



June

2012

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

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**ALERT ! ALERT ! ALERT !**



It's June and getting hot ! You can come to a cool place this month though. It's called Western Sizzlin, and it's located on 16<sup>th</sup> Ave. in Laurel, MS. We are going to meet this month to hear a wonderful and extremely knowledgeable individual who goes by the moniker of "Mr. History", aka, Mr. Grady Howell from Madison - Ridgeland just above Jackson. Mr. Grady works for the MS. Dept. of Archives and History, where he has been for at least 100 yrs. So he has a wealth of information which he is always ready to share with us. He has compiled and written several books on MS. history, including military information and more specifically the War period. He usually brings some of his books with him so we are able to purchase any that we may not already have. You will enjoy listening to him as well as learning something at the same time. As always the meeting begins at 7 PM, but come early to fellowship and catch up on all the latest bull...uh, stuff. You know, gossip and rumors. Remember, we Southerners do not lie, we simply embellish. Bring someone with you, they will enjoy it also, especially if you pay for supper. See y'all there. **REMEMBER JUNE 3<sup>RD</sup> IS PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS' BIRTHDAY**



**JONES COUNTY ROSIN  
HEELS SIGN  
REMEMBERING HIS  
BIRTHDAY**



## CAMP JULY COOKOUT OR BLOWOUT

**This year it will be on July 27<sup>th</sup> 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 cooleem down just a night. 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.

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## SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE

As of this writing it still looks as though we are planning for the **second weekend of August, Friday 10<sup>th</sup> & Sat. 11<sup>th</sup>.** 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. One of our other speakers will be Mr. Ryan Walters from Ellisville, MS. He has written a new book entitled, Grover Cleveland: The Last Jeffersonian. Mr. Walters is a Doctorate student at USM in Hattiesburg, MS. whose Doctoral study is 19<sup>th</sup> century political history. Our third speaker hardly needs an introduction. Dr. John Killian from the Birmingham, AL. area. He is pastor of Maytown Baptist Church and is married with two children. children. Bro. John has spoken for us for many years and has always brought wonderful and inspirational talks on a variety of topics concerning not only our Southern history but, America's history and how the South has played a large part in building and contributing to this nation for many decades before the War and since that time. We look forward to seeing and hearing from him once again. Remember the doors open on Friday at 6 PM and Saturday morning at 8 AM. As usual we will have vendors there with plenty of material in books and tapes and other goodies. Teachers, Pastors, Elected Officials are admitted for free. Meals are \$10 for individuals and \$15 for families in advance with reservations being required. Also after supper there will be entertainment. We also need ads for the program and some ancestor ads included. The cost of ads are \$10 for ancestors, \$15 for a business, (same size as an ancestor ad - which is about business card size). \$25 for a quarter page, \$50 for half page, and \$100 for a full page. There will be copies made for the next camp meeting for all of you to have in order to show people last year's program. Also if you desire you can be a sponsor. If you purchase a \$25 ancestor or

sell a business ad you will be admitted for free along with your family. The purchaser of the ad for this amount will also be admitted for free along with their family.

**IF YOU DESSIRE TO KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT YOUR SOUTHERN & AMERICAN HISTORY AND HOW YUR VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES HAVE LIED TO YOU WHILE YOUR TAXES GO TO SUPPORT MANY OF THEM, THEN ATTEND OUR CONFERENCE AND LEARN THE REST OF THE STORY THAT THEY DO NOT TELL OR DESIRE FOR YOU TO KNOW.**

### **FOR MORE INFO**

**601-649-1867 OFFICE / 601-428-5570 HOME**

**[csaford@hotmail.com](mailto:csaford@hotmail.com) -**

**[georgejaynes1953@yahoo.com](mailto:georgejaynes1953@yahoo.com)**

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### CAPS

Mr. CoCo Roberts has plenty of caps for sale to either camp members or non-camp members. The caps are \$9.00 per tin. He still has pre-rolled and packaged cartridges just for some 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 in the camp kitty.

