



Mar.

2012

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

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**ALERT ! ALERT ! ALERT !**



Well March kinda come in like a lion ! Hopefully thunder-boomers and all that stuff weathermen and women call rotation , better known to us laymen as tornadoes, will be kept to a minimum this month. This month's meeting has been switched to coincide with the Brigade meeting held at the **Dixie Community Center**, just below Hattiesburg. We will be the host camp this time. The date and time is **Friday the 23<sup>rd</sup> at 7 PM**. Since we are the host camp we are responsible for providing the main dish to be served, with everybody, including our camp members bringing their own side dish and or beverages for the evening. No, Rev. Holifield, that does not mean the clear liquid you have in the wooded area behind your house. Our illustrious speaker for that night is none other than the man with the PHD from TCU. You all know him as " Billy Red" or the infamous Newt Knight at the Deason House each October, although with a noticeable height disadvantage. OK ! OK ! It's Billy Langley, but don't let that keep you from attending. Oh, you want to know what the PHD from TCU is all about. Well, you're just gonna have to come that night and find out. Mr. Billy will be presenting his talk on Mr. Hinson, the one man army that became a sharpshooter through some very horrible circumstances. He gave this talk at one of our monthly meetings a few months ago. It's well worth hearing again. We need a good showing from our camp. So guys, let your wives read this so we get some vittles from you. Wives, do not hesitate to attend, there will be ladies from other areas there so you will not be the only ones in attendance. There is usually a good turnout of people and lots of good food, fun, and fellowship.

## OUR NATCHEZ THANG !

This year we will be helping to host the home of the Ratcliffe family, Routhland, on **Saturday 17<sup>th</sup> from 9 AM - 12:30 PM**. We have some rooms designated at the **Days Inn on Hwy. 61 S. for Friday evening** for us. The rooms are around **\$75.00 each**, non-smoking. The Natchez & Crystal Springs camps will be helping to fill out the ranks, both men and women. This is about the 18<sup>th</sup> year we have done this and it has always been fun and you never, no never know what is going to happen. It has always been a joy to meet and greet the tourists no matter where they hail from but, those people, you know, up north and that does not mean Corinth, MS. The Yankees ! They're a lot of fun to pick at or pick on, whatever we can get away with. It's worth going just to meet them. You just cannot beat the morning doing what we do over there. This year, if things can be worked out, we are going to do something a little different from the recent past. It'll be fun ! The crowds are beginning to build back up in number since Katrina. It takes awhile to recover from such a disaster, as we well know. **If you wish to attend and cannot afford a room, even if you split the cost, or you prefer to camp or bring a pull trailer or even an RV, it is OK with the Ratcliffe family. Please call George Jaynes to make a request so he can call and make sure all is clear.** His number at Carl's office is **601-649-1867** at the house **428-5570**. If he is not at either place then that means that the law has finally caught up with him and....well, just skip it. Y'all plan on being there !

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## APRIL MEMORIALS

**Sunday, 1<sup>st</sup> at Marion**, just above Meridian on Confederate Memorial Dr. will be at **2 PM**. This is the Gen. Forrest Camp. Mr. George Church is a member. They really count on us being there.

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

Our camp has been requested by The Enterprise Ladies Organization to be the color guard for the dedication of a new memorial that has been placed in the Confederate section of the Enterprise Cemetery, at 10 AM on the 21st, with 219 names, ranks and unit designations listed. This was paid for by the Ladies Organization of Enterprise at a cost of about 2,000 dollars. Mrs. Betty Purvis, current president of the organization, called

George Jaynes about the camp color guard and anyone else they could find to fill the ranks. Mrs. Martha Buckley is the chairwoman for the event. We were recommended to them by compatriot Knox Poole of the W. D. Cameron Camp in Meridian. Mr. Knox has counted on us to either help or be the color guard at Lauderdale Springs for many years.

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

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

**Monday, 30<sup>th</sup> in downtown Meridian in front of the county courthouse at 1 PM** both UDC & SCV groups will hold a joint memorial service on the state holiday. After the speeches and the laying of a wreath, the color guard will fire a three round salute. This service is usually covered by Brian Livingston, formerly of the Laurel Leader Call and now reports for the Meridian Star. Brian has always been fair to our events, in Laurel and Meridian.

**Monday, 30<sup>th</sup> at 4:14 PM at the Confederate Memorial in Ellisville** we will have a brief speech and fire a three round salute. We have actually had an increase of people to attend the service for the past couple of years. If you cannot be in Laurel then come to Ellisville and tell any friends, neighbors, church members and yes even your outlaws. . . .uh, in-laws to be there.

**Monday, 30<sup>th</sup> at 515 PM in Laurel at the Confederate Memorial next to the county courthouse**, will be our last service of the day and month. Again, there will be a short speech followed by a three round salute. We usually have a decent crowd however, do not take any thing for granted. Please invite and offer to bring someone to our last service. Bring a flag if you have one. It may be a smaller one on a stick or a 3 x 5 foot variety. It all looks good. Please, no skull and crossbones or Yankee blood tastes

good with a bulldog in the middle. You get the idea. We get good coverage from the ReView of Jones County and the Leader - Call newspapers, so let's be on our best behavior, JOE ! Just DON'T FERGET !!

