

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

THE VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE AMERICAN WAR OF 1812 AND

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WHEREAS, the Virginia Commission on the Bicentennial of the American War of 1812 has designated numerous sites as part of the Virginia War of 1812 Heritage Trail;

WHEREAS, the Federal government has established the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail which includes sites located in Virginia;

WHEREAS, there are numerous common sites between the two trail systems;

WHEREAS, the National Park Service has been granted authority to partner with organizations along the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail to promote common interests;

NOW THEREFORE, the Virginia Commission on the Bicentennial of the American War of 1812 and the National Park Service jointly agree as follows:

1. The Virginia Commission on the Bicentennial of the American War of 1812 and the National Park Service agree to collaborate and cooperate in the design, fabrication and placement of dual signage at common sites between the Virginia War of 1812 Heritage Trail and the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail such that both trails are properly designated.
2. The cost to install and maintain such dual signage shall be shared as agreed upon by the Virginia Commission on the Bicentennial of the American War of 1812 and the National Park Service.
3. This Memorandum of Understanding shall be effective upon the date of the last signature below and shall remain in effect for such term as mutually agreed to by the parties, subject to termination, at any time, upon 60 days written notice to the other party.

Signatures

The Virginia Commission on the Bicentennial of the American War of 1812 and the National Park Service make this memorandum of understanding effective upon the date of the last signature below.

For the Virginia Commission on the Bicentennial of the American War of 1812:

Del. M. Kirkland Cox, Chairman

Date

For the National Park Service:

John Maounis, Superintendent

Date

Chesapeake Bay Office

Virginia Bicentennial of the American War of 1812 Commission

HB 1391 (2008)

LEGACY SYMPOIUM SUBCOMMITTEE: 2014

The Honorable Christopher K. Peace, *Chairman*
Member, House of Delegates
P. O. Box 819
Mechanicsville, VA 23111

(804) 730-3737
(804) 730-5049 fax
delcpeace@house.virginia.gov

The Honorable Rosalyn R. Dance
Member, House of Delegates
P. O. Box 2584
Petersburg, VA 23804

(804) 862-2922
(804) 862-1611 (fax)
delrdance@house.virginia.gov

Ms. Betsy S. Barton
Elementary School History and Social Science
Virginia Department of Education
P.O. Box 2120
Richmond, Virginia 23218-2120

(804) 225-3454
Betsy.Barton@doe.virginia.gov

Ms. Sara Bon-Harper
Executive Director, Ash Lawn-Highland
Home of President James Monroe
2050 James Monroe Parkway
Charlottesville, Virginia 22902

(434) 293-8000
(434) 979-9181 fax
info@al-h.us

Mr. Peter E. Broadbent, Jr., Esquire
Christian & Barton
909 East Main Street, Suite 1200
Richmond, VA 23219

(804) 697-4109
pbroadbent@cblaw.com

Mr. Walter W. Craigie
James Madison Montpelier Foundation
31 Major Ginter Court
Richmond, Virginia 23227

(804) 200-1475 office
(804) 200-1475 fax
(804) 306-4780 cellular
VATIGER@aol.com

Mr. Patrick Farris
Executive Director, Warren Heritage Society
101 Chester Street
Front Royal, VA 22630
Home: 505 North Loudoun Street
Winchester, VA 22601

(540) 636-0702, ext. 11 office
(540) 678-4041 home
(540) 636-6078 fax
whsexecutivedirector@comcast.net
pafarris@verizon.net (home)

Ms. Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director of Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

(804) 482-6082
(804) 367-2391 fax
kathleen.kilpatrick@dhr.virginia.gov

Ms. Jacque-Lynne Schulman
Virginia State President, United States Daughters of 1812
4th Vice President National, National Society United States Daughters of 1812.
6649 McLean Drive
McLean, VA 22101-4002