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## **BATTLE OF IUKA 150<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY**

**Labor Day Weekend**

**August 31 - September 2, 2012**

**Minerals Springs Park - Iuka MS.**

**WANTED**

**Re-Enactors and Sutlers**

**Re-enactors can register online at**

**[www.battleofiuka.com](http://www.battleofiuka.com)**

**Walk on participants are welcome**

**\$100 bounty for the first 10 cannons registered**

**School days educational events**

**Military drills and skirmishing**

**Living history demonstrations**

**Battle of Iuka descendants reunion**

**register online**

**Grand Ball Saturday evening \$10 fee**

**Saturday meal included**

**2 PM Battle re-enactment Sunday on 120 acre battle site.**

**FOR MORE INFO CONTACT:**

**[www.battleofiuka.com](http://www.battleofiuka.com) or**

**[www.fishomingofunhere.org](http://www.fishomingofunhere.org)**

**Barry or Ellen Ayers, 48<sup>th</sup> TN Infantry**

**662-423-9011**

**or Harold Lomenick 662-423-1231**

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## MOVIE OPPORTUNITY TO COME

They Wore Blue and Grey  
Screenwriter/Actor Gerry Glenn Jones

Press Release

Who loves the old westerns, with John Wayne, Gabby Hayes, Gregory Peck, Randolph Scott, and other character actors of that time period? Well, it is our time for a resurgence of those western classic films. "They Wore Blue and Gray" is a screenplay that actor/screenwriter Gerry Glenn Jones wrote using the rustic theme of the old west with no crude language and nudity (family-friendly). Though the film does contain violence, good will prevail over evil and when mixed together, all that can be...will be expected.

The plot of the film revolves around two cousins who as young men attended West Point together. At the time they received their commissions, war broke out. One cousin left the Union and joined the Confederate cause, while the other, stayed with the Union. They are later re-united when they return to their homes in Mississippi, where they, not only have to deal with a land hungry carpetbagger, who doesn't mind having people killed, but also, the wrath and hatred of their neighbors.

This film has a very unique twist at the end, that will leave movie goers saying, "I didn't expect that!" It will have great music, and superbly acted - scenes. They Wore Blue and Grey will have a strong cast of the best actors in the South, and the artwork will be great!

Set adviser for historical correctness will be Gary L. Benton ( W.R. Benton) <http://www.wrbenton.net/>

Some re-enactment units will be asked to set camp up like a normal re-enactment, stay overnight and act (possible speaking parts) or as background crowd, may be asked to double as town people and 1800's western look with clothing and horse gear may be needed. If in North MS., if you come from down the state you need to be able to get yourself up there and stay, depending on the crew. **Updates will come as necessary. I will contact Don Green and he can mass communicate to you guys and gals.**

Best thing to do is subscribe to the mailing list of the MS. Film Office and that way you will get information as you need it.

<http://www.visitmississippi.org/film/mississippi-film-office.aspx>

Questions need to be directed to Gerry Glenn Jones  
<http://www.actorgerryglennjones.com>

## NOTE OF APPRECIATION

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The family of Katy Higginbotham sent a note of appreciation for standing guard at Memory Chapel Funeral Home for Mrs. Higginbotham. Also for the graveside service with the firing of a salute. Also with the presentation of a state and battle flag. Their note reads: Carl Ford and Confederate Veterans, thank you so much for posting guard at Moms passing and the salute to her was phenomenal. She would have loved it. The bagpipes too! We miss her and pray she will never be forgotten. If we as a family can donate something in her honor, let us know how we can do this. Will always remember.

Janet Holmes, Jeana Boggs, Joby Sowell

## PRAYER REQUESTS

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Please pray for Keith Pierce Hughey, camp 1452 and his family. His mother suffering from Lou Gehrig's disease. Her vital organs are shutting down doctors say she has little time left.

Thank you,  
Randy Hailey (1452)

They admitted my mother into the hospital Tuesday (June 5<sup>th</sup>) with chest pains and a blood glucose level of 522, we did not know she had become a diabetic. There is nothing more important that we can do for each other as brother than pray, and I would appreciate your mentioning my mother in yours, her name is Lanelle Palmer.

