**Oct.** **2012**

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**CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE**

**Ed Allegretti** - **1st Lt. Commander** **Doug Jefcoat - 2nd Lt. Commander 601-422-0987** **601-425-5485** **CoCo Roberts – Commander 601-428-5570 begin\_of\_the\_skype\_highlighting 601-428-5570 end\_of\_the\_skype\_highlighting  
Cotton Norris - 601-426-2949 begin\_of\_the\_skype\_highlighting 601-426-2949 Adjutant end\_of\_the\_skype\_highlighting Don Green - 1-601-270-5316 begin\_of\_the\_skype\_highlighting 1-601-270-5316 end\_of\_the\_skype\_highlighting  
Historian**

**ALERT ! ALERT ! ALERT !**At this month’s meeting we will elect our camp officers for the next session, which has been for two years. For camp Commander, that bomb dropping individual, Mr. Claudious Doug Jefcoat. 1st Lt. Commander and man about the brigade, Mr. Don Green. 2nd Lt. Commander, from the dark inner workings of SCRMC, Adjutant, Mr. Cotton the money maker Norris. Historian, straight from the fields of cotton, Mr. Justin Pitts, and of course last and certainly not least is that well known individual in these here parts, better known for lounging in his recliner and watching Bill O’Reilly on Fox News Channel each night, the Rev. Glen Holifield, for camp Chaplain.  
  
  
　  
　  
　  
  
 **CAPS & POWDER**Mr. CoCo Roberts has plenty of caps for sale to either camp members or non-camp members. The caps are $9.00 per tin. He still has pre-rolled and packaged cartridges just for some sheer convenience. He has received a case of powder this month. It will be the same amount $14.00 per can. So if you are in need or know someone that is, just give him a call at home or 601-577-0205 begin\_of\_the\_skype\_highlighting 601-577-0205 end\_of\_the\_skype\_highlighting. This is for putting a few bucks in the camp kitty.

**BRICKS FOR BEAUVOIR**

This project will help finance the rebuilding of Beauvoir and is endorsed by the General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

**Ancestral Memorial Brick Order Form**

Instructions : Use the lines as laid out or come up with you own layout, but no more than three lines of info and no more than 15 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary.

Line 1: \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_

First and Last Name

Line 2: \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_

Rank

Line 3: \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_

Company and Regiment

**EXAMPLE**

Pvt. Thomas Newton

Flynt

Co. G 7th MS. Battn.

Make Checks in the Amount of $50.00 per brick to:

MS. Division, SCV

For: Beauvoir Memorial Brick Fund

Mail Checks to: MS. Division, SCV

C/O Larry McCluney,

1412 North Park Dr.

Greenwood, MS. 38930

Bricks will be placed in a plaza around the tomb of

the Unknown Confederate Soldier

**SCOTTISH GAMES & CELTIC FESTIVAL**

These games have been held since the late 80's and are located at the Harrison County Fairgrounds about 6 miles above I-10. Members of our camp color guard have participated almost since the beginning. At times we have been the color guard. It is a great honor to march at noon on Saturday second in line behind the pipe and drum corp. We also have an information booth with flags raised as high as they can go. We get a great many visitors that have various questions about our organization and also how to go about finding a Confederate ancestor. Some want to know where the nearest camp to them is located. These games cover more than just Scottish Heritage. It is worth the drive and buying a ticket to experience this event. Again you and the children would get a kick out of everything that is happening, which at times are several things at once. You will be given a guide as to the different events and their locations and times. They even let Carl "The General" Ford speak. So bring your rotten tomatoes and be ready to throw at him. Just plan to be there, you will not regret it.

