

Sept

2014

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

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THE CHARGE GIVEN BY GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations"

ALERT! ALERT! ALERT!



SEPT. CAMP MEETING - 25TH - 7PM. New officers or the current officers have to be nominated at this business meeting, at the old Western Sizzlin location. The new name is **Simply Southern**. Rather appropriate for us. already confused!!

Current officers can be renominated for their present position or for a new position. We need a good turnout and

some thoughtful consideration as to whom we want to lead the camp in the coming year. Membership is down and participation is down. This trend needs to be reversed! Work to recruit members and participate in all the activities. Remember Camp #227 is not a re-enactment unit, so it's not necessary that you have a uniform or weapon etc. to belong.

PRAYER REQUESTS



NOTIFICATION OF FAMILY OR FRIENDS IN NEED OF PRAYER

PLEASE LET GEORGE JAYNES KNOW IF YOU NEED TO PUT SOMEONE ON THE PRAYER LIST.

georgejaynes1953@yahoo.com or call 649 -1867 at work or 428 -5570 at night

Lets keep Compatriot Duane Bryant in our prayers. He is basically at the house for now and is having a slow recovery time. He just does not have the strength he had prior to the surgery. His spirit is willing that's for sure, but the flesh? Well the flesh is another matter. He lives in Raleigh and that is another factor to take into consideration about having to drive at this time that's why we haven't seen him at the meetings.

UPCOMING EVENTS.

OCT 10 - 11 - 12 SANDY HOOK Re-enactment. Contact Pat Salassi at 601-209-7317 or George Jaynes. Pat's e-mail is pats_sandy@yahoo.com. Looking for a lot of reenactors, the more the merrier!

OCT. CAMP MEETING - 30TH - 7PM Last meeting of the year at Simply Southern. New officers or current officers will be voted in at this meeting. They will be sworn in at the Lee/Jackson Banquet in January. **The voting can be done by secret ballot if the membership that are present desires to do so.**

OCT. - DEASON HOME TOUR - SAT. 25TH

The DAR ladies plan the tour as close to Halloween as possible. Hopefully the number of people we have come through the house for the tour will be a repeat of last year. It was the largest crowd since the re-opening several years ago when there was around 1,500 folks. Bert King will be on hand with his howitzer to go cannon a' cannon with Coco and his shotgun on the porch. And he's bringing his "meat wagon" as well. We're moving the hospital outside so we can be more graphic and young Mr. Musgrove has bravely volunteered to the the patient! Hopefully our Boiled Peanut enterprise will be ready to go to add to the income. The encampment area is moving to the east side of the home to be close to the artillery and we're adding a tent so we need as many men (and ladies) as possible! It's gonna be fun!

NOV. - LANDRUM COUNTRY CHRISTMAS - SAT. 29TH & SUNDAY AFTERNOON 30TH.

This is where we have our history encampment out back of

the homestead, with good ol possum stew being cooked by none other than the world renowned chef, Lé CoCo Robérts. Just between us and the fence post, it's not really possum, but it is roadkill! Along with the skirmishes and "fine" cuisine it is always a good weekend!

LAUREL SERTOMA CHRISTMAS PARADE SAT. DEC. 1ST

Although this parade seems to get longer each year it is a great time to fly the colors, shoot some powder and have a good time. At a minimum we need at least two riflemen and two flag bearers plus the Commander. Also we need to have someone carrying our banner so everyone knows who we are. Not just a bunch of guys that get dressed up in "costumes," as some people call them. Let all know that we are the Jones County Rosin Heels - Sons of Confederate Veterans. So, if you have a child or grandchildren (over the age of six or seven) that can carry a very lightweight banner it would greatly help. We also need some ladies marching with us (makes the ugly men look better!) Begin now to think who can be in the parade with us. Remember, the larger the contingent, the better it looks. The parade begins promptly at 10AM.

AFTER PARADE DINNER - MAULDIN COMMUNITY CENTER

This is where the payoff comes from the parade marching. Good food. Remember, the more the merrier. In other words, the more there is to eat. That is unless somebody like the Rev. Glen Holifield jumps in front of you. That way he can get what he wants in one swoop. 'Course, if he does get in front of you there's no way to see the food on the table anyway. Once again, there is no particular agenda unless someone wishes to speak some words of wisdom. If that's the case, then ain't nobody gonna be listening anyway 'cause we'll be too busy eatin'! One last word, keep your hands and small children away from the Rev. Holifield as he consumes his vittles!

