



May

2014

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

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THE CHARGE GIVEN BY GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE
 TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations

ALERT! ALERT! ALERT!



This month we will be meeting at the same location, only it is now known as **Simply Southern at 7 PM**. Our speaker will be Mr. Larry McCluney, our current Army of TN. Councilman. Mr. Larry worked his way up the chain of command in the MS. Division to become our Division Commander. He is also vice chairman on the combined boards of Beauvoir and Facilities Chairman. He teaches

history in Greenwood, MS. He is also a reenactor of many years. He is campaigning for the AOT Commander Position. He will present a first person impression of General P. G. T. Beauregard at our meeting. Of course come early to eat and fellowship. This is a good time to talk and tell all the stories that has been made up since our last meeting. This would be a good time to bring wives and children. Commander McCluney does a good presentation.

PRAYER REQUESTS



NOTIFICATION OF FAMILY OR FRIENDS IN NEED OF PRAYER

We need to be in prayer for Sandra Norris and her family (this is Cotton's wife), in the passing of their mother, Earline Manning Guthrie. Mrs. Guthrie was 91 yrs. old. She lived in the Laurel area and grew up in Sandersville. She married Grady Guthrie from Yazoo County. She worked at Laurel General Hospital, North East Jones school and Sids Trading Post. She had five children, two boys and three girls. She was blessed with 11 grand-children, 17 great-grandchildren and 15 great-great-grandchildren. The family came in for the funeral from MS., LA., NY., TX. and CA. The services were held at her original home church, Florence Methodist Church, where she is buried.

PLEASE LET GEORGE JAYNES KNOW IF YOU NEED TO PUT SOMEONE ON THE PRAYER LIST.

georgejaynes1953@yahoo.com or call 649 -1867 at work or 428 -5570 at night

SHILOH MONUMENT FUND

Many of you know this, however, there are most likely even more that do not realize that there is no monument to the Mississippi troops that fought at Shiloh, or what the Confederates referred to as Pittsburg Landing. This is one of those items that is long over due. So as we set up booths for recruiting and handing out information lets be aware to have a notification explaining the situation and a container for folks to drop in a couple of dollars or hopefully more. Remember, every penny counts. At this moment we have approximately \$385.00 that has been collected. Due to the passing of the hat at the April meeting the total is now somewhere over \$400.00. Only God and Cotton know how much.

ENTERPRISE DAY IN THE PARK

We were to set up a booth with information and the flags flying. Mr. Charles Mott called and made us aware of what was happening. This is sponsored by the Ladies Club of Enterprise. They have always been quite active in taking care of the Confederate section of the city cemetery. George was unable to attend. So Mr. Mott put on his uniform and walked around and talked to folks and let whomever fire his weapon. Thank you sir for your service that day.

UPCOMING EVENTS

MEMORIAL DAY ACTIVITIES - MAY 26TH

Our camp color guard has been asked once again to participate in the **Memorial Day Services at the Veterans Museum on Hillcrest Dr. at 10 AM.** They are very receptive to us attending



once again. A scout troop will post the U.S. colors and we will march in with the state flag and fire a three round salute. So make an effort whether you are participating or not to be there. Remember this, it was the yankee government that excluded our dead from this day of remembrance. Maybe, eventually we can help people become aware of this by being a part of the event. Can't hurt.

JULY COOKOUT- FRIDAY 25TH - MAULDIN COMMUNITY CENTER - SPRINGHILL RD.

This is a time for fun, fellowship & **FOOD!!** Not trying to put an emphasis on one thing over the other but, take a look at some of our...ah hum, members and you can probably see where their emphasis is already. There is only one agenda for the evening and that is to eat, eat, and probably eat some more. At least talk about anyway. The camp will furnish some hamburgers and maybe a sausage or two with buns and condiments. Mr. Billy Langley along with maybe CoCo will do the burnin. . .or rather the cooking of the burgers and such. Everybody bring a favorite dish or three and some dessert if you don't mind. Anyway, this is just a time to relax and enjoy each others company even if you don't like the person with whom you are conversing. Please bring your wife and children or grand children. This is a good time to show them that this is not just a good ol boys club.

SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE - AUG. 8TH & 9TH - BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH

This year will be our 20th. Of course that is what we have been saying for the past four or five years. Anyway, it should be another good one. Speakers are being lined up along with our Saturday night entertainment. Remember, we are fashioning Saturday night after a Scottish event where anyone may participate. That means, the reading or telling of a story that you may find amusing or worth sharing with others. You can tell jokes, (keep'em clean). If you play an instrument, not the radio. This can be spontaneous or have it planned, it does not matter. Of course we will have our vendors. Hopefully this year Jitters Coffee House will be there with there pastries and jazzed up coffee. As of this writing prices should be the same for ads and admission. Pastors, Law enforcement along with elected officials and teachers do not pay. So be thinking of someone that you could or should invite to hear the truth about their history. Sponsorships are also needed and appreciated. More

details to come. Once again this is a chance to show people outside of our circle of friends and family what we are really all about. On Friday night, the doors will open at 6 PM and the program will begin at 7 PM. Saturday morning the doors will open at 8 AM and the program will begin at 9 AM. Yes there will be plenty of coffee ready to guzzle down.

SEPT. CAMP MEETING - 25TH - - 7PM New officers or the current officers have to be nominated at this business meeting, at the old Western Sizzlin location. The new name is **Simply Southern**. Rather appropriate for us.

OCT. CAMP MEETING - 30TH - - 7PM Last meeting of the year at **Simply Southern**. New officers or current officers will be voted in at this meeting. They will be sworn in at the Lee/Jackson Banquet in January. The voting can be done by secret ballot if the membership that are present desires to do so.

OCT. - DEASON HOME TOUR - TBA

The DAR ladies plan the tour as close to Halloween as possible. The last Saturday in Oct. is Saturday the 25th. The next Saturday is Nov. 1st. So, who knows at right now. Either Saturday we will be there. Hopefully the number of people we had come through the house for the tour will be a repeat of last year. It was the largest crowd since the re-opening several years ago when there was around 1500 folks. We didn't leave until 3 AM. Then again, on second thought. . . phew!!!

NOV. - LANDRUM COUNTRY CHRISTMAS - SAT. 29TH & SUNDAY AFTERNOON 30TH.

This is where we have our history encampment out back of the homestead, with good ol possum stew being cooked by none other than the world renowned chef, Le CoCo Roberts. Just among us, it's not really possum, however it is roadkill, whatever that may be. Along with the skirmishes and fine cuisine it is always a good weekend!

LAUREL SERTOMA CHRISTMAS PARADE DEC. 1ST

Although this parade seems to get longer each year it is a great time to fly the colors, shoot some powder and have a good time. We need to have someone carrying our banner so everyone knows who we are. Not just a bunch of guys that get dressed up in costumes, as some people call them. Let all know that we are the Jones County Rosin Heels - Sons of Confederate Veterans. Also there needs to be at least two flag bearers. So, if you have a child or grandchildren that can carry a very light weight banner it would greatly help. We also need some ladies marching with us. Maybe they will carry the banner, they have done this for us. Begin now to think who can be in the parade with us. The larger the contingent, the better it looks. The parade begins promptly at 10AM.

AFTER PARADE DINNER - MAULDIN COMMUNITY CENTER

This is where the pay off comes from the parade marching. Good

food. Remember, the more the merrier. In other words, the more there is to eat. That is unless somebody like the Rev. Glen Holifield jumps in front of you. If he does get in front of you there's no way to see the food on the table anyway. That way he can get what he wants in one swoop. Once again, there is no particular agenda unless someone wishes to speak some words of wisdom. If that's the case, then ain't nobody gonna be listening anyway. We're gonna be too busy shovin food down our pie hole.

CITY OF PETAL CHRISTMAS PARADE

Later the same day as Laurel's parade is Petal's. We form about 4 - 4:15 PM in the parking lot of where Hudson's is located, and the parade begins at 5 PM. It's a great deal of fun because the people are within just a few feet when you march by them. It is about the same length as Laurel's, however, it's a straight shot just about the entire distance. It becomes dark not long after we begin and when we fire, the flames from our rifles are really noticeable. It's a fun parade with great response and a good ending to the day.

