

Jones County Rosin Heels



ROSIN HEELS DISPATCH



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

1861

DEO VINDICE

1865

Jan.

2011

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

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

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CoCo Roberts
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601-425-4845

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ALERT! ALERT! ALERT!



On the last Saturday of January which is the 29th, we will have our annual celebration supper in honor of Gens. Robert E. Lee & Stonewall Jackson, with the posting of the colors promptly at 5:30, followed by our salute to the appropriate flags. The meal this year will be either Chicken Cordon Bleu or Stuffed Pork Chops. Of part of the desserts to be served is CoCo Robert's infamous bread pudding. The message will be given by Bro. Rev. George Felton. He is currently pastor of Newton Presbyterian Church, (PCA). He has been chaplain for the Rosins Heels as well as for the Division. His topic will be "The Life and

Character of General Robert. E. Lee." The meals are \$15.00 per plate. The proceeds go to the Bethlehem Baptist youth group. The deadline for reservations is Monday 24th. For more info call 601-649-1867 days - 601-428-5570 nights or email georgejaynes1953@yahoo.com / or esaford@hotmail.com. The church is across Hwy. 184 from Walker's Dairy Bar. Our hope is that we can renew our tenacity in 2011 and maybe repair some of the damage that has already been done by our current regime in Washington D C. This celebration of these two men is a good way to get the new started. Remember this year marks the

150th anniversary of the beginning of the War for Southern Independence. Lets have a big crowd as we enjoy some music and a fine message from Bro. George. See Y'all there and Happy New Year !!

Robert Edward Lee
Jan. 18, 1807 - Oct. 12, 1870



UPCOMING EVENTS

Jan. 8th - Blakeley Lee-Jackson, Foley, AL. Don't miss Fort Blakeley's Camp 1864's salute to the two greatest military commanders that ever came along in history. The speaker will be Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow. It begins at 6 PM. It is to be held at the Gift Horse Restaurant.

Jan. 15th - Meridian Lee-Jackson Banquet. It is a Saturday and it will begin at 6 PM. Place: Phi Delta Kappa House, Meridian, MS. Phi Delta Kappa Drive off 65th Ave. Tickets are \$15.00 per person. It is sponsored by both SCV camps and UDC chapters in Meridian. For more info contact Sand Gaddis, 601-483-1359 or email - sandvents46@hughes.net or Charles Whitlock 1601-483-7457, or email - charleswhitlock@hughes.net

Jan. 22nd - Louisville Lee - Jackson. It begins at 6:00 PM. The location will be at East Louisville Baptist Church in Louisville, MS. Sponsored the local SCV, UDC, and the C of C. Speaker - TBA. The cost of the meal is \$12.50 per person. Please RSVP to 662-803-6621 or via email to jasonhemphill@bellsouth.net. Period dress is encouraged but optional.



3rd Brigade Lee - Jackson Banquet. The Stockdale Rangers Camp 1681 will be the host for this event. It will be on **Jan. 22nd at 6:30 PM**. It will be held at the Summit Mason Lodge, 604 Railroad Ave. In Summit MS. The supper will be pot luck. For more info, contact Joe Abbott, Adj. at abbott@craddockoil.com or Allen Terrell, Brigade Commander at acterrell@cableone.net.

Walthall Camp Lee - Jackson. **Jan. 22nd** and will begin at 6:30 PM at Elliott Baptist Church Fellowship Hall. 566 Nat. G. Troutt Rd, Elliott, MS. just 3 miles off I-55. The speaker: AOT Commander Tom Strain. The cost is \$12.00 per person. For more info contact - Rev. Cecil Fayard at 662-417-6089 or 662-565-2507 or email - cecilfayard@msn.com

UDC Secession Event - **Jan. 28th**. An RSVP is requested in order that we can plan appropriately for the reception that will follow the evening's program. Please note, the reception will be light hors d'ourves - you will probably not want to rely on it for your supper. The speaker is Grady Howell of the MS. Dept. Of Archives and History. The entertainment will be mezzo soprano Miss Senter. They both may have their books and CD's to sell. It is suggested if you are staying overnight that you choose one of the downtown hotels. For more info contact Margaret Murdock, Chairman - 150th Anniversary Council.

Jones County Rosin Heels - Lee / Jackson supper. **Jan. 29th at 5:30 PM** at Bethlehem Baptist Church. The speaker will be Rev. George Felton, pastor of the Newton Presbyterian Church, PCA. He is past camp 227's chaplain and has been chaplain for the MS. Division. Cost is \$15.00 per person and all proceeds go to the Bethlehem youth group to help support their annual projects.



Feb. 12th - MS. Secession Event in Vicksburg at the Old Courthouse Museum. This is a maximum effort event. It looks better with 200 rather 20 people. For one thing this event is to celebrate the beginning of our President's journey to Montgomery. We ask that if you are planning on bringing a flag (s) that you bring the Bonnie Blue, Magnolia, or First National. This is not being done out political correctness, but staying true to the moment. These flags already existed at the time of the secession convention. Also there should be no Confederate uniforms, because they did not have an army as yet. There are some suggested guidelines for the dress at the event. The title of the guidelines is **MISSISSIPPI STATE TROOP GUIDELINES FOR EVENT AT THE OLD COURTHOUSE MUSEUM**. You may contact Don Green - Communication Officer for the 5th Brigade and download from his internet site or contact Alan Palmer - Lt. Commander MS. Div. SCV. Also you can call George Jaynes at 601-649-1867 during the day and he can send it in hard copy or email it to you. Remember this, if you do not have what is suggested in these guidelines for authentic dress, you are still encouraged to attend. Do not let not having period wear keep you away from this historic event. You are very much needed as anyone else. This is a great chance to bring an uneducated friend or your child or children.

