



Nov.

2011

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

Ed Allegretti - 1st Lt. Commander
601-422-0987

Doug Jefcoat - 2nd Lt. Commander
601-425-5485

CoCo Roberts - Commander
601-428-5570

Adjutant
Cotton Norris - 601-426-2949

Historian Don Green
601-270-5316

ALERT ! ALERT ! ALERT !



Well, it's that time of year again when we git a hankerin for some of CoCo's infamous possum stew ! Yeah boy, just can't wait to see the look on the little children's faces when you ask them if they would like to taste some of it. Ugh and yuck seem to come to mind as to some of the reactions he has gotten through the years. Of course the big kids, so called adults, seem to get grossed out, as we all use to call it, when asked if they would care to try some. Then when they find out that it's free, they give it a try. Well lo and behold, it does taste good. Somehow, without any of us trying, the word gets out about the stew and that you can't beat the price and all of a sudden there are people everywhere. We will most likely be out of grub by sundown as usual. Mr. Billy "Red" Langley has spoken to Deb Landrum and she told him that people have been calling to find out if we are going to be there and if there are going to be any skirmishes. She has assured folks that there would be, weather permitting. **As of this writing the times scheduled for the battles are 11AM - 2PM - 4PM** Yes, one more has been added this year, so we need you fellas to stick around just a bit longer so everyone will get their money's worth. **Each year we take about 10 - 15 minutes to have a business /announcement period. So, if you have either of these or both your are being duly noted right now. We will do this in between skirmishes around 1PM.** Remember that everything we do that day is to promote the SCV no matter where the visitors are from. So, don't get all waded up together talking to just each other but, meet and greet the people as they enter into our encampment. We only have short periods of time in life to educate the public about their Southern history and heritage. Lets take advantage.

LANDRUM'S COUNTRY

Homestead & Village

"A Living History Museum"

"Christmas at the Village" -Step back in time and enjoy a walking Christmas tour of the past.

Saturday, November 26, 2011

9:00 am - 8:00 pm

"Candlelight Tour" - 5:00 pm - 8:00 pm

Confederate Soldiers Encampment - Entertainment - Gem Mining - Shooting Gallery - Restored Cabins - Exhibits - Food - General Store - Forestry Exhibit - Demonstrations.

We have been fortunate for the last 3 - 4 years to have been able to have a small reenactment behind the homestead. People have come to expect this and if weather permits we will do it again. Of course we will have our encampment and yes !! Our famous or maybe it should be called our infamous possum stew ,will once again be fixed by our own camp commander (who carries his very own cannon with him) Mr. CoCo Roberts. Of course with CoCo the meat will always be fresh. That's right, straight off the asphalt and into the pot. Yum, Yum, the folks are just gonna love it !!

LAUREL - SERTOMA CHRISTMAS PARADE

Saturday December 3rd at 10:00 AM

We have been marching in this parade for several years and it's over a mile, but it sure seems to get longer every year. However, it is a great way to get publicity. Lets look forward to this time together afterward also as we have our annual after parade dinner at Mauldin Community Center. So we do not duplicate food items, please call Miss Joan, as in Holifield, so she can tell you what has already been called in so she will know what is being brought. She has graciously done this for us for several years. The Rev. Glen Holifield makes the reservation and has the key to the building, so we have to be nice to him even if we don't like him very much. Please continue to pray for Miss Joan and the burden, (that would be the Rev.), she has carried for so many years. God Bless You Miss Joan.

PETAL CHRISTMAS PARADE

This parade will be held also on Dec. 3rd, at 5PM, the line up will be at 4:30 PM. We may want to think about participating in the Petal parade later in the afternoon. Several of our members marched in it last year and the people really liked us stopping and shooting. The route is no longer than New Augusta, so we should be able to walk this distance with no

sweat. The more we are able to be out where we are noticed, it's good for us as a camp and the SCV also.