(703) 442-9370

schulm@erols.com

Mr. George William Thomas, Jr.
President, James Monroe Memorial Foundation
1015 Bainbridge Street
Richmond, Virginia 23224

(804) 231-1827
(804) 687-0711 (cell)
pres@monroefoundation.org

Dr. Sandra G. Treadway
Librarian of Virginia
800 East Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219-8000

(804) 692-3535
sandra.treadway@lva.virginia.gov

Staff

Mrs. Brenda H. Edwards, *Senior Research Associate*
Mr. Jeffrey F. Sharp, *Senior Attorney*
Mrs. Gwendolyn Foley, *Senior Operations Staff Assistant*
Division of Legislative Services
General Assembly Building, 2nd Floor
910 Capitol Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
bedwards@dls.virginia.gov

Mrs. Barbara L. Teague, *Senior Committee Coordinator*
Office of the Clerk, Virginia House of Delegates
General Assembly Building, 2nd Floor
910 Capitol Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Virginia Commission on the Bicentennial of the American War of 1812



2013 Chesapeake Bay Tour Subcommittee

Report on the American Rover Senator John C. Miller May 29, 2013

Proposal from the American Rover

- The cost is \$5,000 whether we leave from Norfolk or Hampton.
- While leaving from Hampton is a 4 hour tour rather than 6 from Norfolk, we are charged for the time it will take to get the boat from Norfolk to Hampton.
- The advantage of sailing out of Hampton is that we can hold the ceremony before or after the sail and we do not have to store the gangplank on the boat (this would reduce the number of passengers down to about 75 instead of 125).

Potential Dates

- June 17, 18, and 20, 2013, are being held for the Commission.
- A date must be determined as soon as possible.

Included in Cost

- The \$5,000 includes all costs except the cost of catering or drinks. (The Commission can have a cash bar and just incur the costs for water, tea, coffee and soft drinks).
- The cost for catering can be negotiated after a date for the Tour has been determined and a contract has been signed.

Tour Options

Option # 1 – Pick Group up in Hampton

- Cruise time 11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. from Hampton to Fort Monroe and then South to Old Fort Norfolk – Returning to Hampton Public Piers
- Pros – Could leave our Gangway in Hampton
- Cons – 4 Hours Straight on the boat, less flexibility if bad weather

Option # 2 – Pick Group up in Norfolk

- Cruise time 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. –Cruise from Downtown Norfolk to Hampton Public Piers
- 12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m. – Group Tours Hampton on Foot
- 1:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. – Hampton to Fort Monroe to Downtown Norfolk
- Pros – Cruise time is broken up; more options if weather is not favorable
- Cons – Gangway has to be on board ship during cruise; takes away from usable space

Senator Miller's suggestion: Hold the historical marker dedication ceremony in Hampton around 10:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.; leave Hampton at 11:00 a.m., and return to Hampton by 3:00 p.m.

War of 1812 Markers/Current Status as of 6 May 2013

Manufactured and Ready to Place/Dedication Date Needed

British Landing at Nomini Ferry	Westmoreland County
Sack of Hampton	Hampton City
War of 1812 Military Legacy	Hampton City
British Approach to Hampton	Hampton City

Pending Manufacture/Dedication Scheduling

Potential Marker Group Ceremony-Virginia Beach

<i>President-Little Belt Affair</i>	Virginia Beach
British Naval Blockade and Cape Henry Lighthouse	Virginia Beach

Potential Marker Group Ceremony-Northern Neck

Capture of Tappahannock	Essex County
Capture of the <i>Dolphin</i>	Lancaster County

Individual Ceremonies

War of 1812 River Defenses	Norfolk City
Lt. Col. George Armistead (1780-1818)	Caroline County
War of 1812 Opposition--John Randolph	Charlotte County
Richmond's War of 1812 Defensive Camps	Henrico County
Admiral Sir George Cockburn on the Chesapeake	
Governor James Barbour	Orange County
Winfield Scott (1786-1866)	Dinwiddie County

