Jones County Rosin Heels







SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

1861 **DEO VINDICE** 1865

June 2011

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

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-ALERT! ALERT! ALERT!



Once again we have another camp meeting on Thurs. 30th at Western Sizzlin at 7 PM. Brother Gene Case and his ready made army that travels with him are a'comin, to bring us news that we need to hear. His lovely bride, better known as the "General", has to ride herd not only on the real children but the biggest one of all, her husband. Brother Gene is traveling from our late president's boy hood home of Woodville, MS. He is always in rare form and brings a heck of a program. Now please forgive him, he is a Presbyterian preacher and has since birth in Ohio, yes that's right Ohio. He can explain that one on his own, as well as the Presbyterian part. Although it is PCA Presbyterian. You will not be disappointed, confused possibly, thoroughly entertained and well in formed. If you miss, then you're going to miss a pure blessing.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Speaking of it being hotter than a two dollar pistol July cookout will be next month and as usual Mr. Billy and the Rev. Glen, plus a few others that just love to stay outside in triple digit temperature just to talk. Well...to each his own. We always have some good hamburgers, hotdogs and whatever Billy and Glen may find on the road to the community center. Yum !! At this time it may be 6:00 or 6:30 to begin the fun part...eating of course!! We can decide at our June meeting as to what time we will start. As always, the ladies are asked to bring a favorite dish. Miss Joan Holifield has been nice enough to keep up with the side dishes being brought. So gentlemen please let your wife and or girlfriend or for a couple of y'all your boyfriend, so Miss Joan will actually know what is being brought. This is so foods will not be duplicated. 601-729-2535. If some crazy sounding feller answers just get to Miss Joan as fast as you can, especially if he says he'll take a message!

SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE This will be discussed further in this issue

IMPORTANT E-MAIL

Once again Farren Windham's email is - windham@comcast.net. That is his personal.

His army - farren.a.windham@us.army.mil Please take just a few moments and let him hear from some of his compatriots in the Rosin Heels camp.

CAMP WEBSITE

http://jonescorosinheels.weebly.com/index.html

Just a reminder that we have a website. Go by and check it out. If you have any ideas that possibly improve the look, info offered or info you would like to menue. Contact our camp Historian, Don Green who is basically in charge of it. This website could possibly be a big help in recruiting and informing the public of who we are and what we do during the year. We appreciate Don and his work. Lets take advantage of this technology.



A CONFEDERATE CATECHISM The War for Southern Self-Government By Lyon Gardiner Tyler

33. What were the main features of Lincoln's "friendship" for the South?

A statement of the main features is as follows: (1) The sacking and burning of homes and towns, and the general destruction of fences, crops, stock, and far implements; (2) the expulsion from their homes off all persons, including women and children and noncombatants, unless an oath of allegiance was taken. This was as if the German commanders in the World War had required every Frenchman in the occupied territory to swear allegiance to the Kaiser. Sherman drove the white population from Atlanta without even allowing this alternative. Not even the British in the Revolution ever issued any order like this. They exacted paroles of the inhabitants, it is true, but this, though a violation of the international law, acknowledged the Americans as enemies, not merely Rebels. (3) The precipitation upon the South of emancipation with apparently absolute indifference whether it created massacre or not, and (4) the subordination of the lives of prisoners to military success which occasioned the deaths of thousands of poor fellows on both sides.

The volume of suffering covers the whole war, and there is not a particle of evidence of the humanitarian intervention of Lincoln with either his Cabinet officers or generals in the field. The truth is the Reconstruction era was the logical result of the Lincoln era, when the Chief Justice, in standing by the Constitution, apprehended his own arrest by the minions of the President.

34. Explain more fully the course of Lincoln as to

Exchanges.

Lincoln's friends have tried to hold the Confederates responsible for deaths in Southern prisons. But it was clearly by the action of Lincoln that this mortality occurred.

His policy was to starve the South by the blockade, a measure involving women and children; to destroy all the grain, stock, and farming utensils; to take from the people of the South and from their own prisoners all protection from disease by making medicines and medical appliances contraband of war; to force the crowding of prisoners into remote prisons by making medicines and medical appliances contraband of war; to force the crowding of his armies, before other prisons cold be erected; and then, by refusing all exchanges not even taking the sick when offered free or permitting the admission of medicines for them – to hold the South responsible for the sufferings of prisoners!

Such a friend of the South was Lincoln that his government visited upon the helpless prisoners of the South in the North punishment for the result of its own policy in the South. He humiliated them by appointing Negro soldiers their guards, who reviled and insulted them. The fare of prisoners was reduce 20 per cent; all but the sick were derive of coffee, tea, and sugar, and all supplies by gift or purchase were prohibited. To my knowledge there were no such orders issued Rhodes, says; "The fact stands out con that in 1864 the Confederate authorities were eager to make exchanges, their interest being on the side humanity."