New Augusta Christmas Parade

Saturday Dec. 17th beginning at 10 AM

Our camp, along with members of New Augusta and a couple of other camps have been marching in this parade for the past four or five years. It is not a long parade. When we have finished the parade route, we walk back to the courthouse where the veterans monument is located and fire a three round salute to all veterans and close with a prayer. Some of the New Augusta members have participated with us in our parade and we need to help them fill out the color guard down there.

5TH BRIGADE CHRISTMAS PARTY

This event will be on Friday, Dec. 9th at 7PM at the Dixie Community Center just south of Hattiesburg. This is a time when all the camps can come together and have some good fellowship and lots of good ol fashion fun with each other. It should be a good time held by all who attend.

LEAKESVILLE CHRISTMAS PARADE

This parade will be held on Dec. 10th beginning at 9AM. Call or email Don Green our 5th Brigade Councilman and communications officer, he could put you in touch with someone from that area for any further details.

NEW YEARS EVE DANCE

Having a 19th century period dance to be incorporated after supper of our Southern Heritage Conference has been discussed for some period of time. Ed Allegretti and his wife Connie have been members of an Irish dance group in Laurel and he has mentioned if it was possible to have one after the conference was over. Carl and George have discussed this prior to Ed's inquiring about it. We had a dance at the old Ramada along with musical entertainment and in 2006 when we had the conference at Western Sizzlin, we danced the Virginia reel. As for having a full fledged period dance it has been put on the back burner in recent years. Because we are at Bethlehem Baptist Church it would not be a good idea to have one there, because even though the dances would be descent and accurate to the time period, we do not want to give anybody from the church that might object and could cause us to lose Bethlehem as our place to hold the conference. So, Ed brought up the idea of using the YWCO where the Irish dance group meets. Several dates were discussed and the only time that we could get Andy &

Pat Salassi from Jackson to come and help us in some practice time that evening, before actually starting to dance, was Dec. 31st. It was also the only time that Bonnie McCoy could come and play the fiddle to accompany us in dancing. Of course we will have some CD's in order to give her some rest. We begin at 7PM and the dress code will be casual. That does not mean come in your tightie whities or long johns fellas. The Irish dance group is invited and it will be in the calendar of events in the various newspapers in Laurel and also other SCV camps will be contacted. **As always, this is a family oriented event and there will not be any alcohol brought or served.** So, all you Baptists will have to keep a close watch on the Presbyterians and especially the Episcopalians. Just to be safe, you might need to keep an eye on each other also. This will be a dry run (ha, ha, no pun intended) to find out if it would be feasible to have this at the end of each conference. We may get some more people to attend the conference and maybe a new member or two. You never know until you try. This will be discussed at Landrum's during our brief but hopefully productive business/announcement time. If you have questions and/or suggestions make them this month. **Also, this is promoted and hosted by our camp.**

CONFEDERATE CATECHISM

The War for Southern Self-Government

By Lyon Gardiner Tyler

47. *Some additions.*

a *Words.* Webster, in his speech against Hayne in 1830, without pretending to originality said that "words were things," pointing out that by the adroit use of words in addressing the highly wrought feelings of mankind a just conclusion is often avoided or a false one reached. Taking the hint, the Northern speakers applied to the Southern policy or Southern men, in the absence of any just argument against them, such terms as "Slavery Extension," "Fire-eaters," *Rebels*, "Border Ruffians," "Slavocrats," "Slave Breeders," and other offensive terms to distract the attention from the true points at issue. Lincoln for this purpose used rhetoric and sophistry.

b. *Exchanges.* (See Query 34). In the American Revolution, as in the War for Southern Independence, there were mutual complaints between the parties at war as to ill treatment of prisoners. Land Washington in a letter to Congress December 23rd, 1781, said (Gordon, *American Revolution*, III, p. 268): "I know of no method so likely to put an end to the mutual complaints of both sides as that of having all prisoners

given up to the commissary general to be by him exchanged." Thus Washington favored exchanges, while Lincoln opposed them.

