

Jones County Rosin Heels



ROSIN HEELS DISPATCH



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

1861

DEO VINDICE

1865

Nov.

2010

1st Lt. Commander
Ed Allegretti

2nd Lt. Commander
Coco Roberts

Commander - Billy Langley - 601-425-4845

Adjutant
Cotton Norris
sheltonnorris@yahoo.com

Historian
Don Green - 601-270-5316
Dgreen_1865@yahoo.com

ALERT! ALERT! ALERT!



On November 13th & 14th at the Harrison County Fairgrounds. As always, we will have a booth and will be a part of the Color Guard on Saturday at noon during the parade of the Tartans, while marching behind a pipe and drum corp. It is a very exciting weekend with the various activities some of them happening almost simultaneously. We will work with the Sam Davis camp in recruiting members who may be on the coast or most anywhere. There will be athletic competition, jousting, dancing, singing, a dog competition and plenty of food and vendors. Saturday night will be the Ceilidh. Sunday morning will be the kirking (blessing) of the tartans. At noon will be a parade of military veterans. It's just a fun weekend for the family. The cost is very reasonable. You can purchase one or two day passes. It's a weekend in which you may find some information about your family past. It is just a relaxing time to experience various aspects about your culture that you may not know about. If you are not planning on the entire weekend then come Saturday and be a part of the color guard, which we have participated in for about 20 yrs.

LANDRUM COUNTRY CHRISTMAS TOUR

This month's meeting will be held at Landrum Country Christmas on Saturday 27th from 9AM - 8PM. We will have our encampment in our usual place behind the homestead. We will begin setting up our equipment on Friday afternoon. We again hope to have Mr. & Mrs. Davis from Louisiana with their cannon. Also we are planning on a couple of

skirmishes that afternoon, weather permitting. As always we will be serving our famous possum stew with our infamous cook, Mr. CoCo Roberts. We always have fun during our time there. More importantly, we are able to educate the public about their own heritage and culture. It is a time for our camp to have a positive influence with local folks and

people from outside of our area. We have participating with the Landrum's festivities for almost 20y rs. We have been doing this for so long that visitors just expect us to be there. So put this on your calendar.

LAUREL SERTOMA CHRISTMAS PARADE

Here we go again, yep it's that time of year where we wear out a little bit more shoe leather. The parade is the 5th of December, starting promptly at 10 AM. We need to gather at Mr. Carl's office at about 8:45 so we put on our girdles and petticoats to look our purtiest for all them people. Some of those girdles are, shall we say, seem to be gettin tighter each year. Just an observation. Of course afterwards we will have our end of the year pig out at Mauldin's Community Center. Remember to phone Miss Joan and let her know what you are bringing.. We will not meet again until our Lee/Jackson Banquet.

ROBERT E. LEE - STONEWALL JACKSON BANQUET

BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH
5:30 SUPPER BEGINS

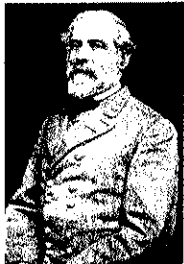
COST: \$15.00 EACH

RESERVATIONS END
TUESDAY 25TH

INFO - 601-649-1867 WORK
601-428-5570 HOME

email : georgejaynes1953yahoo.com
csaford@yahoo.com

Robert Edward Lee
January 19, 1807 - October 12, 1870 (aged 63)



Robert E. Lee, General of the Confederate Army (1861).
Source: Wikimedia Commons



Source: Wikimedia Commons

ESSENTIAL LIBERTY

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

**The Legacy Of American Liberty
by Mark Alexander**

Sons of Liberty

On December 16th, 1773, "radicals from Boston, Massachusetts, members of a secret organization of American Patriots called Sons of Liberty, boarded three East India Company ships and threw into Boston Harbor 342 chest of tea. This iconic event, in pretest of oppressive British taxation and tyrannical rule, became known as the Boston Tea Party.

Resistance to the Crown had been mounting over enforcement of the 1764 Sugar Act, 1765 Stamp Act and 1767 Townshend Acts, which led to the Boston Massacre, and gave rise to the slogan "No taxation without representation." The 1773 Tea Act and resulting Tea Party protest galvanized the Colonial movement opposing British parliamentary acts, which violated the natural, charter, and constitutional rights of colonists.

In response to the rebellion, the British enacted additional punitive measures, labeled the "Intolerable Acts," in hopes of suppressing the insurrection. Far from accomplishing that outcome, the Crown's countermeasures lee Colonists to convene the First Continental Congress on September 5th, 1774 in Philadelphia.

Representatives from 12 of the 13 colonies (Georgia did not send delegates) drafted alist of rights and grievances with a request redress from King George, and they agreed to an economic boycott of England to compel the Crown to concede.. Congress also agreed to convene a Second Continental Congress if their grievances were not resolved.

Though the boycott reduced British imports by more than 90 percent, Royalists countered with vigorous enforcement of the enforcement of the Intolerable Acts.

On April 19th, 1775, Paul Revere departed Charlestown (near Boston) for Lexington

and Concord in order to warn John Hancock, Samuel Adams and other Sons of Liberty that the British army was marching to arrest them and seize their weapons caches. While Revere was captured after reaching Lexington, his friend, Samuel Prescott, took word to the militiamen at Concord.