Feb. 19th Saturday - Montgomery Secession Event - Jefferson Davis Inauguration Sesquicentennial. This event will feature a parade up Dexter Ave. to the AL. State Capitol Building, where a reenactment of the swearing in off President Jefferson Davis will take place. It is **IMPERATIVE** that this event be well attended. We must show the world that we will not permit the History and Heritage of the Confederacy to be forgotten and unobserved during the Sesquicentennial. It is up to us to see that this history is remembered and portrayed in the right way. For more info email - <http://www.confederate150.com/2011.html>.



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%20creek/default.asp>. For more info contact Dennis Avera. aaronavera@yahoo.com <<http://mrd.mail.yahoo.com/compose?To=aaronavera%40yahoo.com>>. If these emails have been copied incorrectly, please call 601-776-5052 to obtained any info you may need. 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 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.

Feb. 25-27 Sypsey Reenactment
Fayette, AL.

March 4-6 Lucedale Reenactment - Lucedale City Park. 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 12 - Natchez - 9:30 AM - 12:30 PM
This is an annual event for our camp. We have participated since the early nineties and always have a good turnout from us and now the Crystal Springs camp, plus the Natchez camp have joined us. This is a great chance to meet and greet people from not only various areas of the U. S. but from other countries also. Mrs. Ratcliffe and her family enjoy our one day participation in the Natchez Pilgrimage and being the only home on tour that has such an on the tourists. Needless to say, a good time is had by all. Please mark this on your calendar to attend.

LINCOLN vs JEFFERSON : OPPOSING VISIONS OF AMERICA

The 2011 Stephen Dill Lee Institute returns to the fabulous city of Charleston, South Carolina, on February 4-5. The host hotel will once again be the famed Hotel Francis Marion in the Historic District of downtown Charleston, within walking distance of most of the historic points of interest which Charleston is noted for.

Hotel reservations at a discounted rate (\$129 per night) can be made **ONLINE** or by calling 843-722-0600. Please be sure to state that you are attending the Stephen Dill Lee Institute in order to get your discount **STEPHEN** is the codeword when registering online to get a discount.

Registration for the Institute is \$150 per person with a discounted rate of \$125 for SCV members and family, students, and teachers. The registration fee will include all Institute lectures plus breakfast, dinner and a Banquet meal on Saturday night.

The South Carolina Division of the SCV will hold a Meet the Speakers reception on Friday evening, February 4. This is a separate event from the Saturday Institute and will cost \$25. All monies derived from this event will be used to maintain the Institute and provide scholarships to teachers and students. We urge everyone to attend this event and discuss history with our scholars. A well known local historian will also lecture on that evening. Attending our Meet the Speakers function will help in our mission of teaching the true history of America and the South.

APRIL - CONFEDERATE HERITAGE MONTH

As always this will be a busy month. In addition to the usual memorials services during that month, this year will be even more special due to the 150th anniversary of the beginning of America's second revolution, which was also the beginning of the collapse of the Republic.

It was the interest of a sectional tariff! His single objection, both to the wise advice of Colonel Baldwin and Mr. Stuart, was: "Then what would become of my tariffs?" He was shrewd enough to see that the just and liberal free-trade policy proposed by the Montgomery Government would speedily build up, the help of the magnificent Southern staples, a beneficent foreign commerce through Confederate ports; that the Northern people, whose lawless and mercenary character he understood, could never be restrained from smuggling across the long open frontier of the Confederacy; that thus the whole country would become habituated to the benefits of free-trade, so that when the schism was healed (as he knew it would be healed in a few years by the policy of Virginia), it would be too late to restore the iniquitous system of sectional plunder by tariffs, which his section so much craved. Hence, when Virginia offered him a safe way to preserve the Union, he preferred to destroy the Union and preserve his tariffs. The war was conceived in duplicity, and brought forth in iniquity.

The calculated treason of Lincoln's Radical advisers is yet more glaring. When their own chosen leader, Seward, avowed that there was no need for war, they deliberately and malignantly practiced to produce war, for the purpose of overthrowing the Constitution and the Union, to rear their own greedy faction upon the ruins. This war, with all its crimes and miseries, was proximately concocted in Washington City, by Northern men, with malice prepense.

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 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 - a 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.

10. *Why did Lincoln break the truce at Fort Pickens and precipitate the war by sending troops to Fort Sumter ?*

Lincoln did not think that war would result by sending troops to Fort Pickens, and it would give him the appearance of asserting the national authority. But he knew that hostilities would certainly ensue if he attempted to reinforce Fort Sumter. He was, therefore, at first in favor of withdrawing the troops from that Fort, and allowed assurances to that effect to be given out by Seward, his Secretary of State. But the deciding factor with him was the tariff question. In three separate interviews, he asked what would become of his revenue if he allowed the government at Montgomery to go on with their ten per cent tariff. He asked, "What would become of his tariff (about 90 per cent on the cost of goods) if he allowed those people at Montgomery to go on with their ten per cent tariff." Final action was taken when nine Governors of high tariff States waited upon Lincoln and offered him men and supplies. The protective tariff had almost driven the country to war in 1833; it is not surprising that it brought war in 1861. Indeed, this spirit of spoliation was so apparent from the beginning that, at the very first Congress, Grayson, one of our two first Virginia Senators, predicted that the fate reserved to the South was to be "the milch-cow of the Union." The New York Times, after having on March 21, 1861, declared for separation, took the ground nine days later that the material interests of the North would not allow of an independent South

11. *Did Lincoln carry on the war for the purpose of freeing the slaves ?*

No; he frequently denied that that was his purpose in waging war. He claimed that he fought the South in order to preserve the Union. Before the war Lincoln declared himself in favor of the enforcement of the fugitive slave act, and he once figured as an attorney to drag back a runaway negro into

slavery. When he became President he professed himself in his inaugural willing to support an amendment guaranteeing slavery in the States where it existed. Wendell Phillips, the abolitionist, called him a "slave hound." Of course, Lincoln's proposed amendment, if it had any chance at all with the States, did not meet the question at issue. No one except the abolitionists disputed the right of the Southern people to hold slaves in the States where it existed. And an amendment would not have been regarded by the abolitionists, who spit upon the Constitution itself. The immediate question at issue was *submission to the decision of the Supreme Court* in relation to the territories. The pecuniary value of the slaves cut no figure at all, and Lincoln's proposed amendment was an insult to the South.