In this connection it may be well to remember that the Federals burnt sixty towns or more in the South and that the mortality at Elmira was greatly in excess proportionately of that at Andersonville (Keily, *In Vinculis.*) And as for the humanity of Lincoln, in his congratulating Sherman for his march to the sea, and Sheridan for his campaign in the Valley of Virginia, his talk of "charity for all" immediately after was, in the language of Edward Lee Masters, "a perfect blasphemy against human nature." It is a telling fact in favor of Major Henry Wirz that, when the committee representing the prisoners at Andersonville reached the North and were free to talk as they pleased, they said nothing in their published statement of any murders done by Wirz, but spoke of him as a kind man, and of General Winder, Wirz's superior officer, they had nothing but praise for his kindness. c. *Rebels* (see Query 28). It was because of indignation at being called a rebel that the wounded General Mercer, the hero of Princeton, January 2, 1777, lost his life. (Stryker, *The Battles of Trenton and Princeton*, p. 1282.) This term, as used by the British as well as by Lincoln, meant not merely a political offender but a moral one which ranked the person with thieves and cutthroats, and the use of the word in this sense was kept up by Northern Presidents long after the war. Of a far superior character was the action of the loyalist Legislature of Virginia, who in 1677, immediately after Bacon's Rebellion, imposed a fine of 400 pounds of tobacco on any one who would call another a rebel, traitor, or other name calculated to stir up the "old quarrels" and "heart burnings." In a letter of Washington to Lord Howe, January 13, 1777, the American commander, after referring to the cruel treatment visited upon the American prisoners on board the British prison ships, wrote: "You may call us rebels and say we deserve no better treatment, but remember, my Lord, supposing us rebels we still have feelings equally as keen and sensible as loyalists and will, if forced to it, most assuredly retaliate upon those upon whom we look as the unjust invaders of our rights, liberties and properties." The great kindness of heart that distinguished President Davis prevented him from resorting to the system of retaliation threatened by Washington. He was charged by many Confederates with merely threatening and never carrying out his threat. But the threat, in one case at least, was effective when Lincoln, after having proclaimed Confederate privateersmen pirates, proceeded to carry out his threat in two cases. The privateersmen captured were loaded with irons and

treated as felons. Their execution being contrary to the intentional law, as pointed out by a member of the British Parliament, would have made of Lincoln a murderer, but he (Davis) saved him from the consequences of his act by threatening to put to death an equal number of Federal prisoners. Justly humiliated, Lincoln desisted.

Later General Grant affected to place the gallant partisans of Colonel Mosby in the same category with the Confederate privateersmen, and six fine young men of Mosby's command were hung or shot by order of General Custer in Sheridan's command in accordance with orders telegraphed by Grant. But Mosby, unlike President Davis, acted first and threatened afterward to put to death seven prisoners who served as soldiers under General Custer.

d. *Sumner and Brooks.* The beating of Charles Sumner by Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, and the latter's reelection, after resignation, to his seat in Congress were ascribed, by New England writers especially, to the demoralizing influence of slavery. Were then the burnings of Catholic churches in Philadelphia and other places in 1854, and the assassinations of John Brown at Pottawattomi in Kansas in 1855 and at Harper's Ferry in 1859 due to the demoralizing influences of freedom? Of course not. These events were due to the highly wrought passions of men brought to a white heat by personal antagonism. Neither slavery nor freedom was responsible for them. Madame Roland, the French patriot, when taken to the guillotine, exclaimed: "Oh, Liberty, how many crimes have been committed in thy name!"