In the early dawn of that first Patriots' Day, Captain John Parker, commander of the Lexington militia, ordered, "Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they want a war let it begin." And it did – American Minutemen fired the "shot heard round the world," as immortalized by poet Ralph Waldo Emerson, confronting British Regulars on Lexington Green and at Concord's Old North Bridge.

Thus, by the time the Second Continental Congress was convened on May 10th, 1775, the young nation was in open war.

On May 15th, Congress adopted a resolution calling on the states to prepare for rebellion. In its preamble, John Adams advised his countrymen to sever all oaths of allegiance to the Crown.

Most notably, on July 6th, Congress approved the "Declaration of the Cause and Necessity of Taking up Arms," drafted by Thomas Jefferson and John Dickinson, which noted: "With hearts fortified with these animating reflections, we most solemnly, before God and the world, declare, that, exerting the utmost energy of those powers, which our beneficent Creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance employ for the preservation of our liberties; being with on mind resolved to die freemen rather than to live as slaves."

Samuel Adams proclaimed, "[T]he people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and inalienable right to institute government and to reform, alter, or totally change the same when their protection, safety, property, and happiness require it."

TO BE CONTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE

CIVIL WAR - Book of Facts

Elsewhere During The War Years. . .

1861– Kingdom of Italy proclaimed under Victor Emmanuel (Venice and Rome not included).

Kaiser William I becomes King of

Prussia.

— Elizabeth Barrett Browning dies.

---- Fall of Gaeta.

---- Charles Gayler's play "Bull Run" opens in New York a month after the battle.

---- Queen Victoria's husband Prince Albert dies.

---- Serfs freed in Russia

---- Otis patents a steam-powered elevator.

---- Antonio "Tony" Pastor opens a variety theater, suitable for the family, yet with a reputation for vulgarity and vaudeville is born

---- First transcontinental telegraph put into operation.

---- German-American Eberhard Faber opens a New York factory for mass production of pencils.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR

**Memoir of a Narrative Received
of
Colonel John B. Baldwin
by
Robert L. Dabney, D. D.
Reprinted From Discussions, Vol. IV
also
Chief of Staff
to
Major-General T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson**

CONTINUING FROM LAST ISSUE

He stated that after breakfasting and attending to his toilet at the house of Captain Magruder, he went with Mr. A. B. Magruder, in a carriage, with the glasses carefully raised, to Seward, who took charge of Mr. Baldwin, and went direct with him to the White House, reaching it, he thought, not much after nine o'clock a.m. At the door, the man who was acting as usher, or porter, was directed by Colonel Baldwin's companion, to inform the President that a gentleman wished to see him on important business. The man replied, as Colonel Baldwin thought, with an air of negligence, that he would report the application of course, but that it would be useless because the President was already engaged with very important personages. Some card, or such missive, was given him, and he took it in. He soon returned with a surprised look, and said that the gentleman was to be admitted instantly. Colonel Baldwin accordingly followed him and Mr. Seward into what he presumed was the President's ordinary business room, where he found him in evidently anxious

consultation with three or four elderly men, who appeared to wear importance in their aspect. Mr. Seward whispered something to the President, who at once arose with eagerness, and without making any movement to introduce Colonel Baldwin, said bluntly, in substance: "Gentlemen, excuse me, for I must talk with this man at once. Come this way, sir!" (To Colonel Baldwin). He then took him up stairs to quite a different part of the house, and into what was evidently a private sleeping apartment. There was a handsome bed, with bureau and mirror, washstand, etc., and a chair or two. Lincoln closed the door and locked it. He then said: "Well, I suppose this is Colonel Baldwin, of Virginia? I have heard of you a good deal, and am glad to see you. How d' ye, do sir?" Colonel Baldwin presented his note of credential or introduction, which Lincoln read, sitting upon the edge of the bed, and spitting from time to time on the carpet. He then, looking inquiringly at Colonel Baldwin, intimated that he understood he was authorized to state for his friends in the Virginia Convention the real state of opinion and purpose there. Upon Colonel Baldwin's portraying the sentiments which prevailed among the majority there. Lincoln said querulously: "Yes! Your Virginia people are good Unionists, but it is always with an if! I don't like that sort of Unionism." Colonel Baldwin firmly and respectfully explained., that in one sense no freeman could be more than a conditional Union man, for the value of the Union was in that equitable and beneficent Constitution on which it was founded, and if this were lost, "Union" might become but another name for mischievous oppression. He also gave Mr. Lincoln assurances, that the description which he was making of the state of opinion in Virginia, was in perfect candor and fidelity, and that he might rest assured the great body of Virginia, in and out of the Convention, would concur in these views, viz: That although strongly opposed to a presidential election upon a sectional, free-soil platform, which they deplored as most dangerous and unwise, Virginia did not approve of making that, evil as it was, a *casus belli*, or a ground for disrupting the Union. That much as Virginia disapproved it, if Mr. Lincoln would only adhere faithfully to the Constitution and the laws, she would support him just as faithfully as though he were the man of her choice, and would wield her whole moral force to keep the border States in the Union, and to bring back the seven seceded States. But that while much difference of opinion existed on the question, whether the right of secession was a constitutional one, all Virginians were unanimous in believing that no right existed in the Federal Government to coerce a State by force of arms, because it was expressly withheld by the

Constitution; that the State of Virginia was unanimously resolved not to asquiesce in the usurpation of that power, as had been declared by unanimous joint resolution of her present Legislature, and by the sovereign Convention now sitting, according to the traditional principles of the State; that if Virginia remained in the Union, the other border States would follow her example, while, if she were driven out, they would probably go with her, and the whole South would be united in irreconcilable hostility to his Government; and that the friends of peace desired to have a guarantee that his policy towards the seven seceded States would be pacific, and would regard their rights as States; without which guarantee the Convention could not keep the people in the Union, even if they would.