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### **THE 9<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CAREY LEE JOHNSTON 4<sup>TH</sup> BRIGADE PICNIC**

**On 3-24-2012 the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade** along with any other Brigades are invited to join in the food and festivities. It will be held at the American Legion Post 89 from **10 AM - 2 PM**. Pot luck is the order of the day, with paper plates, cups and eating utensils being furnished. The former MS. Division Chaplain and Chairman of the MS. Division Cemetery Committee James Taylor from Pittsboro, MS. will be the guest speaker. Directions if you are traveling on I-20 from the east or west, take exit 109 and go North on Hwy. 15 for 5.2 miles. Post 89 will be on your right. There will be a large pond and tank in front. **Contact numbers for Louis & Stephanie Foley are 1-601-683-3266 or Boo White at 1-334-202-9464.**

### **GRAND GULF LIVING HISTORY WEEKEND**

Camp # 712 "Crystal Springs Southern Rights" will be hosting a Confederate encampment at Grand Gulf Military Park from Friday thru Sunday, **March 30, 31 & April 1, 2012**. All Confederates welcomed. For more info contact Mike Webb at: [WEBBYJOE@aol.com](mailto:WEBBYJOE@aol.com)

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### **MS. DIVISION CONVENTION**

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

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### **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 cool'em down just a might. Maybe even a club or some kind of, you know, sidearm!! You never can be too careful. We'll just keep an eye on them as we get closer.

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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.

Dr. Eidsmoe from Pike Road, AL. is a gentleman whom we have been wanting to invite. You read in the last newsletter about some of his credentials. Here are a few more facts.

#### **Professional Experience**

**Foundation for Moral Law** - 2008 to present

**Alabama Supreme Court** - 2005-2008  
Senior Staff Attorney

**Oak Brook College of Law and Gov. Policy** - 2005 to present  
Professor of Professional Responsibility and Criminal procedure.

**Handong International Law School, South Korea**  
2009 - Present.

Adjunct professor of Constitutional Litigation  
Christian Ministry & Law  
Historical & Theological Foundations of Law

**Thomas Goode Jones School of Law** - 1990 - 2005  
Montgomery, AL.  
Professor of Constitutional Law I & II, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Advanced Legal Writing, Historical & Theological Foundations of Law, Jurisprudence, First Amendment - received Outstanding Professor Award (twice)

**United States Air Force Judge Advocate** - 1971 - 1995

Active Duty 1971 -1976; Active Reserve 1976 - 1995; Retired rank of Lt. Colonel; Colonel in AL. State Defense Force. 2003 - to Present

**O.W. Coburn School of Law** - 1981 -1986  
Tulsa, OK.

Professor of Constitutional Law I & II, Professional Responsibility, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Negotiations, Christian Ministry & Law, Education

Law, Military Law, Juvenile Law - received  
Outstanding Professor Award (twice) and Professor  
of the Year Award (once)

**Rufer Law Firm** - 1977 - 1980  
Fergus Falls, MN.  
Associate

**Grand Forks County** - 1976 -1977  
Grand Forks, North Dakota  
Juvenile Court Referee

**Woodbury County** - 1970 - 1971  
Sioux City, Iowa

#### **Professional License**

**State Bar of Iowa** - 1970 - to present

**MORE TO COME IN NEXT NEWSLETTER**

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#### **LIVE AUCTION FOR AN ADOPTION**

##### **Minyard Adoption Weekend**

This is a fund raising event to aid Blaine & Stephanie  
Minyard (**This is Bro. Cary Kinbrell's daughter  
and son-in-law**) in the adoption process of a sibling  
orphan group from Colombia.

Sponsored by

##### **Bethlehem Baptist Church**

Corner of Reid Road & Hwy. 184 East, across from  
Walkers Dairy Bar

Church no. - 601-428-4462

[Lincensed Auctioneer #1297 - Dr. Rod Smith](#)

[Auction begins at 10 AM - Saturday, March 24<sup>th</sup>](#)

[Bar-B-Que Plates prepared by](#)

[Boochie Brothers Barbeque & Catering Service](#)

Bake Sale - Music - Activities

Fun for Everyone

10 AM - 2 PM

**BARBEQUE TICKETS MUST BE PURCHASED  
IN ADVANCE**

**DEADLINE FOR PURCHASES IS THE 18<sup>TH</sup>**

**( \$10.00 DONATION )**

**CALL THE CHURCH OFFICE OR GEORGE  
JAYNES AT 601-649-1867**

**OR 601-428-5570 - H**

**SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 10:30 SERVICE**

#### **ADOPTION EMPHASIS DAY AT BETHLEHEM**

Testimony from D.L. & Annette Gieger

Minyard Adoption Presentation - Special Music

Message from Dr. Cary Kinbrell

**Editor's Note: There are two prints, one of R. E.  
Lee & one of Gen. Forrest, plus there may be some  
books of interest to some of you up for auction.**

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#### **POWDER & CAPS**

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

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#### **NEWEST ROSIN HEEL**

Mr. Joe Harold Morgan of Laurel has joined our  
ranks on the service record of his Great Grandfather,  
James Austin Morgan, from Morgantown, MS. He  
was a private - corporal in Co. H of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment  
Mississippi Vols. - 14<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Cavalry. He  
surrendered with his troop in 1865. Mr. Joe is being  
recommended to us by none other than the best  
dressed 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Camp Commander in the entire  
Division. Yes, our very own resident mobster, Mr.  
Ed Allegretti. Heavy on the Mr. part. We welcome  
Mr. Joe to our camp and hope he enjoys being a part  
of something that is vitally important, and that is  
remembering our Confederate ancestors and their  
valiant attempt to defend their homes and families.