The remarkable point is that New England set the example for Sumner's flagellation. In 1798 Roger Griswold, a high-strutting Federalist of Connecticut, grossly insulted Matthew Lyon, a Democratic Republican of Vermont, and Lyon spat in his face. A motion was made to expel Lyon, but his party in Congress, while condemning his conduct, thought that he had great provocation and refused to vote for it. Thereupon after several weeks Griswold attacked Lyon, while writing at his desk, with a thick hickory can, rather a contrast to the small guttapercha stick employed by Brooks, which was hollow and broke to pieces in Brooks' hand. Lyon was, like Sumner, caught in his seat, but he managed with his arm to protect his head from injury and, releasing himself, gallantly charged his opponent. The friends of Brooks believed that Sumner feigned inability to release himself and pretended unconsciousness, and it does seem rather queer that a man of his huge frame could not have disengaged himself from his seat. Both Griswold and Brooks approached from the front. The

House refused to expel either Griswold or Lyon, and by vote of their New England constituents both were returned to Congress at the next election in 1800. Were their constituencies necessarily degraded on this account?

e. *Jefferson Davis.* It would be derogatory to the character of General Lee to suppose that he did not mean exactly what he said in praise of President Davis (see page 39), but his evidence is supported by General Grant, who could not be presumed to have any favor for Mr. Davis. Grant declared that no one could have saved the South. "Davis did all he could land *all any man could* for the South. . . . Davis is entitled to every honor bestowed on the South for gallantry and persistence. The attacks upon him from his old followers are ignoble."

The criticism sometimes met with that Lee should have been given control of the whole military situation is founded in ignorance. By commission March 13, 1862, Davis put Lee in command of all the Confederate forces, and on June 1, 1862, he added the special command of the Army of Northern Virginia. L But Lee absolutely refused to take both commands, and Davis, thinking that Lee's presence at the head of the army which defended the Capital was the most important, yielded unwillingly to his wishes and relieved him of the general command. Repeatedly he urged Lee to permit him to extend his authority and Lee would not consent. (Davis' Reply to the General Assembly of Virginia.) L When Congress, in February, 1865, conferred the general command again on Lee, Lee could not resist the universal demand, but it does not appear that beyond issuing a proclamation to encourage his soldiers, he asserted his authority anywhere except in his own immediate army. Probably he recognized that it was too late.

So near was Davis' government to success that if Lee had been able to continue his retreat another day, Grant would have been so far from his base that he would have been compelled to abandon the pursuit, and the protraction of the war another year would have resulted in Southern Independence. So said General Grant in a conversation during his "Tour Around the World."

The failure of the South was the worst thing possible for that people. Disguise it as we may, the South, since 1865, has been virtually a dependent province of the North and has lost that high moral character which made it such a force in the world prior to 1865. Ashamed of its course in the past, the North's present attitude to the South is that of "benevolent assimilation."

f. *Abolition.* The means are far more important than the result. To praise Lincoln for freeing 4,000,000 slaves, as President Hoover did in his

recent speech on Lincoln's birthday, is to exalt the act over the means, which were highly disreputable. Had Lincoln tried to effect abolition in the way that the wise statesmen of the North went about it in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other Northern States, by gradual emancipation and with a careful provision by law against any shock to society, there would have been some sense in President Hoover's remarks; but with abolition proclaimed as it was, in the first instance, simply as a means to breaking up the Confederate armies and without regard to time or consequences, his words show no sense at all. Besides the confiscation of several billions of dollars, as the value of the slaves and the instigation to massacre of Southern women and children, Lincoln's action promised, as actually occurred during Reconstruction, to dislocate Southern society politically, socially, morally, and financially; and a high military authority declared that upwards of a million negroes – 25 per cent of the whole – enticed from their homes with the promise of freedom and plenty, perished during the war or shortly after it of neglect, disease, and starvation. L (George Lunt, of Boston, *Origin of the Late War*, p. 88, note.) In his speech at Peoria in 1854, Lincoln had professed his absolute inability to deal with the question of slavery in the Southern States and his resort to force during the war was a confession on his part of bankruptcy in statesmanship.

