

**MEMORIAL DAY ANNUAL, 1912: THE
CAUSES AND OUTBREAK OF THE
WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, 1861-
1865; FOR USE AS A SOURCE BOOK
OF CONTEMPORARY AUTHORITIES**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649750436

Memorial Day Annual, 1912: The Causes and Outbreak of the War Between the States, 1861-1865; For Use as a Source Book of Contemporary Authorities by Jr. Egglestone & H. J. Eckenrode & H. R. McIlwaine

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

JR. EGGLESTONE & H. J. ECKENRODE & H. R. MCILWAIN

**MEMORIAL DAY ANNUAL, 1912: THE
CAUSES AND OUTBREAK OF THE
WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, 1861-
1865; FOR USE AS A SOURCE BOOK
OF CONTEMPORARY AUTHORITIES**



R. E. LEE.

Memorial Day Annual

1912



THE CAUSES AND OUTBREAK
OF THE WAR BETWEEN
THE STATES

1861—1865



*For use as a source book of contemporary authorities.
Published by the Department of Public Instruction
of Virginia at the request of the Confederate
Memorial Literary Society*

RICHMOND, VA.
1912

Table of Contents.

	<i>Page</i>
Letter to the Public School Teachers of Virginia—Jos. D. Eggleston, Jr., Supt. Public Instruction.....	7
Dixie Land.....	9
The Right of Secession—H. J. Eckenrode, State Archivist..	10
“What Constitutes a State?”—Sir William Jones.....	20
The Maintenance of the Doctrine of Secession—H. R. McIlwaine, State Librarian.....	21
The Government of Virginia in 1861—Douglas S. Freeman, Ph. D.....	27
Slavery in Virginia in 1861—Douglas S. Freeman, Ph. D..	31
Virginia—Song with music.....	33
The John Brown Raid —Douglas S. Freeman, Ph. D.....	36
The Position of Virginia in 1861—Hon. Edwin P. Cox.....	44
Old Black Joe—Poem.....	66
Fort Sumter—Hon. George L. Christian.....	67
The Act of Secession—Mrs. Kate Pleasants Minor, Reference Librarian, Virginia State Library.....	74
The Sword of Lee—Father Ryan.....	84
Recognition of Virginia's Position by her Former Foes—Professor D. R. Anderson.....	85
Origin and Meaning of Memorial Day—Mrs. Kate Pleasants Minor, Reference Librarian, Virginia State Library.....	87
The Bonnie Blue Flag—Song.....	89
Suggested Programme for Schools—J. H. Binford, Secretary Co-operative Education Ass'n of Virginia.....	91
Extract from “The Old Virginia Gentleman”—Geo. W. Bagby.....	94

To the Public School Teachers of Virginia:

The object of this publication is to place in the hands of the teachers of Virginia a synopsis of the conditions existing in the State at the beginning of the war. It is intended to answer fully and finally the question, Why did Virginia secede? As the answer to this question, to a certain extent, determines the right of Virginians to a place among patriots, no child should be allowed to grow up without a clear understanding of the issues involved.

The quotations include some statements so simple that a little child may understand them, but the Annual is not intended primarily for the children. It is hoped that the teachers will find in it material to use in inculcating love of home and country, and will adapt the contents to the grade each teacher is called upon to instruct. The absence of any adequate text-book has made this effort seem worth while, and the Annual is the result of the combined wisdom of Confederate veterans, professors of history, and students of political science.

JOS. D. EGGLESTON, JR.,
Superintendent of Public Instruction

Dixie Land.

1.

*I wish I was in de land ob cotton,
Old times dar am not forgotten,
Look away! look away! look away! Dixie Land.
In Dixie Land whar I was born in—
Early on one frosty mornin',
Look away! look away! look away! Dixie Land.*

CHORUS:

*Den I wish I was in Dixie,
Hooray! hooray!
In Dixie Land I'll take my stand
To lib and die in Dixie,
Away, away,
Away down south in Dixie;
Away, away,
Away down south in Dixie.*

2.

*Dar's buck-wheat cakes an' Injun batter,
Makes you fat or a little faller,
Look away! look away! look away! Dixie Land.
Den hoe it down and scratch your grabble,
To Dixie Land I'm bound to trabble,
Look away! look away! look away! Dixie Land.*

CHORUS.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

H. J. ECKENRODE

WHAT was the legal right, the principle appealed to by the South in seceding from the Union? More, what was the moral right, appealed to or not appealed to? Secession was a grave step and one which all knew would probably lead to war. What then was the justification for this measure?

Secession is now so far from being anything but a historical memory that it is difficult in this age to reconstruct in mind the time when it was a right as much believed in as any other political right. The modern compact American nation never dreams of a separation of its parts, but before the process of consolidation millions of Americans entertained belief in secession as a political principle¹ and attempted to carry it into practice. The reasonableness of their position cannot be understood without bearing in mind the constitutional views they appealed to in seceding and the circumstances that led them to secede; for human nature rather tends to judge of the morality of an action by success or failure, and since the Secession War, writers have not been wanting to show that the South was as wrong in theory as it was unfortunate in the event.

The Southern arguments have been presented in detail by such logicians as Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens in the years following the war, and, more recently, but with no great addition of strength by other writers. The case made out by the two Southern leaders is, on its face, very strong and a brief summary of their arguments loses much of the effect they are able to produce.

In the first place it should be noted that secession was not regarded by Southerners as revolution but as a legal remedy sanctioned by the constitution in the case of the oppression of a

¹Thus the Virginia Convention of 1788, in adopting the Constitution of the United States for and in the name of the people of Virginia, declared "that the powers granted under the Constitution being derived from the People of the United States may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression" *Doc. History Constitution*, v. 2, p. 145.

State or of States within the Union. In the orthodox presentation of the case, the right of secession is primarily based on the tenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that those powers of sovereignty not expressly made over to the Federal Government in the Constitution remain with the States. Such language naturally favors the theory of the Union as a compact of States and presents the State itself as an entity with reserved powers beyond the Federal sphere. From this limitation of the Federal authority, this careful protection of State prerogative, it is no great step to the right of secession, for the conception of the State as sovereign in most things and absolutely without power as regards its connection with other States does not particularly commend itself to the logical sense.

But aside from the actual wording of the Constitution, it is well to consider the historical position of the States before its adoption as well as the opinion of the people of the United States in regard to the document. As colonies the thirteen original members of the Union had no political connection with each other except as parts of the British empire; they were as independent of each other as if they had been scattered through the four quarters of the globe. No connection existed until 1774, by which time most of the colonies had become well-organized and self-conscious political communities. Nor was this sense of individual existence altered materially by the events of the Revolution; the government of the Confederation was much less of a trammel than had been that of Great Britain, and, in 1787, when the Constitution was framed the States were a group of republics² bound together in a league. Later on, this pristine condition of freedom was remembered at different times by aggrieved States, and lastly and more particularly by the Southern States, which believed that they might lawfully return to the original condition when the Union no longer seemed the bulwark and protection it had been at first.

²As an instance of this it is worthy of comment that Patrick Henry, in his official correspondence as Governor of Virginia, refers frequently to the Old Dominion, not as "this State," but as "this country". For a full explanation of the Southern view of the Constitution in 1830, see Hayne's reply to Webster January 30, 1830, *Congressional Debates*, 21st Congress, 1st session, VI, pt. 1, reprinted in MacDonald's *Select Documents of United States History* (N. Y., 1898), p. 250.