**CHRISTMAS AT THE VILLAGE**

This year’s event will be held on Saturday, November 24th, beginning at 9 AM - 8 PM with a Candlelight Tour from 5 PM - 8 PM. As always we will be setting up our area on Friday afternoon. Anyone wishing to camp on Friday night is most welcome. Anyone who has not visited Landrum’s Homestead is in for a real treat. Mr. Landrum has either built or disassembled old structures from around Jones and probably other counties and placed them in the homestead just as they were originally built. Our camp’s setup is in a wooded area behind the homestead. CoCo Robert’s possum stew is famous and free. Along with a strong cup of coffee fired up by us, makes for a good noon time meal. It would be good at supper except for one thing. There ain’t nothing left to eat. Besides folks walking back to our area to see and talk to us about way back then, we have skirmishes which the Confederates **will win** each time this year. This is a great event and a most opportune time to educate and maybe do some recruiting. It’s a great deal of fun to see the look on people’s faces when you are telling them the truth, maybe for the first time in their life about the conflict and what their ancestors went through to try and keep what the founding fathers had in mind in the first place. If we are ready and willing to educate our visitors that come to our camp area they will listen, and maybe go away with a different perspective of the war.

**LAUREL SERTOMA CHRISTMAS PARADE**

If things have not changed this year the parade will be held on Saturday the 1st of December, beginning at 10 AM. Also as usual at this time plan on meeting in the parking lot at Carl’s office. Hopefully if George can get stirring early enough there will be some coffee ready. Of course no charge is being planned at this time for the use of the restroom but, with our economy you never know. We will motivate on down to the parade route about 9:15 - 9:30. All we are going to do for the first 30 minutes is watch the rest of the parade go by, so why get there any earlier, that is of course the Rev. Glen Holifield, or Joe Cosper and Billy "Red" Langley just want to look at women. Don’t forget the after parade dinner at the Mauldin Community Center. Bring something to eat and bring a friend, even your wife and or girlfriend. Don Green may have the Petal parade lined up for later in the afternoon, which is really a lot of fun when you get to fire after sunset and you can really see the flames shoot out from the rifles. Also there is the New Augusta parade and the date has not been announced yet to us. We always go down and help out the local SCV camp. Just keep these events in mind and participate if at all possible.

**DUES ARE DUE**

Beginning August 1st is our new year and dues are to be paid as soon as possible. If for some reason you cannot pay them all at once please call Cotton and work out how much you can pay to keep you up to date and a member of the SCV. Please take care of this matter ASAP.

**LEE - JACKSON CELEBRATION**

Mr. Alan Palmer, our MS. Division Commander has agreed to be our speaker for the annual Generals Robert E. Lee / Stonewall Jackson Banquet the last Saturday night in Jan. at Bethlehem Baptist Church. As usual the youth at the church will be serving us our supper with our very own Mr. CoCo Roberts helping the festivities along with his famous and often requested pudding. Supper will probably begin at 5:30 PM with the posting of colors and our invocation and the blessing of the food.. More info as we get closer to the event.

**FUTURE SPEAKERS**

Please be thinking of speakers that we may have for future meetings. They can speak on a variety of topics whether it is before, during or after the war period just so it ties in with our Southern people and their civilization. It does not have to be directly about the War itself. Years ago at the county library we had a well known individual present a program about the gardens, both food and flowers that covered the 19th century and how Southern folks survived during the war from some of these various varieties of plants. It was extremely interesting. We had one man from the MS. Dept. of Archives and History present a program on the different Confederate monuments from all over the state of MS. Again, it was quite informative. So, whether it be for camp meetings or conferences or the banquet please speak up. The help will be greatly appreciated. There will be a list of possible speakers available at this month’s meeting.

**HERITAGE CONFERENCE**

Anyone who may still need to pay for their ad in the conference program please contact George Jaynes at 649-1867. He needs to make a copy of your payment for the 2012 conference folder before passing the payment along to Cotton. Thank you for placing your ad in honor of your ancestor or for your personal business.

**DEASON HOME TOUR**

This event will be Sat. October 27th. We need not only our usual folks on the inside for the tour but, our soldiers around the encampment in the yard. The word is that Ronnie Mitchell is portraying Major McClemore and preparing to learn how to get shot about 5 or 6 dozen times that night. This will be his theatrical debut. Mr. Billy will need help in the setting up of the tent, flags and digging a small pit for the camp fire that will be needed for that night. He has been informed by the DAR that a special group will be allowed to tour the home beginning at 5:30. If you are willing to help set up the encampment be there around 3:00 PM. This is a small fund raising event for the camp so we need all of you that are able to participate. Remember this tour goes until the bewitching hour of midnight !! Ooowllllll !!!