Thank you  
Alan Palmer  
Cmdr MS. Div. SCV

It saddens me greatly to inform you of the passing of compatriot Stan Hughes, member of Col. W. P. Rogers Camp, about 3:00 this afternoon at his home. ( possibly June 4<sup>th</sup>). Please keep Stan's family, friends and fellow Compatriots of Col. Rogers Camp in your thoughts and prayers. Stan will be greatly missed! Tommy Rainey "Tippah Tigers" web page : <http://scvcamp868.webstarts.com/>

## BRICKS FOR BEAUVOIR

This project will help finance the rebuilding of Beauvoir and is endorsed by the General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

### **Ancestral Memorial Brick Order Form**

Instructions : Use the lines as laid out or comme up with you own layout, but no more than three lines of info and no more than 15 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary.

Line 1: \_\_\_\_\_

First and Last Name

Line 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Rank

Line 3: \_\_\_\_\_

Company and Regiment

### **EXAMPLE**

Pvt. Thomas Newton  
Flynt  
Co. G 7<sup>th</sup> MS. Battn.

Make Checks in the Amount of \$50.00 per brick to:  
MS. Division, SCV  
For: Beauvoir Memorial Brick Fund  
Mail Checks to: MS. Division, SCV  
C/O Larry McCluney,  
1412 North Park Dr.  
Greenwood, MS. 38930

Bricks will be placed in a plaza around the tomb of  
the Unknown Confederate Soldier

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## REMEMBER THE WORDS

**Major General Patrick Cleburne** : “Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of the subjugation before it its too late. It means the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy : that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers, will learn from Northern school books their version of the war, will be impressed by the influence of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as objects of derision.” **It’s not just the Northern schools any more. If they could see what they have done to the educational system we call public schools, they would be overjoyed ! Their work has been carried out extremely well.**

**Reverend James P. Smith**, last survivor of the staff of General Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson : “All that was, or is now desired is that error and injustice be excluded from text books of the schools and from literature brought into our homes; that the truth be told, with exaggeration and without omission; truth for its own sake and for the sake of history, and that the generations to come after us not be left to bear the burden of shame and dishonor unrighteous laid upon the name of their noble sire.”

**Dr. R. J. Rushdoony** : “Man does not establish authority; he acknowledges it: This is the proper procedure, though seldom observed. Man wants to acknowledge only that authority which he himself establishes or at least gives consent to. All other authority is offensive to his sense of autonomy and ultimacy. As a result, the claims of Scripture are particularly offensive to the natural man, because of the fact of the fall. The fall necessitates an infallible Saviour and an infallible Scripture.”

Let none among us disparage our Southern Ancestors. Let us only hope that even a trickle of the revolutionary blood that flowed in their veins has remained in ours. It is ironic that the very code of honor, which the Yankees thought four years of cruel war had eradicated, was the same standard that silently sustained us through Reconstruction. It’s that inner Faith and stamina, particularly Southern in nature, that makes us what we are - Southern, by the Grace of God !! - Anonymous

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## GOOD OL’ REBEL SOLDIER - A SONG

**By Major Innes Randolph, C. S. A.**

Oh, I’m a good old Rebel soldier, now that’s just  
what I am,  
For this “Fair land of Freedom” I do not give a damn!  
I’m glad I fit against it, I only wish we’d won,  
And I don’t want no pardon for anything In done.

I hates the Constitution, this “Great Republic,” too!  
I hates the Freedman’s Bureau and uniforms of blue!  
I hates the nasty eagle with all its brags and fuss,  
And the lying, thieving Yankees, I hates’em wuss and  
wuss !

I hates the Yankee nation and everything they do,  
I hates the Declaration of Independance, too !  
I hates the “Glorious Union” - - tis dripping with our  
blood,  
And I hates their striped banner, and I fit it all I  
could.

I followed old Marse Robert for four years, near about,  
Got wounded in three places, and starved at Point Lookout.  
I cotched the “roomatism” a ‘campin’ in the snow,  
But I killed a chance o’ Yankees, and I’d like to kill some mo’ !

Three hundred thousand Yankees is stiff in Southern dust !  
We got three hundred thousand before they conquered us.  
They died of Southern fever and Southern steel and shot,  
But I wish we’d got three million instead of what we got.