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#### **WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ELECTED LINCOLN**

BY THOMAS J. DiLORENZO

It is occasionally possible to see through the fog of  
mysticism, superstition, lies, and the romantic, happy-  
faced, floating butterfly vision of Abraham Lincoln  
that has been created by American court historians  
over the past century. One place to begin is the gem  
of a book by Pulitzer prize-winning Lincoln  
biographer David Donald entitled *Lincoln  
Reconsidered*. In a particularly important passage  
Donald quotes Senator John Sherman of Ohio, the  
brother of General William Tecumseh Sherman and  
Republican Party powerhouse from the 1860s to the  
1890s who was chairman of the U.S. Senate Finance

Committee during the Lincoln administration, on why the Republican Party nominated and elected Abraham Lincoln.

“Those who elected Mr. Lincoln expect him....to secure free labor its just right to the Territories of the United States; to protect ....by wise revenue laws, the labor of our people; to secure the public lands to actual settlers....; to develop the internal resources of the country by opening new means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific.”

Donald then claims to translate this statement “from the politician’s idiom” into plain English. Lincoln and the Republican Party “intended to enact a high protective tariff that mothered monopoly, to pass a homestead law that invited speculators to loot the public domain, and to subsidize a transcontinental railroad that afforded infinite opportunities for jobbery.”

This is what is so refreshing about David Donald, the best and most honest of the mainstream “Lincoln scholars.” He understood that “wise revenue laws” meant a 47 percent tariff on imports that would plunder the Southern states especially severely; he understood that “free labor” meant white labor, and protecting the white race’s “just right to the territories” meant disallowing labor market competition from either slaves or free blacks. At the time, the small number of free blacks in the North had no real citizenship rights and some states, like Lincoln’s Illinois, had amended their constitutions to make it illegal for blacks to move into the state.

Donald also understood that “developing the internal resources of the country” was a euphemism for the colossal corruption that would inevitably accompany massive federally - funded subsidies to railroad corporations.

The financial powers behind the Republican Party in 1860 were the Northern railroad barons, Northern manufacturers who wanted protectionist tariffs to protect them from competition, and Northern bankers and investors like Jay Cooke who anted to use their political connections to make a killing financing a transcontinental railroad (among other schemes, such as central banking). They decided at the Chicago Republican National Convention of 1860 that Abraham Lincoln was the perfect political front man for their corrupt, mercantilist agenda.

### **The Great Railroad Lobbyist**

From the time he entered politics in 1832, Abraham Lincoln aspired to such a position. That is why he became a Whig, the party of the moneyed elite. Lincoln was one of the most money - and power-

hungry politicians in American history. (Indeed, this would seem to be a prerequisite for *anyone* who is capable of being elected president).

As soon as he entered the Illinois legislature he led his local delegation in a successful Whig Party effort to appropriate some \$12 million in taxpayer subsidies for railroad and canal-building corporations. In his landmark book, *Lincoln and the Railroads*, first published in 1927 and reprinted in 1981 by Arno Press, John W. Starr, Jr. Noted how one of Lincoln’s colleagues in the legislature said “he seemed to be a born politician. We followed his lead...” And they followed Lincoln down a road that would nearly bankrupt the state of Illinois. The \$12 million was squandered: Almost no projects were completed with it; much of the money was stolen; and the taxpayers of Illinois were put deep into debt for years to come.

Lincoln’s “internal improvements” fiasco in Illinois promised to build “a railroad from Galena in the extreme northwestern part of the state.” Above St. Louis, in Alton, “three [rail]roads were to radiate”; “There was also a road to run from Quincy....through Springfield”; another one “from Warsaw...to Peoria”; and yet another “from Pekin...to Bloomington” (Starr, pp. 25-26). The first rail road mentioned was to become the Illinois Central, which would later employ Lincoln for more than a decade as one of its top lawyers.

Lincoln and the Whigs saw to it that “the Assembly also voted wildly and injudiciously in the matter of banking legislation,” urging the legislature to print paper money to help finance what his personal secretaries, Nicolay and Hay, would later say was “a disaster to the state.” Lincoln’s law partner, William Herndon, described the whole debacle as “that sanguine epidemic of financial and industrial quackery which devastated the entire community” (p. 28). The whole scheme was eventually abandoned, and taxes were raised sharply on the hapless Illinois taxpayers to pay off the debt.

The 1837 internal improvements debacle in Illinois may have been a disaster for the public, but it helped catapult a young Abraham Lincoln into position as one of the tip - if not *the* top - lawyer/lobbyists in the country for the railroad corporations.

By 1860 the Illinois Central Railroad was one of the largest corporations in the world. In a company history, J. G. Drennan noted that “Mr. Lincoln was continuously one of the attorneys for the Illinois Central Railroad Company from its organization [in 1849] until he was elected President” (Starr, p. 58). He was called on by the company’s industry insider”

that he often rode in private cars and carried a free railroad pass, courtesy of the Illinois Central.

