amendment **redefined citizenship in this country** ? Up until the War, a man was a citizen of the United States due to being first a citizen of a particular state. A man was a U. S. Citizen because he was first and foremost a citizen of Texas or Louisiana, or New Jersey. **His state citizenship gave him status as a U. S. citizen.**

After the adoption of the 14th Amendment, however, a man became foremost a citizen of the United States.

His state citizenship was, to all intents and purposes, secondary at best and beneath notice at worst. This and the mind set it produced was consistent with Northern revolutionary aims and opened the door for future federal intervention in the various states, in areas the federal government had no business being in, such as education, and today, health care and oversight of school lunches and all manner of programs so dear to the hearts of those who run the Nanny State.

The Kennedy Brothers in their informative book **The South Was Right (Pelican Publishing)** noted the political gyrations of Thaddeus Stevens and his revolutionary cohorts. They said: "To secure enactment of the amendment, the northern Congress had to accomplish the following: Declare the Southern states outside of the erstwhile indivisible Union. Deny majority rule in the Southern states by the disenfranchisement of large numbers of the white population. Require the Southern states to ratify the amendment as the price of getting back into the Union from which heretofore they had been denied the right to secede."

And they continued: "The third point could be turned into a Yankee brain teaser. The North, in 1866, removed the Southern states from the Union. This was the same North that in 1861 refused to allow the South to secede from the Union. This same north now declared the Southern states to be non-states. To get back into the Union (that originally the South did not want to be part of anyway, and from which it had previously been denied the right to secede) it was required to perform the function of a state in that Union, while still officially no longer part of that Union, by ratifying an amendment that previously as states in the Union it had legally rejected ! Words alone fail to meet the challenge of such pure Yankee logic." It almost makes you wonder what brand of revolutionary weed Stevens and his pals had been smoking !

FEDERAL PRECEDENCE OVER THE STATES - PART TWO **By Al Benson Jr.**

Some student of history have, upon reflection, observed that the adoption of the 13th Amendment opened the door for the adoption of the 17th Amendment, the direct election of Senators by "popular" vote. One can, almost in overview, see an evolutionary process in this, whereby we first lose our state citizenship, then eventually, even national citizenship, until we all finally become "citizens of

the world” much like Karl Marx’s “workers of the world.” Do you supposed there’s any connection ?

So Thaddeus Stevens was a moving force in favor of helping to bury the concept of state citizenship in favor of national citizenship. There may be some naive souls who would believe that Stevens didn’t really know what he was doing. I, however, have a suspicious mind. Thaddeus Stevens, the professional South-hater, knew exactly what he was doing !

Stevens and his crowd were apostate revolutionaries of the first order. Their main intent was to alter the American system of government , keeping the forms to fool the uninitiated, but changing the substance. Unfortunately, their revolution, with the help of the socialists in the Republican party, succeeded and we today live with the results of that , most of us not even realizing it thanks to the mis-education we received in public schools. Whatever vestiges off what the Founding Fathers left to us died with the Southern loss of the War of Northern Aggression - the Marxist/Lincolnist Revolution of 1861. Those who fail to realize this have missed the boat.

We hear so much talk today from sincere and patriotic people who have not been on the firing line long enough to know the difference. They shout about “taking America back.” Back to what ??? What most of them fail to realize is that what they want to take it back to is what they grew u with-their version of the “goo old days.” What they don’t grasp is that they grew up **after the Marxist/Lincolnist Revolution had already been accomplished. They are 100 years too late !**

When Stevens introduced the 14th Amendment, some of the more cautions Republicans threatened to remove his third section of it, dealing with the ineligibility of former Confederate leaders to run for Congress until at least 1876. Stevens, through adroit political maneuvering, at which he was a past master, put together a coalition of radical Republicans and Democrats to prevent that change. He pled with them too retain that third section. His vindictive anti-Southern mindset clearly showed as he pleaded: “It is too lenient for my hard heart. Not only to 1870, but to 18070, every rebel who shed the blood of loyal men should be prevented from exercising any power in this government.” Stevens was a truly shining example of abolitionist charity and forgiveness ! Had Stevens been willing to shape his attitude to conform to Biblical standards the country might have been better off. No need to worry, though, Stevens was not about to go there.

Long after Stevens’ death, an old political opponent,

Jeremiah S. Black, noted of him that: “When he died he was unequaled in this country as a lawyer. He said the smartest things ever said. But his mind, as far a his sense of obligation to God was concerned, was a howling wilderness.” So noted Fawn Brodie in her biographical work on Stevens.