BRICKS FOR BEAUVOIR

*This has been endorsed by
the General Executive Council
of the Sons of Confederate Veterans*

Example Below

**Pvt. James W.
McCluney
6th MS CAV. CO. F**

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

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

Captain Amos and his Confederate Horse Navy

Much has been written with goo cause about Nathan Bedford Forrest's seizure of a steamboat in TN. and his subsequent use of it s a warship manned by his cavalymen. Few realize however that a similar incident happened in Florida. Captain W.B. Amos was the commander of company I, Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry. Stationed at Milton in Santa Rosa County, his primary duty was to watch for

Union raids out of Pensacola. Amos was good at this duty but he was an aggressive officer and chafed a bit at the natural restrictions of his duties.

In June of 1864, he set off on an adventure that can only be described as one of the only naval raids ever carried out in coastal waters by a Confederate cavalrymen.

The following report was filed with Colonel Henry Maury, Amos's commanding officer at Pollard, Alabama.

Milton, June 27, 1864

DEAR COLONEL: I left here on Saturday morning with two small boats and 15 men for the mouth of Yellow River. When I arrived there I discovered a small schooner lying about 2 miles below with her sails down. I landed my men and made my way to her, and succeeded in capturing her and crew. In a few minutes I discovered another small sail coming up the bay. I secreted myself and men until she came up, and succeeded in getting her and crew. I then sent my boats and prisoners up to camp, and took the small schooner and balance of my men and sailed down to East Bay, where I was informed that there was a schooner by the name of Osceola anchored out about 4 miles from shore with 5 men and some small arms. So I concealed my men in the boat and sailed for her and managed to get on her after dark and succeeded in boarding her. I ordered the crew to surrender. Three made to their guns. I ordered my men to fire on them, which they did, and killed the three. The remainder (2) surrendered. I divided my men on the two schooners and set sails for camp and arrived here yesterday morning and I send up the prisoners today and it will be late before they get there, as they have to foot it up. One of the men (W. Leonard) can give you all the information that you may desire about the yard and if you will let me, after the excitement dies off I will burn the mills on the island. I will come up on July 1 or 2 and see you, as there is some other important business that I want to see you about, &c. Will make my report to your acting assistant adjutant-general of the prisoners and where they belong, &c. My respects to Dr. Tillman and Lieutenant Hallett.

W. B. Amos

Captain, Commanding Outpost (i.e. Company I, 15th Confederate Cavalry).

This was given to me by Don Green. I hope I have this correctly, that this is one of Don's ancestors. With Don as head of maintenance at Beauvoir now, he's near the water. He may just try a dismounted version of what his ancestor did

MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL

[ATLANTA, GA],
March 1, 1864, p. 1, c. 4

From the *Richmond Examiner*.

The Quartermaster

After "Hiawatha." - By Our Own Poick.

I'm a faithful Quartermaster,
Master of the flour and bacon'
Master of the corn and fodder,

And I live in peace and plenty,
With my sergeant, who lives with me,
Sleepless partner of the profits.
If you would learn more about me,
Learn my life and peaceful mission;
Hear the stories contradicted
That are circulated of me,
Listen to my truthful story,
True as gospel in the Bible,
And if then you don't believe me,
I can do no more than tell you
That I am the injured mortal,
Much abused by those who envy
Ease and quiet and the plenty
That I every day enjoy.
I have seen the army fasting
On the banks of Rapid Anna,
Fasting like the best of Christians,
In their log built huts of winter -
Huts of every kind of wood built, Built of oak and
pine, and hickory.
With the north wind howling loudly.
Howling through the crack and crevice
Of those log built huts of winter.
I have heard the charge of battle,
Heard the roar of mighty cannon,
Seen the soldiers brought out wounded,
Seen the graves of mighty warriors, Seen the
battlefield of carnage, Just as closed the bloody drama.
But not all these sacrifices
Sacrifices that are offered
On the altar of their fame - -
Half deserve a simple mention
When, against my cares and duties
And the nature of my mission.
They are placed in balance true.
If I do enjoy the comforts
Which my loss has cast about me
Spend my thousands, tens of thousands,
I do show that I am grateful
To my blessed guardian angel
Who is perched above my tent pole;
Guardian of the good and faithful,
Hovering o'er my flock of cattle,
O'er the corn, hard tack and bacon,
Well provided all by me
Against the time of quarter rations.
When, hereafter, peace and plenty
Make the evening of our days
Calm and beautiful as the sunset
In a glorious autumn sky'
Then a heartfelt benediction
Shall descend from grateful lips
On the field of glory molder;
Live to tell the bloody story
To the children of the soldiers
To the orphan and the widow,
Who will smile, the while invoking
Blessings on the Quartermaster