Lincoln successfully defended the Illinois Central against McLean County, Illinois, which wanted to tax the corporation, for which he was paid \$5,000, an incredible sum for a single tax case in the 1850's. The man who paid him the fee was George B. McClellan, the vice president of the Illinois Central whom in 1862 would become the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac and, later, Lincoln's opponent in the 1864 election. Starr explains the dishonest ruse that was apparently used by Lincoln and McClellan to trick the Illinois Central's New York City-based board of directors to go along with such an unprecedented fee to a "country lawyer" from Illinois.

McClellan would formally refuse to pay such a large fee, making his directors happy. Then Lincoln would sue the Illinois Central for the fee. But when Lincoln went to court over the fee (armed with depositions from other Illinois lawyers that such astronomical fees were perfectly appropriate!) No lawyers for the company showed up and he won by default. Proof that this was all a ruse lies in the fact that "Lincoln...continued to handle [the Illinois Central's] litigation afterwards, the same as he had done before" (p. 79).

By the late 1850's, writes Starr, it was widely known that "Lincoln's close relations with powerful industrial interests" are "always potent and present in political counsels" (p. 67). In today's language, he was the equivalent of a powerful, rich and politically influential "K Street lobbyist." He often traveled "with a party of officials of the Illinois Central company. He rode in a private car, on his own pass furnished him some of the young Republican leaders..." This was the real Lincoln, and it is diametrically opposed to the image of the modest, backwoods "rail splitter" that the court historians have created.

In a masterpiece of understatement, Starr comments that "Lincoln's rise [in politics] was coincident with that of the railroads" (p. 80). In addition to working for the Illinois Central, Lincoln also represented the Chicago and Alton, Ohio and Mississippi, and Rock Island Railroad corporations. As soon as the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad was built, he was appointed as the local attorney for that company as well. By 1860 Lincoln was the most prominent attorney/lobbyist the railroad industry had. He was so prominent that the New York financier Erastus Corning offered him the job of general counsel of the New York Central Railroad at a salary of \$10,000 a

year, an incredible sum at the time. Lincoln turned down the offer after agonizing over it.

Lincoln also used his status as one of the top political insiders within the railroad industry to engage in some very lucrative real estate investments. On one of his trips in a private rail car accompanied by an entourage of Illinois Central executives Lincoln "decided to go to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he had some real estate investments" (p. 52). "Shortly before his trip to Council Bluffs," writes Starr, "Abraham Lincoln had purchased several town lots from his fellow railroad attorney, Norman B. Judd, who had acquired them from the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. Council Bluffs at this time was a frontier town, containing about fifteen hundred people" (p. 196). To this day, this land in Council Bluffs, Iowa is known as "Lincoln's Hill."

Why invest in real estate in Council Bluffs, Iowa, of all places? Why not Chicago or even Springfield, the state capital? Because Lincoln the political insider knew that there was a very high likelihood that 1) the federal government would eventually subsidize a transcontinental railroad; and 2) the starting point for that railroad could well be in the vicinity of Council Bluffs. If so, the value of his real estate holdings would be wildly inflated and he would make a killing.

Indeed, the 1860 Republican Party Platform contained a sixteenth plank that read: "That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction..." As the party's nominee, Lincoln pledged his wholehearted support of this plank. In the interests of "the whole country," of course.

When he became president legislation was immediately proposed, in a special legislative session called by Lincoln in July of 1861, to create the taxpayer-subsidized Union Pacific Railroad. "There was no firmer friend of the Union Pacific bill than the President himself," writes Starr. (In contrast, most mainstream "Lincoln scholars" make the preposterous assertion that he had nothing to do with such legislation). The bill was passed in 1862 and it gave the president the power to appoint all the directors and commissioners and, more importantly, "to fix the point of commencement" of the Union Pacific Railroad. And guess where Lincoln chose to fix the point of commencement of the railroad. He "fixed the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad...at Council Bluffs, Iowa" (p. 202). His financial gains must have dwarfed Corning's \$10,000 salary offer.

During the Grant administrations dozens of prominent people would go to federal prison for such criminal self-dealing but Lincoln, the ringleader of the whole enterprise, has up to now escaped scrutiny.

In addition to lining his own pockets with this piece of legislation, proving to his well-heeled supporters that he was indeed “one of them,” the legislation was essentially the Mother of all Political Payoffs. One hundred fifty-eight of the prominent Northern bankers, industrialists, and railroad barons who had supported Lincoln’s political career were appointed as “commissioners.” As Dee Brown wrote in *Hear that Lonesome Whistle Blow: The Epic Story of the Transcontinental Railroads*, when Lincoln signed the bill creating the Union Pacific he “assured the fortunes of a dynasty of American families...Brewsters, Bushnells, Olcotts, Harkers, Harrisons, Trowbridges, Langworthys, Reids, Ogdens, Bradfords, Noyeses, Brooks, Cornells, and dozens of others...” (P. 49).