35. What were the results of Lincoln's policy as to Confederate prisoners?

The result was that owing to this policy of "retaliation" urged upon Lincoln by many newspapers, the sufferings of the Confederate prisoners in a land of plenty was simply incredible, and the mortality, as shown by the reports of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and Surgeon General Barnes, of the United States Army, was far greater than the mortality of Federal soldiers in the South. Lincoln threw every obstacle in the way of exchanges by appointing Benjamin F. Butler Commissioner of Exchanges, a man whom the Confederates had outlawed for base conduct at New Orleans, and by appointing General Grant as his successor, who was opposed to all exchanges, on the ground apparently of the superior patriotism of the Southern men, wh, he thought, if exchanged, would hasten to rejoin their regiments. The question for history too decide is whether it was not Lincoln and Grant who should have been hanged instead of the unfortunate Major Henry Wirz, who did

all he could for his prisoners. (Read "Andersonville Prison," by Page and Healey, two Federal soldiers.)

In this matter, General Grant presented a marked contrast to another Northern man, Nathaniel Greene, of Rhode Island, whose name is dear to all in the South! This noble General of the Revolution had the same problem as too exchanges presented to him as General Grant. He knew that any American freed would go home, his term having expired; but all the British prisoners would join the British army. Nevertheless he scorned to win success, as desirable as success was in his great necessity, by keeping the American prisoners in the dreadful British prison ships, and agreed to a cartel of exchange, with all the advantages against him. (Johnson, Life of Nathaniel Greene.) This was the course taken by Washington, and the Americans of 1776 are free from censure as to the treatment of prisoners, except in connection with the Saratoga prisoners

This Catechism will continue in the next issue

The Politically Incorrect Guide to FOUNDING FATHERS

Part 1 MYTHS, REALITIES, AND THE ISSUES OF THE FOUNDING GENERATION

Chapter Two The Declaration of Independence

As the gun smoke cleared around Lexington and Concord on 19 April 1775, colonial leaders realized the conflict between the colonies and the British Empire had reached a tipping point. The Continental Congress assembled and asked Thomas Jefferson to draft a petition to the king in the hopes of reconciliation. John Dickinson, a conservative from Pennsylvania, thought Jefferson's language was too harsh, so he toned it down. In essence, he told the king the colonists would accept one of two options: tight restrictions on their trade if there were no direct taxes from Britain; or taxes from Britain if in return the colonists were granted unrestricted free trade. The "Olive Branch Petition" was sent to the king in July 1775, but before the document reached London, British officials intercepted a letter from John Adams that questioned the sincerity of the petition. King George thus viewed the petition as disingenuous and refused to consider it.

The Continental Congress now believed it had no choice. Thomas Jefferson, author of the well-regarded pamphlet A Summary View of the Rights of British America (1774), was chosen to lead a

committee in drafting a declaration of independence. Work began in June 1776. Congress approved independence from Great Britain on 2 July 1776, and the final wording of the Declaration was hammered out over the next two days. The final draft was sent to the printer on 4 July 1776. John Hancock might have signed the document that day—no on is certain—but all the signatures were affixed by 2 August 1776.

Many years later, Jefferson told Henry Lee that he wrote the Declaration "not to find out new principles, or new arguments, never before thought of...it was intended to be an expression of the American mind, and to give to that expression the proper tone and spirit called for by the occasion."

Many historians, including Jefferson's most important biographer. Dumas Malone, believe Benjamin Franklin changed Jefferson's draft of "we hold these truths to be sacred and undeniable"to "we "we hold these truths to be self-evident," a much more powerful expression. Jefferson himself probably borrowed language from George Mason's Virginia Declaration of Resolves, written a month before Jefferson authored the Declaration. Mason had argued, similarly to Jefferson, that "all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights...namely the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and maintaining happiness and safety." It seems likely that Jefferson simply shortened Mason's wording. But even that wording was not new. The idea that Englishmen had a right to "life, liberty, and property" went back at least to John Locke and his Two Treatises on Civil Government in 1689, which itself was meant to couch England's "Glorious Revolution" of 1688 in the rights of Englishmen, established in 1215 when King John was forced to sign the Magna Charta at Runnymede. These rights were thus common parlance not only in Britain but in America. They were, for instance, part of the Carolina charter, which Locke may have helped author. Most colonists did not consider themselves too be solely "Americans." They were British subjects pleading with the king for relief from taxes and laws that violated their "natural" rights as Englishmen. Indeed, America and were proud to be British. And, why not ?Englishmen were the freest and most prosperous people in the world.

Jefferson insisted that the colonists had suffered patiently while the king and Parliament assumed tyrannical rule over the colonies, but only the "present King of Great Britain" deserved the condemnation of the patriot leaders. Jefferson never declared that *all* kings were unjust, just George III. It is true that Jefferson was not a monarchist, but it is equally true that he thought there were worse things than

monarchy. When the French Revolution, of which he was an early proponent, had proven itself to be unmistakably extremist, with the revolutionary government lopping off heads at a rapid pace, Jefferson called for a restoration of the royal family in France. Moreover, contrary to what the historian Joseph Ellis says, Jefferson never suggested that government was an "alien force." Government, in Jefferson's words, should protect the "safety and happiness" of the people. Only after a "long train of abuses and usurpations" reduced the people "under absolute Despotism" did the people have the "right" and "duty, to throw off such Government and to provide new Guards for their future security." They could "alter or abolish" a tyrannical government, but Jefferson did not consider the British system of government per se to be unjust, only the government of King George III. Even conservatives like John Dickinson knew their grievances would not be addressed by a Parliament determined to maintain its sovereignty over the king's subjects, no matter what the cost. Independence was justified because it was the only way left for the colonists to preserve their inherited rights.

