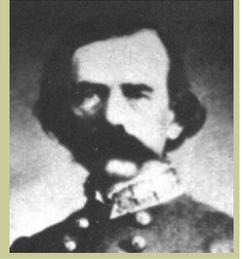


OCTOBER 2018



THE DEFENDER



Copyright Notice

In accordance with Title 17U.S.C. Section 107, any copyrighted material published herein is distributed under fair use without profit or payment to those who are interested in receiving the provided information for non-profit research and educational purpose only.

Reference:
Http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml

- Camp Officers
- Jason Blaney, Commander
 - James Young, Adjutant
 - James Young, Treasurer
 - Don Estes, 1Lt. Cmdr.
 - Louis Boyd, 2Lt. Cmdr.
 - Earl "Buddy" Emerick, Jr., Chaplain
 - Holmes Sturgeon, Esq., Judge Advocate
 - Chip Sturdivant, Quartermaster
 - Michael Campbell, Color Sgt.
 - Don Estes, Historian

Contact Information
Email: scvcamp590@yahoo.com
Cmdr. Phone: 601-807-9587
Adj. Young phone: (601) 660-

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM T. MARTIN CAMP 590 MISSISSIPPI DIVISION SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS



GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE
Died on October 12, 1870
In Lexington, VA

Inside this issue:

September meeting Minutes Plain Folk of the South book review Could Such Men be Defeated	2
The New Republic	3, 5
Belligerent Public Enemies It was Lincoln Who Made War	4
News for SCV Members Abe Lincoln's Flaws	5
The Cause was not Entirely Lost	6-9
Much Sickness Prevailed	9
Advertisements	10

SCV CHARGE

"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.

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General, United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.

CAMP 590 MINUTES of meeting dated: September 10, 2017

Opening/ Greeting: Jason Blaney, Commander

Invocation: Buddy Emerick, Chaplin

Pledges: Mike Campbell, Color Sgt.

Charge: Louis Boyd, 2nd Lt Commander

Minutes: James Young, Camp Adjutant

Motion made and passed to accept last month's minutes as written in the newsletter.

Financial Report: James Young, Treasurer, **motion** made to accept and passed.

Reports from Officers:

Camp Adj. told the camp about a Twitter account that is listing confederate monuments saying they need to be torn down and is giving GPS Coordinates.

Jason informed the camp about the reporter that wanted to ask about the monument downtown.

Communications: Jason went to a meeting concerning the flags and said that the flags have been ordered and should be received the beginning of Nov. and the flag pole should be up by the end of Oct.

Old Business: None

New Business: The monument in Memorial park is in need of being cleaned once again and the markers need to be placed in the cemetery. It was agreed to have a work day on Sept. 29. Everyone is to meet at the cemetery at 8 am that morning.

There were 9 members and guests present.

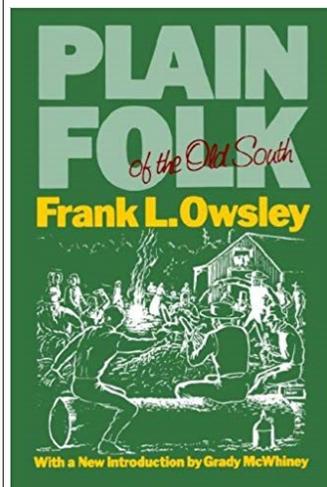


Plain Folk of the Old South (Walter Lynwood Fleming Lectures in Southern History)

By Frank Lawrence Owsley

First published in 1949, Frank Lawrence Owsley's Plain Folk of the Old South refuted the popular myth that the antebellum South contained only three classes -- planters, poor whites, and slaves. Owsley draws on a wide range of source materials -- firsthand accounts such as diaries and the published observations of travelers and journalists; church records; and county records, including wills, deeds, tax lists, and grand-jury reports -- to accurately reconstruct the prewar South's large and significant "yeoman farmer" middle class. He follows the history of this group, beginning with their migration from the Atlantic states into the frontier South, charts their property holdings and economic standing, and tells of the rich texture of their lives: the singing schools and corn shuckings, their courtship rituals and revival meetings, barn raisings and logrollings, and contests of marksmanship and horsemanship such as "snuffing the candle," "driving the nail," and the "gander pull." A new introduction by John B. Boles explains why this book remains the starting point today for the study of society in the Old South.

<https://amzn.to/2R0mcK9>



"Could Such Men be Defeated?"

Lieutenant-Colonel Garnet J. Wolseley was aware of the source of many of Lincoln's soldiers, combed from Ireland and Germany to fight against Americans. As he called for British intervention, he also knew that his country was responsible for populating the US with Africans, over whom the war was allegedly fought by the North.

"The first British officer to visit the Confederacy had at one time expected to be fighting against the North. Lieutenant-Colonel Garnet J. Wolseley, a veteran of several of Queen Victoria's wars, was part of a British force ordered to Canada in 1861 as a show of strength after the US Navy stopped the British mail packet Trent and seized two Confederate agents who were on board.

The threat of war receded . . . [and taking] two months leave, he travelled . . . to New York City in September 1862 . . . and crossed the Potomac [as] General Robert E. Lee's army was withdrawing from Maryland at the conclusion of the [Sharpsburg] campaign.

Even as he entered Virginia, Wolseley was favorably disposed toward the Confederacy, ostensibly out of concern for civil liberties in the wartime North. He described residents of Maryland as "stricken . . . with terror" by arrests ordered from Washington [and declined] to describe his route through Maryland, lest he endanger those with whom he had stayed.

Travelling by train from Fredericksburg to Richmond, [the] wounded from Lee's Maryland invasion . . . impressed even Wolseley, the professional soldier:

"Men with legs and arms amputated, and whose pale, haggard faces assumed an expression of anguish even at the slightest jolting of the railway carriages, lay stretched across the seats -- some accompanied . . . by wives or sisters, whose careworn features told a tale of sleepless nights passed in painful uncertainty regarding the fate of those they loved."

In early October, Wolseley set out for Lee's headquar-

ters . . . his driver was a convalescent soldier who was still in considerable discomfort. "He said his furlough was up, and he would rather die than overstay it . . . when spoken to about the war, every man in the South, were prepared to die, he said, but never to reunite with the d--d Yankees."

