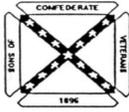
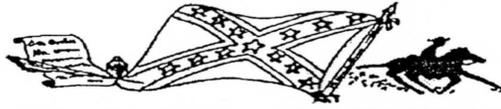


Jones County Rosin Heels



ROSIN HEELS DISPATCH



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

1861

DEO VINDICE

1865

Feb.

2011

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

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ALERT ! ALERT ! ALERT !



OK all you guys and gals. The gals part is for you fellows that have gotten in touch with your feminine side. Anyway, whoever or whatever you are, we will be back at Western Sizzlin this month, on Thursday, 24th at 7:00 PM. Our speaker will be a young man that has been recommended by Rev. George Felton. His name is Jarod Lee Armstrong, and is currently a student at Meridian Community College. His plans are to transfer to USM in pursuit of a degree in International Relations and Public Administration to prepare for a career in international diplomacy. He is the great - great - great grandson of Creek War lieutenant and Daniel Parker, member of Co. D 11th Mississippi Infantry. Jarod was born in Nashville, Tennessee in March 1989 to parents of Scottish and Germanic ancestry. His family moved to central California where he lived until age five. After a brief stay in North Carolina, his parents moved the family back to their ancestral Mississippi. As early as the 5th grade, Jarod had begun to earn the antipathy of his teachers due to his constant contention of their

opinions during history lectures. It was in the 6th grade that he would first encounter the anger of the powers that be for defending his Southern Heritage. . . .it would not be the last.

This should be an interesting presentation as it will validate what we have talked and thought about in recent years. Mr. Jarod will present information from someone who has been on the firing line. Since the majority of us escaped the educational system before it really got bad, the message that Mr. Jarod will inform us of is just how rotten that system has become. We have one advantage that Mr. Jarod does not have. We are not in school working toward a college degree while confronting teachers that are going to grade you. Tough situation. His advantage is that he has the opportunity to influence more people by the fact he is in contact with more folks on a daily basis than we are. This should be an interesting program from a young man who evidently cares about the truth.

UPCOMING EVENTS

FEB. 25 -27 - QUITMAN REENACTMENT Battle for the Texas Hospital & or the Defense of Quitman.

The location will be Archusa Creek Water Park, Quitman, MS. The sponsor is The City of Quitman. Location of the park - <http://www.phwd.net//parks/archusa%20cree/default.asp>. For more info contact Dennis Avera. Aaronavera@yahoo.com<<http://mrd.mailk.yahoo.com/compose?To=aaronaver%40yahoo.com>>. If these emails have been copied incorrectly, please call 601-776-5052. Dennis is one of our camp members and is leading the charge on this one. For the city of Quitman to desire having such an event is a great opportunity to attend either as a spectator or participant. One of the advantages for us in Jones County is that this is not a long drive to enjoy seeing history played out before us. Lets show the city of Quitman that this can bring some dollars into their community. Money never hurts a city or community, especially when the economy stinks.

MARCH 4-6 LUCEDALE REENACTMENT Lucedale City Park Sponsored by the 9th MS. Cavalry - SCV

Several of us from the camp have participated in this event. It is not a long drive and it has always been good weather. They feed the reenactors and there is always a good response from the public. It's a lot of fun.

MARCH 12TH - NATCHEZ THANG Spring Pilgrimage - Morning Tour - 9AM-12:30 Routhland Home

At our next meeting we need to find out who will be going this year. There is a chance that Walt Grayson who produces a TV segment called Look Around MS. The powers that be in Natchez who are associated with the tours seem to be the ones behind trying to make this happen. This is not a done deal, but the fact that someone has taken notice is rewarding in and of itself. We will as usual save hotel rooms for the 11th. We need an all out effort as this is a camp event. It is another chance to inform visitors about our Southern history and the part that the Confederate soldiers contributed. The Natchez camp as well as the Crystal Springs camp will once again be there. Terry Trovato and his fellow musicians will be providing various tunes. Hopefully

Miss Bonnie McCoy from Mendenhall will be there with her great fiddle playing. It is always a great time for fun and fellowship with people who share our beliefs and sentiments. The Ratcliffe family enjoys our visits and are always gracious to us. Last year, to end the morning tour, compatriot Mike Webb sang "God Save the South", and one of his fellow camp members gave a heart rendering presentation entitled "I Am Your Flag". Hopefully they will both attend and will make the same presentations. Of course, we ended by singing Dixie. Don't miss out on this chance to present the SCV in a positive way.

