



"CONFEDERATE GRAYS"



Newsletter of the Norfolk County Grays

SCV Camp No. 1549

Volume 3

Issue 2

March 2011

Officers

Mark Johnson
Commander

Kenzy Joyner
Lt. Commander

Justin Matthews
Adjutant

Kenzy Joyner
Color Sergeant

Frank Earnest
Public Relations Officer

Vance Tysor III
Treasurer

Edward James Sawyer
Chaplain

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Contact information:

Mark B. Johnson, *Cmdr*

Norfolk County Grays Meeting

March 16, 2011

Gus & George's Spaghetti & Steak Restaurant
4312 Virginia Beach Blvd.

Virginia Beach, Va.
(757-340-6587)

Just east of Independence Blvd
Map on Last Page of Newsletter

**Guest Speaker for the March Norfolk County
Grays meeting will be:
Mrs. Kenzy Joyner**

**Topic: The 3rd Alabama Hospital and 19th
Century Medicine**

Norfolk County Grays 20th Anniversary Celebration

April 8, 2011

Guest speaker will be: Marguerite Hicks

Topic: To be announced.

Next Norfolk County Grays Camp Meeting

April 20, 2011

Speaker: To Be Announced

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Thank you to Frank B. Earnest for trying out his speech on us at the February meeting!



Commander Earnest talked of what the world would be like in the year 2061 at the 200th anniversary of the War Between the States. He brought a box of “contraband” items, including, among other things, a Battle Flag, cigarettes, and a Bible. He illustrated what life would be like if we do not remain vigilant in fighting for our rights.

The Camp looks on as Commander Earnest gives his speech.



Congratulations to Compatriot Mixon on receiving his Past Adjutant medal. Thank you for all of your hard work over the years!



In Memoriam - Donald M. Smith

October 24th, 1950 - February 19th, 2011

Past Camp Chaplain and Treasurer

Recipient of the United Daughters of the Confederacy "Jefferson Davis Award"

It has pleased Almighty God, the Great Commander, to summon to His immortal legions, our beloved comrade Donald M. Smith. We humbly bow to the will of Divine Providence, while ever cherishing in our hearts the memory of his distinguished service to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, which he honorably and faithfully served for many years. Let it be known that the Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549 greatly mourns the passing of our comrade and compatriot and we commend to all men his works, and to God his spirit.



Honor Guard - Compatriots B. Frank Earnest, Tommy Simmons, Kenzy Joyner, Robert Shirley.

Rifle Squad - Compatriots Kenny Harris, Robert Shirley, John Sharrett, Tommy Simmons, Harry Liniger

Pallbearers - Compatriots Justin Matthews, Bill Mixon, John Pelletier, Kenzy Joyner, B. Frank Earnest, Robert Shirley

Color Guard - Compatriots Kenzy Joyner and Mallory Read



WAR BETWEEN THE STATES - ALMANAC

Note to our Readers:

Since we are currently in the middle of the sesquicentennial commemoration of the War Between the States, I thought it might be appropriate to include an almanac of historical events that happened in the corresponding month and year of the war, 150 years ago. For example, this month we will include below, the events that occurred during March of 1861. Each month's newsletter will be updated with new information for that month. I will also try to include more in-depth historical information regarding certain events outlined in the almanac. In many cases, I will reprint articles found in Wikipedia and other sources. I encourage you to follow the links to read the full articles for yourselves. You will find that many are neutral, but some have a "politically correct" bias, as much of today's media does - it is important that you read it to understand those arguments, so that we can better defend with ours. This is an effort to add value to our newsletter by including historical content for your reading pleasure. Your comments, questions, and suggestions are welcome on this new section: vtysoriii@hotmail.com (Vance Tysor)