Erected

African Americans in the War of 1812	Northumberland County
British Attacks on Kinsale and Mundy Point	Northumberland County
Dolley Payne Todd Madison	Orange County

Sign Panel Estimates

As of March 2013

3-sided Orientation Kiosks

(Based on estimates from Henley for design, Pannier for frames, and iZone for panels)

Kiosk panel design (of one panel; the other two are standardized): \$1,100

Production: \$1,878 (three panels)

Frame: \$1200

Total: \$4200 per kiosk

Wayside Signs

(Based on actual costs from Henley for design, Pannier for frames, and iZone for panels)

Panel design: \$855

Production: \$442

Frame: \$394

Total: \$1,700

Highway Markers (aluminum)

(Based on MD SHA estimate assuming \$13.50 per square foot):

18" byway logo uses 2.25 sq feet of sheet aluminum and costs \$30.38

24" byway logo uses 4.0 sq feet of sheet aluminum and costs \$54.00

30" byway logo uses 6.25 sq feet of sheet aluminum and costs \$84.38

Blue Site Identifiers (plastic laminate) (fabricator: General Graphics)

24" x 24": 100 cost approximately \$2500

12" x 12": these were approximately \$10 a piece

Indoor Exhibit Panel and Screen

(Assume panel design and 6 minute film as is. Film cost \$6600 to produce)

Design of 36" by 96" wall-mounted panel: \$1,335

Wall-mounted panel fabrication and installation: \$2600

27" Monitor and DVD Player: \$1125

Total (using existing panel design and film): \$3725

Total (designing new panel and using existing film): \$5060 (may be lower if design template is used)



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Papers defending the action of General Robert B. Taylor's actions in the defense of Craney Island, off Norfolk, 24 December 1813

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Author: [Barron, James](#)

Abstract: From Mss. 65 B27, folder 17, box 2, James Barron Papers, Special Collections Research Center, Swem Library, College of William and Mary.

Issued Date: 1813-01-24

Subjects: [War of 1812.](#)

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Norfolk 24th December 1873

Sir,

On Col. Parker's return from Richmond, he made known to me, (I think in your presence) some strictures of Mr. Richard Klee on my conduct. The Colonel has since done me the favour to reduce his statement to writing. It is enclosed. - (A. G.)

Had this been the scene of accusation & decision, such strictures would pass unheeded. This whole community are informed of all the circumstances of my military conduct. The public ear, could not here be abused, as to any of the facts: the moral & intellectual worth of the accuser & the accused, would be compared by those, who are perfectly qualified to judge of both. I should await their award in respectful silence. - I own to you Sir, that my ambition is not so humble, as to attach much value to a reputation, either military or moral, which could suffer before such a tribunal, on such an accusation.

But he has selected a different theatre. - To do him justice he has chosen it with the adroitness of one, who, by long experience has become an adept in the arts of malicious ingenuity. - It is exactly that scene, which was likely to give the most extended spread to his calumny, by the diffusion which the members of the legislature, cannot

fact to give to their opinions. His auditors there, will probably be those very members of the legislature, who recently dispensed to me a signal proof of confidence; whose opinion, from every motive of gratitude & fidelity I must be presumed to be peculiarly solicitous to retain. - To estrange friends, to impair confidence, is the ordinary office of vulgar malice. It is but justice to his talents, to acknowledge, that it was, a master stroke of consummate, but detestable skill, to blast & wither that very confidence which I am most desirous to preserve; but the same instant to make the very friends he had estranged, the instruments of his calumny. - It was a happy resource of ingenuity, to use them in the circulation of his adulterated coin, to which their impress would give a value, which it could never acquire, if only his image & superscription were stamped upon it. Nor was he unmindful, that his official station, would give some degree of credit for truth; while my absence, & public engagements, cut me off from all opportunity of personal vindication, tho I should even accidentally learn the accusations.