I can’t take up my musket and fight’em now no more,  
But I ain’t a ‘gonna love’em, now that’s for sartain sure !  
I do not want no pardon for what I was and am,  
And **I WON’T BE RECONSTRUCTED,** and I do not care a damn !

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### **HOW SOUTHERNERS WERE TAUGHT TO MURDER FOR THE STATE**

Posted by **Thomas DiLorenzo** on March 14, 2012

Alabama and Mississippi have been added to South Carolina on the list of Southern states that overwhelmingly supported warmongering neocons over the only Jeffersonian, states’ rights, constitutionalist, just war candidate in the GOP field, Ron Paul. Much of this support is credited to politically-active “evangelicals” who tend to be some of the most bloodthirsty people anywhere. Indeed, they booed Ron Paul at one of their big conventions four years ago when he reminded them that Jesus is known as the Prince of Peace. They booed him in South Carolina this year when he suggested that the Biblical Golden Rule should be considered as a guideline of foreign policy.

Some commentators have said that the victories of Rick Chickenhawk Santorum in Alabama and Mississippi are due to the large number of his fellow bloodthirsty “evangelicals” there, but I think there’s a little more to it. Southerners were demonized during the Civil War and the Demonization has never stopped. The Mother of All Guilt Trips was placed on them by the state and all of its functionaries for generations. This led Southerners to attempt to “prove” their loyalty to the state by sending generations of their children off to fight in the state’s

wars of aggression in geographically disproportionate numbers. We have gone from Southerners being the only group in American history to seriously challenge the “supremacy” of Washington, D.C. over everyone’s lives, to a culture that gleefully panders and grovels to its imperial rulers in Washington by sacrificing its children by the thousands in the state’ was It began with the Spanish - American War in which some actual Confederate veteran participated.

Most Southerners will continue to support the neocon agenda of endless unjust war that has nothing to do with national defense because to do otherwise would be to admit that, for generations, they have willingly sacrificed the lives of their children for no other reason than to kiss the asses of the politicians in Washington.

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### **MUSIC - 1861 - 1865**

Music was a part of every activity for both sides during the War ---- from the drums that kept the troops in step on the drill fields to the bands that inspired patriotism in the midst of battle, from the lone bugler to the sentimental songs sung around the campfires. In 1864 Robert E. Lee ( 5 ) wrote, “I don’t think we could have an army without music.”

Bugles awoke soldiers in the morning, called them to meals and work stations, and reminded them when it was time for “lights out” to end the day. Fifes and drums kept companies in line during battle and helped them maintain their organization. Bands marched with soldiers into battle and continued to play near the front lines in the midst of mayhem and murderous combat. After the fight, the bands often adjourned to rear-area hospitals to lift the morale of suffering soldiers. Whatever the event —be it battle, parade, funeral, or even execution—military musicians were present.

Bands played formal roles in the armies of both the North and South, but music also was a part of the day-to-day life of Yankee and Rebel soldiers alike. With books and reading materials in short supply, soldiers had little to occupy their time, and they frequently sang to pass the lonely, and often dangerous, hours. Many of these songs were also sung back home by those who anxiously awaited news of husbands, fathers, and sons from the battlefields.

Music had been part of organized warfare long before the War, but the lengthy conflict between North and South produced the largest numbers of musicians in uniform in American military history. By the end of 1861 the U.S. Army had 618 bands composed of 28,000 musicians—or one bandsman for

every 41 soldiers. Confederate records are not as complete, but estimates suggest that they also had about this ratio.

On July 22, 1861, the Union army issued regulations that authorized two musicians for each infantry, artillery, and cavalry company and an additional twenty-four men to form a band for each regiment. As the war progressed and resources for both money and men became scarce, the army reduced its number of regular bands to sixty, but many additional musicians remained in uniform as part of militia organizations and unofficial groups. "Drummer boys" as young as twelve years of age often provided a unit's music in order to free older men to jobs in the infantry and artillery.