March 1861

- March 1, 1861 - P. G. T. Beauregard appointed Brigadier General [CS]
- March 1, 1861 - Jefferson Davis orders General P. G. T. Beauregard to Charleston
- March 1, 1861 - Texas accepted as a state by the provisional government of the Confederate States of America
- March 1, 1861 - The U. S. Congress rejects the Washington Peace Conference proposals
- March 2, 1861 - The U. S. Congress passes a proposed 13th Amendment stating that the Congress will not abolish or interfere with the domestic institutions of the states, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of that State. The amendment is never ratified. [The Corwin Amendment.](#)
- March 2, 1861 - Texas Secessionist Convention reconvenes
- March 2, 1861 - Congress passes the [Morrill Tariff Bill.](#)
- March 3, 1861 - General P. G. T. Beauregard arrives at Charleston and assumes command of Confederate troops
- March 4, 1861 - Confederate Convention in Montgomery adopts the "Stars and Bars" as the nation's flag
- March 4, 1861 - Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated President of the United States. 7 states had already seceded.
- March 5, 1861 - The First Confederate Flag, known as the "Stars and Bars," is introduced
- March 5, 1861 - Texas secessionist convention accepts Confederate statehood
- March 7, 1861 - Salmon P. Chase appointed Secretary of the Treasury
- March 9, 1861 - The Coinage Bill is passed by the Confederate Congress, authorizing up to 50 million dollars in Confederate currency to be printed
- March 11, 1861 - Braxton Bragg assumes command of Florida forces
- March 11, 1861 - Confederate Congress at Montgomery adopts the Constitution unanimously.
- March 13, 1861 - The Confederate States of America attempts a peaceful adjustment of issues arising from separation (Forsyth and Crawford). Secretary of State William Seward, under the direction of the President, refuses
- March 16, 1861 - Confederate provisional congress creates the Confederate Marine Corps. It never numbers more than 600 members and its records are destroyed near the end of the war
- March 16, 1861 - Edwin Vose Sumner promoted to Brigadier General and given command of the Department of the Pacific, replacing Albert Sidney Johnston
- March 18, 1861 - By a vote of 39-35 the Arkansas convention defeats a secession motion. Instead, they vote to allow a general election in August to determine the question of secession.

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES - ALMANAC

March 1861 (continued)

- March 21, 1861 - Missouri secessionist convention adjourns having voted 98-1 against secession
- March 29, 1861 - Abraham Lincoln decides to reinforce Fort Sumter.
- March 29, 1861 - Mississippi ratifies the Confederate Constitution
- March 31, 1861 - General John Bankhead Magruder reassigned from Arkansas to Texas.



THE CORWIN AMENDMENT



MARCH 2, 1861

Taken from Wikipedia. Follow this link to the full article: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corwin_Amendment

Corwin Amendment

The Corwin Amendment was a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution passed by the United States Congress on March 2, 1861. Ohio Representative Thomas Corwin offered the amendment during the closing days of the Second Session of the 36th Congress in the form of House (Joint) Resolution No. 80. The proposed amendment would have forbidden attempts to subsequently amend the Constitution to empower the Congress to "abolish or interfere" with the "domestic institutions" of the states, including "persons held to labor or service" (a reference to slavery).

Offering the amendment was a last-ditch effort to avert the outbreak of the Civil War. Corwin's resolution emerged as the House of Representatives' version of an earlier, identical proposal in the Senate offered by Senator William H. Seward of New York. However, the newly formed Confederate States of America was totally committed to independence, and so it ignored the proposed Corwin Amendment.

This proposed amendment is technically still before the states for ratification, because it was submitted to the states without a time limit. Since the Thirteenth Amendment (which abolished slavery) was adopted, the Corwin Amendment has had no realistic chance of being adopted.

Text

No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.

Proposal by the Congress

On February 28, 1861, the House of Representatives approved the resolution by a vote of 133–65. On March 2, the United States Senate also adopted it, 24–12. Since proposed constitutional amendments require a two-thirds majority, 132 votes were required in the House and 24 in the Senate. As seven slave states had already decided to secede from the Union, those states chose not to vote on the Corwin Amendment.

Outgoing President James Buchanan endorsed the Corwin Amendment by taking the unusual step of signing it. Abraham Lincoln, in his first inaugural address, supported the Corwin Amendment: "[H]olding such a provision to now be implied Constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable." Just weeks prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, Lincoln penned a letter to each governor asking for them to support the Corwin Amendment. However, Presidents play no formal role in the amendment process.

Ratifications

Pursuant to Article V of the Constitution, consideration of the Corwin Amendment then shifted to the state legislatures. On May 13, 1861, the Ohio General Assembly became the first to ratify the amendment. The next to ratify was the Maryland General Assembly in January 1862. Later that year, Illinois lawmakers approved the amendment while they were sitting in session as a state constitutional convention rather than as a legislature, thus causing some to see this particular ratification as possibly invalid.

Technically, the Corwin Amendment is still pending. It would need an additional 35 or 36 ratifications (depending on Illinois's ratification) in order to become part of the Constitution. In fact, as recently as 1963—more than a full century after the Corwin Amendment was submitted to the states—a joint resolution to ratify it was introduced in the Texas House of Representatives by Dallas Republican Henry Stollenwerck (House Joint Resolution No. 67, 58th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 1963) but Stollenwerck's joint

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES - ALMANAC

THE CORWIN AMENDMENT (CONTINUED)

Taken from Wikipedia. Follow this link to the full article: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corwin_Amendment

resolution received no further consideration in that body than to be referred to its Committee on Constitutional Amendments on March 7, 1963.