The British officer was impressed [with Lee]: "He is slightly reserved; but he is a person that, whenever seen, whether in a castle or a hotel, alone or in a crowd, must at once attract attention as being a splendid specimen of an English gentleman."

Everywhere he was impressed with the tough, dedicate Confederate soldiers. Could such men be defeated, he would ask, "by mobs of Irish and German mercenaries, hired at \$15 a month to fight in a cause they know little and care less about?"

[Returning] to Britain, he wrote an article for Blackwood's Magazine [in which] he urged the British Parliament to intervene on behalf of the South, saying that the time had come "for putting an end to the most inhuman struggle that ever disgraced a great nation."

(British Observers in War-time Dixie, John M. Taylor; Military History Quarterly, Winter 2002, excerpts pp. 68-69)



THE NEW REPUBLIC

The real cornerstone of the Confederate government was the United States Constitution, modestly modified to meet the needs of the Southern people. The Confederate Constitution guaranteed the right to slavery, but the United States Supreme Court had already ruled that slavery was a constitutional right in the *Dred Scott* case (1857). No great change there. The Confederate Constitution also banned the importation of slaves. There would be no Confederate slave ships. The Constitution guaranteed freedom of speech and religion and incorporated the bill of rights into its basic structure. It limited the president to a single six-year term, granted him a line-item veto to prevent pork-barrel spending, and prohibited the Confederate Congress from issuing any tariffs or otherwise spending money on "internal improvements," except for basic necessities for navigation, harbor development, and commerce. The Confederate States of America, in short, had formed a republic with a limited government that guaranteed individual and state rights; and unlike the republic up north, didn't insist on subjugating states that didn't want to be a part of it. The Confederacy might have had slavery, as the United States did, but it was no tyranny.

What the Confederate Constitution sought to do was to preserve what Southerners believed was the original intent of the Constitution, which the North had tried to overturn. To the framers of the Confederate Constitution, sovereignty resided in the people of the states. That's how it had been in the colonial period, and how it was under the Articles of Confederation and under the Constitution of the United States. The North, however, had adopted a view not of sovereign states affiliated within a union, but of a sovereign majority of an American people, represented in the federal government.

To Southerners, this interpretation of the Constitution was flat-out wrong. The Constitution, Jefferson Davis pointed out, did not create a new American people, sovereignty continued to reside with the people within their respective states. "The monstrous conception of the creation of a new people, invested with the whole or a great part of sovereignty which had previously belonged to the people of each State," Davis argued, "has not a syllable to sustain it in the Constitution." (Jefferson Davis, *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Volume One, Da Capo Press, 1990, 131)

And you don't have to take Jefferson Davis's word for it. Alexis de Tocqueville said much the same in his book, *Democracy in America*: "The confederation [the Union] was formed by the free will of the states; these, by uniting, did not lose their nationality or become fused in one single nation. If today one of those same states wished to withdraw its name from the contract, it would be hard to prove that it could not do so." (Tocqueville, op. cit., 369)

This constitutional nicety, this guarantee of liberty (in the Southern view), is often treated in one of two ways—either it is ignored (and thus the main constitutional defense of the South is neglected) or it is dismissed, as the celebrated British military historian Major General J. F. C. Fuller dismissed it in 1932: "from the purely legal point of view," he wrote, Jefferson Davis was correct; "consequently, when in 1861 the Southern States seceded they had the law on their side. But what Jefferson Davis did not see was that the great industrial revolution was rapidly merging the individual states into 'one great consolidated State,' and that forces of circumstances had in fact replaced the law. (Major General J. F. C. Fuller, *Grant & Lee: A Study of Personality and Generalship*, Indiana University Press, 1982, 18)

The South, being an old-fashioned place, did not bow to this progressive view; it refused to accept a future as an agricultural subsidiary of an industrious and industrial North; it thought it had a civilization of its own worth defending: one that had, over the long course of history, from the very first settlement of the Continent, diverged ever more widely from the civilization of the Northern states. And in thinking all this, the South was right.

The older, more settled parts of the South would recognize themselves in the description themselves in the description that Confederate veteran George Cary Eggleston penned of his memory of old Virginia:

It was a soft, dreamy, deliciously quiet life, a life of repose, an old life, with all its sharp corners and rough surfaces long ago worn round and smooth. Everything fitted everything else, and every point in it was so well settled as to leave no work of improvement for anybody to do. The Virginians were satisfied with things as they were, and if there were reformers among them, they went elsewhere to work their changes. Society in the old Dominion was like a well-rolled and closely packed gravel walk, in which each pebble had found precisely the place it fits best. There was no giving way under one's feet, no uncomfortable grinding of loose materials as one walked about over the firm and long-used ways of Virginia social life . . . The Virginians were born conservatives, constitutionally opposed to change. They loved the old because it was old and disliked the new because it was new; for newness and rawness were well-nigh the same in their eyes. (George Cary Eggleston, *A Rebel's Recollections*, Louisiana State University Press, 1996, 27-8)

Granted, in the West, on the frontier, newness and rawness were to be expected. But the goal of Southern life was leisure and what Bagehot called "the conservatism of enjoyment." Men did not focus their energies on industry, but on

manners. They did not seek change and reform and progress—and Southern men-folk were as politically minded as any on the planet—but rather preservation of an existing system. They were not led by divines who had left Christian doctrine behind and become Unitarians or transcendentalists or preachers of a social gospel that included abolitionism among its causes. Antebellum Southern religion was, in Professor Richard Weaver's words, "a simple acceptance of a body of belief, an innocence of protest and heresy which left religion one of the unquestioned and unquestionable supports of the general settlement under which men live." (Richard Weaver, *The Southern Tradition at Bay*, Regnery, 1989, 82)

North and South were, in fact, divided in the most profound way, almost as separate civilizations, though sharing the same language and the same federal government—something that was recognized as early as the founding of the United States by John Taylor of Caroline (of Caroline County, Virginia), who was an ally of Thomas Jefferson, supporter of ratifying the Constitution, and a United States senator. He referred to the sovereign states as "state nations" (whose rights were protected by the Constitution) and the United States as the "United Nations."