These considerations would not however have determined me to notice his structures. In my late appointment & employment I have been honored far, very far, beyond my merit, or my hopes. - Invited by no solicitation or intrigue - directed by no political sympathy - the

legislatures & executives of my native state, disdaining the narrow & illiberal suggestions of party spirit, have confided to me at an eventful moment the guardianship of her military honour & her safety. — In the very proportion in which my country had displayed her confidence, should be my zeal to justify her selection. — If I were capable of abusing this confidence, & of applying the powers which she had thus liberally conferred to the base & sordid objects of party or personal elevation, I should merit the contempt & scorn of every honest man. — It is due to them to show, that their confidence has not been unworthily returned.

The two first imputations, as to my conduct respecting Crane Island relate wholly to my military arrangements.

I beg to be understood as recognizing distinctly, in its utmost latitude the right of Mr. Lee, or any other citizen, to pass any judgment ~~he~~ ^{he} pleased on my military conduct. — We allow to every individual the right, to destroy wantonly if he pleases his private goods. — It is true that none but blockheads will exercise this right, but it is a badge of ownership; the appendage of title, which cannot be restricted, without subtracting from the character of property, which is necessarily sovereign & exclusive. — In like manner, the public may act with the public stock. My public service, I consider public property.

I repeat therefore that I acknowledge the ^{right of} any citizen confining himself to

to facts) to investigate, criticise, censure & arraign; the policy & propriety of all military arrangements. - It is true that this right is often abused by ignorance, still more frequently by malevolence. But what then for the right of censuring, even without cause, the conduct of a public agent, cannot be impaired or restricted without endangering that privilege, when there is cause. Freedom of enquiry into the public acts of public men, is the nutcrack & supporter of civil liberty. - I am content to pay the tax, which licentiousness may occasionally levy on my feelings, rather than surrender one iota of the right of free investigation.

I do not complain therefore, of any strictures which Mr. Lee has made, or may choose to make, on the judgment, policy, or expediency of any act or mission in my military life. - Those who hear him will judge, whether his opinions are of more weight than those of the party accused. - To them I leave the decision.

With respect to the intended abandonment of Canary Island, I take the liberty to enclose (Nº 2) the minutes of the proceedings of a Council of War, held a few days previous to the attack upon it. You will perceive, that the unanimous Council of 14 field officers, comprehending as well those of the U.S. as State troops, did recommend that measure. - I concurred in that opinion. - To

To develop the motives of that measure would require an exposition of so many particulars, relative to the state of the Island, its natural & artificial strength & weakness; the number, condition, quality & disposition of our troops; the force, views & probable operations of the enemy: as could not be reduced within the compass of a letter, even if it were proper to expose them. — Nor is it needful. — My sole object is to let you see, that the folly or wisdom of that intention at that time, is to be shared by every field officer in the army, except Col. ~~et~~ instead who was not present. I cannot believe that the public mind is so infatuated, that without an adequate knowledge of facts, it will condemn a measure, unanimously approved by all those, who alone were possessed of materials for a sound decision; whose honour & life, were staked on the correctness of their judgement. Much less can it be apprehended, that it will do so on the mere suggestion of an individual, who however accomplished in the vile arts of insinuation & slander, had certainly no pretensions to military sagacity; whose situation moreover, necessarily excluded him from a knowledge of the facts, on which the propriety or impropriety of the measure wholly depended. — I consider my name of no account. — But read the list. — I think names will be found in it, which will not suffer in a comparison with W. Lee, for any quality of the head

a heart, which can render men either dear or usefull.

I enclose also (N^o 3) a minute of the proceedings of a Council held on another day; at which were present Commodore Cassin & Captain Tarbell. — The reasons of this decision it is also impossible to convey in the compass of a letter, if it were even proper or necessary to do so. I will only state, that the measure then recommended was founded chiefly on the pledge given by the Naval gentlemen, that they would be responsible for the protection of the channels (which while maintained, secured our troops from the possibility of being cut-off at the Islands) & also on the representation that there was no other point, where the naval force could act with equal effect.