Possible effect if adopted

When viewed as an entrenched clause, the Corwin Amendment—had it been ratified—might have been construed to prohibit the Thirteenth Amendment, ratified in 1865, which both abolished slavery throughout the nation and granted the Congress the power to statutorily enforce the Thirteenth Amendment. The Corwin Amendment might also have prevented the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment and the voting rights amendments, all which dealt with the states' internal affairs. A competing theory suggests a later amendment conflicting with an already-ratified Corwin Amendment would either explicitly repeal the Corwin Amendment (as the Twenty-first Amendment explicitly repealed the Eighteenth Amendment) or been inferred to have partially or completely repealed an adopted Corwin Amendment.

Corwin Amendment supporters seem to have believed it would not have changed 1860s law other than to have restricted the Congress's future powers. It further appears that supporters regarded the amendment as simply a reiteration of principles already contained in the Constitution.



THE MORRILL TARIFF BILL

MARCH 2, 1861



Taken from Wikipedia. Follow this link to the full article: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morrill_Tariff

Morrill Tariff

The Morrill Tariff of 1861 was an American protective tariff law adopted on March 2, 1861 during the Buchanan Administration and signed into law by President James Buchanan, a Democrat. The act is named after its sponsor, Representative Justin Morrill of Vermont, who drafted it with the advice of Pennsylvania economist Henry C. Carey. Passage was possible because many low-tariff Southerners had left Congress after their states declared their secession. The Morrill Tariff raised rates to protect and encourage industry and the high wages of industrial workers. It replaced the low Tariff of 1857, which was written to benefit the South. Two additional tariffs sponsored by Morrill, each one higher, were passed during Abraham Lincoln's administration to raise urgently needed revenue during the Civil War.

The high rates of the Morrill tariff inaugurated a period of continuous trade protection in the United States that lasted until the Underwood Tariff of 1913. The schedule of the Morrill Tariff and its two successor bills were retained long after the end of the Civil War.

Impact

In its first year of operation, the Morrill Tariff increased the effective rate collected on dutiable imports by approximately 70%. In 1860, American tariff rates were among the lowest in the world and also at historical lows by 19th century standards, the average rate for 1857 through 1860 being around 17% overall (ad valorem), or 21% on dutiable items only. The Morrill Tariff immediately raised these averages to about 26% overall or 36% on dutiable items, and further increases by 1865 left the comparable rates at 38% and 48%. Although higher than in the immediate antebellum period, these rates were still significantly lower than between 1825 and 1830, when rates had sometimes been over 50%.

The United States needed \$3 billion to pay for the immense armies and fleets raised [by the North] to fight the Civil War — over \$400 million just in 1862. The chief source of Federal revenue had been the tariff revenues. Therefore Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase, though a long-time free-trader, worked with Morrill to pass a second tariff bill in summer 1861, raising rates another 10 points in order to generate more revenues. These subsequent bills were primarily revenue driven to meet the war's needs, though they enjoyed the support of protectionists such as Carey, who again assisted Morrill in the bill's drafting. However, the tariff played only a modest role in financing the war [for the North]. It was far less important than other measures, such as \$2.8 billion in bond sales and some printing of Greenbacks. Customs revenue from tariffs totaled \$345 million from 1861 through 1865, or 43% of all federal tax revenue, while spending on the Army and Navy totaled \$3,065 million.

The Morrill Tariff and the secession movement

The Morrill tariff was adopted against the backdrop of the secession movement, and provided an issue for secessionist agitation in some southern states. The law's critics compared it to the 1828 Tariff of Abominations that sparked the Nullification Crisis, although its average rate was significantly lower.

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES - ALMANAC

THE MORRILL TARIFF BILL (CONTINUED)

MARCH 2, 1861

Slavery dominated the secession debate in the southern states, but the Morrill Tariff was addressed in the conventions of Georgia and South Carolina. On November 19, 1860 Senator Robert Toombs gave a speech to the Georgia convention in which he denounced the "infamous Morrill bill." The tariff legislation, he argued, was the product of a coalition between abolitionists and protectionists in which "the free-trade abolitionists became protectionists; the non-abolition protectionists became abolitionists." Toombs described this coalition as "the robber and the incendiary... united in joint raid against the South." Anti-tariff sentiments also appeared in Georgia's Secession Declaration of January 29, 1861, written in part by Toombs.