**This is in honor of our very own,
And yes, one of a kind,
camp quartermaster,
Sgt. Billy “Red” Langley!!!!
Who’s responsibility it is to make sure
everything gets from point A to
point B, C, D, and beyond.
And does a pretty good job of it.
So good in fact, we may just keep him
doing what he is doing until. . . well, you know.
No, not that! Until he wants to get paid!!
Then throw the bum out!
Ah, hum. We truly thank you for your service sir.**

WHAT’S IN A NAME

MISSISSIPPI DEPT. ARCHIVES & HISTORY

27th Mississippi Infantry Regiment, Undated; 1861-1865.

Series: Series 390. Confederate regimental files

In: 27th Mississippi Infantry Regiment

Summary: Records of the **27th Mississippi Infantry Regiment** C.S.A. Included are roll of commissioned officers undated; and final statements of regiment listing members who died in service, 1861-1865.

Summary: Records of Company B (Rosin Heels of Jones County) include letter, Captain A. McLemore, Camp Beauregard to Governor John J. Pettus, requesting that his company’ name be changed from “**Walnut Grove Volunteers**” to “**Rosin Heels**”, **October 1, 1861.**

FYI - FOR THOSE WHO MAY NOT HAVE KNOWN

THE MOLDING OF THE AMERICAN CHARACTER

By Al Benson Jr.

Revolution through Revelation

Friday, October 31, 2008

Recently I read an article on the lewrockwell.com website written by a homeschooling father of five children, Jim Fedako. His subject was the fact that the government schools have an agenda and he commented on the fact that most people can’t seem to grasp that simple truth.

Mr. Fedako noted: “Why can’t these folks accept that those who fought some 150 years ago for the adoption of government-run schools had an evil agenda? Or that many today use government schools for vile intentions? Why not?” And then he goes on to explain that “the prime end of government-run education is graduates who support the system. . . This publicly lauded end is termed citizenship and a good citizen always supports the so-called public good of government education.” Mr. Fedako observes that when the schools claim their goal is to educate citizens they have no

intention of educating citizens who will question what the state does or who will dare to question what the government schools do. In other words, this system is self-perpetuating. They “educate” us so we will continue to make sure their ruling clique stays in power with no embarrassing questions from us as to how they use that power.

This is not new. Back in the 1860’s, during the Lincoln administration, the infamous Morrill Act was passed. Bet you never read about it in your “history” books, did you? This act was the closest yet that the federal government had come to giving direct aid to education. Supposedly, the Morrill Act was supposed to fund colleges that taught agriculture and mechanical arts. Author John Chodes, however, spelled out the real reason for this in an article that appeared in Chronicles magazine back in the early 1990’s. Chodes said that: “The true purpose was to bring the Northern perspective to the reconquered areas of the South, to teach thee”rebels” children respect for national authority” – to break their rebellious spirit forever. . .” In other words, brainwashing! Senator Justin Morrill, the author of this monstrosity stated that “The role of the National government is to mold the character of the American people.” That’s pretty outspoken and up-front. The Constitution bequeather no such power to the national government—they simply usurped it and did what they wanted to do, much the same as they do today. They got few complaints from the north because the had mostly already had thirty years of government schooling and much truth had been “educate” out of most Northern folks. And, unfortunately, today, most good Southern folks fail to realize that government schooling in the South began as a vital part of “reconstruction”— Marxist - style reconstruction.

So why did we have government schools in the north to begin with? Unfortunately, part of the reason was that the Christians up there were asleep at the wheel. The public, or government schools started in Massachusetts and their main mover and shaker there was Horace Mann. Many of you may have heard of him. Schools across the country have been named after him. He is supposed to be the “father of the common schools.” With a vision for the education of the masses, who were, if you believe the current propaganda, mostly benighted and illiterate. The only problem with propaganda is that it doesn’t always have to be the truth to be believed.