CIVIL WAR CURIOSITIES **Strange Stories, Oddities, Events, and Coincidences**

By Webb Garrison

Chapter 27 **Abolition of Slavery Not the Union Goal in 1861**

Within days after Confederates fired on For Sumter, Union military leaders had to decide what to do with slaves who came into their lines. Although some later changed their minds, the stance of many differed little when the war ended.

One week after having been made a major general of U. S. Volunteers, Benjamin F. Butler offered assurance to Governor Thomas H. Hicks of Maryland—a state in which slavery was legal: “I am anxious to convince all classes of persons that the forces under my command are not here in any way to interfere with, or countenance any interference with, the laws of the State,” he wrote.

Far to the west, Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan addressed an open letter “To the Union Men of Western Virginia.” In it, he solemnly promised:

Notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors among you that our advent among you will be signalized by interference with your slaves, understand one thing clearly—not only will we abstain from all such interference, but we will, on the contrary, with an iron hand, crush any attempt at insurrection on their part.

At Fort Monroe, Maj. Gen. John E. Wool reported to U. S. Secretary of War Simon Cameron a few weeks after the battle of Bull Run in September 1861. He had put many runaway slaves to work, he said, and they were busy building “a new redoubt, railroad and other roads, bridges, &c”

Cameron favored this method of dealing with “all negro men capable of performing labor.” Ordering that such persons be forwarded to McClellan, he said, “They can be usefully employed on the military work in this vicinity [Washington].”

In Kansas City, replying to an inquiry from Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, the commander of the Kansas

Brigade, James H. Lane, made his position clear on October 3, 1861: "My brigade is not here for the purpose of interfering in anywise with the institution of slavery. They shall not become negro thieves, nor shall they be prostituted into negro catchers. The institution of slavery must take care of itself."

In Kentucky, also considered to be part of the West, Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman heard the disturbing news that Russian-born Col. John B. Turchin had permitted "some negro slaves" to take refuge in his camp. This would never do, scolded Sherman. Citing "the laws of the United States and of Kentucky," on October 15 he instructed Turchin that "all negroes shall be delivered up on claim of the owner or agent."

Sherman's verdict was echoed in early November by Maj. Gen. John A. Dix. Writing to Col. H. E. Paine of the Fourth Wisconsin, he ordered him not to interfere "with persons held to servitude." To make sure that there could be no misunderstanding, Dix ended his letter with a blunt directive: "You will not receive or allow any negro to come within your lines."

Almost simultaneously, Brig. Gen. A. McD. McCook consulted his superior about treatment of "contraband negroes" in Kentucky. Writing from Louisville, Sherman replied that he had received "no instructions from Government."

Therefore he ruled that "the laws of the State of Kentucky are in full force, and negroes must be surrendered on application of their masters or agents." What's more, he added, "you should not let them take refuge in camp."

By late November 1861, Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck was in command of the Department of the Missouri. Writing to Col. B. G. Farrar, provost marshal general, he stipulated that no citizen of the state should be debarred "from enforcing his legal rights to the services" of a band of sixteen blacks. Fugitives to whom he referred had taken refuge with the army led by Maj. Gen. John Charles Fremont.

One week after Farrar got his instructions, James B. Fry acknowledged receipt in Louisville of Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas's order.

Thomas later became an advocate of the use of black soldiers, for which he received high commendations. Many of his fellow generals in blue scoffed at his change of stance.

Seeking to clarify fully the vexatious issue of what to do with runaway slaves, on December 26, 1861 Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck took the time to prepare a formal ruling, the purpose of which was:

To prevent any person in the Army from acting in the capacity of negro-catcher or negro-stealer. The relation between the slave

and his master or pretended master is not a matter to be determined by military officers. One object in keeping fugitive slaves out of camp is to keep clear of all such questions.

Seeking to make his verdict unequivocal, Halleck issued a General Order calling for any officer who harbored runaway slaves to be subject to severe disciplinary action.

When the struggle moved into 1862, attitudes toward slavery remained, for the most part, unchanged. Writing from Cairo, Illinois, on January 19, Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant made his position clear to a subordinate who was on the way to take command at Fort Jefferson, Kentucky. "On your arrival," instructed Grant, "all negroes who have flocked into camp will be permitted to return to their masters."