MORE INFO FROM THIS BOOK NEXT ISSUE ESSENTIAL LIBERTY

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

The Legacy Of American Liberty By Mark Alexander

A "Wall of Separation"?

There is no more ominous defilement of our Constitution than that of the errant notion of a "Wall of Separation" between our constitutional government and our Creator - ominous because if the knowledge of our Creator (at one time proliferate in every educational institution) is constrained, then the general knowledge that liberty is "endowed by [our] Creator" will be equally diminished.

As noted in the previous section, our founders' intent was that the Central government would not appoint any state church by act of Congress. "Congress shall make no law..."

But judicial activists have for decades "interpreted" this First Amendment to suit their political agendas, placing severe constraints upon the free exercise of religion and invoking the obscure and grotesquely misrepresented "Wall of Separation" too expel religious practice from any and all public

forums.\

As noted by the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court William Rehnquist, "The wall of separation between church and state is a metaphor based upon bad history, a metaphor which has proved useless as a guide to judging. It should be frankly and explicitly abandoned...The greatest injury of the 'wall notion is its mischievous diversion of judges from the actual intention of the drafters of the Bill of Rights."

George Washington wrote in his 1796 Farewell Address. "Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation deserts the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in the Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us too expect that National morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

Our Founders affirmed that the natural rights enumerated in our Declaration of Independence and, by extension, as codified in its subordinate guidance, our Constitution, are those endowed by our Creator.

Thomas Jefferson proclaimed, "The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time....Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just: that his justice cannot sleep for ever."

Alexander Hamilton insisted, "The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rummaged for, among old parchments, or must records. They are written, as with a sun beam, in the whole volume of human nature, by the hand of the divinity itself: and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power."

"Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness..." These are natural rights - gifts from God, not government.

Moreover, it was with firm regard to this fact that our Constitution was written and ratified "in order to secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity." As such, it established a constitutional republic ruled by laws based on natural rights, not rights allocated by governments or those occupying seats of power.

John Quincy Adams wrote, "Our political way of life is by the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God, and of course presupposes the existence of God, the moral ruler of the universe, and a rule of right and wrong., of just and unjust, binding upon man, preceding all institutions of human society and government."

Notably, the conviction that our rights are innately

bestowed by "the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God," is enumerated in the constitutional preambles of every state in our Union.

But, for many decades, those who advocate a"living constitution" have used the "despotic branch" to remove faith from every public quarter, ironically and erroneously citing the "Wall of Separation" metaphor - words that Jefferson wrote to denote the barrier between federal and state government, not to erect a prohibition against faith expression in any and all public venues.

The intended consequence of this artificial barrier between church and state is too remove the unmistakable influence of our Creator from all public forums, particularly government education institutions, and thus, over time, to disabuse belief in a sovereign God and the notion of natural rights. This erosion of knowledge about the origin of our rights, the very foundation of our country and basis of our Constitution, has dire implications for the future of

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ESSENTIAL LIBERTY PROJECT

Restoring Constitutional Rule of Law Jim Cuffia - Executive Director Jin@EssentialLiberty.US

The Essential Liberty Project is a critical and timely initiative to restore Constitutional Rule of Law through education, affirmation and action.

MISSISSIPPI MAPS -DAVIS COUNTY

Anyone who took some maps with them a few months ago, please bring the ones you have not sold. There are some businesses where they can be displayed and we can be moving them.

GRAVE MARKING INFO NEEDED

Anyone who has not brought to the meetings your info on the graves you marked with flags, please do so this month so George can organize all the facts to create some booklets of the areas that are marked in Jones County.

WATER HAUL SUCCESSFUL

The pallet of water that the camp bought to send to Joplin, MO. arrived safely. Under the care of Mr. James Byrd, better known as J Byrd, who drove there with a truck load of water that was much needed and appreciated. Lets continue to pray for all those people across the area that was so hard hit by tornados in May. As we all know, it takes time to recover from a disaster such as this. The people in that area have a

long way to go in their recovery, both physical and emotional.

DO YOU KNOW? The CIVIL WAR By - Guy Robinson

- 1. In the North, the military draft aroused an opposition that set off significant mob riots in:
- A. Boston B. Chicago C. New York D. Hartford
- 2. Both Union and Confederacy began the war volunteers, but after a year the Confederates instituted a draft, and less than another year later the Union did the same. Under the terms of the Union conscription law, by paying a set fee a Northerner could escape service. How much?
- A. \$300 B. \$995 C. \$1000 D. \$5000
- 3. After a failed raid on Richmond, papers were found on the body of the Union colonel in charge of the foray, Ulric Dahlgren. The papers, whose authenticity is still questioned, outlined a plot to...
- A. Break into the Confederate Treasury
- B. Kill President Davis and his cabinet
- C. Kidnap General Lee
- D. Kidnap John Wilkes Booth
- 4. After 22 months at sea seizing Union merchant vessels, the Confederate raider Alabama was finally

fatal battle?