Both men envisioned the possibility of secession, Jefferson wrote to James Madison in 1798 that if the federal government could not be restrained from enforcing such laws as the Alien and Sedition Acts, the best course would be for states like Virginia and Kentucky "to sever ourselves from the union we so much value rather than give up the rights of self-government." (Quoted in David McCullough, *John Adams*, [Simon and Schuster, 2001], 521). One can easily, then, imagine, had he still been alive, Jefferson supporting the Confederate States of America, with John Taylor of Caroline rallying his fellow Southerners with the cry: "CSA out of the UN."

Some sixty years after the Civil War, the Southern poet Allen Tate wrote in bold historical strokes about the differences between the antebellum North and South: "In a sense, all European history since the Reformation was concentrated in the war between the North and the South. For in the South the most conservative of the European orders had, with great power, come back to life, while in the North, opposing the Southern feudalism, had grown to be a powerful industrial state which epitomized in spirit all those middle-class, urban impulses directed against the agrarian aristocracies of Europe after the Reformation. (Allen Tate, *Jefferson Davis: His Rise and Fall*, [J. S. Sanders & Co., 1998], 287).

Those were the stakes: two visions of civilization, each of which despised the other. The South considered the North an unprincipled money-grubbing, self-righteously intolerant leviathan,
CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

Belligerent Public Enemies in a Territorial War published in the SHNV by Bernard Thuersam

"Lincoln's plan of reconstruction was built on a concept of a wartime President's powers so extended as to transcend the points of reference of earlier chief executives. It was military reconstruction, and it was the most direct imaginable intervention of the will of the national government into the internal structure of the State's. In terms of power, Lincoln's reconstruction plan was radical indeed.

The fact is that Lincoln enjoyed the services as mentor – with respect to the war-swollen power potentials of his office – of a prominent champion of Radical Republicanism, an old-line Boston abolitionist, William Whiting.



Brought into the War Department as its solicitor – primarily in order to prepare briefs that the government employed to fend off suits – in Northern States and in border areas, alleging the unconstitutionality of conscription and internal security measures – Whiting was the most learned lawyer in the United States in

matters of the international laws of war.

He became the natural source of legalisms in support of the reconstruction program that the President was gradually evolving out of information he gained primarily from Army and War Department sources.

Here is Whiting's prophetic essay of July 28, 1863, issued as a letter to the Philadelphia Union League, under the title, "The Return of the Rebellious States to the Union." Note its harmony with the Lincoln plan as issued the following December, so far as the assumption of national powers is concerned, as well as its expression of concern with respect to the untrustworthiness of a conquered South.

"As the success of the Union cause shall become more certain and apparent to the enemy, in various localities, they will lay down their arms, and cease fighting. Their bitter and deep-rooted hatred of the Government, and of all the Northern men who are not traitors, and of all Southern men who are loyal, will still remain interwoven in every fiber of their hearts, and will be made, if possible, more intense by the humiliation of conquest and subjugation.

The foot of the conqueror planted upon their proud necks will not sweeten their tempers; and their defiant and treacherous nature will seek to revenge itself in murders, assassinations and all other underhand methods of venting a spite which they dare not manifest by open war, and in driving out of their borders all loyal men.

To suppose that a Union sentiment will remain in any considerable number of men, among a people who have strained every nerve and made every sacrifice to

destroy the Union, indicates dishonesty, insanity or feebleness of intellect.

Beware of committing yourselves to the fatal doctrine of recognizing the existence, in the Union, of States which have been declared by the President's proclamation to be in rebellion. For, by this new device of the enemy – this new version of the poisonous State rights doctrine – the Secessionists will be able to get back by fraud what they failed to get by fighting. Do not permit them, without proper safeguards, to resume in your counsels, in the Senate and in the House, the power which their treason has stripped from them.

Do not allow old States, with their Constitutions still unaltered, to resume State powers.

The rebellious districts contain ten times as many traitors as loyal men. The traitors will have a vast majority of the votes. Clothed with State rights under our Constitution, they will crush out every Union man by the irresistible power of their legislation. If you would be true to the Union men of the South, you must not bind them hand and foot, and deliver them to their bitterest enemies.

Having set up a government for themselves . . . they were no longer mere insurgents and rebels but became a belligerent public enemy. The war was no longer against "certain persons" in the rebellious States. It became a territorial war; that is to say, a war by all persons situated in the belligerent territory against the United States."

(The Radical Republicans and Reconstruction: 1861-1870, Harold M. Hyman, Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1967, excerpts pp. 91-95)

"It Was Lincoln Who Made War" published in the SHNV by Bernard Thuersam

"Jefferson Davis, with his family, was captured in the Georgia pines on May 10, 1865, while en route to the Trans Mississippi, where he had hoped forces were still intact to continue the struggle Johnston and Beauregard had given up to Sherman at Durham, North Carolina . . . The odds now were ten to one; the North was being armed with Spencer-magazine repeating rifles, against the Confederates muzzle-loaders, to turn the war into mass murder.

During the four years of war the Northern armies had been replenished with large-scale inductions of more than 720,000 immigrant males from Europe; who were promised bounties and pensions that the South afterwards largely had to pay (see the Union Department of War records).

Charged with detestable crimes that, it was only too well known, he could not be guilty of, Davis was unable to obtain a hearing, and finally was released. A bail

bond of \$100,000 had been posted for him, oddly enough, by some of the men who had been his bitterest enemies – Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith, Vanderbilt, and others among the twenty men who pledged \$5,000 each in federal court.

Davis himself thought that ". . . by reiteration of such inappropriate terms as "rebellion" and treason," and the asseveration that the South was levying war against the United States, those ignorant of the nature of the Union, and of the reserved powers of the States, have been led to believe that the Confederate States were in the condition of revolted provinces, and that the United States were forced to resort to arms for the preservation of their existence . . .

The Union was formed for specific enumerated purposes, and the States had never surrendered their sovereignty . . . It was a palpable absurdity to apply to them, or to their citizens when obeying their mandates, the terms "rebellion"

and "treason"; and, further, the Confederacy, so far from making war or seeking to destroy the United States, as soon as they had an official organ, strove earnestly by peaceful recognition, to equitably adjust all questions growing out of the separation from their late associates."

It was Lincoln who "made war." Still another perversion, Davis thought, "was the attempted arraignment of the men who formed the Confederacy, and who bore arms in its defense, as "instigators of a controversy leading to disunion." Of course, it was a palpable absurdity, and but part of the unholy vengeance, which did not cease at the grave."