g. *Southern Outrages.* It is not pretended that there were not individual cases of outrage committed by Confederate soldiers, but these were without the sanction and against the orders of the Confederate authorities, while exactly the reverse was true as to the Federal authorities. Upwards of sixty towns were destroyed in the South and country laid waste from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Chambersburg was burned by the Confederates, but this was in legitimate retaliation for the vandalism of General Hunter in the Valley of Virginia, whose conduct in burning private houses and destroying private property was denounced by General Halleck, the Federal commander-in-chief, as "barbarous." But this burning was not done till General Early had given the people of Chambersburg an opportunity of saving their town by the payment of \$100,000 in gold, or \$500,000 in greenbacks, equal to only a small part of the damage done by General Hunter. The Germans in the World War would have smiled at such a small indemnity, but the authorities of Chambersburg, believing that succor was speedily coming, refused. Indeed, the greatest surprise was expressed by officers from the Austrian, Prussian, and English armies that in the presence of the unparalleled ruthlessness and wantonness of the Federal armies and the dislocation of society attendant

upon Lincoln's negro policy, the Southern people should have shown such remarkable forbearance, patience, and humanity. Compare the orders of General Grant with those of General Lee, and note the difference. (McGuire and Hunter, *The Confederate Cause and Conduct of the War Between the States*.) When it is remembered that Republican speakers had affected to regard the South as utterly corrupted, demoralized by slavery, the contrast is astonishing.

h. *Lincoln's Tenderness.* Lincoln wrote to General McClellan: "Can you get near enough [to Richmond] to throw shells into the city?" (*McClellan's Won Story*, p. 368.) The dreadful massacre of Burnside's troops at Fredericksburg is ascribed to his orders to that unfortunate general, who was visited by Lincoln in his encampment shortly before the battle. Burnside nobly kept the President's responsibility to himself. (Dr. William E. Dodd, *Lincoln or Lee*, p. 87; statement of Major W. Roy Mason in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, iii, p. 101.) General Don Piatt, who knew Lincoln intimately, denies the claim that he was of a kind and forgiving disposition. In his book, *Reminiscences of Lincoln*, p. 483, He shows Lincoln's extraordinary insensibility to the ills of his fellow citizens and soldiers when the misery of war was at its worst. His consent to the policy of refusing too exchange takes from him all claim to real humanity.

i. *Character of the War.* The war was not a "rebellion," because the action of the South was that of free, independent, and sovereign States. Lincoln, at the beginning, admitted as much when Seward, his Secretary of State, wrote to the United States Minister in England and said, in the President's name, that the Federal government could not war against a State. It was not a "Civil War," for that implies the existence of a single State; nor was it a "War Between the States," for the Federal government had erected a despotism over the Northern States and asked them no odds. It was clearly a war of invasion by the *Federal government* and a war for *self-government by the Southern States*.

48. *If then this is a mere Northern government, how may the old Union of the Fathers be restored?*

It may be restored readily enough by the United States reaffirming the doctrine of self-government, expressing sorrow for its war of conquest in 1861-1865, admitting the South into a proper share of all the functions of the government, and joining the League of Nations in banishing armies and navies, and war. The South has no vindictiveness. All it wants is truth and justice.

Editor's Note: In the answer to number 48, just remember that the United Nations came straight out of the League of Nations, which should never have been formed. You can see in your life time what has become of the United Nations. It is all straight from Hell. So in this writer's opinion it was and still is a mistake to be a member associated with such people from around the world that Lincoln, Stalin, Marx and Hitler would have admired.

THIS SERIES WILL END IN THE NEXT NEWSLETTER

DAVIS COUNTY MAP

If you have any of our Davis County Maps that we have been selling, please bring them to the next meeting. We need to make an accurate count, or as close as we can, as to how many we have left before we get into the time of the year where they could possibly be sold. If we have enough, then there will be no need to have more printed. But we need to know now !! This will give Cotton time to contact the gentleman who so graciously printed an extra one hundred for us last time at no charge. Please look around your house and make sure one way or the other. At our brief meeting while we are at Landrum's we will vote on whether to have some more printed and if we do, how many. Cotton will have the amount ready for us to make a decision.