12. *Did Lincoln, by his conquest of the South, save the Union ?*

No. The old Union was a union of consent; the present Union is one of force. For many years after the war the South was held as a subject province, and any privileges it now enjoys are mere concessions from its conquerors, not rights inherited from the Constitution. The North after the war had in domestic negro rule a whip which England never had over Ireland. To escape from it, the South became grateful for any kind of government. The present Union is a great Northern nation based on force and controlled by Northern majorities, to which the South, as a conquered province, has had to conform all its policies and ideals. The Federal authority is only Northern authority. Today (1935) the Executive, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Ministers at foreign courts are all Northern men. The South has as little share in the government, and as little chance of furnishing a President, as Norway or Switzerland.

13. *Could Lincoln have "saved" the Union by some other method than war?*

Yes. If he had given his influence to the resolutions offered in the Senate by John J. Crittenden, the difficulties in 1861 would have been peaceably settled. These resolutions extended the line of the Missouri Compromise

through the territories, but gave nothing to the South, save the abstract right to carry slaves to New Mexico. But most of New Mexico was too barren for agriculture, and not ten slaves had been carried there in ten years. The resolutions received the approval of the Southern Senators and, had they been submitted to the people, would have received their approval both North and South. Slavery in a short time would have met a peaceful and natural death with the development of machinery consequent upon Cyrus H. McCormick's great invention of the reaper. The question in 1861 with the South as to the territories was one of wounded pride rather than any material advantage. It was the intemperate, arrogant, and self-righteous attitude of Lincoln and his party that made any peaceable constructive solution of the Territorial question impossible. In rejecting the Crittenden resolutions, Lincoln, a minority president, and the Republicans, a minority party, placed themselves on record as virtually preferring the slaughter of 400,000 men of the flower of the land and the sacrifice of billions of dollars of property to a compromise involving a mere abstraction. This abstraction did not even contemplate a real object like New Mexico, for Lincoln in a private letter admitted that there was no danger there. Lincoln stirred up a ghost and professed to find in the annexation of Cuba a pretext for imperilling the Union. It is needless to say that not such a ghost could ever have materialized in the presence of Northern majorities in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. (Nicolay and Hay, *Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln*, I, pp. 664, 669.)

14. *Does any present or future prosperity of the South justify the War of 1861-1865 ?*

No; no present or future prosperity can make past wrong right, for the end can never justify the means. The war was a colossal crime, and the most astounding case of self-stultification on the part of any government recorded in history. The war itself was conducted on the most barbarous principles and involved the wholesale destruction of property and human lives. That there must be no humanity in war was, according to Charles Francis Adams, "the accepted policy of Lincoln's government

during the last stages of the war." (Adams, *Studies Military and Diplomatic*, p. 266.)

15. *Had the South gained its independence, would it have proved a failure ?*

No. General Grant has said in his *Memoirs* that it would have established "a real and respected nation." The States of the South would have been bound together by fear of the great Northern Republic and by a similarity of economic conditions. They would have had laws suited to their own circumstances, and developed accordingly. They would not have lived under Northern laws and had to conform their policy to them, as they have been compelled to do. A low tariff would have attracted the trade of the world to the South, and its cities would have become great and important centers of commerce. A fear of this prosperity induced Lincoln to make war upon the South. The Southern Confederacy, instead of being a failure, would have been a great outstanding figure in the affairs of the world. The statement sometimes made that the Confederacy "died of too much States Rights," as instanced in the opposition to President Davis in Georgia and North Carolina, fails to notice that Lincoln's imperialism did not prevent far more serious opposition to Lincoln in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. And yet at the time the South was under much greater pressure than the North.

**THIS SERIES OF CATECHISM WILL
CONTINUE IN THE NEXT ISSUE**

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**

"We the People"

At the conclusion of the
Revolutionary War, it was evident that the

Articles of Confederation between the states did not sufficiently ensure the interests and security of the Confederation. In September 1786, at the urging of James Madison, 12 delegates from five states (New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia) met in Annapolis, Maryland, to consider amendments to the Articles.

Those delegates called for representatives from all of the states to convene at the Pennsylvania State House in Philadelphia for full consideration of the revisions needed, and 12 states (Rhode Island declining) sent 55 delegates, a third of whom signed the Declaration of Independence.

The most noted delegates were George Washington, Roger Sherman, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison and George Mason. (Thomas Jefferson was in Europe in his capacity as Minister to France, but in correspondence with Madison, expressed his cautious support for the new Constitution.)

Noticeably absent from the proceedings were Patrick Henry, Samuel Adams and Thomas Paine, who believed the Articles did not need replacement, only modification. They were concerned that a proceeding aimed at establishing a new constitution could place in peril our fundamental liberties. Summing up their sentiments, Henry wrote that he "smelt a rat in Philadelphia, tending toward the monarchy."

The Philadelphia Convention (Constitution Convention) opened its proceedings on May 25th, 1787, and soon decided against amending the existing Articles in favor of drafting a new constitution. The next three months were devoted to deliberations on various proposals with the objective of drafting a document, which would secure the rights and principles enumerated in the Declaration and Articles of Confederation, thus preserving essential liberty.

In late July, after much debate, a Committee of Detail was appointed to draft a document to include all the compromise agreements, but based primarily on James Madison's Virginia Plan, establishing a republican form of government subject to strict Rule of Law, reflecting the consent of the people and severely limiting the power of the central government.

A month later, the Committee of Style and Arrangement, which included Governor Morris, Alexander Hamilton, William Samuel Johnson, Rufus King and James Madison, produced the final draft of the Constitution, which was submitted for delegate signatures on September 17th 1787.