Lincoln now showed very plainly that this view was distasteful to him. He intimated that the people of the South were not in earnest in all this. He said that in Washington he was assured that all the resolutions and speeches and declarations of this tenor from the South were but a "game of brag," intended to intimidate the administration party, the ordinary and hollow expedient of politicians; that, in short, when the Government showed its hand, there would "be nothing in it but talk." Colonel Baldwin assured him solemnly that such advisers fatally misunderstood the South, and especially Virginia, and that upon the relinquishment or adoption of the policy of violent coercion, peace or a dreadful war would inevitably turn. Lincoln's native good sense, with Colonel Baldwin's evident sincerity, seemed now to open his eyes to this truth. He slid off the edge of the bed, and began to stalk in his awkward manner across the chamber, in great excitement and perplexity. He clutched his shaggy hair, as though he would jerk out handfuls by the roots; he frowned and contorted his features, exclaiming: "I ought to have know this sooner! You are too late, sir, *too late*! Why did you not come here four days ago, and tell me all this?" Turning fiercely upon Colonel Baldwin. He replied: "Why, Mr. President, you did not ask our advice. Besides, as soon as we received permission to tender it, I came by the first train, as fast as steam would bring me." "Yes, but you are too late, I tell you, *too late*." Colonel Baldwin understood this as a clear intimation that the policy of coercion was determined on, and that within the last four days. He said that he therefore felt impelled, by a solemn sense of duty to his country, to make a final effort for impressing Lincoln with the truth. "Never," said he to me, "did I make a speech on behalf of a client, in jeopardy of his life, with such earnest solemnity and endeavor." "And," he added, "there was no simulated emotions; for when he perceived from Lincoln's hints, and from the

workings of his crafty and saturnine countenance, the truculence of his purpose, his own soul was filled with such a sense of the coming miseries of the country, and of the irreparable ruin of the Constitution, that he felt he would willingly lay down his life to avert them." He endeavored to make the President feel that Providence had placed the destiny of the country in his hands, so that he might be forever blessed and venerated as the second Washington---the savior of his country---or execrated as its destroyer. What policy, then, did the Union men of Virginia advise ? We believe, answered Colonel Baldwin, that one single step will be sufficient to paralyze the secession movement, and to make the true friends of the Union masters of the situation. This was a simple proclamation, firmly pledging the new administration to respect the Constitution and laws, and the rights of the States; to repudiate the power of coercing seceded States by force of arms; to rely upon conciliation and enlightened self interest in the latter to bring them back into the Union, and meantime to leave all questions at issue to be adjudicated by the constitutional tribunals. The obvious ground of this policy was in the fact that it was not the question of free-soil which threatened to rend the country in twain, but a well grounded alarm at the attempted overthrow of the Constitution and liberty, by the usurpation of a power to crush States. The question of free-soil had no such importance in the eyes of the people of the border States, nor even of the seceded States, as to blame at once a *casus belli*. But, in the view of all parties in the border States, the claim of coercion had infinite importance. If, as Mr. Lincoln had argued, secession was unconstitutional, coercion was more clearly so. When attempted, it must necessarily take the form of a war of some States against other States. It was thus the death-knell of constitutional Union, and so a thorough revolution of the Federal Government. It was the overthrow of the reserved rights of the States, and these were the only bulwark of the liberty of the people. This, then, was the real cause of alarm at the South, and not the claim of free-soil, unjust as was the latter; hence, all that was necessary to reduce the free-soil controversy to harmless and manageable dimensions, was to reassure the South against the dreaded usurpation of which free-soil threatened to be made the pretext. This, Colonel Baldwin showed, could easily be done by a policy of conciliation, without giving sanction to what Mr. Lincoln's administration chose to regard as the heresy of secession ! The Government would still hold the Union and the Constitution as perpetual, and the separate attitude of the seceded States as temporary, while it relied upon moderation, justice,

Self-interest of the Southern people, and the potent mediation of the border States to terminate it. "Only give this assurance to country, in a proclamation of five lines," said Colonel Baldwin, "and we pledge ourselves that Virginia (and with her the border States) will stand by you as though you were our own Washington. So sure am I," he added. "Of this and of the inevitable ruin which will be precipitated by the opposite policy, that I would this day freely consent. If you would let me write those decisive lines, you might cut off my head, were my life my own, the hour after you signed them."

Lincoln seemed impressed by his solemnity, and asked a few questions: "But what am I to do meantime with those men at Montgomery ? Am I to let them go on ?" "Yes, sir," replied Colonel Baldwin, decisively, "until they can be peaceably brought back." "And open Charleston, etc., as ports of entry, with their ten per cent tariff. *What, then, would become of my tariff ?*" This last question he announced with such emphasis, as showed that in his view it decided the whole matter. He then indicated that the interview was at an end, and dismissed Colonel Baldwin, without promising anything more definite.