- A. Off Charleston, South Carolina
- B. In New York Harbor
- C. In Mobile Bay
- D. Off Cherbourg, France
- 5. The Civil War song about a "maid with golden hair" (the tune was fitted with new lyrics to become "Love Me Tender"):

The answers are at the end of the newsletter

"THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR'S ESTIMATE OF THE NEGRO

The EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION bears date January 1, 1863. It so happened that on August 14, 1862, less than five months before, there was an interesting conference at the White House. By invitation of Mr. Lincoln, a group of free negroes was there to hear his words of wisdom. Among other matters he discussed his purpose to colonize "people of African descent." Those present must have sat wide-eyed as they listened to his estimate of their race. The following was what they heard:

"Why should people of your race be colonized, and where? Why should they leave this country? This is, perhaps, the first question for proper consideration.

"You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong, I need not discuss; but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think. Your race suffers very greatly, many of them, by living among us, while ours suffers from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side.

"If this is admitted, it affords a reason, at least, why we should be separated.

"You here are freemen, I suppose. Perhaps you have long been free, or all your lives. Your race is suffering in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people.

"But, even when you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent not a single man of ours."

The above is quoted solely too acquaint you with what **Mr. Lincoln** saw fit to say on that occasion.

FACTS THE HISTORIANS LEAVE OUT

THE REBEL YELL

Many people think of the three measured huzzas given now and then as "the rebel yell." It is shocking to an old Confederate to consider such deception. The venerable widow of Rear Admiral Raphael Semmes, in attending a Confederate reunion at Memphis a couple of years ago, modestly expressed her wish too hear "the rebel yell." Something of an old-time cheer came from the throats of men who gladly tried to compliment the wife of the eminent naval commander Kellar Anderson, who was of the Kentucky Orphan Brigade, and had heard the yell, wrote a reminiscence for the Memphis Appeal. It is this same Anderson, called Captain and again General Anderson, who honored his native Kentucky, his adopted Tennessee, and American heroism some months ago at Coal Creek, in defying the miners who had captured him and demanded ransom for his head, when it seemed to be madness to refuse their demands. One thing is sure, he had heard "the rebel yell."

"There is a Southern mother on this stand who says she wants to hear the rebel yell once more."

"The announcement transforms, and in an instant I find myself acting the humble part of file-closer to Company I, Fifth Kentucky Infantry, with pieces at the right shoulder, the brigade in route column. With the active, strong, swinging stride of the enthusiastic trained soldier, they hold the double quick over rocks, logs, gullies, undergrowth, hill and vale, until amid the foliage of the trees above them, the hurling shell and hissing shot from the enemy's field guns gives notice that if retreating they have missed the way. Yet there is no command to halt. Direct, or unchanged course, this battled -scarred and glory-mantled battalion of Kentucky youths continues. As they reach the open woods, in clarion tones comes the order: 'Change front, forward on first company, etc. The order executed, found them formed on ground but recently occupied by a battalion of their foes, and a few of these had left their positions. The battalion of Kentuckians were inn battle array where once were they, but now the ground was almost literally covered with the Federal dead, the entire length of our regiment of 700 men. Men, did I say? Soldiers is the word; there were few men among them, they being youths, but soldiers indeed. The increasing spat, whirl, and hiss of the minie balls hurrying by left no doubt of the fact among these soldiers. They are about to enter action again, and forward is the order. 'Steady, men,

steady; hold your fire; not a shot without orders. It is hard to stand, but you must not return it. We

have friends in our front yet. They are being hard

pressed, and their ammunition is almost expended, but they are of our proudest and best, and Humphries' Mississippians will hold that ridge while they have a cartridge.'

"It is nearing sunset, and after two days of fearful carnage----aye, one of the best contested battles of the times—the enemy has been driven pell-mell from many parts of the field. Our losses are numbered by thousands, and we are now advancing in battle array, the little red flag with blue cross dancing gaily in the air over heads of those who were there to defend it. The last rays of the setting sun had kissed the autumn foliage when we stepped into open ground and found that we were amid the wreck of what a few short minutes ago had been a superb six-gun battery. The uniform of the dead artillerymen and the gaily caparisoned bodies of the many dead horses, proclaimed this destruction the work of our friends. We look upon the dead, pull our cartridge boxes a little more to the front, and resolve once more to face the destruction we are now entering. The boom of artillery increases. The rattle of musketry is steady—aye, incessant and deadly. The sulphurous smoke has increased until

almost stifling. Only fifty yards of space separates us from the gallant Mississippians we are there to support; they have clung to the ridge with a death-like grip, but their last cartridge has been fired at the enemy, and, their support being at hand, these sturdy soldiers of Longstreet's corps are ordered too retire.