What does all this have to do with Lincoln’s war “to save the union?” The answer is, “everything.” The official reason for the war that was given by both Lincoln and the U.S. Congress was “to save the union.” But Lincoln inherited no “perpetual union.” The union of the founding fathers was a voluntary compact of the states. The states delegated certain powers to the central government as their agent, but retained sovereignty for themselves. Secession was considered a legitimate option by political and opinion leaders from all sections of the country in 1860, as I document quite extensively in *The Real Lincoln*.

In his First Inaugural Address Lincoln promised that he had no intention of disturbing Southern slavery, and that even if he did it would be unconstitutional to do so. In the same speech he pledged his support of a proposed constitutional amendment that had just passed the U.S. Senate two days earlier (after passing the House of Representatives) that would have forbidden the federal government from *ever* interfering with Southern slavery. In other words, he was perfectly willing to see Southern slavery persist long after his own lifetime.

But on the issue of taxation he was totally uncompromising. The Republican Party was about to more than double the average tariff rate (from 15 percent to over 32 percent), and then increase it again to 47 percent. The Morrill Tariff passed the House of Representatives in the 1859 session, *before* Lincoln’s nomination and before any serious movement toward secession. In the First Inaugural Lincoln clearly stated that it was his obligation as president to

“collect the duties and imposts,” but beyond that “there will be no invasion of any state.” He was telling the South: “We are going to economically plunder you by doubling and tripling the tariff rate (the main source of federal revenue at the time), and if you refuse to collect the higher tariffs, as the South Carolinians did with the 1828 “Tariff of Abominations,” there *will* be an invasion. That is, there *will* be mass killing, mayhem, and total war.

Why was the tariff so important - *even more important than the issue of slavery* in the eyes of Abraham Lincoln? Because tariff revenues comprised about 90 percent of federal revenue, and if the Southern states seceded they would no longer pay the federal tariff. All the grandiose plans of building a transcontinental railroad with taxpayer subsidies and creating a continental empire would be destroyed, and along with them the political career of Abraham Lincoln and, possibly, the Republican Party itself. The union was “saved” *geographically* but *destroyed* philosophically by the waging of total war on the civilian population of the South, a war in which nearly one half of the adult white male population was wither killed or mutilated.

Three months after war, Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan would commence a twenty-five-year campaign of ethnic genocide against the Plains Indians to make the American West safe for the subsidized transcontinental railroads. Sherman (who was also a railroad industry-related real estate investor) explicitly stated that the purpose of eradicating Plains Indians was to make sure that they did not stand in the way of the government-subsidized railroads.

By ignoring this true history of how a modestly successful trial lawyer from Illinois came to be the nominee of the moneyed elite that ran the Republican Party 1860, America’s court historians have railroaded the public into believing a fairy tale version of their own history. The popular notion that the Republican Party’s early leaders were Selfless Humanitarians is as big a lie as has ever been told.

**This article was published on October 1, 2003**

### **Really Learn About the Real Lincoln**

There is a study guide and video to accompany Professor DiLorenzo’s great work, for anyone interested in real American history.

<http://www.fvp.info/reallincoln/>

**Since this is from 2003 you may try**

**LewRockwell.com**

## A GUIDE TO THE SOUTHERN LANGUAGE

### SOUTHERN ENGLISH DICTIONARY

*The basic vocabulary guide to our language down here is offered as a gesture of our hospitality to visiting Northerners who truly want to be able to understand what it is that we're saying.*

**Ah** - The pronoun "I." i.e., "Ah done did that."

**Ah'd** - Contraction of I would. I.e., "Ah'd ruther be out huntin'."

**Ah'll** - Contraction of I will. I.e., "Think Ah'll mosey on down to the lake fer sum fishin'."

**Buggy** - A shopping cart.

**Daid** - Dead. I.e., "They had to bury Billy Bob's dog 'cause he wuz daid."

**Fat** - A physical confrontation usually involving fists, but not always. I.e., "You youngins' best stop fatin' or I'm gonna whup you lil asses."

**Fer** - For

**Git** - Get

**J'Yoo** - Did you ? (Begins a question), i.e., "J'yoo go huntin' in Butcher Holler yesterday ?

**Mayrd** - Married. i.e., "I heard that Bubba and Mary Jo got mayrd last week."

**Nanner puddin** - Bannana pudding.

**Nawlins** - Once the largest city in Louisiana. Known for it's jazz music and Mardi Gra Festival.

**Ruther** - Rather.

**Snipe Hunt** - A practical joke that Southerners sometimes play on dumb Northerners.

**Sum** - Some. I.e., "Want sum of my chewin' tabakki ?"

**Thang** - Thing

**Thar** - There

**Ustacould** - Used to be able to, i.e., "Bubba ustacould sing til' he got that frog in his throat."

**Whar** - Where

**Wuz** - Was. i.e., "I wuz goin' to work today, but I think I'll lay out and go do sum fishin'."

**Whup** - To beat up. i.e., "Ifn's you knock my accent one more time, I'm gonna whup yore ass." Also, it canbe used in the context of making something: i.e., "I'm a gitten hungry, think ahl whup up sumthin' to eat.

**Yawl** - Contraction for you all. Sometimes written as y'all.

**Yonder** - Afar. At a great distance. i.e., "Hey look over yonder! Bubba's fixin to drive his four-

wheeler through that bog.