In order to confirm the accuracy of my own memory, I have submitted the above narrative to the Honorable A. H. H. Stuart. Colonel Baldwin's neighbor and political associate, and the only surviving member of the commission soon after sent from the Virginia Convention to Washington. In a letter to me, he says: "When Colonel Baldwin returned to Richmond, he reported too the four gentlemen above named, and to Mr. Samuel Price, of Greenbrier, *the substance of his interview with Lincoln substantially as he stated it to you.*"

I asked Colonel Baldwin what was the explanation of this remarkable scene, and especially of Lincoln's perplexity. He replied that the explanation had always appeared to him to be this: When the seven Gulf States had actually seceded, the Lincoln faction were greatly surprised and in great uncertainty what to do; for they had been blind enough to suppose that all Southern opposition to a sectional President had been empty bluster. They were fully aware that neither Constitution nor laws gave them any right to coerce a State to remain in the Union. The whole people, even in the imperious North, knew and recognized this truth. The New York Tribune, even, admitted it, violent as it was, and deprecated a Union "pinned together with bayonets." Even General Winfield Scott, the military "Man Friday," of Federal power, advised that the Government should say: "Erring Sisters, go in peace."

TO BE CONTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE

DO YOU KNOW the CIVIL WAR

By Guy Robinson

1. Abe Lincoln and Jefferson Davis had some things in common – three of these four, in fact. Which statement *isn't* true ?

- A. They were born in the same state
- B. They assumed the presidency at the same age.
- C. Each suffered the death of a young son while in office
- D. Each studied at West Point

2. Alexander Hamilton Stephens, vice president of the C. S. A., came to the job after deep involvement in secession discussions in his home state of Georgia. How did he stand on the question of leaving to form a new nation ?

- A. Strongly in favor
- B. In favor with qualifications
- C. Opposed
- D. Abstained

3. War flicks ? It's not just *Gone with the Wind*. Identify these War movies.

- A. Audie Murphy stars in John Huston's take on the Stephen Crane classic (51)
- B. Matthew Broderick and Denzel Washington with a very special Union regiment (89)
- C. Buster Keaton silent classic about a train engineer, the Southern cause and love (27)
- D. Super-long screen version of *The Killer Angels*, partly filmed on the battlefield (93)
- E. Elvis, in his movie debut, marries his brother's gal ---- and sings the title song (56)

4. Which ex-president of the U.S.A. died in 1862 but was not officially mourned in Washington because he had supported the Confederacy ?

5. Belle Boyd, the Confederate spy, carried out her espionage activities throughout the war without once being caught. True or false ?

PUBLISHED BY SOURCEBOOKS INC.

ANSWERS WILL BE FOUND AT THE END OF THE NEWSLETTER

CONFEDERATE SCRAP-BOOK

Compiled by Lizzie Cary Daniel

SONG OF THE SOUTHERN SOLDIER-----

These lines were written January 8, 1861, for a friend, who expected to sing them in the theater

but thought at the time to be too much in the secession spirit.

I'm a soldier, you see, that oppression has made !

I don't fight for pay or for booty;

But I wear in my hat a blue cockade,

Placed there by the fingers of Beauty.

The South is my home, where a black man is black,

And a white man there is a white man;

Now I am tired of listening to Northern clack----

Let us see what they will do in a fight, man..

The Yankees are cute; they have managed, somehow

Their business and ours to settle;

They make all we want, from a pin to a plough,

Now we'll show them some Southern mettle.

We have had just enough of their Northern law,

That robbed us so long of our rights, man,

And too much of their cursed abolition jaw----

Now we'll see what they'll do in a fight, man !

Their parsons will open their sanctified jaws,

And cant of our slave-growing sin, sir;

They pocket the *profits*, while preaching the laws,

And manage our cotton to spin, sir.

Their incomes are nice on our sugar and rice,

Though against it the hypocrites write, sir;

Now our dander is up, and they'll soon smell a mice,

If we once get them into a fight, sir.

Our cotton bales once made a good barricade,

And can still do the State a good service;

With them and the boys of the blue cockade,

There is power enough to preserve us.

So shoulder your rifles, my boys, for defense,

In the cause of our freedom and right, man;

If there's no other way for to learn them sense,

We may teach them a lesson in fight, man.

The stars that are growing so fast on our flags,

We treasure as Liberty's pearls,

And stainless we'll bear them, though shot into rags;

They were fixed by the hands of our girls,

And fixed stars they shall be in our national sky,

To guide through the future aright, man;

And your Cousin Sam, with their gleam in his eye,

May dare the whole world to fight, man.

CONDOLENCES

Our thoughts and prayers

go out to Louis and Stephanie Foley in the death of

Louis Jr. Louis and Stephanie are long time

friends having met them through the SCV. They

are two of the finest representatives of Christ that



They are also two of the most dedicated and consistent members of the SCV and UDC respectively in Mississippi. They are great assets to both organization. Also when not involved in heritage defense work they can be found with various members of their family. They have asked that in lieu of flowers that donations be made to Beauvoir. The address is 2852 CR 20 Rose Hill, 39356, for more information call the church - 601-727-9882.

CIVIL WAR - DICTIONARY

By Webb Garrison

An Illustrated Guide to the Everyday Language of Soldiers and Civilians

Dead March - A slow-tempo march to a grave site by a burial party, frequently accompanied by a military band.

Deadwood - Incompetents and cowards who were useless in battle.

Small Deer - A term for rats eaten by prisoners of war and citizens under siege. During the siege of Vicksburg, several Southerners observed that small deer were just as tasty as normal deer.