"Simultaneously the support was ordered forward. As the Mississippians retired, the deep-volumed shouts of the enemy told us plainer than could words that the enemy thought they had routed them. Oh, how differently we regarded the situation! If they could have seen them as we—halting, kneeling, lying down, ranging themselves in columns themselves in columns of files behind the large trees to enable us to get at the enemy with an unbroken front, each man as we passed throwing cap high into the overhanging foliage in honor of our presence—the I imagine their shouts would have been suppressed. 'Steady in the centre! Hold your fire! Hold the colors back!' The centre advanced too rapidly. We are clear of our friends now; only the enemy is in front, and we meet face to face on a spur of Mission Ridge, which extends through the Snodgrass farm, and we are separated by eighty yards. Thud !and down goes Private Robertson.

shot through the neck. 'Get to the rear!' said I. Thud! Thud! Thud! Wolf, Michael, the gallant Thompson. Thud! Thud! Thud! Courageous Oxley, the knightly Desha, and duty-loving Cummings. And thus it goes. The fallen increase, and are too be counted by the hundreds. The pressure is fearful, but the 'sand-digger' is there to stay. 'Forward! Forward! Rang out along the line. We move slowly to the front.

"There is now sixty yards between us. The enemy scorn to fly; he gives back a few paces; he retires a little more, but still faces us, and loads as he backs away. We are now in the midst of their dead and dying, but he stands as do the sturdy oaks about him. We have all that is possible for human to bear; our losses are fearful, and each moment some comrade passes to the unknown At last Humphries' Mississippians have replenished boxes and are working around our right. Trigg's Virginians are uncovering to our left. I feel a shock about my left breast, spin like a top in the air, and come down in a heap. I k now not how long before came the sounds, 'Forward! Forward!' I rise on my elbow. Look! Look! There they go, all at break neck speed, the bayonet at charge. The firing appeared to suddenly cease for about five seconds. Then arose that do-ordie expression, that maniacal maelstrom of sound; that penetrating, rasping, shricking, blood-curdling noise, that could be heard for miles on earth, and whose volumes reached the heavens; such an expression as never yet came from the throats of sane men, but from men whom the seething blast of an imaginary hell would not check while the sound lasted.

"The battle of Chickamauga is won. "Dear Southern mother, there was the rebel yell, and only such scenes ever did or ever will produce it.

"Even when engaged, that expression from the Confederate soldier always made my hair stand on end. The young men and youths who composed this unearthly music were lusty, jolly, clear-voiced, hardened soldiers, full of courage, and proud to m arch in rags, barefoot, dirty, and hungry with head erect to meet the plethoric ranks of the best equipped and best fed army of modern times. Alas! How many of them are decrepit from ailment and age, and although we will never grow old enough to cease being proud of the record of the Confederate soldier, and the dear old mothers who bore them, we can never again, even at your bidding, dear, dear mother, produce the rebel yell. Never again; never, never, never."

THE REBEL YELL INFO IS FROM THE BOOK

CONFEDERATE SCRAPBOOK

Compiled by - Lizzie Cary Daniel

CIVIL WAR BOOKS OF FACTS

- 1. Forty-Six percent of the CSA and 54% of the USA troops engaged at Shiloh became casualties during the battle.
- 2. March 3, 1863, Congress passed the first conscription act permitting the drafting of men into the military.
- 3. July, 1862 prisoner exchange agreement called for 60 privates for 1 general.
- 4. Union soldier's monthly pay in 1861 -\$13.00
- 5. Forty-seven of 583 (8%) Union general officers died during the war. Seventy-seven of 425 (18%) Confederate general officers died during the war.
- 6. There were 179 foreign-born lieutenants in the Confederate army—63 were Irish and 59 were German.
- 7. There were approximately 10,000 Jewish soldiers, 2,000 in the Confederate army, 8,000 in the Union army.
- 8. 156 of 425 (35.7%) Confederate generals attended West Point. 228 583 (39.1%) Union generals attended West Point.
- 9. Highest ranking black officers ---- 2 majors: Francis E. Dumas Martin R. Delany
- 10. Highest ranking Jews in army 2 colonels: MaxEinstein Marcus Spiegel
- 11. Ten generals, (5 Union; 5 Confederate) died at Gettysburg..

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An Illustrated Guide to the Everyday Language of Soldiers and Civilians

dead-house - A structure within a prison in which dead inmates were placed before burial.

Deadline -always
DEAD

An area, not marked by a ROPE,

beyond which prisoners could pass without risking death from the guards. Some evidence exists that desperate and hopeless men violated the deadline rather than struggle for life under intolerable conditions.

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

dead rope - A rope that marked the DEADLINE beyond which prisoners were not allowed

dead shot - A weapon capable of delivering an accurate shot at a distance of six hundred feet.

deadwood - Incompetents and cowards who were useless in battle.

death bells - A derogatory term for HARDTACK. **devil** - A device used to detect TORPEDOES and remove them from the paths of vessels.

devil fish - A federal reference to a Confederate TORPEDO shaped to resemble a fish.

deviling - Hazing newcomers and other forbidden activities in which West Point cadets regularly engaged.

die of January fever, to - False notions that the war would be over by January 1, 1862, and January 1, 1863, led dispirited soldiers to describe themselves as having died of January fever – that is, having to continue to fight.

Dingus - The nickname of Jesse James, who served for a time in the Missouri guerrillas.

diseases of indulgence - Venereal diseases, such as syphilis and gonorrhea.

dispatched, to be - To be killed

ditch hunter - A federal disparagement of Southern soldiers, implying that their opponents were cowards who ran for the nearest ditch when fighting erupted.