(The Constitutions of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis: A Historical and Biographical Study in Contrasts, Russell H. Quynn, Exposition Press, 1959, excerpts pp. 126-128)

News for SCV Members

Compatriots and friends:

We the descendants of Confederates are in another battle. I am asking you to stop for a few moments and read this letter asking you for a donation to the SCV Relief Fund.

As we all watched the news of the past few weeks showing the devastation along the Eastern Coast of our beloved South - you can be looking for the faces of our compatriots that live in that area. Most in the area have lost something, some have lost everything. Just think. This could be you and

now you have a chance to help compatriots across the devastated region.

Last year we helped Twelve SCV members with relief and went over budget by \$500. We have always been able to use what is budgeted. This year is different. I already, have nine SCV members seeking relief and our resources are almost gone. Our SCV Relief Fund is set up to quickly get our members just a little money to get by on until their insurance can kick in. We need for you to act now and spread the word so we can help as many members as we can.

As various disasters and catastrophic events occur and affect our member we must stand ready to assist our brothers and sisters in gray. We must prepare and distribute information on the level of relief as it is dictated by our available resources and the need to assist as many compatriots as possible in any given catastrophe. All levels of our organization must be made aware of the fund and its limitations. Assistance can only be provided as short term-stop gap measure and at the request of those needing the assistance. If you give, your donation is

tax deductible since we are a 501c 3 organization.

Sons of Confederate Veterans
SCV Relief Fund
P.O. Box 59
Columbia, Tennessee 38402-0059

Do not wait. Let's keep the funds high enough to help every compatriot that is in need. Reach in your pocket and give to the SCV Relief Fund today. For more information, please contact me directly at dan-n@honnoll.com, or 870-926-2985.

THE NEW REPUBLIC continued from page 3

and thought of itself as a liberty-loving agricultural Sparta of gracious gentlemen, classical culture, and feudal order.

The North on the contrary, considered the South a backward land of hot-tempered planter-aristocrats who kept a booted heel and a master's whip on the backs of slaves, tainted the Union with its "peculiar institution," and dragged it into wars against Mexico only to expand its hateful "slave power." The North, in its own view, was enlightened, practical, and business-like, and consequently wealthy, forward-looking, reforming, and the obvious moral superior to a region that kept imported Africans in bondage.

In the North they read *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and waxed furious at intolerable Southern slavery. In the South they read *Ivanhoe* and dreamt of chivalry.

The North believed in Free Soil, Free Men, and industry supported by high tariffs—and in stifling the creation of slave states that would perpetuate the South's "unfair" advantage in representation (unfair because slaves counted as three-fifths of a person for representation's sake). The South believed in a free association of sovereign states, in free trade, and in the freedom of slave-owners to settle in new territories (and thus create more slave states to preserve a regional balance of power).

The North believed in an indissoluble Union, led by itself—since it had the wealth, the banking, the industry, the population, and indeed the future of the country in its hands. The South believed the North was trying to extinguish the South's liberty, its prosperity, and its own vision of the future.

More than that, in the famous words of Mary Chestnut, wife of United States senator James Chestnut of South Carolina, "We separated from the North . . . because we have hated each other so. (Quoted in Clifford Dowdey, *The History of the Confederacy* [originally published under the title, *The Land They Fought For*] [Barnes and Noble Books, 1992], 69

Crocker, H. W. (2008). *The politically incorrect guide to the Civil War*. Washington, D. C.: Regnery Publishing

Abe Lincoln's Flaws by Charley Reese

If you can remember when Congress took the disgraceful step of lumping the birthdays of our Founding Fathers into a generic three-day weekend. Pressure to do so came from federal employee unions, the travel industry and, of course Congress itself. Nobody loves a three-day weekend more than Congress.

The point of the original holidays was to honor the men on their birthdays. Certainly, today's Americans need to know more about presidents like George Washington and Thomas Jefferson and their thoughts on public policy matters. They are lost completely, however, when it is all turned into an excuse for a minivacation.

Abraham Lincoln's birthday was also merged into this generic holiday, and his life, too, is important for Americans to study. Washington and Jefferson created the republic; Lincoln destroyed it. Scholars are at last beginning to dig out the real Lincoln from the layers of deification that were created by cynical men who, while he lived, had habitually referred to him as a "baboon" or an "idiot." The real Lincoln is a much more interesting man than the saintly figure created for partisan purposes. He had his flaws as well as his virtues. He was a racist. He was an intensely ambitious man who would say and do anything to win public office. He was belligerently anti-Christian, though once elected he his true beliefs from the public. He freed no slaves. And there is some evidence, though circumstantial, that he was homosexual. He was also an inveterate vulgarian. Right after delivering the magnificent Gettysburg Address, he ordered the band to play bawdyhouse songs. Nor, according to his contempo-

aries, was he tenderhearted.

All of these facts were widely known during his lifetime, and most were included in the original memoir by this longtime law partner. Unfortunately, each subsequent edition was sanitized, so that today most Americans know nothing of the real man who was far more complex than his accepted image. He was not an intellectual, though one of his cabinet officers said he was "cunning to the point of genius."

As for the Gettysburg Address, H. L. Mencken put it quite truly when he said it was one of the most beautiful prose poems in the English language but added that the trouble was it was the South, not the North, that was fighting for a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Lincoln practically imposed a dictatorship on the Northern states, closed down nearly 300 newspapers and had thousands of people arrested. Any critic of his administration or the war was dubbed a traitor. Virtually everything he did was unconstitutional and his administration was corrupt.

In contrast with Lincoln, the more you learn about Washington, the more you realize that he truly was one of the great men of all time. Without him, we might well not have succeeded against the British and almost certainly would not have the republic he and his contemporaries created.

THE CAUSE WAS NOT ENTIRELY LOST

[Address by United States Senator Duncan U. Fletcher before the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Convention at Jacksonville, Fla., Historical Evening, November 19, 1931.]

One could render no greater disservice to the country than by going about arousing sectional feeling, reviving antagonisms, and kindling the fires of bitterness generated by the conflict of 1861-65 and the outrages of reconstruction during the eleven years that followed.