Robert Barnwell Rhett similarly railed against the then-pending Morrill Tariff before the South Carolina convention. Rhett included a lengthy attack on tariffs in the *Address of South Carolina to Slaveholding States*, which the convention adopted on December 25, 1860 to accompany its secession ordinance.

"And so with the Southern States, towards the Northern States, in the vital matter of taxation. They are in a minority in Congress. Their representation in Congress, is useless to protect them against unjust taxation; and they are taxed by the people of the North for their benefit, exactly as the people of Great Britain taxed our ancestors in the British parliament for their benefit. For the last forty years, the taxes laid by the Congress of the United States have been laid with a view of sub-serving the interests of the North. The people of the South have been taxed by duties on imports, not for revenue, but for an object inconsistent with revenue— to promote, by prohibitions, Northern interests in the productions of their mines and manufactures."

The Morrill Tariff played less prominently elsewhere in the South. In some portions of Virginia, secessionists promised a new protective tariff to assist the state's fledgling industries.

In the North, enforcement of the Morrill Tariff contributed to support for the Union cause among industrialists and merchant interests. Speaking of this class, the abolitionist Orestes Brownson derisively remarked that "the Morrill Tariff moved them more than the fall of Sumter." In one such example the New York Times, which had previously opposed Morrill's bill on free trade grounds, editorialized that the tariff imbalance would bring commercial ruin to the North and urged its suspension until the secession crisis passed. "We have imposed high duties on our commerce at the very moment the seceding states are inviting commerce to their ports by low duties." As secession became more evident and the fledgling Confederacy adopted a much lower tariff of its own, the paper urged military action to enforce the Morrill Tariff in the Southern states.



UPCOMING EVENTS

March 16, 2011

Norfolk County Grays Camp #1549 meeting

March 19th , 2011

J.E.B. Stuart Banquet, 5:30PM. Hosted by the 13th Mechanized Cavalry, Camp 9 at Suffolk Christian Church, 216 North Main St. in Downtown Suffolk. RSVP by Sunday, March 13th. For more info contact Mike Armistead at 757-619-0388, or by email at Armistead13@yahoo.com .

April 1-3, 2011

VA Division SCV Convention in Front Royal, VA -Hosted by Col. John S. Mosby Camp #2137. The convention location will be at the Holiday Inn & Suites at Blue Ridge Shadows Resort, 111 Hospitality Drive, Front Royal, VA 22630; phone # 540-631-3050.



UPCOMING EVENTS (CONTINUED)



April 2, 2011

The Walker-Terry Camp # 1758 will be hosting the 100 Year Dedication of the Bland County Monument on April 2, 2011. The parade will start at 1:00 pm with the UDC dedicating the monument. There will also be wreath laying, a Musket Salute, and a Canon Salute. Come and support our Southern Heritage. For further information, contact Cmdr. Carrel Thompson at virginiarebel2@verizon.net.

April 2, 2011

The 146th Anniversary of the death of Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill will be remembered in a ceremony at 12:00 noon at the death site of this beloved general. Patrick Falci will once again portray A.P. Hill at this annual event. All SCV Camps and interested parties are welcome to attend. There will be a special tribute to the memory of Baxter Perkinson at the ceremony. Directions: From I-85, take Exit 63 South on Boynton Plank Road (Route 1). Go approximately 1 mile and turn right onto A.P. Hill Drive. Proceed counterclockwise to the rear of the subdivision. The monument is located in the woods to your right. For further information, contact Cmdr. Johnny Anderson of the A.P. Hill Camp at 804-894-3644 or by e-mail at andyjr43@msn.com.

April 8, 2011

20th Anniversary of Norfolk County Grays Anniversary Celebration – Our speaker is a true friend of the camp. Marguerite Hicks was the Matron of Honor at the Norfolk County Grays Charter Ceremony 20 years ago. Her late husband Compatriot James Hicks was the camp's Charter Lt. Commander. Compatriot and Mrs. Hicks were very gracious by opening their home for camp organizational meetings and also for providing refreshments.

April 20, 2011

Norfolk County Grays Camp #1549 Meeting

May 7, 2011

The Tom Smith #1702, in conjunction with the Suffolk United Daughters of the Confederacy, The Suffolk Historical Society, and Riddick's Folly Museum will host a day of Living History. To celebrate the Sesquicentennial we will host a Living History of the mustering of troops from Southeastern Virginia with recruitment, mustering and a march to the train station as our troops did 150 years ago. Join us for period attire, drills, music, sutlers and more. For further information, to help as a re-enactor, or to be included in the program, contact Riddick's Folly at riddicksfolly@verizon.net or 757-934-0822 or the Tom Smith Camp, Commander Mike Pullen at 757-538-8717 or jmpullen1234@aol.com.