This second meeting is represented by Mr. Lee to have been called at the solicitation of the officers of the Navy. This is a matter of fact, over which I do not recognise the right of Mr. Lee to exercise unrestrained freedom of opinions, or expression. It is a part of my object, to deprive him of all capacity of future mischief in Richmond. — (for here he has it not.) — I take upon me to say, that in this as in every other instance in which he has descended to specific facts, he has falsified them. The Naval gentlemen, did not solicit the call of that meeting; nor did they express to me, any opinions of their decisions of the first Council

till their appearance at the second meeting, which they were invited by
me to attend. - The real history of the second Council is this; Col.
Armistead of the engineers (being at the Island I think) was absent
from the first Council. - On learning from me their decision, he very
earnestly opposed it representing, that he could place the battery in
a state to maintain the Island, with a force very inferior to that,
which all the Council had believed requisite; which without endangering
the utter defence of this post, it was believed could not be spared.
The force he spoke of was 300 or fewer men. The opinions of Col.
Armistead were entitled from his talents, experience, no less than his
standing in the army to great respect; especially on a subject, within
his immediate department as an Engineer, & as to the tenability of
a work then carrying on, under his immediate superintendence.
I stated to him, that if with even 500 men there was a chance of
holding the post, I would hazard them, that I was persuaded the
Council would not hesitate to do so. That I would therefore not carry
the advice of Council into effect till they had heard his opinion &
reconsidered the subject, for which purpose it should be again convened.
It was convened. - My motives for calling it were assigned to Col.
Armistead invited to ~~attend~~ explain his views & opinions - He did so.

Whether he satisfied the Council I will not undertake to say; but the avowed motives of those who expressed their reasons, as far as I recollect them, turned on the pledge & representations before mentioned of the naval gentlemen. — Whether "Norfolk (as Mr Lee supposes) would have been lost to the State" had the Island been evacuated in the first instance, happily can never be now ascertained. — Its value as a military position, with proper defences has been highly appreciated by most military men; by none more than myself, as my correspondence with the War Department, will prove. — But that Norfolk would necessarily have fallen, if the Island had been evacuated, can be believed only by those, who think the officers who selected, the various administrations which have created & maintained forts Nelson & Norfolk; utterly ignorant & incapable; or by such who believe (as Mr Lee does, of the troops of Craney Island,) that there was not nerve enough in the army to make a stand at these posts, I am pretty certain, that there was nerve enough to chastise the man, who had dared to express the latter opinion.

As to the structure on my failure to capture the enemy's force at Craney Island, it displays such an utter ignorance, not only of the relative disposable force of ourselves & the enemy; of the

the means of attack & defence; of the practicability of transporting troops from one point to another; but of even the topography of my post, & the most obvious military truths, that I care to notice it. - I believe there is not one military man, who does not consider the result of the enemy's attack on the Island, in the state it then was, as a reflection on his courage or capacity.

But these are matters of speculation; in which Mr. Lee may amuse himself at pleasure. I sincerely hope his views of the subject were more judicious than those of all the field officers. I shall rejoice to find that my Country possesses an individual, who without the benefit of experience, or the aid of reflection, is a consummate officer by intuition. We want such men. I ardently hope too, that he will no longer bury his military talents, in obscurity and inactivity; but that he will soon be found, where he has not yet been seen, among the host of gallant spirits, who are pressing with vigorous ardour to the standard of their Country: Who without his capacity for military usefulness, or prospects of distinction are rendering to her, all that they have - their blood & their honour.

The residue of Mr. Lee's structures turn on matters of fact. - I am glad they do. Such statements can be brought to a fixed & known standard. They require no great scope of intellect to

to comprehend them. They admit of less prevarication in their representation. Their decision involves not a question of judgment, but of truth. Error here violates a rule of veracity, not of logic.