George Washington and the delegates to the Convention wrote, "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Said Benjamin Franklin of the new document, " I confess that there are several parts of this constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve them: For having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged by better information, or fuller consideration, to change opinions even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise.... Thus I consent, Sir, to this Constitution because I expect no better, and because I am not sure, that it is not the best."

Of the 55 delegates, 39 signed the new Constitution while the remaining delegates declined, most out of concern that the power apportioned through the new plan was a threat to the sovereignty of the several states, and thus, to individual liberty.

The ensuing ratification debates among the states were vigorous.

James Madison, John Jay and Alexander Hamilton authored *The Federalist Papers* advocating ratification of the new Constitution.

Patrick Henry's Anti-Federalists opposed the plan under consideration because they believed it allocated too much power to the central government. Henry, Samuel Adams, George Mason, Robert Yates, Thomas Paine, Samuel Bryan and Richard Henry Lee were among those who spoke against ratification, and some authored several essays that were aggregated and published as *The Anti-Federalist Papers*.

The new Constitution stipulated that once nine of the 13 original States ratified it through state conventions, a date would be established for its implementation. This created controversy, as the document in

question had no standing authority to make such a stipulation. However, once the ninth state, New Hampshire, reported its convention's approval on June 21st, 1788, the Continental Congress set the date for enactment of the Constitution for March 4th, 1789.

With Rhode Island's ratification on May 29th, 1790, all 13 states had endorsed the Constitution..

Though critical of many of its provisions, in reflection Thomas Jefferson wrote of the Convention and its product, "The example of changing a constitution by assembling the wise men of the state, instead of assembling armies, will be worth as much to the world as the former examples we had given them. The constitution, too, which was the result of our deliberation, is unquestionably the wisest ever yet presented to men."

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR

**Memoir of a Narrative received
of**

Colonel John B. Baldwin

By

Robert L. Dabney, D. D.

Reprinted From Discussions, Vol. IV

also

Chief of Staff

to

Major-General T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson

CONTINUING FROM LAST ISSUE

These, Mr. Seward's apologist declared to me, were the reasons which, together with their predictions and threats of popular rage, converted Lincoln from the policy Seward to that of Stevens. Hence the former was compelled to break his promise through Judge Campbell, and to assist in the malignant stratagem by which the South Carolinians were constrained "to fire on the flag." The diabolical success of the artifice is well known.

The importance of this narrative is, that it unmasks the true authors and nature of the bloody war through which we have passed. We see that *the Radicals provoked it, not to preserve, but to destroy the Union.* It demonstrates, effectually, that Virginia and the border States were acting with better faith to preserve the Union than was Lincoln's Cabinet. Colonel Baldwin showed him conclusively that it was not free-soil, evil as that was, which really endangered the Union, but coercion. He showed him that, if coercion were relinquished, Virginia and the border States stood pledged to labor with him for the restoration of Union, and would assuredly be able to effect it. Eight slave-holding border States, with seventeen hireling States, would certainly have wielded sufficient moral and material weight, in the cause of what Lincoln professed to believe the clear truth and right, to reassure and win back the seven little seceded States, or if they became hostile, to restrain them. But coercion arraigned fifteen against seventeen in mutually destructive war. Lincoln acknowledged the conclusiveness of this reasoning in the agony of remorse and perplexity, in the writhings and tearings of hair, of which Colonel Baldwin was witness. But what was the decisive weight that turned the scale against peace, and right, and patriotism ?

such a stipulation. However, once the ninth state, New Hampshire, reported its convention's approval on June 21st, 1788, the Continental Congress set the date for enactment of the Constitution for March 4th, 1789.

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**THIS INTRODUCTION WILL
CONTINUE IN THE NEXT ISSUE**

ESSENTIAL LIBERTY PROJECT
Restoring Constitutional Rule of Law

Jim Cuffia

Executive Director

Jim@EssentialLiberty.US

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

EssentialLiberty.US

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DO YOU KNOW THE CIVIL WAR

By Guy Robinson

1. When the anti-slavery guerrilla leader John Brown raided the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry 1859, looking for weapons to use for a slave uprising, about how many men joined him in the assault ?

- A. More than 100
- B. 30 to 40
- C. 15 to 20
- D. He was alone

2. Richmond wasn't the first capital of the Confederate States of America. Which city was first and how long did it host the new government ?

3. Confederate leaders Robert E. Lee and P.G.T. Beauregard each took over in battle upon the wounding----and in one case the subsequent death-----of a different commander named Johnston. Name the two Johnstons involved,

Lee's Johnston

Beauregard's Johnston

4. Which locale *isn't* associated with the Battle of Gettysburg ?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| A. Culp's Hill | E. Seminary Ridge |
| B. Cemetery Ridge | F. Devil's Den |
| C. Champion Hill | G. Wheatfield |
| D. Little Round Top | H. Peach Orchard |

5. During the Gettysburg Campaign, who led the division that briefly occupied York, Pennsylvania, the largest Northern town to fall during the war ?

(Answers are at the end of newsletter)

The Politically Incorrect Guide to THE FOUNDING FATHERS

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

Chapter One: The Myths

Myth: The Founding generation created a democracy

Please repeat: the United States is not a democracy and was never intended to be a democracy. The United States is a republic, and a great number in the Founding generation, if not the majority, classified themselves as republicans (not to be confused with the modern Republican Party). Most of the Founding Fathers considered democracy a dangerous extreme to be avoided.

Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts said at the Constitutional Convention that "the evils we experience flow from the excess of democracy. The people do not want virtue, but are the dupes of pretended patriots." George Mason guarded against being both

"too democratic" and running "incautiously" to the "other extreme" (monarchy). Mason equated the United States House of Representative with the British House of Commons, and suggested, as did James Madison, that the other branches of government should have some check on rampant democracy. In the words of Madison, "Where a majority are united by a common sentiment, and have an opportunity, the rights of the minor party become insecure"-----in other words, the Founders wanted checks against the tyranny of the majority. That was why the Founders wanted a republic of separated powers. While the government was to "be derived from the great body of society, not from an inconsiderable portion or a favored class of it, "the Constitution included a system of indirect appointments, including the Supreme Court, the Electoral College System, and, originally, the United States Senate, whose members were appointed by their respective state legislatures.

The only level of government that was to be directly responsive to the people was the House of Representatives. It was granted the most constitutional power, but was to be checked by the executive branch, the upper house of the Senate, and the judicial branch.

Madison warned against a "pure democracy" in Federalist Essay no. 10. Pure democracies, he surmised, could not protect the people from the evils of faction, which he defined as a group whose interests were alien and counteractive to the good of society. Madison believed that in a pure democracy, factions could easily take control of the government through alliances (or dishonesty) and subject the minority to perpetual legislative abuse. A representative or federal republic, such as the United States, offered a check against destructive factionalism. Madison thought the states would help control factionalism by rendering a small group from one geographic or political region ineffective against the aggregate remaining states.

During the New York ratification debates, Alexander Hamilton also disputed the observation that "pure democracy, would be the most perfect government." He said, "Experience has proved that no position in politics is more false than this. The ancient democracies. . . never possessed one feature of good government. Their very character was tyranny; their figure, deformity." The Constitution created a system far superior, in his estimation, to a pure democracy. John Adams

echoed this sentiment and once wrote that "there was never a democracy yet that did not commit suicide."

Edmund Randolph of Virginia saw the Senate, with its members elected by their respective state legislatures, as a "cure for the evils under which the United States labored. . . the turbulence and follies of democracy." United States senators were not elected directly until the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution (1913)—a change that destroyed the Framers' original intentions for the upper house. No longer would it be the bastion of state's rights and an aristocratic check on both the House of Representatives and the executive branch; no longer would it be what it was meant to be: a guardian against demagoguery, an evil the Framers associated with unbridled democracy. As Samuel Huntington, who was not only a signer of the Declaration of Independence but president of the Continental Congress (and governor of Connecticut), said in 1788: "It is difficult for the people at large to know when the supreme power is verging towards abuse, and to apply the proper remedy. But if the government be properly balanced, it will possess a renovating principle, by which it will be able to right itself." That balance was to be provided by the indirectly elected Senate; if the federal government has become more demagogic since World War I, the Seventeenth Amendment might be to blame.

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.**

**Originally printed by – Joseph Funk's
Sons, Printers, Singer's Glen, Virginia,
1869.**

PREFACE

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "DIXIE"

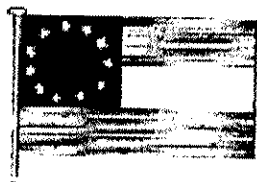
Richmond, Va., January 30, 1893

To the Editor of the Dispatch;

You express a desire to know the name of the author of "Dixie." Perhaps I may help to reveal it.

About three or four years ago the late Charles L. Siegel related to me the following incidents which led to the composition of the "Dixie" melody: He was, he stated, just previous to the war, a member of Dan Bryant's minstrel troupe, then performing in New York city. At that time the popular musical feature of minstrelsy was known as a "walk-around." Bryant, desiring to add something new to a well-worn repertory, requested one of his company (gifted with the talent of composing) to produce a new "walk-around." When the work was completed Mr. Siegel, at the composer's request, accompanied him to a musical headquarters and heard the first rendering of the famous melody from the manuscript score. After some slight modifications the air was introduced by the troupe, and gained great popularity. Some time after Bryant made a Southern tour with his company, and was in New Orleans at the breaking out of the war. It was there that the music of Dixie was received as an inspiration, and subsequently adopted as the national air of the Confederacy. Mr. Siegel told me the name of the , but I cannot now recall it. A few months after the recital of the story I happened upon a contribution of Brander Matthews in the *Century Magazine*, I think, entitled "War Songs of the South," which confirmed Mr. Siegel's narrative, and, if I mistake not, Mr. Matthews gave the name of the composer of "Dixie." I sent the magazine to Mr. Siegel, and remember well with what enthusiasm that true music-lover referred to the interesting stories connected with the war songs which Mr. Matthews had revived.

David J. Burr



SPEECH OF GEN. R. E. LEE

When he was introduced to the secession convention and informed of His appointment to the command of the Military and Naval forces of the state of Virginia.

This ceremony took place on the 23rd April, 1861.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention,----Profoundly impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, for which I must say I was not prepared, I accept the position assigned me by your partiality. I would have much preferred had your choice fallen on an abler man. Trusting in Almighty God, an approving conscience, and the aid of my fellow-citizens, I devote myself to the service of my native State, in whose behalf alone will I ever again draw my sword."

WORSLEY'S LINES TO GEN. LEE.

The following inscription and poem accompanied the presentation of a perfect copy of the "Translation of the Iliad of Homer in Spencerian Stanza," by Philip Stanhope Worsley, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford---a scholar and poet whose untimely death, notice with deepest regret throughout the literary world, in England, has cut short a career of the brightest promise:

"To General R. E. Lee----the most stainless of living commanders, and, except in fortune, the greatest---this volume is presented with the writer's earnest sympathy and respectful admiration."

1. The grand old bard that never dies,
Receive him in our English tongue !

I send thee, but with weeping eyes,
The story that he sung.

2. Thy Troy is fallen, thy dear land
Is marred beneath the spoiler's heel.

I cannot trust my trembling hand
To write the things I feel.

3. Ah, realm of tombs ! But let her
bear this blazon to the last of times:

No nation rose so white and fair,
Or fell so pure of crimes.

4. The widow's moan, the orphan's
wail, come round thee: yet in truth be strong
Eternal right, though all else fail,
can never be made wrong.