Dixie silk - Any nonsilk fabric.

dog collar - A stiff strip of leather, about two inches wide at the middle, that was fastened around the neck to prevent the head from drooping. It was used to correct the posture of new soldiers in the drill.

donkey - A portable steam engine. Such engines were used to rotate the turrets of Union monitors.

donkey pump - An auxiliary pump powered by a donkey engine, generally used aboard ships.

Doodle - A sarcastic Southern nickname for Union soldiers, probably referring to "Yankee Doodle."

Webb Garrison's Sr.
with Cheryl Garrison
Cumberland House Publishing - Nashville, TN.

The Politically Incorrect Guide to THE SOUTH

(and Why it Will Rise Again) Chapter 1

SOUTHERN BY THE GRACE OF GOD

WHAT OTHER REGIONS AIN'T GOT BUT SURE WISH THEY DID

NOVELIST William Faulkner captured the uneasiness felt by non - natives when he wrote an exchange between a Yankee - born Harvard student questioning his Mississippi - born roommate in Absalom, Absalom!: "Tell about the South. What's it like there. What do they do there. Why do they live there. Why do they live at all."

Faulkner, a son of Mississippi himself, recognized that breathless Yankees speak so fast that they don't have time for question marks.

The appraisal of the region by people who ain't from around here hasn't changed much in sixty-five years. It is partly the fault of Southerners like North Carolinian W. J. Cash, who released his one and only book, *The Mind of the South*, in 1941. Cash described the South in some complimentary ways: "one of extravagant colors, of proliferating foliage and bloom, of floating yellow sunlight, and above all, perhaps of haze...a sort of cosmic conspiracy against reality in favor of romance," and "not exactly a nation within a nation but the closest thing to it."

While that was nice of him, Cash took the rest of the book to forever embed in some Northern minds that Southerners of all races and classes were lazy, violent, uneducated, and uneducatable. His assessment was popular in Northern circles. A 1941 Time magazine reporter wrote that anyone else describing the South would have to start where Cash left off. Even today, many Northerners still believe it is 1941 in the South. When a fiftieth anniversary edition of the book was reissued in 1991, the *New York Times* book reviewer wrote: "No one, among the multitudes who have written about the South, has been more penetrating or more persuasive than Mr. Cash."

Political writers seem most prone to----and enthusiastic about----perpetuating the image of a dark and dangerous Dixie. In 1976 Newsweek published an entire issue explaining the South to its sophisticated Northern readers who were shocked and puzzled at how a peanut farmer from Georgia captured the Democratic presidential nomination. The scene was replayed in 1992 when an Arkansan was elected president, and again in 2004 when North Carolina senator John Edwards ran for president.



s fascinated that Edwards, the son of a Southern textile mill manager, had gone to law school. The political accomplishments of Northeasterner John Kerry were only what was expected of him, but Edwards was treated as an anomaly, someone who had succeeded despite being Southern. At least the Democratic Party knows it can't win a national election without a Southerner on the ticket.

Defining Southern culture

There has been an identifiable Southern culture since colonial days, when Southerners and Northerners clashed over all types of issues—including how to govern the new nation, how to pay off American Revolutionary War debts, industrialization versus agrarianism, the need for a national bank, westward expansion, and the future admittance of territories as states. Two hundred and fifty years ago, Southerners thought of Northerners as crass, commercial, mannerless opportunists who often had no religion. Northerners thought of Southerners as uneducated, lazy, violent, bigoted rednecks and aristocrats

(planters).

Today, Southerners have by and large softened their views on their distant neighbors, but curiously, the reverse has not happened. The Northeasterners and Left Coasters still seem to think of the South as a bigoted, backward, violent place. But guess what? L The first state to elect a black governor was a Southern one—Virginia elected Doug Wilder in 1989, and he took office in the former Confederate capital. If the South is racist, why did a 2003 Census Bureau report find that hundreds of thousands of blacks are abandoning the North and moving South? The Northeast is the only region losing population in every single minority group. The South is the only region to show a gain in every single minority group.

According to the 2000 Census, the South had a net increase of nearly two million new residents, while the liberal Northeast had a net population decrease of more than one million. The South is now the nation's biggest region, with 36 percent of the nation's population despite the big cities of the Northeast and the West Coast.

What makes the South so attractive, so popular that people are flocking to it in huge numbers? The weather's nice, of course, but mainly it must be

Southern culture, the way people of all races in the South have always lived their lives. While "culture" can be as hard to nail down as molasses, it can be

defined in the South.

Compiled by - Clint Johnson, author of in the Footsteps of Robert E. Lee

Once again our camp paid for the space on this sign on 16th Ave., which is the busiest street in town. We don't what the average is on traffic flow, but it is easily in the thousands. It was up on June 3rd & 4th. We reserved this same advertising space in April with a message since this is the 150th anniversary of the War. Our next sign will be in January to honor Generals Lee & Jackson's birthdays. We are grateful to have the funds to be able to do this annually and remind the people of Laurel of not only some of our better known Southern heroes, but let them know that, Lord willing, we are here to stay and continue to fulfill the charge that General Stephen D. Lee gave to the SCV over a hundred years ago and continue to tell the truth about our ancestors and what they fought for was right and honorable and that we, as their descendants are determined to carry on their message at every opportunity and in a way that will not only bring honor to them, but most of all, Christ.