APRIL - CONFEDERATE HERITAGE MONTH

We already know that the first Sunday will be at the Marion Cemetery just outside of Meridian. The last Sunday is Lauderdale Springs. Marion will be at 2 PM and Lauderdale Springs is at this time unknown. On Saturday, the 16th from 9 - 5 Landrum Country Homestead will have their Spring open house. We have set up tables with our reproduction items and an information table. Of course we let children to adults fire one of our rifles. Another great chance to make a positive influence for our camp and the entire SCV. Make plans to at least be there for a portion of the day. That way no one has to be there all day unless they want to do so.

A CONFEDERATE CATECHISM The War for Southern Self-Government By Lyon Gardiner Tyler

What is the evidence on which this Catechism is based ?

The court of history admits only the same evidence as the courts of law. What a friend says in praise, or an enemy says in detraction has very little weight, unless supported by the record or other and disinterested evidence. The evidence freely admitted is the record and the confessions of the party under investigation and his friends, and the testimony of disinterested persons – all contemporary. It is on this kind of evidence that this Catechism is based. There has been no idle abuse or praise. The truth is everything.

16. *Were the Southerners "rebels in seceding from the Federal Union ?*

The term "rebel" had no application to the Southern people, however much it applied to the American colonists. These last called themselves "Patriots," not

rebels. Both Southerners in 1861 and Americans in 1776 acted under the authority of their State governments. But while the colonies were mere departments of the British Union, the American States were creators of the Federal Union. The Federal government was the agent of the States for the purposes expressed in the Constitution, and it is absurd to say that the principal can rebel against the agent. President Jackson threatened war with South Carolina in 1833, but admitted that in such an event South Carolinians taken prisoners would not be “rebels” but prisoners of war. The Freesoilers in Kansas and John Brown at Harper’s Ferry were undoubtedly “rebels,” for they acted without any lawful authority whatever in using force against the Federal Government, and Lincoln and the Republican party, in approving a platform which sympathized with the Freesoilers land bitterly denounced the Federal Government, were rebels and traitors at heart.

17. *Did the South, as alleged by Lincoln in his messages and in his Gettysburg speech, fight to destroy popular government throughout the world ?*

No; the charge was absurd. Had the South succeeded, the United States would still have enjoyed all its liberties, and so would Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and all other peoples. The danger to popular government came from Lincoln himself. In conducting the war, Lincoln talked about “democracy” and “the plain people,” but adopted the rules of despotism and autocracy, and under the fiction of “war powers” virtually abrogated the Constitution, which he had sworn to support.

18. *Was Lincoln’s proclamation freeing the slaves worthy of the praise which it has received ?*

No: his proclamation was a war measure merely. He had no humanitarian purpose in view, and only ten days before its issuance he declared that “the possible consequences of insurrection and massacre in the Southern States” would not deter him from its use, whenever he should deem it necessary for military purposes. (Nicolay and Hay, Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln, II, p. 235.)

19. *Is there any truth in the statement that the South seceded from the Union because it saw itself menaced with the loss of the rule which it had enjoyed from the beginning ?*

None whatever. The Southerners never ruled the Union in any real sense. They controlled the executive department, but this department was confined to giving directions to the foreign relations and to executing the laws made by Congress. And this body, the lawmaking – the real ruler – was

managed by the North from the very start. With the aid of a few delinquent Southern votes the North could always count upon a majority in Congress. The revenue was chiefly levied on the products of the South, and it was mainly disbursed in the North. Never once did the South use the machinery of the Federal Government to enrich herself at the expense of the North. The funding of the National debt, the assumption of the State debts, the bounties for shipping, tonnage duties, bounties for the fishermen, the restrictions on foreign trade, the National bank, etc., were all in interest of the North. And this one-sided development remains today [1935] exactly like it was of old. The South is still “the milch-cow of the Union.”