Desecrated Vegetables - A phrase commonly applied too DESICCATED VEGETABLES by the soldiers whose rations included this forerunner of dehydrated food.

Fancy Female - A prostitute. Also known as "fancy girl."

Flux - Roughly equivalent to dysentery and meaning excessive discharge from one's bowels.

Hayfoot ! Strawfoot ! - A camp command reputedly resorted to by frustrated sergeants whose recruits did not know left from right.

Lance Corporal - A private temporarily promoted to act as a sergeant (the change in rank did not include an increase in pay).

Lucy Long - A horse that was ridden by Robert E. Lee for a time after the August 1862 battle of Second Manassas (Bull Run).

Nurse - At the beginning of the war all army nurses were men. Through the efforts of Dorothy Dix and Mary Anne Bickerdyke, women were allowed to serve as nurses in U.S. military hospitals. By the end of the war, far more women than men served as army nurses.

Hospitals. By the end of the war, far more women than men served as army nurses.

WHY THE SOUTH SECEDED

The Politically Incorrect Guide to THE SOUTH (and Why It Will Rise Again)

WHY THE SOUTH SECEDED

When historian Shelby Foote was asked why the Civil War seemed to be so important to Southerners even one hundred years afterward, Foote replied that Southerners were the only Americans to have lost a war on their own soil, and it still bothered them.

The Civil War, War of Northern Aggression, War for Southern Independence, War Between the States—whatever anyone prefers to call it—had been building for at least thirty years before it finally broke out in 1861. Tensions had been mounting since the 1830's when South Carolina broached the idea of seceding over high federal tariffs. Fellow Southerner but ardent nationalist President Andrew Jackson threatened to invade South Carolina if it tried to defy national laws.

Over the next thirty years tariffs kept edging higher. The North was growing fast in population and more powerful in industrial might. The South, used to running things in the era of Washington and Jefferson, began to fear it would be forever forced into second-class status by the North. Then Abraham Lincoln was elected president without the support of a single Southern state. Something had to give.

The two biggest myths about the War are that it was a civil war and that it was simply about slavery. The popular image presented is that a peaceful nation exploded, splintering a large family into two warring parties, and that those two warring parties would never have come to blows if one had not insisted on enslaving his fellow man while the other gently suggested that slaves be set free. It was much more complicated than that.

There was no civil war

On strict definition, a civil war is between at least two political factions trying to take over the same government by violent means. The South had no intention of taking over the government of the United States when eleven states left the Union between December 1860 and May 1861. The Southern states' intention was to establish a confederacy of slaveholding governments that would peacefully co-exist with the United States on its northern border. The new Confederate

leaders wanted peace, not war, and they believed the United States Constitution was written as a compact among states from which secession was an obvious option if the central government seemed overbearing. In other words, they did not think the Union was irrevocable.

The Ordinance of Secession adopted by South Carolina in December 1860 outlines in stark terms why it was the first state to secede. The document quotes both the Declaration of Independence and the Treaty of Paris (signed with Great Britain to end the American Revolution), both of which called the colonies "free and independent states." The Ordinance then quotes the first ruling document of the new United States, the Articles of Confederation: "that each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not, by this Confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

The Ordinance then points out that only nine of the original thirteen states immediately signed the Constitution, and only then with the promise that a Bill of Rights would be added. North Carolina and Rhode Island refused to ratify the Constitution until the Bill of Rights was added.

In the last paragraph of the Ordinance of Secession, South Carolina says it "has resumed its position among the nations of the world." South Carolina had no intention of taking over the government of the United States. It wanted to be its own nation.

HISTORY CAN NEVER BE REWRITTEN

By Columnist - Davon Gray

Leader - Call

OPINION - Sunday, October 31, 2010

Joy Masoff wants you to believe the unthinkable.

She wants you to believe that slaves fought willingly on the side of the Confederacy during the Civil War.

That's where the state educational powers-that-be were legitimizing Masoff's desire by allowing her book, "our Virginia; Past and Present," to be read by fourth-grade students.

In the book, Masoff claims thousands of black soldiers fought for the Confederacy. Most historians refute this as a claim made by Confederacy sympathizers such as the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Incidentally, Masoff admitted that much of her research for the book came from Internet sources linked to that group.

The section about black Confederates was brought to public attention by historian Carol

Sheriff of the College of William & Mary. She happened to be looking through her daughter's copy of Masoff's book.

The Virginia Department of Education didn't even know the part about black Confederate soldiers was in the book. But despite their oversight, the state has since last week pulled the book from the schools.

But despite the need for tighter vetting, there's a more important point to make about Masoff's book.

Schools and textbooks are not laboratories for redefining truth based upon unfounded theories or even over exaggerated facts.

Despite knowing her facts came from a controversial source at best, Masoff stands by what she wrote. And that's even though there are no reputable historians willing to say that a significant number of Blacks fought willingly for the Confederacy.

But, for the sake of argument, let's just say somehow her book was true especially since I've been inundated with anecdotal evidence from folks all over the country defending Ms. Masoff's claim.

Let's just say a few slaves did fight on the side of the Confederacy, or perhaps as she claims, thousands did.

Does it change the outcome of the war? Does it change the brutality that is far more associated with the relationship between black slaves and their masters? Is it as though somehow the Confederacy and the institution of slavery as a whole got a bad rap?

I think not.