LAST MINUTE CRAZY NEWS

PERSONAL LIBERTY DIGEST LIVE FREE IN AN UNFREE WORLD BY BOB LIVINGSTON

Blacks Picket The NAACP June 17, 2011 By - Chip Wood

For a moment, I couldn't believe my eyes.
Thousands of residents of Harlem, a New York
City neighborhood, had taken to the streets to
protest the NAACP. And yes, virtually every one
of them was black.

What was it all about? Apparently, a huge number of parents in Harlem believe the quality of education their children are getting is more important than the color of the skin of their teachers lost their jobs.

You won't be surprised to learn that many of our inner-city schools do a terrible job of educating the young people entrusted to them. More than half of the children who start first grade in inner-city schools drop out before they graduate. Many of those who do make it through 12 grades can't read above a see-spot-run level. Nor can they do such simple math as making change for a purchase of a Big Mac and fries. No wonder the graduates of inner city schools are virtually unemployable.

Officials in New York City decided to do something about this sorry situation. They announced plans to close 22 of the worst-performing schools in the city. That was enough to get the teacher's union riled up. But what really put the union on the warpath was when those same city officials said they would permit charter schools to operate in some of the buildings that would soon be vacant.

But charter schools don't hire members of the teacher's union. They don't guarantee teachers jobs for life or steady increases in pay and benefits every year, no matter how badly the teachers do their jobs. Charter-school teachers get paid based on results—not on tenure or political clout.

Of course, all of this is completely unacceptable to the United Federation of Teachers. No wonder union members went ballistic when they heard about the plan. They were simply protecting their turf. After all, the teachers' union had demonstrated for years that for them, jobs were job one. Political clout ran a close second. Children's education was not worth worrying about.

This situation is nothing new. Many years ago, the most powerful leader the teachers' union ever had, Albert Shanker, was honest enough to admit: "When schoolchildren start paying union dues, that's when I'll start representing the interests of schoolchildren."

Hey, he who pays the piper calls the tune. I get that.

And that, my friends, explains why the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has aligned itself with the United Federation of Teachers. The NAACP cares more about the jobs of black members of the teachers union—and in New York City that's a lost of jobs, folks—than they do about the education of children.

So now you understand why thousands of black parents took to the streets of Harlem last month. Will they make a difference? Not if Hazel Dukes, president of the NAACP in New York, has her way. Dukes said the parents "can march and have rallies all day long...We will not respond."

The teachers' union and the New York State chapter of the NAACP have filed suit to stop the city from closing those 22 schools or allowing any charter school to operate in any building occupied by a traditional public school.

Will the officials stick to their guns? Or will they cave from the pressure brought by two of the most powerful entities in the State: the teachers' union and the NAACP?

I wish I could predict a happy outcome. But I suspect that, once again, the right thing to do will be sacrificed on the altar of political expediency.

Meanwhile, what sort of education are the children in your area getting? What percentage of kids who enter the first grade graduate from high school? And of those who do, how well can they read, write and do basic arithmetic?

It's been a long time since Why Johnny Can't Read was a national bestseller. But the problem and the solution to the problem haven't changed. Fire bad teachers. Pay good teachers more. Get the politicians and bureaucrats out of the way.

And if you really want to see some positive

changes in our schools, end the monopoly by union thugs and their political buddies. Open up education to competition. Give more money to those who do a better job and less to those who don't or can't.

Sure, there would be weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth from one end of this country to the other. But it wouldn't come from most students, since they know they are being used by people who really don't give a hoot about them.

Until next time, keep some powder dry.

-Chip Wood

This was strictly last minute and it was determined that y'all would just get a kick out of this. In one way it is sad for the children and the parents that are sincere about their children's education. On the other hand, ain't it just a hoot n holler that blacks are picketing blacks in the NAACP. What goes around, comes around.

SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE

FRIDAY AUGUST 5TH & SATURDAY 6TH

BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH FRIDAY DOORS OPENS 6 PM -PROGRAM BEGINS 7 PM

SATURDAY DOORS OPENS 8 AM -PROGRAM BEGINS 9 PM

MEALS

DINNER \$10 EA. - SUPPER \$15 EA. CHILDREN UNDER 12 YRS. NO CHARGE

ATTENDANCE

INDIVIDUAL - \$15 IN ADVANCE, \$20 AT THE DOOR

FAMILY - \$25 IN ADVANCE, \$30 AT THE DOOR. THIS CAN BE IMMEDIATE OR EXTENDED FAMILY.

SPEAKERS

BRO. CECIL FAYARD FROM GRENADA MS.
PAST MS. & NATIONAL SCV CHAPLAIN - IN CHIEF. BORN ON THE MS. GULF COAST.
CURRENTLY HE IS PASTORING NEAR
GRENADA. HE CAN TELL SOME GOOD
CAJUN STORIES.

BRO. JOHN KILLIAN FROM THE BIRMINGHAM AREA AND IS CURRENTLY SERVING AS PASTOR AT MAYFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH. HIS 1860'S ORATORIES

ARE FAMOUS.