Now Sir, I state unequivocally; that the whole story of his being a private soldier in the army; of application to me for leave to vote; my scornful reply; is a sheer fabrication, destitute not only of truth; but deficient in all of every circumstance, on which could be founded the apology of honest mistake, or unintentional misrepresentation. — This is harsh language. The occasion demands, & justifies it. — I mean that it shall be so, to the utmost point to which a gentleman can carry the expression of his scorn & indignation, without descending to the vulgarity of a tippling shop?

After this declaration, I certainly arrogate very little to myself when I ask, that my denial may be considered as a defence, against his charge, untill he is prepared to prove it. — But his statement shall in every point be exposed, by the only means, by which a charge can be negatived; by the establishment of other facts, inconsistent with the charge. The accompanying docu-

(N^o 4) of the Adjutant General proves, that Major General Hampton was in command at this place from the 15th April to the 31st May, during which time of course, it belongs to him and not to me, to settle the question, whether the troops should leave the army for the purpose of voting. Any almanack will shew, that the elections of Norfolk County & Borough, were on the 3rd & 4th Mondays of April of course while he was in command.

The certificate of Colonel Sharp (N^o 5) attests, that instructions were given by me, of the wish of General Hampton, to allow the men to vote. That this was communicated by him to his troops, & that every man within his Regiment who chose it, did go & vote.

It proves also, that the 54th Regiment (that of Norfolk Bore) when in service, was commanded by him. Well? if a soldier at that time of the elections, was therefore under him, had the same privilege of every other. Persons conversant with military life must know, that an application from a private for leave of absence from his Regiment for part of a day would not be made to a Brigadier: if made, credulity itself cannot believe, that it would have ~~been~~ scornfully denied to a particular individual, that indulgence, which under the intimation of the wishes of my
superior

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former place, but in its anxiety to make atonement for a temporary injustice, raises him somewhat higher than is merited.

But I disdain artifice or concealment; I ask no other estimate than that which ought to attach to my real opinions. The occasion never did arise, when it became proper for me to decide, if the army should vote. If it had, I would have refused it. This opinion may be wrong: I prefer however the imputation of a weak erroneous judgment, to the reproach of a disingenuous heart. - This opinion is founded upon some general considerations, which would influence me at all times & places; & others merely adventitious, applying to my particular situation at that time.

I avow my jealousy of military power; my conviction, that public liberty will ~~be~~ be endangered, whenever civil rights, shall be exercised under military sanction. I reason on human nature & human passion, as we find them, that on an imaginary perfectability, which, however gratifying it may be to national or individual self love, to presume its existence, never did exist, nor will exist, while man retains his nature. - Experience, the experience of our own country in other ^{states} within the last & present year, as well as in former days during the Administration of Mr. Adams, has proved what might have been anticipated without experience - that the elective franchise, when exercised by the Army, is nominal or injurious.

In the nature of things, one of two consequences must ensue: The army ~~is~~ under the influence of the officers, either from fear or partiality ~~to~~ vote according to their instigation; or the officers, relying on the support which they may hope to derive from their superiors, will deny the power to those, who are too refractory to be intimidated; too intelligent to be deceived; or too independent to surrender their opinions. - In the one case, the right is annihilated, in the other it is worse. It is made to produce effects the very reverse of those, which on a free exercise of judgment would have been derived by the voters. - For as a general principle, it may be assumed as a truism, that the views & interest of the military as a corps, instead of being the same, ~~of the people~~ ^{of the people}, are at war with those. On principle therefore, I am opposed to any sort of interference, or the possibility of ~~interference~~ ^{interference} by military influence on the elective franchise. The danger is aggravated in a free country in proportion to the violence of party spirit, which among its other deleterious effects, takes off all the restraints imposed by public opinion.

Under no circumstances therefore would I have sanctioned a practice, which however innocent in a particular case, must in its progress, be injurious to the public liberty.