It is true the "bloody shirt" is still doing a diminishing business in certain regions of the country. It is still the mendacious banner of the demagogue and ambitious office-seeker in those regions. But its effectiveness has greatly waned.

I would avoid even the appearance of a purpose to awaken sectional resentment or animosity while I must refer to certain truths which are matters of record and not subject to dispute.

Keeping in mind the sound rule announced by Cicero, long ago, that "It is the first and fundamental law of history that it should neither dare to say anything that is false or fear to say anything that is true, nor give any just suspicion of favor or disaffection," I feel disposed, in addressing this body of noble women, one of whose purposes is to see, as far as they can, that the facts in connection with the experiences of those trying years and the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, shall be preserved to posterity, to refer to some of those outstanding verities.

History is but the story of human behavior. Giving an account of the behavior involves a consideration at times of the motives back of it. In the interest of truth and correct history, therefore, I mention certain matters which I think ought to be stated in this presence, particularly in view of certain rude, unjust, and uncalled-for aspersions, which I dismiss without dignifying by further reference.

You aim to correct false representations, maintain the truth, and render what aid you can to those who suffered and sacrificed in defense of the homes and firesides of the Southland in times which tried human souls. You represent, in a way, the devoted and consecrated women who supported the noble manhood of the South in the struggle for liberty and independence, driven to such struggle by the thunder of events, sustained by sublime faith in the righteousness of the cause and devotion to the principles for which they stood. No decent individuals should offer criticism for that attitude.

Your mothers and you, in your ideals and purposes, represent "the pure in spirit," for whom there is vouchsafed the blessings of heaven.

Suppose we say the cause was secession, and that was lost by the arbitra-

ment of the sword.

The South was outnumbered in military strength four to one, and in resources greater than that.

The South, after four years of heroic defense, unparalleled in all the world, was obliged to surrender.

But what was the cause of secession? We must go to the underlying conditions. Some say slavery was the cause. We will examine that briefly.

A recent writer, Hollis, in his *American Heresy*, says slavery was not abolished in America by or as a result of the war, only slaveholders.

The truth is, the vital question involved, the real cause, was the South's insistence upon the Constitutional rights of the State.

When I say the Cause was not entirely lost, as claimed, I refer to the doctrine of States Rights.

Just exactly as Southern leaders contended, those rights have been declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest authority in the land, as sound, constitutional, and valid then, and by later decisions since.

The Dred Scott decision, the Milligan case, and numerous others of recent date have emphasized and construed the meaning of State Sovereignty and Rights of the States, in principle, as the South contended in and before 1861.

So, I say, the Cause was not entirely lost.

A modern, disinterested writer, Hollis, in his book on *The American Heresy*, says in 1816 the South was dominant in this country, and in 1828 the right of secession was taken for granted everywhere. "The old South," he asserts, "was not beaten and persuaded—she was beaten and murdered."

We shall see that there was a resurrection day—the spirit lives on!

In his life of Webster, Henry Cabot Lodge, historian and lately United States Senator from Massachusetts, says: "When the Constitution was adopted by the votes of States at Philadelphia and accepted by votes of States in popular conventions, it was safe to say there was not a man in the country, from Washington and Hamilton on the one side to George Clinton and George Mason on the other, who regarded the new system as anything but an experiment entered upon by the States and from which each and every State had the right to peacefully withdraw—a right which was very likely to be exercised."

The contemporary opinion of Northern publicists and leading journals considered coercion out of the question. The *New York Tribune*, Horace Greeley editor, said, November 9, 1860: "If the cotton States shall decide they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless, and we do not see how one party can have a

right to do what another party has a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or destroy the laws thereof; to withdraw from the Union is quite another matter."

This was precisely the position of Jefferson Davis. The South did not take a stand for nullification but did exercise the right to *withdraw when the North refused to be bound by the Constitution*.

Similar statements appeared in the press, and, after Mr. Davis had been inaugurated as President at Montgomery, the *Tribune* published: "We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is sound and just, and that if the slave States, the cotton States, or the Gulf States only choose to form an independent nation, they have a clear moral right to do so."

Secession had been preached and threatened in various sections, and the Northern stand for it and against extension of the Union was quite complete. In Congress and in conventions, when Jefferson was annexing Louisiana, they declared they were not bound. The same when Texas was annexed. The same when the Mexican War was being fought.

The truth is that, if we consider it an open question in 1861> it is equally true that "it had never been denied until recent years. The right had been proclaimed upon the hustings, enunciated in political platforms, proclaimed in the Senate and House of Representatives, embodied in our literature, taught in schools and colleges, interwoven into the texts of jurisprudence, and maintained by scholars, statesmen, and constituencies of all States and sections of the country." Tucker, Rawle, and Tocqueville taught it.

The South had led in the establishment of the Union.

Southern leaders had never urged secession; they loved the Union. Such was the attitude of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Stephens, Ben Hill, and others.

Ben Hill, that great statesman, when usurpation was taking place, the Constitution being trampled upon, sought to rally his people "to save their civilization." He declared: "The Constitution is my client, and the preservation of its protection is the only fee I ask."

His was the last speech for the Union in Congress—but when the bugle called his people to the field he cast his lot with them, and in the Confederate Senate, the youngest member, he was the spokesman for the Administration
CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

THE CAUSE WAS NOT ENTIRELY LOST continued from page 6

and made the last speech for the continuance of the war. When the Constitution became effective again, he was in the Senate of the United States, and there, in that historic answer to Blaine, in words "as sublime as those that fell from the lips of Paul on Mars' Hill," he declared, "We are in our Father's house and we have come to stay."

Pursuing the thought a moment concerning the leadership of the South and its accomplishments and its love for American institutions, reflect—

Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

Who uttered the challenge, "Liberty or death"?

Who presided over the convention that framed the Constitution?

Who was the chief author of it?

Who became its great interpreter?

Who wrote the Bill of Rights?

Whose sword defended the young republic?

Every schoolboy must answer Jefferson, Henry, Madison, Marshall, Mason, and Washington—all men of the South!

We were then, at the close of the Revolution, thirteen States straggling along the Atlantic Seaboard.

How and by whom was this national domain extended?

Jefferson gave us the territory stretching from the Gulf of Mexico across the Rocky Mountains to Oregon.