20. *What has been the effects of the abolition of slavery ?*

The negro question has been one of much exaggeration and slighting of facts. The wicked method in which abolition was accomplished was a terrible injury both to whites and blacks. It raised race animosities that have not yet passed away. If threw the South back a hundred years. All the Northern States had rid themselves of slavery by laws contemplating gradual emancipation, and Lincoln at Peoria in 1854 admitted that, “if all earthly power was given him, he would not know what to do as to the existing institution.” His action, therefore, in 1862 in trying suddenly to abolish slavery without regard to time or consequences made him self-convicted as a great criminal. As a war measure it involved the danger of massacre and insurrection, and was, therefore, forbidden by the international law. That massacre did not occur does not lessen the guilt of Lincoln. Ten days before his proclamation he declared that he would not be deterred from its use by apprehension of massacre or insurrection. We are told by Gideon Welles, Lincoln’s Secretary of the Navy, that the North had the belief that “a civil war would inevitably lead to servile insurrection, and that the slave owners would have their hands full to keep the slaves in subjection after hostilities commenced.” (Welles, Diary, II, p. 278.) Lincoln undoubtedly shared in this expectation, and six days after the issuance of the proclamation he wrote to Hannibal Hamlin: “The time for its effect southward has not come, but northward its effect should be instantaneous.” It appears that he was looking to some *effect* in the South. What “effect” could this have been save a saturnalia of murder, arson and rape and atrocities unspeakable ? Lincoln, by the abolition in the manner done, was the true parent of reconstruction, legislative robbery, negro supremacy, cheating at the polls, rapes of white women, lynching, and the acts of the Ku Klux Klan.

THIS CATECHISM WILL CONTINUE NEXT MONTH

ESSENTIAL LIBERTY

Documents Essentials To American Liberty Including the Declaration Of Independence And The Constitution Of The United States With An Introduction By Mark Alexander

The Legacy Of American Liberty by Mark Alexander

“To secure these rights”

“In order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of [the Constitution’s] powers...” –Preamble to the Bill of Rights

Endeavoring to further define our Constitution’s limits on government encroachment upon the innate Rights of the People, James Madison, its primary architect, introduced to the First Congress in 1789, a Bill of Rights – the first 10 Amendments to our Constitution, which was then ratified on December 15th, 1791.

The Bill of Rights was inspired by three remarkable documents: Two Treatises of Government, authored by John Locke in 1689 regarding protection of “property” (in the Latin context, proprius, or one’s own “life, liberty and estate”); the Virginia Declaration of Rights, authored by George Mason in 1776 as part of that state’s constitution; and, of course, our Declaration of Independence, authored by Thomas Jefferson.

There was great consternation regarding the enumeration of these rights, as such registration might be taken to suggest that they were subject to amendment rather than unalienable; granted by the rather than “Endowed by [our] Creator.”

As Hamilton argued in Federalist No. 84, “Bills of rights, in the sense and to the extent in which they are contended for, are not only unnecessary in the proposed Constitution, but would even be dangerous...For why declare that things shall not be done which there is no power to do ?”

On the other hand, George Mason was among 16 of the 55 Constitution Convention delegates who refused to sign because the document did not adequately address limitations on what the central government had “no power to do.” Indeed, he worked with Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams against its ratification for that reason.

As a result of Mason’s insistence, the first session of Congress placed these 10 additional limitations upon the federal government for the reasons outlined by the Preamble to the Bill of Rights: “The Conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the

ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution...”

Read in context, the Bill of Rights is both an affirmation of innate individual rights (as noted by Thomas Jefferson: “The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time”) and a clear delineation of constraints upon the central government.

ANOTHER SEGMENT FROM THE INTRODUCTION WILL CONTINUE NEXT MONTH

ESSENTIAL LIBERTY PROJECT Restoring Constitutional Rule of Law

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The Essential Liberty Project is a critical and timely initiative to restore Constitutional Rule of law through education, affirmation and action.

EssentialLiberty.US
PatriotPost,.US
PatriotShop.US

The Politically Incorrect Guide to THE FOUNDING FATHERS

PART 1. MYTHS, REALITIES, AND THE ISSUES OF THE FOUNDING GENERATION

Chapter One: The Myths

Myth: The Founding Fathers really believed everyone was equal

The most famous line in the Declaration of Independence is “We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal...” But the Founders meant something very different by that phrase than most of us have been taught to believe.

It was written, of course, by a slaveholder—by Thomas Jefferson—and politically correct historians mock him, for that very reason, as a hypocrite. But they do so by ignoring what he meant.