CITY OF PETAL CHRISTMAS PARADE

Later the same day as Laurel's parade is Petal's. We form about 4 - 4:15 PM in the parking lot where Hudson's is located, and the parade begins at 5 PM. It's a great deal of fun because the people are within just a few feet when you march by them. It is about the same length as Laurel's, however, it's a straight shot just about the entire distance. It gets dark not

long after we begin and when we fire, the flames from our rifles are really noticeable. It's a fun parade with great response and it's a good ending to a great day.

BRICKS FOR BEAUVOIR

*This has been endorsed by
the General Executive Council
of the Sons of Confederate Veterans*

Example Below:

**Pvt. James W. McCluney
6th MS CAV. CO. F**

Make Checks in the of \$50.00 per brick to
Mississippi Division, SCV
For: Beauvoir Memorial Brick Fund
Mail Checks to:
Mississippi Division, SCV
C/O Larry McCluney, MS-Div AOT Councilman
1412 North Park Dr.
Greenwood, MS 38930
Bricks will be placed in a plaza around the tomb of the
Unknown Confederate Soldier

HISTORY IS WRONG!

The War for Southern Independence actually ended this way: After chasing the Union Army all over the map, the exhausted Confederates halted at the little Virginia town of Appomattox Courthouse, to rest, regroup, then wipe out the remaining Yankee army the next day and march into Washington and accept Lincoln's surrender at the White House.

Confederate Commander, General Robert E. Lee was alone, resting in the parlor of the home of an old Virginia friend, Wilbur McClean, when, of all things, in walked, unannounced, Union General Ulysses S. Grant ready to admit defeat and surrender to the Confederate leader.

Lee glanced up wearily and, without his glasses, took the shabbily dressed Union General to be an orderly he had requested and so, handed him his ceremonial sword to polish for the expected Union surrender the next day.

Astonished as he was at this particular turn of events, Grant took the valiant Confederate Army Commander's sword thinking General Lee had, in fact, surrendered to him!

Being the brilliant General that he was, Lee quickly realized what had happened. However, as a Southern gentleman of impeccable breeding and, not wishing to embarrass the pedestrian Grant for making such an obvious blunder in military protocol, Lee graciously let the incident pass without further comment, consequences be what they may.

The rest is, as they say, history.

AUTHOR UNKNOWN

DEATH OF GEN ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON AT SHILOH

There is a mild controversy among historians as to who actually killed Albert Sidney Johnston at Shiloh.

The Kentucky born general had adopted Texas as his home state and because of his friendship with Jefferson Davis was made the highest ranking field general in the Confederate Army. Davis had once said, "*If Johnston is not a general, then we have no generals.*"

What is known about Johnston's death is that he led a charge against the Peach Orchard sector of the Shiloh battlefield. During the charge, he was struck in the back of the right knee, the bullet slicing his popliteal artery and he bled to death on the field.

There is more to the story, however: On February 7, 1837, Johnston fought a duel with Texas General Felix Huston and Johnston was struck in the hip by Huston's pistol ball. The wound damaged a nerve in Johnston's right leg and he lost a good bit of sensation as a result. As a result, when he was struck by the bullet at Shiloh, he possibly had no idea that he'd been wounded.

Also, Johnston wore high riding boots and the blood poured into his boot and, because of this, went unnoticed by members of his staff. It wasn't until moments later that he was observed under a tree slumping in the saddle that his staff took him off his horse and carried him into a nearby ravine and searched for the wound. When they removed his boot, they found it filled with blood.

Johnston carried a tourniquet with him, but, amazingly, none of his staff understood how to use it! Johnston soon lapsed into unconsciousness and died from blood loss.

The story gets even murkier at this point.

A surgeon dug the bullet out of the back of Johnston's leg and announced that it was an Enfield bullet.

Federal soldiers in that section of the battlefield weren't carrying Enfield's!

The Confederate soldiers that Johnston was leading in the charge however, were carrying Enfield's!

That would mean, in all probability, that Johnston was shot by accident, by his own men.

One account states that Johnston, Harris and Breckinridge placed themselves about forty paces in front of the line of about 5,000 men and led the charge. (If so, it was the highest ranking charge in American history. Johnston was the ranking field general in the Confederate Army, Breckinridge was the ex-vice president of the United States, and Harris was the current governor of Tennessee.)

It can be argued that Johnston was hit in the back of the knee by a Confederate bullet during the charge.