DR. THOMAS J. DILORENZO - PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AT LOYOLA UNIV. IN MARYLAND. HE IS A NATIONALLY KNOWN SPEAKER & AUTHOR. TWO OF HIS PUBLICATIONS ARE, "THE REAL LINCOLN" AND "LINCOLN UNMASKED". HE IS A FIRM BELIEVER IN THE CONSTITUTION AND THE ATTEMPT OF THE SOUTH TO CONTINUE THE OLD UNION UNDER SAID CONSTITUTION & THEN WHEN THE CSA WAS CREATED UNDER THE NEW ONE WHICH WAS BASED ON THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

VENDORS AT THIS TIME:

THE CONFEDERATE SHOPPE - BIRMINGHAM, AL.

AL & GINA BENSON FROM STERLINGTON,
LA. - MR. AL IS THE CO-AUTHOR OF THE
BOOK "RED REPUBLICANS & LINCOLN'S
MARXISTS.

SATURDAY NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT (THIS LINEUP IS TENTATIVE AT THIS TIME)

WE MAY HAVE THE HOUSTON ROAD **BOYS, BONNIE McCOY FROM** MENDENHALL, WHO IS AN EXCELLENT VIOLINIST (FIDDLER TO US UNEDUCATED FOLK), MISS ZOE BRUMFELD FROM FORREST, MS. WHO IS ONE OF THE BEST BAGPIPERS IN THE SOUTHERN REGION, HOPEFULLY A READING OF A RECITATION ENTITLED "I AM YOUR FLAG", AND BRO. JOHN KILLIAN GIVING ONE OF HIS STIRRING ORATORIES AS IT MAY HAVE SOUNDED IN THE 1860'S. IF YOU OR IF YOU KNOW SOMEONE THAT WOULD CARE TO ADD TO THE PROGRAM SATURDAY EVENING, PLEASE LET US KNOW. WE DO DRAW THE LINE AT PEOPLE PRESENTING A PROGRAM IN THEIR DRAWERS, HOPE Y'ALL UNDERSTAND. CONTACT CARL FORD FOR ANYTHING WEIRD 601-649-1867 W OR 319-7027 CELL - OTHERWISE CALL GEORGE 601-649-1867 OR 428-5570

BUSINESS
PROGRAM ADS
FULL PAGE - \$100
HALF PAGE - \$50

FOURTH - \$25
EIGHT - \$15

SMALLEST ANCESTOR AD
EIGHT - \$10

ALMOST BUSINESS CARD SIZE

SEVERAL ANCESTORS CAN BE LISTED ON LARGER SIZED ADS

GENTLEMEN, WE NEED FOR EACH
OF YOU TO SALE AT LEAST A
COUPLE OF ADS. AND LIST SOME OF
YOUR ANCESTORS IN ADS. AND
DON'T FORGET TO RESERVE YOUR
MEALS. THIS IS AN EXCELLENT
TIME TO BRING A FRIEND, IN-LAWS,
OUT-LAWS, SUPERVISOR, PASTOR,
CHURCH MEMBER, FELLOW
WORKER, HISTORY TEACHER, OR
MOST ANY TEACHER.

THE LINEUP OF SPEAKERS IS NOT GOING TO GET ANY BETTER, SO FOR ALL YOU PROCRASTINATORS IF YOUR WAITING FOR THE SECOND COMING, HUMANLY SPEAKING, THIS IS AS GOOD AS IT'S GOING TO GET. SO YOU CAN EITHER SIT AT **HOME OR YOU CAN ATTEND** SOMETHING THAT JUST MAY HELP YOU IN YOUR THINKING AND **OUTLOOK, NOT JUST FOR THE** SOUTH, BUT THE COUNTRY. IF YOU DECIDE TO NOT PARTICIPATE AND OR ATTEND, THEN THAT'S YOUR LOSS. THIS MESSAGE IS FOR ALL WHO READ IT, WHETHER YOU'RE AN SCV MEMBER OR NOT. IF YOU ARE CONCERNED THE WAY OUR **COUNTRY IS HEADED AND WOULD** CARE TO GAIN SOME INSIGHT AS TO HOW IT HAS REACHED POSSIBLY THE LOWEST POINT IN IT'S HISTORY, THEN PRY YOURSELF AWAY FROM SOME BALL GAME OR SOMETHING THAT CAN WAIT A LITTLE LONGER, THEN YOU GET THERE, PERIOD!!

IF YOU ARE A PARENT AND YOU DESIRE FOR YOUR CHILDREN TO KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT THE HISTORY OF SOME OF YOUR COUNTRY'S PAST IT IS THE TIME TO LEARN AND ASK **OUESTIONS FROM PEOPLE WHO** ARE THERE TO ANSWER YOUR **INQUIRIES. REMEMBER THAT** PASTORS, ELECTED OFFICIALS AND TEACHERS ATTEND FREE. IF YOU ARE TIRED OF PEOPLE UPLIFTING LINCOLN AS SOME GOD LIKE ENTITY AND THAT HE SAVED THE COUNTRY, YOU JUST MAY WANT TO HEAR WHAT DR. DILORENZO HAS TO SAY. NOW **CAMP 227 MEMBERS, IT'S UP TO** YOU, IF THIS EVENT IS A SUCCESS.

ANSWERS - 1.C - 2. A - 3. B - 4. D - 5. "LOVE ME TENDER".