Make no mistake about it. When given the chance to be free, slaves wanted to be free. If that wasn't the case, there would have never been a need for an Underground Railroad or the thousands of attempts by slaves to run away. There wouldn't have been acts of intimidation like castration, the cutting off of limbs and hangings to convince slaves a runaway attempt was too risky.

No, Ms. Masoff might be selling a warmer and fuzzier Confederacy, but I'm not buying it.

And, more importantly, our kids shouldn't be learning it, either. We've seen too many incidents where textbooks are being rewritten for the purpose of changing the views of history. Texas comes to mind where the board of Education there voted to change textbooks that play down the Civil Rights movement, religious freedom and America's relationship with the United Nations.

There's nothing wrong with preserving a heritage like the Confederacy or emphasizing certain outcomes in history. In the case of the Civil War, men like Robert E. Lee, Stonewall

Jackson and other prominent figures were tremendous leaders. But the truth about the war and all it stood for must be told: the good, the bad and the ugly — as long as it's all true.

Davon Gray is a Laurel native who lives in Washington D.C. and works in government and political affairs.

VIRGINIA'S BLACK CONFEDERATES

By Columnist - Walter Williams

LEADER - CALL

OPINION - Thursday, November 4, 2010

One tragedy of war is that its victors write its history and often do so with bias and dishonesty. That's true about our War of 1861, erroneously called a civil war. Civil wars, by the way, are when two or more parties attempt to take over the central government. Jefferson Davis no more wanted to take over Washington, D.C., than George Washington, in 1776, wanted to take over London. Both wars were wars of independence.

Kevin Sieff, staff writer for The Washington Post, penned an article "Virginia a4th-grade textbook criticized over claims on black Confederate soldiers," (Oct. F20, 2010). The textbook says that blacks fought on the side of the Confederacy. Sieff claims that "Scholars are nearly unanimous in calling these accounts of black Confederate soldiers a misrepresentation of history." William & Mary historian Carol Sheriff said, "It is disconcerting that the next generation is being taught history based on an unfounded claim instead of accepted scholarship." Let's examine that accepted scholarship.

In April 1861, a Petersburg, VA., newspaper proposed "three cheers for the patriotic free Negroes of Lynchburg" after 70 blacks offered "to act in whatever capacity may be assigned to them" in defense of Virginia. Ex-slave Frederick Douglass observed, "There are at the present moment, many colored men in the Confederate Army doing duty not only as cooks, servants and laborers, but as real soldiers, having muskets on their shoulders and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down...and do all that soldiers may do to destroy the Federal government."

Charles H. Wesley, a distinguished black historian who lived from 1891 to 1987, wrote "The Employment of Negroes as Soldiers in the Confederate Army," in the Journal of Negro History (1919). He says, "Seventy free blacks enlisted in the Confederate Army Lynchburg, Virginia. Sixteen companies (1600) of free men of color marched through Augusta, Georgia on

Wesley cites Horace Greeley's "American Conflict" (1866) saying, "For more than two years, Negroes had been extensively employed in belligerent operations by the Confederacy. They had been embodied and drilled as rebel soldiers and had paraded with white troops at a time when this would not have been tolerated in the armies of the Union."

Wesley goes on to say, "An observer in Charleston at the outbreak of the war noted the preparation for war, and called particular attention to the thousand Negroes who, so far from inclining to insurrections, were grinning from ear to ear at the prospect of shooting the Yankees."

One would have to be stupid to think that blacks were fighting in order to preserve slavery. What's untaught in most history classed is that it is relatively recent that we Americans think of ourselves as citizens of United States. For most of our history, we thought of ourselves as citizens of Virginia, citizens of new York and citizens of whatever state in which we resided. Wesley says, "To the majority of the negroes, as to all the South, the invading armies of the Union seemed too be ruthlessly attacking independent States, invading the beloved homeland and trampling upon all that these men held dear." Blacks have fought in all of our wars both before and after slavery, in hopes of better treatment afterwards.

Denying the role, and thereby cheapening the memory, of the Confederacy's slaves and freemen who fought in a failed war of independence is part of the agenda to cover up Abraham Lincoln's unconstitutional acts to prevent Southern secession. Did states have a right to secede? At the 1787 Constitutional Convention, James Madison rejected a proposal that would allow the federal government to suppress a seceding state. He said, "A Union of the States containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound."

Walter E. Williams is a professor of economics at George Mason University. He has been a contributor to the magazine The Southern Partisan for many years.



A TIMELY NEW BOOK

By Compatriot Jerry C. Brewer
Commander of Pvts. Grayson & Brewer Camp
2118 - Elk City, Oklahoma

Compatriots,
This is to let you know of my new book, "Dismantling The Republic" which, in light of the Tea Party Movement, is a timely one. Without realizing it, that movement is contending for the principle of which Jefferson Davis spoke when he told the Mississippi Legislature in 1871 that, "The contest is not over, the strife is not ended. It has only entered upon a new and enlarged arena, and the principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form."

Now in its second printing, "Dismantling The Republic," chronicles the philosophy behind the Declaration of Independence, the sovereignty of the States as the Republic's foundation, the dismantling of the Republic from the beginning through the 20th century, and pinpoints those responsible for that dismantling. Below, you will find the Author's Preface and a chapter outline of the 217 page book. It also includes two appendices. Appendix A is a side-by-side comparison of the U.S. Constitution of 1787 and the C. S. Constitution of 1861. Appendix B contains all of the secession ordinances of the seceding States, indicating it was Constitutional usurpation—not slavery—that precipitated secession.