**LAUREL GUN SHOWS**

On Oct. 6th our commander CoCo Roberts secured for our camp a space for an information table. There were quite a number of people that came by asking questions about how to go about finding their Confederate ancestors. Some picked up application forms as well as much of the other information that waw available on the table. There will be another gun show sponsored by the same people in Laurel, once again at the Magnolia Center on Nov. 10th & 11th. If you can come and help out for an hour or two please let Mr. CoCo know at what time. This kind of participation would be much appreciated.

**VETERANS DAY ACTIVITIES**On Tues. Nov. 13th at 9 AM at Heidelberg Academy our camp color guard has been asked to once again participate in a salute to our veterans. Mr. Billy Langley and our camp commander Mr. CoCo Roberts will meet with the headmaster to find out the details of the ceremony. Our color guard has been asked to also fire a three round salute again this year in the area just outside of the gym to end the morning’s activities. This is quite an honor to be asked back to be a part of something so important. The color guard members that plan to participate need to be there at 8 AM to go through the drill.  
**CONDOLENCES**

Our commander Mr. CoCo Roberts sister-in-law, Cynthia Roberts passed away in the early morning hours of Oct. 15th at her residence on Wansley Rd. She had been an invalid for about three years after suffering a stroke post knee surgery. On Thursday Oct. 18th there was a memorial service held at 10 AM at Memory Chapel in Laurel. If you wish to send a card his mailing address is P. O. Box 183, Laurel, MS. 39441 or send an email to [kd5ujjatt.net@att.net](mailto:kd5ujjatt.net@att.net)

Our thoughts and prayers go out to his brother Tommy and the rest of the family.  
**CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA  
The Second Republic**

It was founded in February of 1861after seceding from the Union. People had been discussing the possibility of this situation for many years before it actually happened. Many people in the South were Unionists and really did not have a burning desire to pull away from the original republic. They knew there were differences between the North and South beyond the slavery issue. After all, there were slaves in the North as well as the South, even though their population was not that of the South. It all really came to a head when Lincoln was elected president. President Jefferson Davis in his message to Congress on April 29th 1861to announce the ratification of the constitution also told of a Confederate envoy that went to Washington D. C. to discuss with Lincoln details about how the U. S. and the newly formed C. S. may stay on peaceful terms with each other. They wished to convey that they only wanted peace and to have a healthy and congenial relationship whereby commercial trade could be a continuing affair, among other things. The end result was that the group of men from the South were endlessly delayed while the entire time Lincoln was in the process of having ships loaded and being readied for the purpose of reinforcing Fort Sumter, which was beginning to become low on rations. Lincoln never intended to meet with anybody from the Confederate government. For those of you reading this, you may not realize that Fort Sumter was one of several facilities along the American coastline that as ships entered the harbor had to stop and pay a tax on their cargo before docking. It was, in a way, the equivalent of today’s IRS. Of course, remember at this time there were only seven Southern states that had seceded. It wasn’t until after the firing on Fort Sumter that four others joined the Confederacy. They were Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas. Also for the ones that don’t realize the real reason that Lincoln did not want the Southern states to leave is because four of them were paying almost 80% of the tax revenue for the entire country. They were Virginia, North & South Carolina and Georgia. That money went for what we call today infrastructure. Roads, canals, bridges, and anything else that went to help build mostly things in the North. He even said, "what is to become of my tax revenue." The firing on Fort Sumter did not have to spill over into all out war. He promised to not invade the South, however, he called for 75,000 volunteers to put down the Rebellion! What rebellion ? The only one rebelling was President Lincoln. He was the one having a hissy fit, not the South.