5. An angel's heart, an angel's mouth,
Not Homer's, could alone for me hymn well
the great Confederate South—Virginia
first—and Lee.

GENERAL LEE'S LETTER IN REPLY TO
THIS GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT FROM THE
ENGLISH SCHOLAR.

Lexington, VA. February 10, 1866

Mr. P. S. Worsley:

My Dear Sir, ---I have received the copy your
translation of the "Iliad," which you so kindly
presented to me. Its perusal has been my
evening's recreation, and I have never enjoyed the
beauty and grandeur of the poem more than as
recited by you. The translation is as truthful as
powerful, and faithfully reproduces the imagery
and rhythm of the bold original

The undeserved compliment to myself in the
prose and verse, on the first leaves of the volume, I
receive as your tribute to the merit of my
countrymen who struggled for constitutional
government.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
R. E. Lee.

[Copied from the Columbus (Ohio) Journal
from an account of an interview with General Lee,
in Richmond, written by " A Northern
Clergyman."]

"General Lee looks older than his
portraits generally make him. His hair is
grey; his head large; his brow grandly
arched, and his eyes and nose of a generous
greatness---finer than he is represented in
the portraits. The mouth is large, the lips
somewhat fallen. In his conversation with
me the General was extremely affable and
talkative, but he undoubtedly has the faculty
of being very reserved.

"I agree with the English colonel,
who pronounces General Lee the handomest
man he ever saw. He is tall, broad-
shouldered, well set up, looks every inch a
soldier. He has a most captivating
personelle, a fair and open face, dark liquid
eyes, glowing when aroused like polished
diamonds."

GENERAL LEE.

Up to this time Lee had resisted the
proposals for capitulation which had
reached him from his adversary; but when
this fatal news came from his most trusted
officer, the gallant Gordon, who le his
advance, he resigned himself to his fate.
For a moment those who looked on him saw
him almost overcome, and the first words
of complaint ever heard from his lips
during the war broke sharply forth: "I had
rather die a thousand deaths !" Musing
sadly for a few seconds, as his men's
favorite cry broke on his ear, "There's
Uncle Robert !" in deep, sad tones he said
to those near him, "How soon could I end
all this and be at rest. 'Tis but to ride
down the line and give the word, and all
would be over." Then presently recovering
his natural voice, he answered one who
urged that the action might be
misunderstood, "That is not the question.
The question is whether it is right. And if it
lis right, I take the responsibility." Then
after a brief silence, he added with a sigh,
"It is our duty to live. What will become of
the wives and children of the South if we
are not here to protect them." So saying,
he sent his flag of truce without further
hesitation to Grant.

It is not to be expected that in an
avowed eulogy of General Lee, the claims
and characters of others should be strictly
weighted, and, therefore, we are not
surprised to find some statements very
much open to question. But, on the whole,
the eulogy is fair, and certainly deserved.

THE SWORD OF ROBERT LEE

Forth from its scabbard, pure and bright,
Flashed the sword of Lee !
Far in the front of the deadly fight,
High o'er the brave, in the cause of right,
Its stainless sheen, like a beacon light,
Led us to victory.

Out of its scabbard, where full long
It slumbered peacefully-----
Roused from its rest by the battle song,
Shielding the feeble, smiting the strong,
Guarding the right, and avenging the
wrong

Gleamed the sword of Lee!

Forth from its scabbard, high in air,
Beneath Virginia's sky----
And they who bore it, knelt to swear
That where that sword led they would dare
To follow and to die.

Out of its scabbard ! Never hand
Waved sword from stain as free,
Nor purer sword led braver band,
Nor braver bled for a brighter land,
Nor brighter land had a cause as grand,
Nor cause a chief like Lee !

Forth from its scabbard ! All in vain !
Forth flashed the sword of Lee !
'Tis shrouded now in its sheath again,
It sleeps the sleep of our noble slain,
Defeated, yet without a stain,
Proudly and peacefully.

GENERAL LEE'S ILLNESS AND DEATH

"Your correspondent has taken special pains to obtain from his physicians (Drs. Barton and Madison) a full and accurate statement of General Lee's illness and death. The remote and real cause was the long continuance of depressing influences incident to the crushing responsibilities which were upon him during the last year or the war, the disastrous termination of the struggle for the cause he so dearly loved, and the afflictions of his native South since the surrender.

" As he saw his little army gradually melt away before the countless hosts opposed to them, and compelled to yield at last to overwhelming numbers and resources; as he witnessed the sufferings of his 'poor boys,' as he was accustomed to call them, and thought of the condition of their families and of the South; as his mails have been every day since flooded with most piteous letters from maimed soldiers or from the widows and orphans of the noble men who followed him, he has borne a calm exterior, and struggled for the good of his State and the South with a heroism surpassing any which he ever displayed on the field of battle. But the very fibres of his great heart have been gradually wearing away, until they have at last broken, and the vital spark has fled. Both of his eminent physicians concur in the opinion that General Lee has died rather from moral

Than physical causes; that his physical development was well nigh perfect, and that there was no merely physical reason why he might not have lived for year to come. The immediate cause of his death was, in the opinion of his physicians, 'mental and physical fatigue, inducing venous congestion of the brain, which, however, never proceeded as far as apoplexy or paralysis, but gradually caused cerebral exhaustion and death.

THE LONE SENTRY.

James R. Randall

The Rev. Dr. Moore, of Richmond, in a sermon in memory of the beloved Stonewall Jackson, narrates the following incident:

Previous to the first battle of Manassas, when the troops under Stonewall Jackson had made a forced march, on halting at night they fell on the ground exhausted and faint. The hour came for setting the watch for the night. The officer of the day went to the General's tent, and said: "General, the men are all wearied, and there is not one but who is asleep. Shall I wake them ?" "No," said Jackson, "let them sleep, and I will watch the camp to-night." And all night long he rode round that lonely camp, the one lone sentinel for that brave but weary and silent body of heroes. And when glorious morning broke, the soldiers awoke fresh and ready for action, all unconscious of the noble vigils kept over their slumbers.