As the book is self-published, it is not available in normal outlets. I am solely responsible for distribution and want to get this message out in the most expeditious manner.

The book's price \$16.50, per copy, plus \$2.50 Postage & Handling. However, I am offering it to SCV members for the pre-publication price of \$15.00 each, plus \$2.50, P & H. The pre-publication price was offered before it was published, and I am extending that price to you. It's a great birthday gift and just in time for Christmas. And since government schools won't teach this truth, it's a fine textbook for homeschoolers.

Book Prices

1 Copy - \$15.00, plus \$2.50 p&h = \$17.50

2 Copies - \$30.00, plus \$2.90 p&h = \$32.90

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It can be ordered from me at,
Jerry C. Brewer 308 South Okla. Ave.
Elk City, OK 73644

Yours in The Cause of Our Fathers

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

Constitutional government in America ended April 9, 1865. It ended four years earlier in the United States with Abraham Lincoln's ascension to the presidency. Within a year of his inauguration, he effectively eliminated Constitutional rights. He suspended the writ of habeas corpus and imprisoned and deported an Ohio Congressman without warrant or due process. He censored telegraphic communications, stopped circulation of newspapers that criticized his autocratic rule and imprisoned many of their editors. He deprived states of representative government, and unilaterally waged war without the consent of Congress by blockading Southern ports and calling for 75,000 volunteers to invade the sovereign states of the South. The last bulwark of State sovereignty and Constitutional rights in North America, the Confederate States, eased to exist when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. From that day forward, the Republic of Jefferson, Madison, Mason and Franklin was to be no more. Henceforth, the federal government that was created by sovereign States to be their agent would become their master. All that remained was for the new order of government to dismantle the Republic's remnants. Individual rights, expressed in State sovereignty, undergirded the Republic. The declaration of those rights by American Colonists in 1776 culminated a centuries-long struggle for recognition of individual sovereignty dating back to the Magna Carta. As Thomas Jefferson expressed it, all men are "endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. Among those as life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness," and when government fails to protect those rights it is the right of the people to "alter or abolish" that government. In late spring, 1787, the greatest minds among the American States gathered in Philadelphia to carve out an instrument to strengthen the weaker Articles of Confederation under which they had united in 1777. What they forged was the American Republic—a voluntary union of sovereign States, created by sovereign individuals, and founded upon the Constitution. When their proceedings ended in September a bystander asked Benjamin Franklin what kind of government they had created. He replied, "A republic, if we can keep it." He and the other Founders understood the fragile nature of government—especially their Republic with its delicate balance of powers.

None of the Founding Fathers envisioned a democracy. Their new government was a Republic of Sovereign States with carefully diffused constituencies and Franklin's uneasiness about keep it was well founded. Even before the Constitution was in its final form, forces were at work to weaken it and institute a government as autocratic as that of George III. Without surrendering their sovereignty, the States ratified the Constitution, entering into a voluntary compact under it. In so doing, each State reserved for itself the full measure of sovereignty it held before joining the compact and expressed that in the 10th amendment to the Constitution. State sovereignty meant that any or all of them had the right to freely withdraw from that compact whenever it became destructive of the ends for which it was established.

From the Republic's inception the sovereignty of its member States suffered erosive political attacks that reached their high water mark when Lincoln invaded the South and forced seceded States back into the union at bayonet point. Upon his shoulders rests the responsibility for destroying the Republic. But even before the election of 1860, greedy Northern interests were working to change Franklin's Republic into a Consolidated, Mercantile Empire. Lincoln's election culminated those efforts and in the century and a half since his war Lincoln's heirs have almost finished his work. From 1860 until the present, the Republic has been dismantled to such an extent that the Founders would not recognize it if they returned to 21st century America. Their Republic no longer exists. How that came to pass is the thesis we chronicle in this work. The foundation of the American Republic, created by the Constitution of 1787, was the sovereignty of its creator States. From its very beginning efforts were exerted to dismantle the Republic and replace it with a centralized government by incrementally eroding its foundation of State sovereignty—efforts that achieved their goal, for without State sovereignty, that Republic cannot exist. Governments may control actions, but they cannot control ideas. They may chain a man's body, but they cannot chain his mind. The Republic that Lincoln destroyed first existed as an idea and it still exists in that form. Jefferson Davis said, "The contest is not over, the strife is not ended. It has only entered upon a new and enlarged arena, and the principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form." Given the grassroots disaffection for the federal social programs being forced upon the states and the arrogant usurpation of Constitutional authority by the federal government today, it appears that the cause of

American hearts. Those voices of dissent in Congressional "Town Hall Meetings" and "Tea Parties" across the land in our time are faint sounds from the stirring wings of the great Phoenix of Davis' principle rising from the ashes of Lincoln's war to reassert itself "at another time and in another form."