President Madison, assisted by John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson sealing the victory, led us through the second war of independence in 1812.

Samuel Houston achieved Texas independence, admitted to the Union under James K. Polk.

The Northern Territory, north of the Ohio River, embracing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, was conquered by George Rogers Clark, a soldier of Virginia. "By Virginia's gift and Southern votes this mighty land was made the dowry of the nation."

Then why should the South be driven from this Union she had done so much to create? That brings us to the principal cause for assailing by the North the foundation upon which the republic was built—a proper recognition, under the Constitution, of the Sovereign Rights of the States.

Slavery was that cause, and we must refer briefly to the salient truths in that connection. It became a very unpopular institution for sentimental reasons. The material interests of the North and East became antagonistic. Abolitionists aroused much feeling against it. Self-seeking politicians seized upon it to serve their ends. Jealous of the South's power, they sought to so direct affairs as to overcome the South and control the government, and particularly the offices. This finally led to a revolution against the Constitution by those agitators, selfish and party interests. This forced the South into a revolution to sustain and

uphold the Constitution and laws of the country. We may call that secession.

An unbiased writer recently, looking over events, declares: "The Southern States had every legal right to retain slavery and to demand the return of fugitive slaves, and the Constitutional right to secede was incontestable."

I agree with Jay Hamilton. This is the absolute truth. It is unfair and unjust to blame the South for slavery. When independence was declared, slavery was in existence in every State. When the Constitution was adopted in 1789, the institution still existed in every State except Massachusetts. Every State united in its recognition in the Federal compact. Three-fifths of the slaves were counted in the basis of representation in Congress; property in slaves was protected by rigid provisions regarding the rendition of slaves escaping from one State to another.

"Thus, embodied in the Constitution, thus interwoven in the very integrants of our political system, thus sustained by the oath to support the Constitution, executed by every public servant, and by the decisions of the Supreme tribunals, slavery was ratified by the unanimous voice of the nation and was recognized as an American institution and as a vested right by the most solemn pledge and sanction that man can give."

It would be tedious to consider factors in the development and the changes in the institution, unsupported by any change in the Constitution or laws, and this probably states the case in the end:

"But it was not hatred of the Union or love of slavery that inspired the South, nor love of the negro that inspired the North. Profound thoughts and interests lay beneath these. The rivalry of cheap negro labor, aversion to the negro and to slavery alike, were the spurs of North action; that of the South was race integrity. Free white dominion! The question of slavery was one for the States."

It will be remembered that in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson included an indictment of King George for his determination "to keep open a market where men could be bought and sold," and it was "stricken out, because New England was then profitably operating slave ships and practically all the colonies owned slaves.

After the war was over, after the South had been subjugated, the Constitution was amended in a way to support the contention of the North before it was changed.

The Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery, was adopted December 18, 1865.

The Fourteenth Amendment, containing Sections 3 and 4, prohibiting, in effect, secession, was adopted July 18, 1868.

The Fifteenth Amendment was adopted March 30, 1870, after all the plans and activities in connection with reconstruction had been by force put into ef-

fect.

The terms of surrender had been ignored; the South was treated by those in power as conquered provinces; and although they had waged war on the claim that the States could not leave the Union, they proceeded to deny the Southern States the status of States, and to impose on them the rule of Federal bayonets, supporting gross ignorance, incompetency, rascality, carpetbag corruption, and the rankest possible oppression; in fact, all the horrors, atrocities, crimes, and suffering of which human nature is capable.

Let the present-day historian speak: "This, then, was the combination against the peace of a fallen people—the soldiers inciting the blacks against their former masters, the Bureau agents preaching political and social equality, the white scum of the North fraternizing with the blacks in their shacks, and the thieves of the Treasury stealing cotton under the protection of Federal bayonets. And in the North, demagogic politicians and fanatics were demanding immediate negro suffrage and clamoring for the blood of Southern leaders. Why was not Jeff Davis hanged, and why was not Lee shot? they said!

I am tempted to call some names of these South haters, usurpers, and oppressors. A few of them have statues about Washington. They ought not to be there. It is the only way posterity will know of them. Very few of them are in Statuary Hall, if any—the Parthenon of the Great of the United States. But there will be found today Jefferson Davis, James Z. George, Robert E. Lee, J. Kirby-Smith, and others of their type.

You will not find Thad Stevens there—that club-footed Caliban from Pennsylvania, who led in the Radical Republican movement which brought about the conditions mentioned. Three days before the deplorable death of Lincoln, Stevens had denounced the terms of Grant with Lee, said they were too easy, and that he would "dispossess those participating in the rebellion of every foot of ground they pretended to own." Supporting him were such delectable characters as Ben Wade, Ben Butler, Seward, Charles Sumner, Stanton, Grant (note particularly his use of Federal troops in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida), Chase (who favored negro suffrage), Schurz, Oliver P. Morton, Roscoe Conkling, and Zack Chandler (the last three being Grant's "three musketeers"), Don Cameron, W. E. Chandler, and Stanley Matthews (who did such dirty work in Florida), supported also by Robert G. Ingersoll, James G. Blaine, and Sheridan.

It is worthwhile to observe that Jay Cooke and Henry Clews were close to the Grant Administration, and urged that if he and the Republican Party prevailed in the national election, it meant the country would continue prosperous and a bright future of increasing prosperity would follow. **CONTINUED ON PAGE 8**

THE CAUSE WAS NOT ENTIRELY LOST - continued from page 7

This was in 1873.

In 1874 both of these failed, and Grant himself, who had acquired a desire for wealth, was financially involved in the crash.

Associated with these men were their agents and representatives in the Southern States, like Hunnicutt in Virginia, Holden in North Carolina, Scott, Moses, and Patterson in South Carolina, Bullock in Georgia, Stearns and Littlefield in Florida, Ames in Mississippi, Powell Clayton in Arkansas, Warnmouth in Louisiana, Brownlow in Tennessee, Pease in Texas, Harrington and Spencer in Alabama—all spokesmen and practically all carpetbaggers.

It may be mentioned that *Harper's Weekly*, the Chicago Tribune, and the Union League of Philadelphia did their best for the Radical Republican cause. They were joined by the Grand Army of the Republic—even then, in 1868, a political machine.