Commanders used the bands in a variety of ways. Other than musical duties, the band members provided security for regimental headquarters, served as stretcher bearers during and after battles, and assisted surgeons in field hospitals. Some commanders believe the bands should be deployed as far forward as possible to raise and maintain morale. General Philip Sheridan (8) graced his cavalry bands with special uniforms and the best mounts available. In return he placed them with his troops on the front lines. On March 31, 1865, at Dinwiddie Court House during the Battle of Five Forks, Sheridan ordered his bands forward with the order to "play the gayest tunes. . . play them loud and keep playing them and never mind if a bullet goes through a trombone, or even a trombonist, now and then."

One of the general's subordinates, Horace Porter, later recalled that at a crossroads during the battle he "encountered one of Sheridan's bands, under heavy fire, playing 'Nelly Bly' as cheerily as if it were furnishing music for a country picnic." Following the battle Sheridan paid tribute to his bandsmen, saying, "Music has done its share, and more than its share, in winning this war."

Not all of Sheridan's fellow Union generals shared his appreciation for military bands, yet they did recognize their value. At the Battle of Williamsburg in May 1862, III Corps Commander Samuel P. Heintzelman discovered his ranks broken and about to be overrun. Finding several regimental bands covering in the rear he ordered them forward and shouted. "Play! Play! It's all you're good for. Play, damn it! Play some marching tune! Play 'Yankee Doodle,' or any other doodle you can think of, only play something."

The band played, the Union force rallied, and the Confederates withdrew. One of the Union soldiers later wrote that the music was worth "a thousand men" and that it "saved the battle."

Confederate generals also used their bands to

encourage their troops. When Lee's army began its attack on the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg, regimental bands played martial and patriotic music. A survivor of George Pickett's disastrous attack later recalled that his regimental band played "Nearer My God to Thee" as the survivors streamed back to friendly lines.

However, not all Confederate generals believed that music was more important than muskets. When Division Commander Daniel H. Hill received a request from an infantryman wanting to transfer to a band in February 1862, the general responded, "Respectfully forwarded, disapproved. Shooters are more needed than tooters."

Both sides had songs they claimed for "their own" while many, especially the sentimental verses about home and family, were shared by all. The North and the South used many of the same tunes; only the lyrics differed to reflect their opposing causes.

The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" became the Union's favorite. William Steffe wrote the music in 1852, and the adopted lyrics became "John Brown's Body Lies A Moulderin in His Grave" and "We'll Hang Old Jeff Davis from a Sour Apple Tree." In the fall of 1861, abolitionist Julia Ward Howe visited the Fifth Vermont Regiment outside Washington, D.C., where she heard the soldiers singing the various lyrics. That evening she wrote new words that became the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." First published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in February 1862, the new rendition soon became the most popular tune throughout the North. Its phrases, such as "He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword" and "let us die to make men free" provided promises of might and right.

The Confederates adopted as their favorite song one that was a popular name for the South. Louisiana had long been known as Dix's Land because of the French word for ten on its currency and the land survey that established the Mason-Dixon Line that divided North and South. Dix and Dixon had evolved into Dixie by the mid nineteenth century. Minstrel performer Daniel D. Emmett wrote a song about taking a stand and living and dying in Dixie that he first performed on stage in New York in 1859. By the time the Southern states seceded, it had become favored enough to be played at Jefferson Davis's inauguration on February 18, 1861.

In camp and on the march, Union soldiers sang the "Battle Cry of Freedom" and their version of "My Maryland." The Rebels also had their version of "My Maryland" and sadly sang of loves left behind, "A hundred months have passed, Lorena, since last I held that hand in mine."

From the time of enlistment until triumph or



defeat, music accompanied Union and Confederate soldiers. Its importance is difficult to evaluate but it certainly was more influential to the overall conduct of the war than many individuals and some small battles.

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## INTELLIGENCE - 1861 - 1865

Neither the North nor the South had an intelligence service at the beginning of the war and neither developed a viable information - gathering system during the conflict. The only useful intelligence provided to War field commanders came from infantry scouts and cavalry reconnaissance. All other intelligence efforts by both sides were virtual failures throughout the war, including the hiring of civilian detective agencies, the employment of aerial observation balloons, the attempts to establish spy networks, and the gleaning of information from the enemy's newspapers.