When the Founders talked about liberty and equality, they used definitions that came to them from their heritage within an English culture. Liberty was one of the most commonly used terms in the Founding generation. When Patrick Henry thundered, “Give me liberty, or give me death !” in 1775, no one asked Henry to define liberty following his speech. Similarly, when the Founders talked about equality, they thought in terms of all men being equal under God and of *freemen* being equal under the law. But the distinction of freemen was important. The founders believed in a natural hierarchy of talents, and

they believed that citizenship and suffrage required civic and moral virtue. Jefferson wrote, "If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and what never will be." To that end, *restricting* the status of freemen was essential, in the Founders' view, to the liberty of the republic, which is why some states initially had property qualifications for voting, and why equality did not extend to slaves or for that matter to women or children. Most of the Founding generation favored a "natural aristocracy" consisting of men of talent and virtue. They believed that these men would be, and should be, the leaders of a free society.

The Founders were not at all egalitarian in their sentiments, as might be clearer if we quote Jefferson at greater length: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. . . ."

Jefferson declares the equality of men under God, but then is quite clearly referring to freemen—they are the men who consent to granting power to the government, in this instance at least, being hypocritical; he was thinking in terms that his fellow Founders, raised in the English tradition, completely understood. He begins with every man being equal under God, but does not end in the idea that all men are equal in their talents, rights, and duties.

THIS INFORMATION FROM CHAPTER ONE WILL CONTINUE NEXT MONTH

PRISON LIFE DURING THE WAR A Brief Narrative of the Miseries and Sufferings of Six Hundred Confederate Prisoners.

**Written by Fritz Fuzzlebug
One of Their Number**

**This Being a Brief Narrative of Confederate
Prisoners Sent from Fort Delaware to Morris'
Island to be Punished.**

PREFACE

The author, in bringing before the public the following work, has had two objects in view; First, to furnish to the public North, South, East and West, a brief and correct narrative of the suffering and miseries of prison-life during the dreadful struggle for constitutional liberty; and, Secondly, to refute the common error, so rife in many places that Confederate prisoners were not ill-treated in Federal prisons. Both of these objects will become commonplace in the mind when the book is once

carefully read and impartially understood; and the truth of these assertions can be attested by the united evidences of the survivors of the Six Hundred.

SECTION II *Selection of the Six Hundred*

Gen. Jones, having succeeded well this time, resolved to try the experiment again. For this purpose he selected six hundred Federal prisoners—Colonels, Lieut.-Colonel, Majors, Captains, and lieutenants, and confined them in Charleston, beyond the range of Federal shells.

The Federals soon blazed abroad the terrible news, that Federal prisoners were *under fire* in Charleston. The U. S. Government determined on retaliation.

Gen. Schoepf was ordered to dispatch six hundred prisoners to the South for purposes of retaliation. He, in obedience to command, on the 25th of August, 1864, selected from the Confederate prisoners confined at Fort Delaware, six hundred prisoners—Colonels, Lieut.-Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants.

Editor's Note: At this point in the book all six hundred are listed. Instead of listing them all, the various states they represented and the number of prisoners from that state are listed.

The selection comprised 600, of whom 6 were Colonels, 6 were Lt. Colonels, 16 Majors, 176 Captains, 176 First Lt., 220 Second Lt. All the Southern States were represented. Maryland had 6; Virginia 186; North Carolina 111; South Carolina 24; Georgia 60; Florida 10; Alabama 26; Mississippi 21; Louisiana 30; Texas 5; Arkansas 28; Missouri 8; Kentucky 35; Tennessee 50.

Great care was taken by the Federal officers to select disabled officers. About 100 of the number were officers rendered useless to the service by dangerous or repeated wounds, and the loss of arms or legs.

The Federal authorities supposed that they would exchanged, and be a burden to the army at home, while they would receive in lieu of them 100 able bodied men ready for active service in the field.

It may be noticed from the list, that great partiality was shown in the selection of officers, by selecting great numbers from Johnson's Division, Morgan's Cavalry, and the Port Hudson capture.

The idea for this course becomes quite apparent, when we consider that all the privates of these commands were captured and closely confined in *Yankee Pens*. The return of the officers to the Confederate States would only be a burden to the government, as no one would have a command.

MORE ON THIS STORY IN THE NEXT ISSUE

**GOV. WON'T DENOUNCE CONFEDERATE
LICENSE PLATES**

**This is from the Metro/State Section of the
Clarion Ledger
Wednesday, February 16, 2011**

**State NAACP chief calls group's proposal
"absurd"
written Emily Wagster Pettus
Associated Press**

Mississippi Gov. Haley Barbour said Tuesday he won't denounce a Southern heritage group's proposal for a state-issued license plate that would honor Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, who was an early leader of the Ku Klux Klan.

Barbour is a potential 2012 Republican presidential candidate.