This disgraceful, outrageous work disgusted the decent people of the North, as well as all portions of the country. Public opinion revolted. This cruel, wicked, atrocious treatment of the South was about to come to an end.

It did when Vance became Governor of North Carolina, Hampton of South Carolina, Drew of Florida, Nichols of Louisiana, followed by other changes in the same direction—in 1876.

The States were free again, and each State began to rule itself—in 1876—after eleven years of humiliating, torturing, harrowing experience.

No country ever suffered as did the South except Poland—just one hundred years ago—and she did not survive.

She has at last risen again!

The South was no longer needed by the Republican Party, and that may help to account for relaxing its grip.

There are some people and some events we cannot forget—while we harbor no grudges.

The South raised no question about the validity of the Amendments—accepted them, and it is today insisting upon standing by the Constitution.

Ben Hill's stirring declaration is sound today: "Tinkers may work, quacks may prescribe, and demagogues may deceive, but I declare to you that there is no remedy for us but in adhering to the Constitution"—the Constitution of the United States!

Slavery went by the board. Secession was determined against her. The South did not fight against amending the Constitution; she fought to uphold the Constitution as it was.

The South fought to preserve race integrity. Did we lose that?

We fought to maintain free white dominion. Did we lose that?

The States are in control of the people. Local self-government, democratic

government, obtains. That was not lost.

The rights of the sovereign States, under the Constitution, are recognized. We did not lose that.

See what a Republican Senator, the distinguished Senator and scholar from Connecticut, Senator Hiram Bingham, said in the Senate, January 17, 1928, to wit: "The Democratic Party has no monopoly of a belief in State rights. Many of us who sit on this side of the aisle are earnest followers of the doctrine of local self-government and of State rights as laid down by Thomas Jefferson and the fathers."

And again: "Were I not so deeply interested in preserving to the States the rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution, rights which they never surrendered when they adopted the Constitution, I would not place myself in the unfortunate position of being one of those who are accused by the Senator from Missouri as being 'partners in crime.'"

Again, he said in the Senate, December 12, 1926: "They say that State Rights disappeared sixty years ago. They seem to overlook the fact that the strength of our States and the responsibility have silenced the diverse wishes of self-respecting of our liberty and freedom. Otherwise, the great power of the Central Government would long ago have silenced the diverse wishes of self-respecting communities and crushed individual initiative and self-reliance."

James Bryce, the greatest authority on popular government in our generation, said: "The best school of democracy and the best guaranty for its success is the practice of local self-government."

In the Spring of 1926 President Coolidge said: "No method of procedure has ever been devised by which liberty could be divorced from local self-government. No plan of centralization has ever been adopted which did not result in bureaucracy, tyranny, inflexibility, reaction, and decline. . . . Unless bureaucracy is constantly resisted, it breaks down representative government and overwhelms democracy."

Mr. John H. Fahy, former President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Publisher, of Worcester, Mass., in an address on the "Principles of Thomas Jefferson," April 13, 1931, said: "Jefferson demonstrated not only that sound and stable government must rest on the will of the people, but that real prosperity depended upon it.

. . . . He saw that too great centralization of power in the Federal Government would not only lead to inefficiency, waste, bureaucracy, and abuse of authority, but that the varied interests of the people of different sections were such that if concentration were carried too far, it would invite the breakdown of government. . . . "

He concluded by the statement: "But we cannot bring about, within a reasonable period, that more equitable distribution of the results of men's labor to which the people of the United States are entitled unless we insist uncompromisingly upon the application of those principles of government which Thomas Jefferson made the supporting pillars of the Temple of Democracy." [Note: I am quoting from leading men of the North.]

A united and free government at Washington is assured for all time, but the rights and liberties of the people can be preserved only through the independent sovereignty of the States.

If you would remain assured as to the vital principles of our republic, the preservation of the States in all the completeness of their independence and power must continue with us for all time to come.

There is a strong appeal from all portions of the country to get back to the principles of Thomas Jefferson and to the Constitution, declaring, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

The issue of State rights was vital to the Confederacy. It was the mountain peak. It still Stands!

I submit that what is called "The Lost Cause" was not so much "lost" as is sometimes supposed. The right of secession at that time under the Constitution, as they said, is recognized by the best authorities.

The rights of the States, in principle, survive, although ignored, disregarded, and denounced as treason for a while, when it suited those in power.

The independent, unashamed spirit of the people survives.

Race integrity survives.

Free white dominion survives.

The vitality of the Constitution exists.

Representation in Congress is now based, as it has always been based, upon the population, and not upon the voting or qualified electors. The suffrage is still with the States, unrestrained and uncontrolled by the Federal Government, except that, under the amendments to the Constitution, the States cannot make any discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, or sex. With those exceptions, the States have full power over suffrage.

The South, strengthened, rather than discouraged, by burdens borne and overcome, grew in patience as a result of long-suffering; made weak by great misfortune, increased in power by conquering difficulties and overcoming distress as great as ever afflicted a people; inherited and cherished the ideals and patriotism of her mighty men of her mighty past; pressed on in her self-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

THE CAUSE WAS NOT ENTIRELY LOST

reliance and faith in her resources and confidence in her strength, in the direction of industrial and economic progress, all of which combine to make her once again a wise leader of national thought and national achievement.

During the last thirty years the wealth of the South has increased from \$10,000,000,000 to \$80,970,000,000.

In population, in resources and industrial development, the South surpasses entire nations in other parts of the world.

The South leads most of the country in population growth.

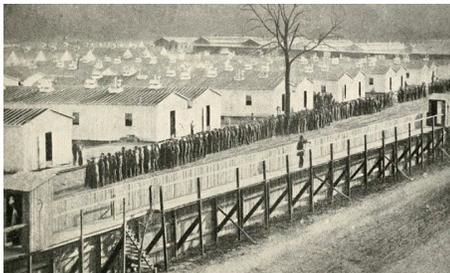
If you are not subject to the dangers of high blood pressure, I recommend that you read and keep in your libraries that enlightening, authoritative historical treatise by Mr. Claude G. Bowers, entitled, "The Tragic Era," and the powerful speech by Major John W. Daniels, delivered before the General Assembly of Virginia on the subject of "Jefferson Davis."