'Twas in the dying of the day
The darkness grew so still,
The drowsy pipe of evening birds
Was hushed upon the hill;
Athwart the shadows of the vale
Slumbered the men of might,
And one lone sentry paced his rounds,
To watch the camp that night.

A grave and solemn man was he,
With deep and sombre brow,
The dreamful eyes seem hoarding up
Some unaccomplished vow.
The wistful glance peered o'er the plains
Beneath the starry light,
And with the murmured name of God

He watched the camp that night.

The future opened unto him
Its grand and awful scroll
Manassas and the Valley march
Came heaving o'er his soul;
Richmond and Sharpsburg thundered by,
With that tremendous fight
Which gave him to the angel hosts
Who watched the camp that night.

We mourn for him who died for us
With one resistless moan,
While up the Valley of the Lord
He marches to the throne.
He kept the faith of men and saints,
Sublime and pure and bright;
He sleeps—and all is well with him
Who watched the camp that night.

Brothers ! The midnight of the cause
Is shrouded in our fate,
The demon Goths pollute our halls
With fire and lust and hate.
Be strong, be valiant, be assured
Strike home for Heaven and Right !
The soul of Jackson stalks abroad
and guards the camp to-night.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY

(Found on the body of a sergeant of the old
Stonewall Brigade, Winchester, Virginia.)\

Come, stack arms, men; pile on the rails,
Stir up the camp-fire bright;
No matter if the canteen fails,
We'll make a roaring night;
Here Shenandoah brawls along,
To swell the brigade's rousing song
Of "Stonewall Jackson's way."

We see him now—the old slouched hat
Cocked o'er his eye askew
The shrewd, dry smile—the speech as pat
So calm, so blunt, so true.
The "Blue Light Elder" knows o'er well
Says he, "That's Banks; he's fond of shell
Lord save his soul ! We'll give him"—well,
That's "Stonewall Jackson's way."

Silence ! round arms ! kneel all ! caps off !
Old Blue Light's going to pray;
Strangle the fool that dares to scoff;
Attention ! 'tis his way !
Appealing from his native sod,

In forma pauperis to God

"Lay bare thine arm; stretch forth thy rod;
Amen ! That's "Stonewall's way."

He's in the saddle now ! Fall in !
Steady, the whole brigade !
Hill's at the ford, cut off ! He'll win
His way out, ball and blade.
What matter if our shoes are worn !
What matter if our feet are torn !
"Quickstep—we're with him before dawn!"
That's "Stonewall Jackson's way."

The sun's bright lances rout the mists
Of morning, and, by George !
There's Longstreet struggling in the lists,
Hemmed in an ugly gorge
Pope and his Yankees whipped before
"Bayonet and grape!" hear Stonewall roar,
In "Stonewall Jackson's way."

Ah, maiden ! Wait and watch and yearn
For news of Stonewall's band;
Ah, widow ! Read with eyes that burn
That ring upon thy hand ;
Ah, wife ! Sew on, pray on, hope on,
Thy life shall not be all forlorn
The foe had better ne'er been born,
Than get in "Stonewall's way."

JACKSON

By Henry L. Flash

Not 'midst the lightning of the stormy fight,
Not in the rush upon the vandal foe,
Did kingly Death, with his resistless might,
Lay the great leader low.

His warrior soul its earthly shackles broke
In the full sunshine of a peaceful town;
When all the storm was hushed, the trusty
oak

That propped our cause went down.

Though his alone the blood that flecks the
ground,
Recording all his grand, heroic deeds,
Freedom herself is writhing with the
wound,
And all the country bleeds.

He entered not the nation's promised land
At the red belching of the cannon's mouth,
But broke the house of bondage with his
hand

The Moses of the South

O gracious God! Not gainless is the loss;
A glorious sunbeam gilds thy sternest frown;
*And while his country staggers with the cross,
He rises with the crown !*

JACKSON'S PARTING WITH HIS OLD BRIGADE

Before leaving the army of the Potomac, Jackson took an affectionate farewell of the troops with whom he had been so long and so intimately connected. On the morning of the 4th of October, 1861, the gallant "Stonewall Brigade" was drawn up near its encampment at Centreville. All the regiments except the Fifth, which was on picket, were present. Drawn up in close columns, the officers and soldiers who had, on the immortal 21 July, won such glory under the guidance of their gallant general, stood with sad hearts and sorrowful countenances to bid him farewell, while thousands of troops from other portions of the army stood by in respectful silence. In a short time, General Jackson, accompanied by his staff, left his quarters and rode slowly toward the brigade. He was received by them in silence. Until this moment his appearance had never failed to draw from his men the most enthusiastic cheers. But now, not a sound was heard! A deep and painful silence reigned over everything; every heart was full. And this silence was more eloquent than cheers could have been.

As they reached the centre of the line the staff halted, and the general rode forward slowly to within a few paces of his men. Then, pausing, he gazed for a moment wistfully up and down the line. Beneath the calm, quiet exterior of the hero there throbbed a warm and generous heart, and this parting filled it with inexpressible pain. After a silence of a few moments, General Jackson turned to his men and addressed them as follows:

"Officers and Soldiers of the First Brigade! I am not here to make a speech, but simply to say farewell. I first met you at Harper's Ferry, in the commencement of this war, and I cannot take leave of you without giving expression to my admiration of your conduct from that day to this, whether on the march, the bivouac, the