Questioned by reporters Tuesday after an energy speech in Jackson, Barbour said he doesn't think Mississippi legislators will approve the Forrest license plate proposed by the Mississippi Division of Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The group wants to sponsor a series of state-issued license plates over the next few years to mark the 150th anniversary of the Civil War—or in its words, the "War Between the States." The Forrest license plate would be slated for 2014.

Mississippi NAACP President Derrick Johnson said it's "absurd" to honor a "racially divisive figure" such as Forrest. Johnson also has called on Barbour to denounce the license plate idea.

Asked about the NAACP's stance Tuesday, Barbour replied: "I don't go around denouncing people. That's not going to happen. I don't even denounce the news media."

Asked to clarify what he thinks is not going to happen, Barbour said he believes lawmakers won't approve a specialty license plate depicting Forrest.

"I know there's not a chance it'll become law," Barbour said.

Forrest, a Tennessee native, is revered by some as a military genius and reviled by others for leading an 1864 massacre of black Union troops at Fort Pillow, Tenn. Forrest was a Ku Klux Klan grand wizard in Tennessee after war.

Johnson of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Tuesday that Barbour's response to the proposed license plate was insufficient.

"I find it curious that the governor won't come out and clearly denounce the efforts of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to honor Nathan Bedford Forrest," Johnson said, "As the head of the , he shouldn't tap dance around the question."

Sons of Confederate Veterans member Greg Stewart told The Associated Press last week he believes Forrest distanced himself from the Klan later in life. It's a point many historians agree upon, though

some believe it was too little, too late, because the Klan had already turned violent before Forrest left.

"If Christian redemption means anything—and we all want redemption, I think—he redeemed himself in his own time, in his own actions, in his own words," Stewart said. "We should respect that."

Greg and Johnson had a short debate on CNN last week. Greg did a good job.

LEADER CALL OPINION PAGE

Letter to the Editor

Wednesday, February 16, 2011

Forrest was just defending 'his country'

State NAACP President Derrick Johnson and Robert McElvaine, director of the history department at Millsaps, are both upset that the SCV plans to feature Nathan Bedford Forrest on their 2014 vanity car tags. Mr Johnson calls Forrest the leader of "a terrorist group" and compares him to Saddam Hussein and Osama bin Laden.

M. Johnson should read Lincoln's First Inaugural Address, in which Lincoln reaffirms that position stated by him numerous times that he did not intend to interfere with slavery in the states where it existed. In the same address, Lincoln said he had no objection to a plank in his party's platform stating the same thing, and he also said he had no objection to the proposed constitutional amendment to make slavery perpetual in those states where it existed (the Corwin amendment). He did however state that he would invade the South if the duties and imposts (i.e., taxes) from those states were not collected and forwarded to him

By his own words Lincoln stated that he did not invade the South for any noble purpose of ending slavery, but to collect his taxes. The hostilities began because he was reinforcing Fort Sumpter, one of his sites for collection of his duties and imposts, an IRS office of the time, so to speak.

Mr. Lincoln, in fact, was the leader of a group of terrorists known as the Grand Army of the Republic (revenue agents) which invaded a nation, making war on civilians including women and children through his weapons of mass destruction, Sherman and Sheridan. Lincoln had far more blood on his hands than did Forrest who was only defending his country from invasion.

I'm sure Robert McElvaine as a professor of history is very familiar with Lincoln's first Inaugural Address. Will he chastise the state of Illinois for having "Land of Lincoln" on car tags, or will Mr. McElvaine be a politically correct hypocrite ?

Carl Ford - Laurel

COMMANDER'S COMMENTS

Well, here we are in a new year. With new officers, and old challenges.

First the bias of the uninformed - those who know nothing of our or their own history and in many ways, don't want to know (the truth that is). Second we need more of us. That is more of us to tell them that don't want to hear it, the truth of history.

To do this we could double our camp size. By each member getting someone to join.

Next we all need to take part in all activities that we can. In this newsletter there are listed some things that are coming up so please attend all you can. By the way, the camp now has some more powder and caps. Let Cotton know what you need. He knows the price of each.

CoCo Roberts - Camp Commander

P. S. - THESE ARE THE ROOM RATES IN NATCHEZ AT THE DAYS INN. WE HAVE FIVE ROOMS RESERVED AT THIS TIME. \$ 74.25 PLUS TAX. FOUR ARE NON-SMOKING AND ONE IS SMOKING, WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN CLAIMED.