Samuel Blumenfeld’s book, *Is Public Education Necessary?* notes the large number of private and charity schools in New England before the government schools began their push to make them irrelevant. It has been estimated that somewhere around 90% of the American people were literate before government schooling became mandatory. That percentage has continued to fall ever since. Blumenfeld noted of Boston in the 1817 that: “. . . an astonishing 96% of the town’s children were attending school, and the 4% who did not, had charity schools to attend if their parents wanted them to. Thus there was no justification at all for the creation of a system public primary schools, , ,” And all this educational endeavor was

going on in Boston and not costing the taxpayers a red cent, and it was all private—no government control—and much of it was Christian-oriented. All that had to cease!

This will continue in the next newsletter. All this ties together how the Southern children were slowly indoctrinated into believing lies about their own people and eventually leading to statism. Also the series on the private school movement is still in progress of collecting, hopefully the correct information and putting it together in chronological order.

ATTACKING THE CONFEDERATE FLAGS

An Example of Northern White Hypocrisy

by Joseph E. Fallon, edited by John C. Cox

Those who love “*the Stars and Stripes*” but attack, or condone the , upon the Confederate flags are engaged in an act of self-righteous hypocrisy that will come back to haunt them.

Opponents of Confederate flags, allege the emblems they contain are a symbol of slavery, treason, and sedition. They, therefore, demand these symbols be expunged from any State Flags and prohibited from being officially displayed in their original form.

Others however, have documented how the Southern soldiers who fought under the Confederate Battle Flag in particular, did so, not to protect slavery - there were fewer than 350,000 slave owners including some blacks, in a population of more than 5 million whites - but, to defend their families, homes, and States from a what they saw as an, invading Northern army.

But, for argument’s sake, let us agree that any flag associated with slavery, treason and sedition should be banned from being officially displayed by the federal and State governments of the United States.

That being said, when can we expect the official banning of the American Flag, “*the Stars and Stripes*”?

Quite frankly a far more compelling case can be made against this flag as a symbol of slavery, treason, and sedition than against the Confederate Battle Flag.

Before examining slavery, the allegations of treason and sedition than against the Confederate Battle Flag.

Before examining slavery, the allegations of treason and sedition should first be addressed.

1. Treason is defined as an overt act in violation of allegiance one owes his sovereign or state such as levying war against it, or giving aid or comfort to its enemies.
2. Sedition is defined as incitement to commit acts for the purpose of overthrowing one’s government.

Interestingly, the American Revolutionaries of 1776 were guilty of both crimes.

There was no legal right under British law for a colony to secede from the British Empire.

The actions of the American Revolutionaries - from the Boston Tea Party, to publishing pamphlets calling for Independence, to convening the Continental Congress, to

taking up arms at Lexington and Concord - were then, by definition, treasonous and seditious and their flag, therefore, was a symbol of treason and sedition.

Patrick Henry was most candid when he allegedly declared in his 1765 speech against the Stamp Act:

*“Caesar had Brutus - Charles the First, his Cromwell
and George the Third, may profit by their example.*

If this be treason, make the most of it.”

But there is more.

1. The revolutionaries in 1776 represented a minority of the thirteen colonies - perhaps as little as twenty percent, and we have current Militia movement underway called “Oathkeepers” which includes a sb organization called the “3 percenters” alluding to number who fought to establish the United States of America.
2. In many cases, to insure colonial legislatures enacted the “proper” laws, the revolutionaries often expelled loyalist members. So much for the American Revolution being a “democratic” movement.
3. Often, the revolutionaries simply established their own rival local governments. This second tactic was styled “dual power” or “double sovereignty” by the Bolsheviks who successfully employed it during the Russian Revolution. So much for the American Revolution being a model for the emergence of “democratic” governments elsewhere and,
4. The revolutionaries rejected the British peace proposals of 1778, which, in effect, would have conceded most of their demands. Instead, they pursued their war against the United Kingdom with all its faults the most democratic government in Europe. To win that war, the revolutionaries solicited the support of France and Spain - two of the most powerful, anti-democratic regimes in Europe. So much for the American Revolution being a movement motivated by the principle of “liberty.”

After the success of the American Revolution with the political independence of the United States officially recognized by London, “the Stars and Stripes” became the symbol for what is now termed “ethnic cleansing.” An estimated one hundred thousand loyalists, colonists who has been faithful to the British government during the American Revolution were forced to flee the new republic.

But “the Stars and Stripes” did not cease being a symbol of sedition even after the United States achieved its independence in 1783. Ix years later, the first republic of the United States under the “Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union” was literally overthrown by the Constitutional Convention as it established a new constitution because the legitimate government of the United States did not authorize a new constitution. Its instruction to the Constitutional Convention was explicit “for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation.”