GRAVE MARKING INFO STILL NEEDED

THERE STILL REMAINS INFO ON OUR CONFEDERATE DEAD IN JONES COUNTY THAT HAS NOT BEEN TURNED IN SO WE CAN DETERMINE A MORE ACCURATE NUMBER AND ALL THE INFO ON THE SOLDIERS. A BOOKLET CANNOT BE PUT TOGETHER WITH ALL THE AREAS THAT WE SHOULD BE COVERING DURING APRIL IF WE DO NOT HAVE DIRECTIONS TO THE GRAVE SITES . UNDERSTAND THAT THERE ARE GRAVES OF OUR SOLDIERS THAT ARE NOT BEING MARKED, SIMPLY BECAUSE INFORMATION HAS NOT BEEN PASSED TO SOMEONE IN OUR CAMP THAT COULD BE TENDING TO THIS VERY VITAL PROJECT. IT IS AN INSULT FOR THESE MEN NOT TO HAVE THEIR FINAL RESTING PLACE ON THIS EARTH PROPERLY MARKED WITH A BATTLE FLAG. SO, GENTLEMEN, GET ON THE BALL IF YOU ARE IN POSSESSION OF INFO OR YOU KNOW WHERE THERE ARE GRAVES THAT ARE NOT BEING MARKED.

THIS SECTION IS GOING TO REMAIN IN THE NEWSLETTER UNTIL YOU GENTLEMEN BEGIN TO TURN IN YOUR GRAVE LISTINGS. IF IT TAKES FROM NOW TO THE TIME THE LORD CALLS US ALL HOME WE NEED TO GET THE INFORMATION TURNED IN SO GEORGE CAN BEGIN TO PUT IT TOGETHER AS A BOOKLET TO BE A BACK UP IN CASE ONE OR MORE OF YOU CANNOT FULFIL HIS GRAVE MARKING DUTY. HE NEEDS TO BE GIVEN THE TIME TO PUT IT ALL TOGETHER, NOT WHEN IT IS APRIL.

IN MEMORIAM

Mr. Paul D. Johnson of Ellisville, MS. died last week. Mr. Paul was a member of the Rosin Heels for many years. He was also a past camp commander of our camp. He has not been in the best of health for several years but, he continued to receive the camp newsletter even though he was not able to attend our monthly meetings. His son, Paul Jr., is an SCV member in the Raleigh, N.C. area. Members of our camp color guard stood watch by his casket on Wed. night at Ellisville Funeral Home during visitation, with the State of MS. and Confederate battle flags being posted on opposite ends of the casket. His son also took a turn standing watch. The son and Mrs. Johnson, the widow, were given our state flag and the battle flag during the grave side services held at the Ellisville City Cemetery. The color guard, along with his son Paul Jr., who was firing a 36. caliber pistol that he is sending his son in Afganistan and will inform him that it was fired in honor of his grandfather that he dearly loved, proceeded to fire a three round salute. Mr. Paul was one of the most humble, unassuming and sweet spirited people that anybody could ever have had the privilege of knowing. He will be missed.

Also another dear soul passed from this life early Wed morning at Comfort Care Nursing Home. It was Margaret Henderson, Brenda Jaynes's mother. Mrs. Henderson had a heart attack almost 11 months ago. The doctors gave her a few days to a few weeks to live. She was tougher than they had figured. Miss Margaret was another one of those people in life that always thought of how she could help other people, even when she may have not have been feeling very well herself. When she was into her 80's she would call the women of her Sunday School class at West Laurel Baptist Church and say that she was calling her old ladies. She never acted or looked her age. She took care of Brenda at home for the past decade. She loved to work in her yard and you could see that by

how beautiful it always looked. She even got the honor of Yard of the Month from the city of Laurel once. Although, just like her yard, she did things out of love, not for any recognition. Please be in prayer for the family and especially Brenda. She and her mother had an unusually close relationship that most mothers and daughters never share. Miss Margaret will also be extremely missed.