So, now there are eleven states with the hope of a couple more to join soon. That would have been Kentucky and Missouri. That did not take place because the state governments of both these states were overthrown by the U.S. Federal Government before they had a chance to officially join the Confederacy. From Answers.com under Government and Politics it states that the Confederate government was closely modeled on that off the federal Union. The most conspicuous differences were the single, six-year terms for the president and vice president, and that they never established a supreme court, provision for which had been made in the new constitution. In November 1861, Jefferson Davis and Alexander Stephens were elected president and vice president under the permanent constitution. As provisional president, Davis had selected his cabinet initially upon the basis of state representation. Filling the most important positions were Robert Toombs of Georgia as secretary of state, Christopher G. Memminger of South Carolina as secretary of the treasury, and Leroy P. Walker of Alabama as secretary of war. Anxious to pursue his military and political ambitions, Toombs resigned in July 1861 and was replaced by Robert M. T. Hunter of Virginia, the first of many cabinet changes that Davis was forced to make. In total, the Confederacy had four secretaries of state, five attorney generals, two secretaries of the treasury, and six secretaries of war. Probably the most able cabinet member Judah P. Benjamin of Louisiana, whose prominent role in the Davis administration by serving the as attorney general, secretary of war, and secretary of state between 1861- 1865.  
The Confederate congress sat as a provisional body during the republic’s first year and was replaced by a permanent senate and house in February 1862. The congress’s contribution to Confederate governance was undermined by its high turnover of personnel: only about 10 percent of members served continuously from 1861-1865, with many off the South’s planter-politicians preferring to serve in the army rather than the legislature. Overseeing the senate was the vice president Alexander Stephens, who emerged as one of Davis’s most passionate critics. Political opposition to Davis was apparent from early in the war, but it intensified after the congressional elections of 1863, which, despite their low turnout, represented a judgment on the Confederate government’s conduct of the war, indeed on the Confederacy itself. The second Confederate congress, which convened in May 1864, saw a significant rise in the number of anti - administration members. Despite constant disagreement, however, the Confederate president in the main kept control of policymaking and was generally supported by the legislature on important issues. Jefferson Davis exercised his control of policymaking and was generally supported by the legislature on important issues. Jefferson Davis exercised his veto power thirty - nine times, and on every occasion except one - a bill to allow free postage on soldiers’ newspapers Congress upheld his action. As defeat in the war approached in early 1865, the legislature, led by the volatile senator Louis Wigfall of Texas, sought to assert its authority over the president by insisting on changes to the civil and military administration. The demands included the resignation of the cabinet, which Davis resisted even while accepting the departure of James A. Seddon, the secretary of war, and the granting of extra power to the general-in-chief, Robert E. Lee, to which the acceded.   
By far, the Confederacy’s most significant departure from previous American practice was the absence of a two-party system. Secession and Confederate founding in many respects had been a reaction against party politics, which Davis and other leaders, reverting to an earlier ideology, regarded as corrupting and antipathetic to their vision of southern unity. But political opposition to the Davis government could not be stilled, and, from the outset, serious differences arose over major aspects of wartime policy, including conscription and impressment. In the absence of political parties, opposition was fragmented, individualistic, and often highly personal in tone. Much of the public opposition to the Davis administration came from governors, who were anxious to protect state prerogatives against the encroachments of Confederate nationalism, and by far the most persistent of the gubernatorial critics was Governor Joseph E. Brown of Georgia, who viewed the policy of conscription as destructive of both states’ rights and popular liberty. Although states’ rights opposition may have helped undermine public confidence in Davis’s conduct of the war, it failed to deflect the president, whose actions were endorsed by Congress and, crucially, by state supreme courts that invariably found the conscription legislation to be constitutional.  