**Yore** - Your

**Youngin** - A child. Plural: youngins.

This guide comes from the CONFEDERATE AMERICAN PRIDE SITE.

<http://www.confederateamericanpride.com/language.html> This was listed on 5-9-2007

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## IT WAS NOT ABOUT SLAVERY

BY ED ALLEGRETTI

As we enter the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the War Between the States, the popular press is stating that slavery was the cause of the war. And why did some Northerners supposedly wish to end slavery ? I'm told because the Abolitionists in the North declared it a sin. And because these Abolitionists and modern day "historians" have spoken I'm supposed to be ashamed of my Christian ancestors who fought for the Confederacy or owned slaves, for example my fifth-great-grandfather the Rev. Boyce Eidson (a Methodist minister and Virginia planter).

The first question is, did the North really invade the South to end slavery ? The brief answer is no, it was for economic and political domination (see Lincoln's First Inaugural Address). The second question is, did the North have the legal right to end slavery ? Again the brief answer is no because the Constitution recognized it and gave individual States authority to regulate it. The main question is thus, is slavery even a sin ? Well, the answer to that question must come from Scripture, from the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Furman, former president of the South Carolina Baptist State Convention, explains in a letter to the Governor of South Carolina, "...for the right of holding slaves is clearly established by the Holy Scriptures, both by precept and example. In the Old Testament, the Israelites were directed to purchase their bond-men and bond-maids of the Heathen nations; except they were of the Canaanites, for these were to be destroyed. And it is declared that the persons purchased were to be their 'bond-men forever,' and an 'inheritance for them and their children.' They were not to go out free in the year of jubilee, as the Hebrews, who had been purchased..." Further, "The powerful Romans had succeeded, in empire, the polished Greeks; and under both empires, the countries they possessed and governed were full of slaves. Many of these with their masters, were converted to the Christian Faith, and received, together with them into the Christian Church, while it was yet under the ministry of the inspired Apostles. In things purely spiritual, they appear to have enjoyed equal privileges; but their relationship, as masters and slaves, was not dissolved. Their respective duties are



strictly enjoined. The masters are not required to emancipate their slaves; but to give them the things that are just and equal...had the holding of slaves been a moral evil, it cannot be supposed, that the inspired Apostles, who feared not the faces of men, and were ready to lay down their lives in the cause of their God, would have tolerated it, for a moment, in the Christian Church.”

The Rev. Dr. James H. Thornwell, Presbyterian minister, professor, and Moderator of the General Assembly, explains, in “Relation of the Church to Slavery,” “Certain it is that no direct condemnation of Slavery can anywhere be found in the Sacred Volume...The master is nowhere rebuked as a monster of cruelty and tyranny, the slave nowhere exhibited is the object of peculiar compassion and sympathy...The Prophet or Apostle gives no note of alarm, raises no signal of distress when he comes to the slave and his master...The Scriptures not only fail to condemn Slavery, they as distinctly sanction it as any other social condition of man. The Church was formally organized in the family of a slaveholder; the relationship was divinely regulated among the chosen people of God...What the Scriptures have sanctioned she (the Church) does not condemn...the relationship of master and slave stands on the same footing with the other relations of life. In itself considered, it is not inconsistent with the will of God - it is not sinful...” And he says concerning those Christians who call slavery sinful, “They have settled it in their own minds that Slavery is a sin: Then the Bible must condemn it, and they set to work to make out the case that the Bible has covertly and indirectly done what they feel it ought to have done...they are not only striking at Slavery, but they are striking at the foundation of our common faith. They are helping the cause of Rationalism.”

Another Presbyterian minister and professor, the Rev. Dr. Robert L. Dabney, explains much in his book, “A Defense of Virginia and the South.” “We assert that the Bible teaches that the relation of master and slave is perfectly lawful and right, provided only its duties be lawfully fulfilled...we say that the relation is not sin in itself...Abraham and Isaac then, were all their lives literal slave holders, on a large scale...Philemon was a slaveholder; the very purpose of this affectionate epistle (Paul’s letter to Philemon) was to send back to him a runaway slave. Here, then, we have a slaveholder, not only in the membership, but ministry of the Church.”

The Rev. Dr. John H. Hopkins, former Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, wrote in a letter to the Rev. Alonzo Potter,” ...from the Bible that in relation to master and slave there was necessarily no sin whatever..The sin, if there were any, lay in the treatment of the slave, and not in the relationship

itself...they (Southern slave-owners) were only doing what the Word of God allowed, under the Constitution and established code of their country...I do not believe that Washington and his compatriots, who framed our Constitution with such express provisions for the rights of slave holders, were tyrants and despots - sinners against the law of God...I know that the doctrine of the Church was clear and unanimous on the lawfulness of slavery for eighteen centuries...It may be that the authority of the Bible, the writings of the fathers, the decrees of the councils, the concurrent judgment of Protestant divines, and the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, may all be unable to resist the combined assaults of mistaken philanthropy, in union with infidelity, fanaticisms, and political expediency.”