By early February, Halleck was ready to modify his ruling concerning slaves. In separate communications to Grant and to Brig. Gen. George W. Cullum, he no longer ordered that camps be kept free of runaways. Instead, he now considered it proper to "find contrabands, and put them at work to pay for food and clothing."

John A. Rawlings, assistant adjutant general, quickly implemented this decision. On February 26, he instructed all officers within Grant's command to identify slaves who had worked upon Confederate fortifications. These, he instructed, should not be released to their master but "employed in the quartermaster's department for the benefit of Government."

Many civilians, ready to fight for the Union, saw slavery in the same light as did military officers. On May 15, 1862 Senator Joseph A. Wright of Indiana presented to his colleagues a petition from citizens of his home state.

Hordes of ordinary folk, said the Hoosier senator, were eager for Congress to "stop the agitation of the negro question and attend to the business of putting down the rebellion."

One week after Wright spoke in the U. S. Senate, members of the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment wrote home about action they considered surprising. While marching through the streets of Washington, they saw civil authorities who were "provided with judicial papers" seize two runaway slaves.

Unable to break ranks to save the fugitives, New Yorkers ruefully reported the incident to folks back home. Slaves captured on the streets of the capital, they said, were "soon placed beyond the possibility of rescue."

George B. McClellan, though generally aware of Abraham Lincoln's personal views, feared that he might yield to political pressure. Confident that he knew the views of his men well, the commander of the Army of the Potomac wanted nothing to do with abolition.

Hence on July 7, 1862, he sent the president a letter of warning. In it he urged that "a declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies."

There is no certainty that McClellan or any other Federal general had carefully read the March 4, 1861, inaugural address of their commander in chief. Had they turned to words of the new president, any question that the conflict was launched in order to free the slaves would have been resolved.

There was only one dispute between regions, said Abraham Lincoln. That dispute grew out of the fact that the Republican party was on record as opposing the geographical extension of slavery.

Early in his lengthy address the man from Illinois stipulated that he personally supported the Fugitive Slave law. To remove any doubts about where he stood concerning property rights of slave holders in regions where "the peculiar institution" already existed, he added:

I aver that, to my knowledge, no sub-division, or individual, of the Republican party has ever avowed, or entertained, a purpose to destroy or To interfere with the property of the Southern People.

For myself, I can declare, with perfect certainty, that I have never avowed, or entertained any such purpose; and that I have never used any expression intended to convey such a meaning.

Military leaders who issued impromptu proclamations declaring some slaves of Missouri and the deep South to be free were promptly squelched by their commander in chief.

Letters and speeches of Abraham Lincoln make it clear that he considered retention of Kentucky and other border states in the Union to be far more important than emancipation.

"Radical Republicans" who advocated immediate and total emancipation were vocal and influential in Congress. Because the president did not endorse their views, friction between the administrative and legislative branches of the Federal government soon reached a high level and remained there for the duration of the war.

Despite the philosophical change experienced by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas and some other Union generals, many of their comrades fought to the –not for abolition and for civil rights of blacks–but for

preservation of the Union.

Sherman's capture of Atlanta is acknowledged to have contributed significantly to Lincoln's re-election in 1864. Sherman's subsequent March to the Sea is widely hailed as a saga of military daring and skill. Yet comparatively little is said about racial views of "the man who made Georgia howl."

While advancing toward Atlanta, he repeatedly rejected suggestions that blacks be incorporated into his forces. Even recruitment of them for service in some unspecified Federal unit would be a source of annoyance to him, he repeatedly wrote.

As he rapidly approached Savannah and the end of the long March to the Sea, large bands of runaway slaves were following his men in blue. Providing them with food made the march more difficult, and some former slaves were making nuisances of themselves.

Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis of Sherman's army arrived at a neat solution to the problem of dealing with these camp followers. With some men in blue vowing that the smell of the sea was in the air, they reached Ebenezer Creek on December 8, 1864.

Despite the fact that it was not called a river, the stream was broad and deep. Davis had pontoons laid down by his engineers so that his men could cross. Then he quickly ordered the makeshift bridge lifted, leaving blacks who had followed the army for days stranded on the other side of the Ebenezer.

The emancipation of slaves *in Confederate territory but not in Union territory* was proclaimed on January 1, 1863. Framed for military purposes, the measure was not prompted by a desire to achieve racial and social justice.