Commanders have recognized the importance of intelligence---simply defined as information about the capabilities, intentions, and vulnerabilities of an adversary---since the beginnings of warfare. However, actually gathering this information, and convincing commanders that it is accurate, has always proven difficult. The War was no exception.

Despite the fact that it had existed for more than three-quarters of a century, the U.S. Army had no centralized information - gathering organization at the outbreak of the War. The infant Confederate army likewise established no intelligence agency as it formed. Regimental and smaller unit commanders relied on what little information they could gather from foot scouts who ventured forward across the lines to observe. Large commands relied on cavalry units to ride along the flanks of enemy armies to report on their size and possible intentions.

Confederate cavalry, at least early in the war, proved to be superior in its mobility in shadowing the Union armies and gathering information. In the war's most famous cavalry reconnaissance, General J. E. B. Stuart, with a thousand Confederate horseman, rode completely around the Union army commanded by George McClellan during the Peninsular Campaign in June 1862.

During this same time, McClellan made an effort to establish a formal intelligence service by hiring a civilian detective agency headed by Allan Pinkerton. Pinkerton's Agency had established its reputation in railroad security in Chicago, where it operated under the trademark of a vigilant open eye accompanied by the slogan "We Never Sleep." McClellan's primary use of "the Pinkertons" was in determining Confederate troop strength and unit identifications.

The civilian detectives, inexperienced in military operations, proved woefully inadequate. They consistently overestimated the size of the Confederate army by two to four times and McClellan, a reluctant warrior at best, used the inflated enemy troop estimates as further rationale not to fight. His reluctance to attack a much smaller force prevented his capture of Richmond and an early end to the War.

During his time with McClellan, Pinkerton and his men had no official title, but he often referred to his organization as the National Detective Agency. When Lincoln relieved McClellan from command in November 1862, Pinkerton and his subordinates departed the army and played no further role in the conflict.

McClellan proved no more effective even when he possessed a complete copy of the Confederate battle plan. In one of the greatest security failures of the war, a copy of Robert E. Lee's Special Order number 191, which outlined the plans for his first invasion of the North—including subordinate units and their strengths---was lost by a subordinate. A Union soldier discovered the lost order and delivered it to McClellan. Despite the information, McClellan remained cautious and did not fully take advantage of his intelligence at the following Battle of Antietam in September 1862.

Meanwhile in Washington, D.C., the War Department provost Marshall Lafayette C. Baker established a staff of detectives and investigators in February 1862 in what he self-named the National Detective Bureau. Although the organization survived until 1866 and Baker made later claims of establishing a spy network in the South, there is no evidence that either he or his Bureau gathered any significant intelligence or made any contributions to the war. Except for the ineffective efforts of Pinkerton and Baker, Union field commanders had no intelligence sources beyond their own organic scouts and cavalry.

Confederate intelligence efforts in the War are generally credited as being superior to those of the Union, but a look below the surface reveals that the South was equally inept in the information business. Although the Confederates accomplished surprise attacks at places such as Shiloh and Second Bull Run, their successes were more the result of superior leadership than of good intelligence. At no time in the war did the Confederacy have a centralized intelligence organization, and commanders in gray, like their counterparts in blue, had to rely on their own scouts, cavalry, and prisoner interrogation for information.

Official reports from commanders of both sides, as well as memoirs written in later years, often claim

that the most useful information on their opponents came from newspapers smuggled across the lines. Both sides had war correspondents accompanying their armies, and their reports revealed so much information that commanders on occasion treated them as spies and banned them from their camps.

Both sides attempted inventive methods to gather information. The North and the South experimented with gas balloons, launching observers aloft to spy on the opponent. Even though the balloons established that the concept could be effective, it was a technology whose time had not yet come. The expense of the large number of men and wagons required and the air ships' vulnerabilities to wind and weather quickly placed the observation balloon concept on the shelf.

Advances in communications, especially the telegraph, provided opportunities for the rapid transfer of information. This also provided a means of stealing messages by tapping into the wires, but both sides quickly learned to take counter measures, including transmitting false information and using codes and encryptions.