From the above quotations we can see that slavery is not necessarily a sin. Does that then mean that slavery as practiced by the masters of the Old South was perfect. No, not any more than the leadership of all parents, husbands, civil, and church leaders today is perfect. But imperfect parents doesn’t mean that parenting, for example, is a sinful institution. Does this mean I’m advocating race based slavery, any type of slavery, that it is the best social relationship for mankind ? No, No and No. Then why mention that slavery is not a sin ? Simply because we can only know truth by going to Scripture and not by listening to what politically correct and un-Godly people wish us to believe. As more is said about the War during the Sesquicentennial I entreat you to read, research and understand the real causes and issues of the War. You might start with, “The South Was Right” by the Kennedy brothers, or “Lincoln Unmasked” by Dr. Thomas DiLorenzo, or maybe, “A Defense of Virginia and the South” by the Rev. Dr. Robert L. Dabney. Be proud of and stand up for your Southern, Christian ancestors who fought to uphold the Constitution.

Please remember that while the racist and infidel Jeremiah Wright at Shady Grove Baptist Church in Eastabuchie stated recently that slave - owners and slaves don’t have the same God, the Bible tells us, “God made of one blood all nations of men to dwell under the whole heavens.” If you come to Covenant Presbyterian Church, where I worship, you won’t be racially profiled. Instead you’ll be warmly welcomed as a fellow brother or sister in Christ and will hear the Bible, and the Bible only, preached.

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**Mr. Ed wrote this as a guest columnist in the Laurel Leader Call newspaper for the May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2011 edition.**

## **REBEL FINANCE**

### **From The Confederacy**

**By J. Stephen Lang**

You may have heard that Confederate money is much more valuable now than it was when the Confederacy existed. It's true. Collectors value these historical scraps of paper. By the time the War ended, the citizens of the Confederacy were painfully aware that their so-called dollars had more value as paper than as money. (And, by the way, if someone ever tries to sell you Confederate coins, don't fall for it. The Confederacy only issued paper money, not coins.)

The fall in value of money didn't happen over-night, of course. In early 1862, the Confederate dollar hadn't devalued much, and prices hadn't changed that much (except for a few favorite items, such as coffee). The Confederacy had inherited from the United States a generally sound system of money. It hadn't inherited much else - above all, not much *gold*, which in those days was the standard for all paper money. The U. S. Mint in New Orleans was in Confederate hands only a year, for after spring 1862 the federals held New Orleans. In those days, U. S. Coins went up to the value of \$10.00. The Confederacy also allowed English, French, Spanish and Mexican coins to serve as legal tender. There was an estimated \$20.00 million in U. S. coins in the Confederacy, which people hoarded. They assumed - correctly - that those coins would hold their value even if the Confederate paper money didn't. They also used Confederate postage stamps as coin substitutes.

Shinplasters were small paper notes, from 5 to 50 cents, issued illegally by merchants, railroads, saloons, butchers, bakers, candlestick makers, and so on. An Atlanta paper said that shinplasters "hop out upon us as thick as the frogs and lice of Egypt and are almost as great a nuisance."

For the average Southerner, banking went on as usual, with one crucial difference: You couldn't get hard money, only paper money. This didn't shock anyone at first, but as time passed and inflation ran amuck, the reality sank in: The paper money has no gold behind it.

Taxation, as much as the people may have griped about it, wasn't what kept the Confederate machine running. Paper money did - or, rather, was supposed to. The South's printing presses spewed out over a billion and a half dollars in money - more than three times the amount of greenbacks printed in the North in the same period. It wasn't just the national government printing money, but also states -and even cities, railroads, and insurance companies.

Economics is a boring and often unpleasant topic for

many people. But most people do understand a basic economic fact: If you print lots of paper money without the gold or silver to back it up, the value of the money continually goes down. That is what *inflation* is. And the Confederacy faced inflation like the United States had never seen before.

**(Editors Note: Boy if they could only see us now!)**

Price wise, the cities were much worse off than the boondocks. Corn might be \$2 a bushel in rural South Carolina and \$20 a bushel in Charleston. Richmond, the capital, definitely had the highest cost of living of any Southern city. Regarding a Richmond Bakery's loaves of bread selling for \$1, \$2, and \$3 apiece, one author wrote, "The first is only visible by microscopic aid, the second can be discerned with the naked eye, and the third can be seen with outline and shape distinct." A soldier in Richmond in 1863 wrote, "It would cost about fifty dollars to get tight here." It wasn't just booze that was expensive - in 1864 a cup of coffee in some Richmond establishments was \$5. Some basic food staples in Richmond, late in 1863: potatoes, \$9 a bushel; butter, \$4 a pound; eggs, \$3 a dozen; a man's suit, \$2500; a gallon of whiskey, \$100. Toward the end of the war, a soldier's monthly pay wouldn't buy a pound of bacon. Bartering became the main means of trading, even doctors, editors, and professional men accepted pay in produce. It made since - you can't eat or wear paper money.