Despite the motives behind its promulgation, the Emancipation Proclamation moved the nation in the direction of racial equality. Coupled with reluctant plans to use blacks as soldiers, it also proved to be the single most potent military measure of the Civil War.

Editor's Note: This shows without a doubt the extreme reluctance on the part of many if not most of the Northern officer corp. to have anything to do with blacks, whether free or slave and certainly not draft them into the army. Unfortunately, the Proclamation did make an impact even though it was bogus, as the author pointed out to the reader. Even though we had thousands of black men in the ranks of the Confederate army, they were not officially there by an act of the Confederate Congress. As you probably know that did not happen until March of 1865. The black units that were formed officially were few and mostly in the Richmond area. We dropped the ball on that situation and missed a big chance of maybe winning or at least improving racial

relations after the conflict was over, no matter who won.

About the Author: *The late Webb Garrison was associate dean of Emory University and president of Mckendree College. He wrote mor than fifty-five books, including More Civil War Curiosities, Friendly Fire in the Civil War, and Amazing Women of the Civil War.*

CIVIL WAR

Dictionary

An Illustrated Guide to the Everyday Language of Soldiers and Civilians

adjutant - Derived from a Latin term meaning “to assist,” this title was applied to a staff officer by both Gray and Blue. The communication of orders was high on the list of an adjutant’s responsibilities. An adjutant-general often published orders in the name of his commander.

Editor’s comment: To our camp adjutant. COTTON ARE YOU READING THIS !!! Thank You.

Blood of Boone - An early name used in and around Kentucky for the Confederate unit from the state that was later dubbed the ORPHAN BRIGADE.

Bloody Angle - (1) A point of the Federal line at Gettysburg that was critical to the action of the third day. During PICKETT’S CHARGE, Confederate Gen. Lewis A. Armistead and most of the 150 men he led against the center of the Union line broke through here temporarily, but they were either killed or captured during the failed assault. (2) A segment of the field at Spotsylvania where nearly 20,000 casualties were suffered.

Bloody Bill - The nickname of Confederate partisan leader William T. Anderson.

Bloody Hill - The rugged and heavily wooded terrain near Wilson’s Creek, Missouri, where combatants exchanged fire at less than forty yards, reformed, and fought again at the same distance.

Bloody Lane - A long-traveled farm road on the Antietam battlefield that residents knew as the SUNKEN ROAD. The roadway was a two or ore feet below the prevailing surface levels, having been worn down over the years. During the battle, it marked the center of the Confederate line on the morning of September 17, 1862. The road was approximately one mile west of the creek. So many men died in the road that it was said that one could walk across the area and never touch the ground.

Bloody Pond - A small body of water just north of the Peach Orchard on the Shiloh battlefield. During the night after the first day of battle, wounded Northerners and Southerners dragged themselves to the pond to get water and to wash out each other’s wounds.

Blue cockade - An ornament worn on one’s hat to symbolize that the wearer was an advocate of secession. This practice, which was firmly rooted in antebellum South Carolina, was adapted from a time - honored custom of displaying such symbols as badges of protest

blue light - (1) A signal light. (2) A designation for a turncoat, traitor, or GALVANIZED soldier. The phrase possibly originated during the War of 1812.

blue mass - Civil War surgeons used this poisonous compound of mercury, chalk, licorice, and honey almost indiscriminately.

boarder - (1) Qn enemy attempting to come aboard a warship. (2) A prostitute.

bog trotter - A soldier of Irish ancestry, used by both sides in the war.

Bohemian - A newspaper correspondent who traveled with the army but was not subject to the restrictions imposed upon the soldiers. Partly to avoid retaliation in the event of capture, many correspondents used pen names. There was also a name given in the eastern theater of the war for correspondents, artists and others who traveled with an army, the **Bohemian Brigade**.

Bold Dragoon - A reference to Confederate Gen. J. E. B. “Jeb” Stuart.

bone butter - A butter substitute produced in many prisons. Scraps of bone were boiled in water then filtered through a piece of cloth to yield a residue that hardened when cooled. Fashioned into cubes, these also served as a medium of exchange.

borrowed - A euphemism for theft, foraging, and pillaging. **That’s all our men did to the yankees when coming upon a supply train. They merely borrowed everything. It’s very simple.**

boys of the sod - Irish immigrants

Bragg’s bodyguard - A body louse, coined by soldiers under the command of Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg and a reflection of the disdain he elicited from his men.