Without a doubt, no aspect of war intelligence has been more glorified than tales of gallant men and women stealing information at the dining tables of presidents and from the camps of generals. Tales of spies, especially of females, appeared in several postwar autobiographies, but their contents are more suited to the theater stage than to history books. While there are many stories of spies in Washington, Richmond, and indeed through the North and South, these tales are part of the romantic magnolia-and-peach-blossom myths that prevailed after the war. Despite their almost complete lack of veracity, many still endure.

Not a single battle was won or lost during the War based on any intelligence beyond that which was gathered on the immediate battlefield. Stories of the accomplishments and even the presence of detectives and spies are almost wholly fabrications. The lack of respect by the services for intelligence agencies is marked by the fact that the postwar U.S. Navy made no effort to establish such an organization until 1882. The U.S. Army was even less impressed as it waited until 1885, fully two decades after the War, to organize an official Information Division.

Ultimately, intelligence during the War, as in American wars before and in the future, was marked by failures rather than successes. For this reason, it is included at the end of these rankings.

**These last two articles came from the book entitled: The CIVIL WAR 100 - The Stories Behind The Most Influential Battles, People And Events In The War Between The States. By - MICHAEL LEE LANNING**

## **THE SLAVERY ISSUE - CIVIL WAR**

### **Book of Facts - From Americana Souvenirs - Gifts**

**1619** - First slave was brought to the U.S.

**1650** - Slavery legalized in American colonies

**1774** - Rhode Island is first colony to abolish slavery

**1784** - Thomas Jefferson's plan to end slavery in new US territories after 1802 was defeated.

**1808** - The end of importing slaves becomes law.

**1820** - Missouri Compromise — permits Missouri to enter Union as a slave state but prohibits slavery in new territories to the north of Missouri's southern border.

**1846** - Wilmot Proviso

**1850** - Compromise of 1850.

**1852** - Uncle Tom's Cabin.

**1854** - Kansas - Nebraska Act outlaws Missouri Compromise and allows for popular sovereignty on issue of slavery resulting in large scale immigration into Kansas by pro - and anti-slavery supporters to sway election: results in much bloodshed

**1857** - Dred Scott decision by the US Supreme Court rules that: 1) Congress cannot outlaw slavery from a territory: 2) A slave remains a slave (property) even in a non - slave territory: 3) Blacks cannot be citizens.

**1859** - John Brown leads a raid on a US Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. He is found guilty of treason and hanged.

**1860** - Abraham Lincoln is elected president ( November ).

**1860** - South Carolina secedes ( December ).

**1863** - Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation in attempt to undermine the Confederacy.

**1863** - Black soldiers fight in battle at Port Hudson, Louisiana.

**1865** - Thirteenth Amendment to Constitution ( abolition of slavery )

**1866** - Ku Klux Klan is founded to defend the helpless families being harassed by members of the Union League, made up of former slaves and black Union soldiers plus carpetbaggers and scalawags.



## SOUTHERN TRAILS

### A Monthly Column that appears in the Laurel Leader Call

In this column the topic of how chief justice John Marshall subverted the Constitution. Of course he was a disciple of Alexander Hamilton's. *[M]any of the great Supreme Court decisions [that Chief Justice John Marshall] handed down were based on concepts articulated by Hamilton.* — Ron Chernow, *Alexander Hamilton. If John Marshall was the father of judicial review, Hamilton was the grandfather. . . He deserves a statue in front of the Supreme Court.* — Richard Brookhiser, *Alexander Hamilton: American.* John Marshall was appointed Chief Justice of the United States by President John Adams and served in that capacity from March 3, 1801, until his death in 1835. He greatly admired Alexander Hamilton and as stated by biographer Ron Chernow, "having once observed that next to the former treasury secretary he felt like a mere candle 'beside the sun at noonday.'" "Marshall also loved Hamilton's idea of nationalism and statism. When the Federalists failed at the Constitution Convention into making a national government, they shifted their attention to one of subverting the Constitution through the judicial system. President John Adams appointed dozens of "midnight judges" to the federal judiciary just before leaving office. This was done so the party faithful as stated in DiLorenzo's book *Hamilton's Curse*, could continue to effectively rewrite (and subvert) the federal system of government that was created by the Constitution. Of course, his biggest accomplishment was in appointing John Marshall to the Supreme Court. Marshall's future decisions were almost verbatim copies of Hamilton's own arguments. Marshall rarely depended upon the Constitution in making decisions. He would cite *The Federalists Papers*, which were predominantly written by Hamilton and what his views of the Constitution should look like. By the way, his views had already been rejected by the convention. However, Marshall worked diligently for thirty - five years to replace the Constitution with "constitutional law" went a long way toward helping the Hamiltonian nationalists surreptitiously alter the form of government in America from Jeffersonian federalism to Hamiltonian nationalism and governmental consolidation. Why would the Founding Fathers go to the effort of fighting a revolution for liberty and write a constitution that would put that liberty in the hands of five government lawyers for life. Then in addition to that, give the central government the right of being the sole arbiter of the limits of its own powers by granting it the right to interpret the constitutionality of legislation through its own court system. It would soon be found that there would be no limits to its