However, under Article 13 of the Articles of Confederation, no revision was legally permitted:

“(U)nless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterward confirmed by the Legislatures of every State.”

Thus, despite instructions and procedures, the Constitutional Convention, boycotted by Rhode Island, illegally drafted a new constitution, which declared that ratification by only nine of the thirteen Colonies/States was necessary for adoption. Interestingly many of the Founding Fathers of the first republic, including Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and George Washington, were among the delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

It would seem they were making a habit of engaging in sedition.

And, under the new constitution, unlike the British Empire in 1776, the right of secession from the second republic established by the U.S. Constitution was explicitly asserted as a reserved right of the States by Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island in their respective ratifications of that document.

The other States acknowledged secession as a constitutional right when they accepted without any qualifications the ratifications of Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island.

As good as this is, it gets better. Stick around for the next Session. Let this sink in first.

The Lincoln Cult's Latest Cover - Up

by Thomas J. DiLorenzo

On July 19 the Associated Press and Reuter's reported an "amazing find" at a museum in Allentown, Pennsylvania: A copy of a letter dated March 16, 1861, and signed by Abraham Lincoln imploring the governor of Florida to rally political support for a constitutional amendment that would have legally enshrined slavery in the U.S. Constitution.

Actually, the letter is not at all "amazing" to anyone familiar with the real Lincoln. It was a copy of a letter that was sent to the governor of every state urging them all to support the amendment, which had already passed the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, that would have made Southern slavery constitutionally "irrevocable," to use the word that Lincoln used in his first inaugural address. The amendment passed after the lower South had seceded, suggesting that it was passed with almost exclusively Northern voices. Lincoln and the entire North were perfectly willing to enshrine slavery forever in the Constitution. This one reason why the great Massachusetts libertarian abolitionist Lysander Spooner, author of *The Unconstitutionality of Slavery*, hated and despised Lincoln and his entire gang.

The Lincoln cult knows about all of this, but works diligently to keep it out of view of the general public. The fact that news organizations reported the "find," however, creates a problem for the cult. A cover - up/excuse - making campaign must commence.

The document was found in the Lehigh County,

Pennsylvania, historical Society archives in Allentown, Pennsylvania. The director of the Society, Joseph Garrera, described in the press as "a Lincoln scholar," immediately announced that the document is not at all important, since such documents are "a dime a dozen."

Well, not really. Most of these kinds of documents have been meticulously whitewashed from the historical record. When they do surface and are made public, the Lincoln cult gets to work burying them in an avalanche of excuses designed to fog the real meaning of the documents in the minds of the average American. Garrera's statement is the first attempt at this.

Every once in a while, though, a cult member (or aspiring cult member) slips up and spills the beans. A recent example is the "political biography" of Lincoln recently published by the confessed plagiarist Doris Kearns-Goodwin entitled *Team of Rivals*. This is Goodwin's first publication on Lincoln, and she has apparently not been filled in on the standard modus operandi of cover-up and obfuscation that is the hallmark of "Lincoln scholarship." She discusses the above-mentioned "first thirteenth amendment" in some detail (as I do in my forthcoming book, *Lincoln Unmasked: What You're Not Supposed to Know About Dishonest Abe*, to be published in October).

Goodwin dug into the same original sources that all Lincoln scholars are familiar with, but unlike most others, she includes the information in her book. Not only did Lincoln support this slavery forever amendment, but the amendment was his idea from the very beginning. He was the secret author of it, orchestrating the politics of its passage from Springfield before he was even inaugurated. Not only that, but he so instructed his political compatriot, William Seward, to work on federal legislation that would outlaw the various personal liberty laws that existed in some of the Northern states. These laws were used to attempt to nullify the federal Fugitive Slave Act. As explained by Goodwin: "He [Lincoln] instructed Seward to introduce these proposals in the Senate Committee of Thirteen without indicating they issued from Springfield. The first resolved that 'the Constitution should never be altered so as to authorize Congress to abolish or interfere with slavery in the states.' Another recommendation that he instructed Seward to get through Congress was that 'all state personal liberty laws in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law be repealed.'"