Outline Of Dismantling The Republic

Chapter One - "To Alter Or To Abolish"

Chapter Two - "Free, Sovereign and Independent"

Chapter Three - "A More Perfect Union"

Chapter Four - Mercantilism And Clashing Cultures

Chapter Five - Early Sectional Conflicts

Chapter Six - Sovereignty, Secession and Slavery

Chapter Eight - Secession—Exercise of State Sovereignty

Chapter Nine - A Republic Of Sovereign States

Chapter Ten - Lincoln's War On Northern Sovereignty

Chapter Eleven - Lincoln's War On Southern Sovereignty

Chapter Twelve - "The Final Solution"

Chapter Thirteen - Eliminating The Remnants Of State Sovereignty

Chapter Fourteen - In The Valley Of Decision

Editor's Note: I have stated that the Spirit of 76 was also the Spirit of 61. This book seems to be paralleling those same sentiments. If there are enough of us that want to order it we would be able to get a bit of a discount. We can talk about this at the Highland Games or at Landrum's Country Tour.

A CONFEDERATE CATECHISM

The War for Southern Self-Government

by Lyon Gardiner Tyler

What is the evidence on which this Catechism is based ?

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

A CONFEDERATE CATECHISM

1. *What was the cause of secession in 1861?*

It was the yoking together of two jarring nations having different interests which were repeatedly brought to the breaking point by selfish and unconstitutional acts of the North. The breaking point was nearly reached in 1786, when the North tried to give away the Mississippi River to Spain; in 1790, when the North by Congressional act forced the South to pay the Revolutionary debts of the North; in 1801, when they tried to upset the presidential ticket and make Aaron Burr President; and in 1828 and 1832, when they imposed upon the South high protective tariffs for the benefit of Northern manufacturers. The breaking point was finally reached in 1861, when after flagrant nullification of the Constitution by personal liberty laws and undergoing railroads, resulting in John Brown's assassinations a Northern President was elected by strictly Northern votes upon a platform which announced the resolve never to submit to a decision of the highest court in the land. This decision (the Dred Scott Case, 1856), in permitting Southern men to go with their slaves into the Territories, gave no advantage to the South, as none of the territorial domain remaining was in any way fit for agriculture, but the South regarded the opposition to it of the Lincoln party as a determination on constitutional limitations.

The literature of those times shows that such mutual and mortal hatred existed as in the language of Jefferson to "render separation preferable to eternal discord."

2. *Was slavery the cause of secession or the war?*

No. Slavery existed previous to the Constitution, and the Union was formed in spite of it. Both from the standpoint of the Constitution and sound statesmanship it was not slavery, but the vindictive, intemperate anti slavery movement that was at the bottom all the troubles. The North having formed a union with a lot of States inheriting slavery, common honesty dictated that it should respect the institutions of the South, or, in case of a change of conscience, should secede from the Union. But it did neither. Having possessed itself of the Federal Government, it set up as its particular champion, made war upon the South, freed the negroes with out regard to time or consequences, and held the South as con territory.

3. *Was the extension of slavery the purpose of secession?*

No. When South Carolina seceded she had no certainty that any other Southern State would follow her example. By her act she absolutely shut herself out from the territories and thereby limited rather than extended slavery. The same may be said of the other seceding States who joined her

4. *Was secession the cause of the war?*

No. Secession is a mere civil process having no necessary connection with war. Norway seceded from Sweden, and there was no war; The attempted linking of slavery and secession with war is merely an effort to obscure the issue - "a red herring drawn across the trail." Secession was based (1) upon the natural right of self-government, (2) upon the reservation to the States in the Constitution of all power not expressly granted to the Federal government. Secession was such a power, being expressly excepted in the ratifications of the Constitution by Virginia, Rhode Island, and New York. (3) Upon the right of the principal to recall the powers vested in the agent; and upon (4) the inherent nature of all partnerships, which carries with them the right of withdrawal. The States were partners in the Union, and no partnership is irrevocable. The "more perfect Union" spoken of in the Preamble to the Constitution was the expression merely of a hope and wish, No rights of sovereignty whatever could exist without the right of secession.

TO BE CONTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE

COMMANDER'S COMMENTS

Our camp once again participated in the Deason House living history / re-enactment Oct. 30th. The success of the event starts with Doug Jefcoat portraying Major Amos McClemore. He really held their attention with his part and he fell out of the chair convincingly each time he was shot. And he did this 30 times !

Sydney Parker did a good job with his part as Mr. Anderson. And George dazzled his audiences with his medical knowledge as Dr. Poole. He wanted to be Dr. Kavorkian but I told him none of that. CoCo watched his gold from the porch as Mr. Deason. Angela Mitchell acted as tour guide for the groups and kept them moving along.

Tents were set up but no fires due to the burn ban. A small charcoal fire in a pit was allowed. Perimeter patrol was handled by Ronnie Mitchell and Jeremy Hunnell. This event helps our camp raise funds for our activities during the year. During our upcoming monthly meetings our program of "pass the hat" will start again to aid in keeping the coffers in the black.

A small donation monthly by all attendees will add up over several month's time. Also remember DUES are past due so lets get them in please. Saturday & Sunday, Nov. 13th - 14th will be the Highland Games at Harrison County Fair Grounds. Members of our camp color guard have been a part of the festivities for 20yrs. Sometimes we were the only ones that made up the color guard. I hope to see you there.

P. S. - Remember that the Saturday after Thanksgiving we will have our annual encampment behind the Landrum's Homestead. Come and camp, eat, and enjoy shooting some yankees !! Remember, we win this one.

ANSWERS:

1. D, 2. C, 3. Red Badge of Courage, Glory, The General, Gettysburg, Love Me Tender, 4. President No. 10 John Tyler, 5. False, she was nabbed more than once but, was never put out of business for long.