**This article came from the monthly newsletter of The Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp in Hattiesburg, MS., in Nov. 2008.**

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## **THE SEVEN SIGNS OF**

### **SOUTHERNNESS**

#### **Famous Southerners On Being Southern**

**"Southern Women Are Mack Trucks**

**Disguised As Powder Puffs."**

**Reynolds Price**

**"He Was An Old Southern Gentleman In The Truest Sense, Valuing Kindliness Far More Than Worldly Things."**

**Elizabeth Dole**

**About Her Grandfather**

**"Southerners Have A Natural Graciousness. The South Will Ensure Hospitality And Civility Flourish In The 21<sup>st</sup> Century As It Has In Centuries Past."**

**Jim Henderson**

**Executive With Dallas - Based Wyndham Hotels**

## SOUTHERN TRAILS

As I said in last month's column, the intention between now and the election for president of this country, is to help give you an idea of how we have come to this point in the history of our country. I prefer not to use the term problem(s) when referring to anything that we humans have allowed intentionally or unintentionally to overwhelm us. It only becomes a problem if the situation cannot be overcome and righted once again. God can and has overcome situations for individuals and nations for quite some time. So it can be in our current state of a mess. Of course to put it in that context is really an understatement. So, how have we come to this point in our existence of our country. Let's begin back in the day of George Washington, James Madison, Patrick Henry, Alexander Hamilton and some of those men. Before there was a U.S. Constitution we had a set of guidelines for the fledgling country called the Articles of Confederation. This document seemed to be meeting the needs of everyone that had a part in the Declaration of Independence and the ensuing American Revolution except for one outspoken individual named Alexander Hamilton. Hamilton was one of the delegates to the 1787 Constitutional Convention; was the most prolific writer of *The Federalists Papers*, which led directly to convincing the states to ratify the Constitution and was the nation's first treasury secretary. Hamilton let it be known from the beginning that he was in favor of a strong centralized government. That is why he was the main one to push for a Constitutional Convention because the Articles of Confederation did not allow for such a government, which he dearly desired. He even wanted a *permanent* chief executive who could veto all state legislation, in other words an American king, as Thomas J. DiLorenzo states in his book *Hamilton's Curse*. Dr. DiLorenzo states that as treasury secretary, he was a frenetic tax-increaser and advocated government planning of the economy. He championed the accumulation of public debt, protectionist tariffs, and politically controlled banks. He believed that the new American government should pursue the course of national and imperial glory, just like the British, French, and Spanish empires. (Boy, would he be proud of us today). He and Thomas Jefferson clashed on just about everything imaginable when it came as to how the new government and constitution would be run and interpreted. Thomas Jefferson was a "strict constructionist" when it came to the interpretation of the U. S. Constitution. "He believed the national government had only those select powers (mostly for foreign affairs) that the sovereign states had expressly delegated to it in the Constitution; all others were reserved to the states respectively, or to the people, as

enunciated in the Tenth Amendment." Gee, it seems as though there were some Southern folks just a few decades later saying the same thing, oh well, must be my imagination. Jefferson was a sort of a live and let live kind of a guy when it came to the affairs of State. Less government, less interference, let the free market people work everything out, don't build up a national debt, no national bank to be of any threat to the citizens. In his first inaugural address he declared "A wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government." On a more succinct note he once said: "That government is best which governs least." Hamilton's motto might as well have been just the opposite. Today we remember Jefferson more so than Hamilton but, the reality is that our government follows Hamilton's vision and not Jefferson's. The columnist George F. Will has written, today honor Jefferson, but live in Hamilton's country.," According to DiLorenzo, "The political legacy of Alexander Hamilton reads like a catalog of the ills of modern government: an out-of-control, unaccountable, monopolistic bureaucracy in Washington, D. C.; the demise of the Constitution as a restraint on the federal government's powers; the end of the idea that the citizens of the states should be the masters, rather than the servants of their government; generations of activist federal judges who have eviscerated the constitutional protections of individual liberty in America; (What ?, our judges do that ), national debt, hmmm...lets see 14 trillion this morning, who knows by supper time what it will be ?, harmful protectionist international trade policies; corporate welfare (that is, the use off tax dollars to subsidize various politically connected businesses); (does Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac come to mind ? ), and central economic planning and political control of the money supply, ( can you spell Federal Reserve ? ), which have instigate boom-and-bust cycles in the economy. Basically everything Hamilton did for the last quarter century of his life betrayed what the founders and the citizen soldiers fought for in their battle of independence from Great Britain and King Georg III. A liberal author named Michael Lind, who titled a book *Hamilton's Republic*, was a collection of essays written by a variety of other liberal thinkers that celebrated Hamilton's influence on big-government heroes from Abraham Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt, to Theo's cousin Franklin Roosevelt to Lyndon Johnson. In recent years the liberal thin tank the Brookings Institution initiated a list of liberal proposals to presumably be the policy platform of the next Democratic administration, aptly named "The Hamilton Project." There are even some so-called

conservatives that admire or at least follow some of his teachings. In 1995, Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich told *Time* magazine that Hamilton was one of his personal heroes ( followed by John Wayne, Kemal Ataturk, and Father Flanagan ). This was when the Republican Party promised to slash the size of the federal government. Oh my, what a great job they did ! As Dr. DiLorenzo states in book "Hamilton's Curse", if the many Americans who believed as did Ronald Reagan, that government is usually the problem, not the solution, would begin to realize that it was Hamilton more than anyone else who undid the restraints on the federal government that the framers of the Constitution so carefully put in place, these conservatives would change their minds if they understood the *real* Hamilton. More on this as we continue the journey from this point forward in our country's history.

**This was the second installment in the ReView newspaper of Jones County for 2012.**

**Sincerely In Christ**

**George Jaynes**

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