May 21, 2011

The Annual Lynchburg, Va. Civil War Gun/Relic Show from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm at the Shilling Center, Liberty University, 1971 University Blvd., Lynchburg, VA 24502. Admission fee is \$5.00 per person, \$3.00 all students w/ID, 12 and under free. Co-hosted by The National Civil War Chaplains Museum and Garland-Rodes SCV Camp # 409. Visit www.garland-rodes.com for more information.

May 28, 29 2011

Pungo Strawberry Festival, 9:00 AM – 7:00 PM – The Norfolk County Grays Camp #1549 will have our recruitment booth up at this festival – Volunteers Welcome!

May 30, 2011

Memorial Day Service at the Jackson Greys Monument in Chesapeake, Virginia. Time to be announced.



May 7th-2011
“Storm Over Suffolk”

The Sesquicentennial Celebration in Suffolk Begins

Volunteer and be part of History in the making!

Please come and be a part of this Event.

The event begins at 9 am at Riddick's Folly House Museum on Main Street in Suffolk with actors in the house and guided tours, soldiers drilling, cavalry getting their horses ready to depart and civilians signing up to serve.

In the afternoon, the soldiers will march down Main Street to the train station with a re-enactor giving the actual speech that was given to the soldiers in May of 1861 in that very spot.

To be Eligible for any of the gratuities offered to Volunteers

You must be signed up as a Volunteer in Period Dress



15th ANNUAL LIBERTY UNIVERSITY CIVIL WAR SEMINAR

1861 FIRST BLOOD



THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER, 1861, BY GEORGE EDWARD PERINE

March 25-27, 2011

ALL EVENTS ARE ON THE CAMPUS OF LIBERTY UNIVERSITY, LYNCHBURG, VA
Friday March 25, 6:30 p.m.— Kickoff Banquet at Fellowship Hall, Thomas Road Baptist Church,
with Period Music and Entertainment by Col. and Mrs. Keith Gibson of VMI
Saturday March 26, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. — Speaker Presentations and Artifact Displays
at The Arthur S. DeMoss Learning Center
Sunday March 27, 9:00 a.m. — Period Worship Service at The R.C. Whorley Prayer Chapel

Speakers

DR. CLIFTON POTTER: Lynchburg—1861
[Kickoff Speaker]

CALVIN ASHWELL: The Rise of the Confederate Navy
and Naval Actions in 1861

DOUGLASS BOSTICK: Antebellum Charleston
and the Firing on Fort Sumpter

PROF. ED EDMAN: Images of the Civil War—1861

REV. ALAN FARLEY: Neutrality is Broken—The Battle of Belmont 1861
[also Period Church Service]

COLLEEN FORMBY: Comforts from Home: the Contributions of
the Soldiers' Aid Societies

DONALD GILMORE: The Civil War on the Western Border, 1854-1865

HUNTER LESSER: Rebels at the Gates: (Lee's West Virginia Campaign)

JAMES MORGAN: "A Little Short of Boats"—The Battle of Ball's Bluff
and Edwards Ferry, October 2 1-22, 1861

ETHAN S. RAFUSE: A Single Grand Victory: The First Campaign
and the Battle of Manassas

DOUG WICKLUND: The Guns of 1861

ADMISSION (prior to March 1) is \$60

includes all seminar sessions, Friday night banquet, and Saturday's luncheon

(After March 1 admission price is \$65. After March 23 admission price is \$75.)

Admission for Friday only is \$35 which includes the kick-off banquet

Admission for Saturday only is \$40 which includes breakfast and lunch

On Friday, March 25, at the seminar there will be a silent auction of Civil War items to benefit the National Civil War Chaplains Museum.

During the seminar, there will also be Civil War vendors and displays for the public.

• Lodging: Seminar attendees can choose to stay at either the Wingate Hotel or Days Inn and receive special LD Civil War Seminar rates. •

2011 Civil War Seminar contact Information: 434-592-4366 or klburdeaux@liberty.edu

**Location of Gus & George's Spaghetti & Steak Restaurant
Meetings begin at 7:00 PM**



To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit 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 he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember that it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.

*Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee
Commander General
United Confederate Veterans
1906*