It is moreover, wholly inconsistent with my idea of the regularity and subordination, which should attend an army, to surrender for

for a day, the wholesome discipline of the camp, to the riot & licentiousness which too often attend an election.

Private considerations would have influenced me at that time. My political tenets you well know. I have through life maintained them with the openness & decision, which honest convictions should always inspire; & I trust with the liberality of one, who pretends not to infallibility. — On my first entrance into military life, I prescribed it to myself as a rule from which never to depart, (and I challenge malice itself to state a single instance in which I have departed from it, in the course of my whole command) never to permit political considerations to mingle with my military character. If I wanted evidence of this, it would be found in the appointments around my person, which were within my gift.

It was easy to foresee, that if a candidate of my tenets were elected, the army had voted, it would have been imputed to me, that I had applied my official power to party purposes, that the very act of permitting the troops to vote, who living under the privations of military life, might be supposed to be least friendly to the war-candidate, would have been urged as evidence of the fact. — As prudential considerations, are not among my qualities, I did with my usual freedom express these sentiments both before & after the election, and

thus he has heard them.

But W. Lee says, "I was willing enough to know him, when he was
"enticing him to obtain me my present situation, & making speeches in my
"favor" in the legislature." - This is the unkindest cut of all.

Had W. Lee satisfied himself with reprehending my conduct however
severely, there was one antidote to his poison, of which he could not
have deprived me. The liberality of his auditors would have suggested
that I was absent & unheard. The caution which a knowledge of the
world inspires, might have taught them to make some deductions from
his charges on the score of unavoidable resentment, or of
political or personal rivalry; or perhaps of some untold "private grief."
But to cut me off from even this last resource, he "damns with
feint praise," represents himself as the friend of my appointment, &
even to have spoken in support of my election. How could these
gentlemen doubt therefore, the propriety of accusations, preferred by
a former supporter who would necessarily be supposed to make the
best of my conduct, in justification of his own judgment in respecting
me. - For one thing however I thank him. He has not repre-
sented me as his friend, nor libelled me by stating, that I was ever
the confidant of his counsels, or the associate of his gross & profligate

of Ancestors & Buffaloe, if officers ^{had} ~~could~~ always remembering that a camp is not designed for argument, cajoling, dissipation; but for orders, obedience, execution. It was not by arts of popularity in commanders, that the Arms of Greece & Rome in the proudest days annals of their civil liberty were everywhere glorious & triumphant. Civil liberty, was best understood at Rome precisely at that time, when the tears & hesitation of a whole army could not save ~~the~~ victorious com^{mon}, the penalty of disobedience ~~performed~~ ^{inflicted} by ~~the~~ a father — ~~It may~~ ^{may} represent ~~credulity~~ ^{credulity} may believe, that strict Military discipline is inconsistent with civil liberty; but men of reflection will remember, that the discipline of the Roman army was most relaxed, (or as Mr. Lee would express it never did the officers carry a less high hand) than at the very moment when liberty was extinct, & the empire of the world was added by the Pictorian bands to the highest bidder.

But if he means to insinuate by a ^{high} ~~hand~~ ^{hand} ~~amongst~~ ^{amongst} the soldiers, that those in command have not been restrained, while I have played the tyrant & oppressor in the ranks; I have the consolation to know, that every officer & soldier who has served with me, knows the contrary. The highest rank in this army gives no licence for impurity: the humblest man in it, has never been denied a patient hearing of every complaint & every request. If I have rejected, application deemed unreasonable, none of them can accuse me of inaccessibility, or indifference, much less of

of oppression. That men accustomed to self-control, should be restive
under restraint; that self love should deem those requests unreasonable
which rejected as improper; that those reproved for iniquity or
punished for impropriety should complain; cannot be wondered at. But
the prospect of action, in the hour of supposed peril, the army has
never failed to receive me with a confidence beyond my merits, & with
an affection, which can never be effaced from my recollection.