Goodwin reveals all of this because the theme of her book is what a great political conniver and manipulator Lincoln was and this, of course, is a good example of such deceitfulness. In the eyes of a lifelong statist like Goodwin, lying, deception and fakery are praiseworthy traits for a politician. She praises him for his pro-slavery amendment because it supposedly "held the Republican party together."

Lincoln's efforts in this regard were enormously popular in the North, and especially in Boston. A thoroughly racist society, the vast majority of northerners wanted slavery too

persist in the South because that would keep black people in the South. They opposed the personal liberty laws for the same reason: They wanted any escaped slaves to be eliminated from their midst. Thus, Goodwin writes of how, when Seward made a speech announcing these two proposals (the constitutional amendment and the abolition of personal liberty laws) in Boston, “the galleries erupted in thunderous applause.” Lincoln’s political handler and campaign manager, the thoroughly corrupt New York City politician Thurlow Weed, “loved the speech,” writes Goodwin, again making the point that the proposals were good politics because they “kept his fractious party together.”

Lincoln’s slavery forever amendment read as follows:

“No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.” (See U.S. House of Representatives, 106th Congress, 2nd Session, The Constitution of the United States of America: Unratified Amendments, Doc. No. 106-214).

In his first inaugural address dishonest Abe explicitly supported this amendment while pretending that he hardly knew anything about it (i.e., lying). What he said was: “I understand a proposal amendment to the Constitution. . . has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with domestic institutions of the states, including that of persons held to service.” Then, while “holding such a provision to be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.”

Lincoln was not an abolitionist and, unlike Lysander Spooner, he believed that slavery was already constitutional. Nevertheless, he also favored making it “express and irrevocable.”

The director of the museum in Allentown where Lincoln’s letter the governors was recently discovered made a feeble attempt to dismiss this entire episode as unimportant by saying that Lincoln was only being “pragmatic.” Actually, exactly the opposite is true. Another reason why abolitionists like Spooner detested Lincoln, Seward, and the rest is that he understood that their opposition to slavery was always theoretical or rhetorical. They never came up with any kind of pragmatic plan to end slavery peacefully, as the real pragmatists ---- the British, Spanish, Dutch, French, and Danes — had done. Indeed, the political leaders of these countries could have provided the Lincoln regime with a detailed roadmap regarding how to go about it. But as Lincoln repeatedly said, his agenda was always, first and foremost, to destroy the secession movement, not to interfere with slavery. And as this episode reveals, for once his actions matched his words.

Thomas J. DiLorenzo is professor of economics at Loyola College in Maryland and the author of *The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda, and an Unnecessary War*. Another book is *Lincoln Unmasked*:

What You’re Not Supposed To Know about Dishonest Abe.

Dr. DiLorenzo was also one of our speakers at our Southern Heritage Conference a couple of years ago. See what good stuff you miss when you don’t attend. He certainly covered more than what has been written in the article you just read.

ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON **[Literary Messenger, June 1863]**

Our idol has been taken from us. The man we delighted most to honor, the chieftain loved and trusted beyond all others, is no more! Stonewall Jackson is no more! Thank heaven, he was not slain by the foe, nor can it be said he was killed by his own men. The wounds they inflicted, though painful, were not enough of themselves to destroy his precious life. Still less fatal in itself was the cold bandage, which is said to brought on the attack of pneumonia under which he succumbed.

Looking to all the antecedents of his death, we are forced to the conviction that this God-given leader was taken away by the all-wise Giver for beneficent reasons. His hour was com; his work was done. Let us bow humbly to the sad decree.

Jackson leaves a void which no man can fill. But his imperishable spirit lingers in the breasts of his soldiers. His courage and his fame, his blameless life and steadfast faith in the cause, still inspire the people in whose defence he died. They owe it to his spotless memory to make good the holy cause in which he perished, and by God’s blessing they will not prove recreant to the sacred trust. If the blood of martyrs be the seed of the Church, the blood of heroes is the life-giving dew to the germs of liberty. The cause is doubly safe since Jackson’s blood has consecrated it.

(JANUARY 24, 1824 - MAY 10, 1863)

JACKSON’S LAST DISPATCH

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

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

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

T. J. Jackson,
Lt. Gen’l.

Gen’l R. E. Lee.

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

T. J. J.

Confederate Scrapbook - Compiled by Lizzie Cary Daniel