*tented, or on the bloody plains of Manassas, where you gained the well-deserved reputation of having decided the fate of the battle. Throughout the broad extent of country over which you have marched; by your respect for the rights and the property of citizens, you have shown that you were soldiers, not only to defend, but able and willing both to defend and protect. You have already gained a brilliant and deservedly high reputation throughout the army of the whole Confederacy, and I trust, in the future, by your deeds on the field, and by the assistance of the same kind Providence who has heretofore favored our cause, you will gain more victories and add additional lustre to the reputation you now enjoy. You have already gained a proud position in the future history of this our second war of independence. I shall look with great anxiety to your future movements; and I trust, whenever I shall hear of the *First Brigade* on the field of battle, it will be of still nobler deeds achieved and higher reputation won."*

Having uttered these words, Jackson paused for an instant, and his eye passed slowly along the line, as though he wished thus to bid farewell individually to every old familiar face, so often seen in the heat of battle, and so dear to him. The thoughts which crowded upon him seemed more than he could bear—he could not leave them with such formal words only—and that iron lip which had never trembled in the hour of deadliest peril now quivered. Mastered by an uncontrollable impulse, the great soldier rose in his stirrups, threw the reins on the neck of his horse with an emphasis which sent a thrill through every heart, and extending his arm, added, in tones of the deepest feeling: "In the army of the Shenandoah you were the *first Brigade!* In the army of the second corps of the army you are the *First Brigade!* *You are the First Brigade* in the affections of your general; and I hope by your future deeds and bearing you will be handed down to posterity as the *First Brigade in this our second war of independence. Farewell !"*

For a moment *there* was a pause and then there arose cheer after cheer, so wild and thrilling that the very heavens rang with them. Unable to bear calmly such affecting evidence of attachment,

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.

THERE WILL BE MORE IN NEXT ISSUE

The voyage to Hilton Head—Incidents on the voyage.

CIVIL WAR - Books of Facts

Did You Know ? Numbers. . .

1. Less than 10% of Southern white men owned slaves.
2. At the start of the war, there were 22 million people in the north.. 9 million in the south (of which 3.5 million were slaves).
3. During the last year of the war, there were 1,000,000 men in arms for the Union, and 200,000 for the Confederacy.
4. Northern factories were producing 5,000 rifles per day. Southern factories were producing 300rifles per day.

Six bloodiest battles:	Casualties
1. Gettysburg	51,000
2. Chickamauga	28,000
3. Seven Days	27,500
4. Antietam	23,500
5. Wilderness	22,000
6. Chancellorsville	21,900

MEDICINE

The Union army lost more men to disease than to bullets.

Four hundred-thousand men and women died of sickness and disease----57,000 to dysentery and diarrhea in the North alone.

Most fractures and virtually all wounds in the joints meant amputation

The chances of surviving wound were 1 out of 7

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 late 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 is once carefully read and impartially understood; and the truth of these assertions can be attested to 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.Colonels, 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, 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.

The selection comprised 600, of whom 6 were Colonels, 6 were lieutenant Colonels, 16 Majors, 176 Captains , 176 First Lieutejnants, 220 Second Lieutenants. All the Southern States were represented. Maryland had 6; Virginia 186; North Carolina 111; South Carolina 24; 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 be 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.

General Jackson hastily waved farewell to his men, and gathering his reins rode rapidly away.

JACKSON' LAST DISPATCH.

Near 3 P. M., May 2d, 1863

General,—The enemy has made a stand at Chancellor's which is about 2 miles from Chancellorsville. I hope as soon as practicable to attack.

I trust that an ever kind Providence will bless us with great success. Respectfully

T. J. Jackson
Lt. Gen'l

Gen'l R. E. Lee

The leading division is up, and the next two appear to be well closed.

T. J. J.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia,
Appomattox C. H., April 19, 1865
General Orders No. 9

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the survivors of so many hard-fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them, feeling that valor and devotion would accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuation of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement officers and men can return to their homes and remain there until exchanged

You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the the consciousness of duty faithfully performed and I earnestly pray that a merciful God may extend to you his blessing and protection. With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country

And a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

R. E. Lee

General.

These words from Generals Lee & Jackson came from the book -
Confederate Scrapbook
Compiled by

Lizzie Cary Daniel

Copied from a Scrap-book kept by a young girl during and immediately after the war, with additions from war copies of the "Southern Literary Messenger" and "Illustrated News" loaned by friends, and other selections as accredited.

Published for the benefit of the Memorial Bazaar, held in Richmond, April 11, 1893.

The Dixie Press
P.O. Box 110783 - Nashville, TN 37222

You may order this and other books, CD's - DVD's etc. The Confederate Shoppe
928 Delcoris Drive
Birmingham, AL. 35226
Ph. - 205-942-8978

COMMANDER'S COMMENTS

As the new year starts it presents a lot of opportunities for each of us to participate in the 150th anniversary events planned this year.

If at all possible we need to make these special events to show that we have not forgotten our brave ancestors, facing a large well equipped army the heroes of the South battled valiantly for four years and really showed what Southern courage is all about.

Lee's surrender at Appomattox started a new era of downing the South under federal military rule. Add a bunch of carpetbaggers, vultures who took advantage of a defeated Southern nation. The people who did this are now shoveling coal for Satan.

Christmas was good to me with a 25 volume collection of the war. A lot of

newsletter but let us reflect on what Christmas is about. The Birth of Jesus and what he did for each of us by giving us all the opportunity for Salvation that he paid the ultimate price for everyone that He grants by His grace. May God Bless each of our families this new year and we give Him the honor that he deserves.

The Lee / Jackson banquet is upon us Saturday, 29th. Lets make an effort to attend and kick off the new year with a bang !!

See y'all at the Banquet
Billy "The red headed step-child" Langley
Commander-camp 227

ANSWERS

1. C. 15 - 20
 2. Montgomery - under 4 months
 3. Lee replaced General Joseph Eggleston Johnston after Johnston was wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines; Beauregard replaced General Albert Sidney Johnston after that Johnston bled to death from a leg wound in the Battle of Shiloh.
 4. C (Champion Hill, in Mississippi, was the site of another important battle, fought several weeks before the Battle of Gettysburg)
 5. General Jubal Early - 3 days
-