powers. In his book *Tyranny Unmasked*, John Taylor wrote, for example, that since constitutional government was "an essential principle for preserving liberty," the Constitution "never could have designed to destroy it [liberty], by investing five or six men [Supreme Court], installed for life, with a power of regulating the constitutional rights of all political departments." From the book *Hamilton's Curse*, it states that another Virginian, St. George Tucker, expressed a similar opinion in his *View of the Constitution of the United States*, a book that, during the early nineteenth century, was considered to be an expression of the Jeffersonian interpretation of the Constitution. Tucker taught law at William and Mary College, was the adoptive father of John Randolph of Roanoke, and authored one of the very first plans for the peaceful abolition of slavery in 1796. In his book he wrote that if the "unlimited authority" of the central government were ever to extend so far as to change the Constitution itself through judicial fiat, then "the government, whatever be its form," would become "absolute and despotic." As DiLorenzo states, that is exactly where America stands today, and no one is more responsible for this state of affairs than Chief Justice John Marshall, the original champion of the Hamiltonian interpretation of the Constitution. Americans are truly living in "Hamilton's country" (of lawyers). Here is something interesting that Marshall did soon after taking his position on the Supreme Court. This decision was one that put the courts in charge instead of the elected Congress. As stated in *Hamilton's Curse*, his (Marshall's) opportunity came shortly after his first cousin, Jefferson was inaugurated as president in March 1801. One of Adam's "midnight judges" was a man named William Marbury, who had been appointed as a justice of the peace in Washington, D.C. He was appointed, but Adam's secretary of state ---none other than John Marshall---neglected to deliver to him his actual commission, a legal document that would grant him judicial powers. When James Madison became secretary of state under the newly installed President Jefferson, he had no intention of delivering commissions to any of the midnight judges. Then Jefferson announced that he considered the commissions off the forty - two judges void. Marbury sued the government for his commission, bringing his lawsuit directly to the U.S. Supreme Court. He wanted the Court to order Secretary of State Madison to deliver his commission to him. Marbury brought his suit to the Supreme Court because the Judiciary Act of 1789 gave the Court jurisdiction in such cases. After two years of legal wrangling the Court found that Congress had no constitutional right assign such jurisdiction. That part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 was therefore

unconstitutional. Marbury lost the case and did not receive his commission. Jefferson was pleased, But so was John Marshall. Judge Andrew Napolitano ( Fox News Contributor ), explains why the scheming Marshall, who wrote the Court's opinion, must have been so pleased: "Marbury v. Madison is the most important curt decision in American history because it created judicial review ---- the power of the Supreme Court, and eventually all federal courts, to examine a statute (and eventually the behavior of the president as well ) and to declare it void if the court finds it to run counter to the Constitution." This means that "the Supreme Court granted itself the authority to declare the will of the people ( as represented through Congress ) as null and void." Now, does that not answer how the courts of this land, especially the Supreme Court, has such powers as to override or even ignore what the U. S. Congress has passed as law, and the individual states that make this country don't even begin to figure into the process. More revealing facts next time.

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