Truth and honor are the pillars which sustain your organization. Justice to those who nobly sacrificed, comfort to those who survived, prompt you. May you find abundant happiness an everlasting reality.

"Thine own wish
Wish I thee in every place!"

From - Vol. XL, *The Confederate Veteran*, January 1932, No. 1, pages 8-13

"MUCH SICKNESS PREVAILED"



Poor diet, exposure, and unsanitary conditions made Southern prisoners susceptible to disease, producing a high mortality rate in most prisons. At New York's Elmira Prison, almost one third of the 10,000 inmates died of illness. One who survived, Pvt. John R. King of the 25th Virginia Infantry, saw many of his companions succumb to disease.

There were nearly 10,000 prisoners at Elmira one time, sometimes less and sometimes more. During the winter those who came from the South felt the cold exceedingly and died from pneumonia. Our clothes were poor. The pants I

had when arriving at Elmira were in such a bad condition that for a time I wore nothing but my underwear. However, when the cold weather appeared I was glad to welcome old pants again and after much patching they were a great comfort. In the late winter, out-of-date government coats were presented to us for overcoats for some reason unknown to us the tails had been cut unevenly, one side being a foot long and the other extending only a few inches below the waist line. They helped us to keep warm but should we have been out in the world in such costume, one might have mistaken us for scarecrows eloping from the neighboring cornfield. Oilcloth and two blankets was the covering in our bunks, with a big snow outside and the bitter wind raging around the plank building and whistling in at the cracks.

We didn't dream of comforts and many of us had very poor shoes. Mine were ready to be cast aside and I did not get a new pair until the last day of February. While in the house I wrapped my feet in old rags which kept them warm, but in the late winter we were compelled to stand in the snow every morning for roll call, consequently my feet and shins were badly frozen. In the spring they had the appearance of a gobbler's legs and it was many years after I returned home before they were entirely cured. Many besides myself had frozen feet.

The man who looked after the fires had only two fires in 24 hours. Each ward had two stoves. The first fire was made at 8 o'clock in the morning, the other at 8 P.M. Near noon and midnight, we were comfortable, but during the twelve hours between fires when the temperature of the stoves lowered we often suffered with the cold. A dead line nailed to the floor three feet in circumference surrounded the stoves. Of course, we could not cross the dead lines and often a petty officer who entered on a cold evening would find some of the ragged shivering men standing too near the fast-cooling stove, would become enraged and would run cursing, striking right and left through the crowd, little caring who received the blows or what he did.

Much sickness prevailed among the prisoners. In the latter part of the winter many came from near Mobile Bay and brought with them smallpox. There were more than forty cases in our ward, and many died. When seven years of age I was vaccinated, and although surrounded with it, I escaped.

There were also many cases of pneumonia and measles, and thousands of us were afflicted with the stubborn diarrhea. The poor fellows died rapidly, despondent, homesick, and hungry and wretched. I have stood day after day watching the wagons carrying the dead outside to be buried, and each day for several weeks sixteen dead men were taken through the gate. While the prison was occupied by us, which was about

one year, it was estimated that 3,000 men died. The physicians were very good, but it was impossible to save all.

At one time scurvy was among us. There were not many deaths, but it caused much suffering. I was among the victims. It frequently attacked the mouth and gums, which became so spongy and sore that portions could be removed with the fingers. Others became afflicted in their limbs; the flesh became spotted and the pain was almost unbearable. The remedy was raw vegetables and a medicine called "chalk mixture."

Our dead were buried outside with a detail of 116 or 17 prisoners. The name, company, and regiment of the dead were written on a piece of paper, put in a tightly corked bottle and buried with the corpse. All were buried in that way. Their caskets were made in the pen by prisoners detailed for that purpose.

During the early spring, the 40th, 41st, and 42nd wards were converted into hospitals. We all decided beds made of shavings would be a luxury, so every fellow that was able procured a sharp knife and a pine board and I doubt if the world ever saw such a universal whittling in so short a time. All tried to possess a comfortable bed, but in a few days the provost marshal inspected our quarters and ordered every shaving burned. He advocated that the shavings would breed vermin, but we had already been made very uncomfortable by their presence. Near the cookhouse there were vessels for heating water, but few of us could get soap, and consequently the few clothes we had never were washed.

After warm weather came we had many visitors, often ladies. Some of them spoke pleasantly and were well behaved, while others were impudent and insulting. I remember one day Colonel Moore's son came in our pen with a few young girls. Colonel Moore was commander of the post, his son was a fopish young fellow, and one of the girls overdressed and attracted him. While passing through our ward, with her dainty fingers she tipped up her rustling silken skirts and passed along with an affected air and a disdainful look on her countenance, saying, "Oh, he nasty, dirty, ignorant, beastly Rebels. How filthy they are." On she continued with a peculiar air, while some of the girls gave us kindly words and looks and were embarrassed by her rudeness. But she was punished for being so unlady-like. One of our number, Bish Fletcher, a daredevil, took the opportunity as the girl passed by him to present her with some body lice, "Grey Backs," we called the. . .

Gragg, R. (1989) *The illustrated Confederate reader*. New York, NY: Harper & Row. Pages 144-146

Photo from <http://listverse.com/2017/03/23/10-little-known-stories-from-the-us-civil-war/>

<p align="center">YOUR BUSINESS AD COULD GO HERE!!!</p>	<p align="center">Compliments of The Blaney Family</p> <p align="center">Oil Tools and Supplies, Inc.</p> <p align="center">521 Liberty Rd. Natchez, MS 601-446-7229</p>	<p align="center">Let us help you with your printing and office supply needs</p> <p align="center">SMITH PRINTING AND OFFICE SUPPLY, INC.</p> <p align="center">294½ Sgt. Prentiss Dr. Natchez, MS 39120 601-442-2441</p>
<p align="center">COST OF ADVERTISING IS \$5.00 PER BLOCK PER MONTH</p>	<p align="center">COST OF ADVERTISING IS \$10.00 PER BLOCK PER MONTH FOR THIS SIZE SPACE</p>	<p align="center">COST OF ADVERTISING IS \$10.00 PER BLOCK PER MONTH FOR THIS SIZE SPACE</p>

**Maj. Gen. William T. Martin Camp 590
Sons of Confederate Veterans
11 Hanging Moss Road
Natchez, MS 39120**