To be fair to President Davis, he didn’t ask or campaign for the presidency of the newly formed Southern government. He had offered his services as a commander of Mississippi militia should the need arise. He did not even attend the convention held in Montgomery Alabama when he was nominated and elected as President Elect of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America. As a matter of fact he was tending to his flower garden when he was informed of the outcome of the convention. So, it was his thought, that if enough men thought of him to put him at the top of the government that was formed, he would not be one to shirk his duty. Remember, as the new government was being formed into a more permanent entity it was at the same time being invaded and had no choice but to begin fighting an unwanted and unwarranted war. Yes, there much confusion within the new government, and yes an army and navy were having to be formed all at the same time, as well as everybody had an opinion as to how matters should be handled. So, as is human nature, instead at times of encouraging the president all he got was constant criticism. Now, if the South had won its independence, most of these matters, given time and patience would have worked themselves out. You know, here it is 15 decades later and the president of the U. S. still doesn’t have a line item veto, which Jefferson Davis had from the beginning, and six year terms ain’t such a bad idea either. Yes, the Confederacy made mistakes, but who wouldn’t with all the confusion of the day happening almost on a daily basis. It would have been a good thing to have had former slaves officially inducted into the army, it would have good if people in the administration did not keep quitting and having to train someone else only for them to quit to want to go and fight. The South did not have the time to fight a war and then set up some guidelines and eventually form a constitutional convention in peace, like their ancestors had in the last century. Jefferson Davis and the men that stuck by him during those four tumultuous years did what they thought best. Yes, Davis had his prejudices also when it came to choosing top commanders such as Gen. Braxton Bragg, who graduated as an engineer from West Point Military Academy and probably should have been building roads and bridges instead of attempting to lead an entire army, however, they were close friends and Bragg pretty much got what he asked for. Those things happen, especially in a time of war and quick and important decisions have to be made.   
Let’s direct our wrath and disfavor to the one who had a choice of peace or war. Let’s see, his name was Abraham Lincoln. He was backed by big money in the North, war governors, abolitionists, and a whole bunch of northern citizens who had been totally duped into voting for him. He made war almost as much on his own citizens as he did on the South. There was no open discussions as far as disagreeing with him or you might just disappear one night and land in prison for an unknown period of time. If you operated a newspaper, oh do not put in print any opposing thoughts, no matter how much sense they made, or all of a sudden you would be looking for another type of work, that is if you too did not end up in prison somewhere. Realize that Lincoln had more opposition in the presidential election than just Stephen Douglas. There was John Breckenridge representing the Southern Democratic Party, John Bell of the Constitution Party, and of course Stephen Douglas as a Democrat. Back then there were more than just two major political parties or their representatives to choose from. John Breckenridge received 18.1% or 2% or in the popular vote, 851,844 and electoral vote 72. John Bell had 590,946 in the popular vote with 12.62% and 39 in electoral votes. Stephen Douglas received 1,381,944 in the popular vote category with 29.52% and 12 electoral votes. Lincoln got 1,855,993 in popular voting with 39.65% or 180 electoral votes. Other, whomever that was, had 540 of the popular vote with 0.01% and no electoral vote. So you see that Bill Clinton wasn’t the only minority president. This has been just barely touching on the beginnings of the Confederate government. It’s just a reminder of how the Southern leaders of the day quickly put together a brand new system in a very short period of time while preparing and then having to fight a war in addition to everything else that is needed to start a government.   
With the election less than three weeks from now, our country faces some tough situations, and they are not all medically and money related. We, like our ancestors of 1861 and to a certain extent 1776, humanly speaking face an uncertain future. That future is not a far distant one either. No, this one will be much closer than we all probably realize. We, like our people before us, will make some important decisions beyond the election. If our congress as it exists at the moment does not get back to following the LAW OF THE LAND, called the Constitution, then there may be at some point in all of our futures, where a true Civil War will be fought. Of course this time it will not be North vs. South, but, our nation vs. Washington D. C. with all the might and forces that the president and yes even our congress can muster against its own people. If you believe that this is just some writer’s ramblings you can just go about your business and one day you’re may be like the frog in the water that ever so slowly begins to become hotter and hotter until it’s too late. It’s better to be prepared than get caught totally off guard. Our ancestors did not desire a fight much less an all out war. We, in that respect are no different than they were. Just be in much prayer for what our plans are no matter of the election outcome. This is not a far fetched idea and whatever may take place in the coming months and years, just know who is in charge. Remember this, if you are a professing Christian , just turn to the back of the book. WE WIN!