While it could also be argued that his surgeon misidentified the bullet, one could also argue that Johnston was killed by Felix Huston in the duel 25 years before that fateful day. Had he not had the nerve damage in his leg, Johnston would have felt the wound when it occurred. Regardless, Sidney Johnston remains one of the great what-ifs of the war.

C.S.A.

Father Abram Joseph Ryan

Do we weep for the heroes who died for us,
Who living were true and tried for us,
And dying, sleep side by side for us;
The Martyr-band
That hallowed our land
With the blood they shed in a tide for us?

Ah! fearless on many a day for us
They stood in front of the fray for us,
And held the foeman at bay for us;
And tears should fall
Fore'er o'er all
Who fell while wearing the Gray for us.

How many a glorious name for us,
How many a story of fame for us
They left: Would it not be a blame for us
If their memories part
From our land and heart,
And a wrong to them, and shame for us?

No, no, no, they were brave for us,
And bright were the lives they gave for us;
The land they struggled to save for us
Will not forget
Its warriors yet
Who sleep in so many a grave for us.

On many and many a plain for us
Their blood poured down all in vain for us,
Red, rich, and pure, like a rain for us;
They bleed - we weep,
We live - they sleep,
"All lost," the only refrain for us.

But their memories e'er shall remain for us,
And their names, bright names, without stain for us;
The glory they won shall not wane for us,
In legend and lay
Our heroes in Gray
Shall forever live over again for us.

THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION: WHAT THE YANKEE SCHOOLS DON'T TEACH OUR KIDS!

June 30, 2013

Source: [Http://www.marottaonmoney.com/the-confederate-constitution-what-your-elementary-school-didnt-teach-you/](http://www.marottaonmoney.com/the-confederate-constitution-what-your-elementary-school-didnt-teach-you/)

At the start of 1861, several Southern states seceded to form their own union under the Constitution of the Confederate States.

Interestingly, the Southern Constitution was not a radical new document, just a modified version of the original U.S. Constitution, but the edits were significant.

The South seceded over economic issues. Heavy hitting tariffs on manufactured goods protected Northern industries while making Southern costs skyrocket. Meanwhile, 90% of the Union's revenue came from those tariffs and then was spent to help the North.

Slavery certainly was a factor in the War for Southern Independence. But it was partly the economic pressures on the South that made slavery an issue. Other countries were compensating slave owners, using federal revenue to ease the transition away from slavery.

In the United States, however, the North was tightening the economic screws. It exploited the South with tariffs and spent the revenue on its own largess. Two days before Lincoln's inauguration in March 1861, Northern Congressmen passed the Morrill Tariff which steeply raised tariffs on politically popular Northern manufactured goods.

Previous tariffs had been a percentage of the purchase price so the practice of providing a phony invoice for a lower amount alleviated much of the tariff's harm. The Morrill Tariff removed this possibility. It required a specific duty per quantity of the imported item regardless of the purchase price.

With the South peacefully seceded, it was impossible to count on its cooperation. But Lincoln was expected to enforce The Morrill Tariff. A group of Virginian commissioners were deputized to determine if Lincoln would use force and suggested he abandon Fort Sumter. Lincoln responded, "*If I do that, what would become of my revenue? I might as well shut up housekeeping* [a euphemism for federal spending] *at once!*" With 90% of his revenue coming from tariffs collected in the South, the Southern secession meant the union's budget would take a cut.

He went on to say, "*But what am I to do in the meantime with those men at Montgomery* [meaning the Confederate constitutional convention]? *Am I to let them go on... [a]nd open Charleston, etc., as ports of entry, with their ten-percent tariff? What, then, would become of my tariff?*" Just a month before the start of the hostilities of the War for southern Independence, Lincoln clearly had tariff revenue, not freeing the slaves, on his mind.

Meanwhile, the Confederate States correctly judged the need for additional checks on the federal government's power to tax some while benefitting others. While the confederacy is often portrayed as the villain in popular media, the Confederate edits to the Constitution would have helped prevent a lot of the federal mischief we've experienced since. The Confederate states added a prohibition on tariffs protecting specific industries and required all such taxes to be uniform throughout the country. Such a law removed the special interest lobbying and patronage that elected Lincoln. It was based on the

more general principle that if the power doesn't exist to discriminate between specific industries, there is no incentive to buy the right to wield that power for your own industry's benefit.

They also removed the general welfare justification for collecting taxes leaving only providing for the common defense. The general welfare clause was originally intended to limit the power of Congress and prohibit it from providing for special interest groups. It was included as a summary version of the 17 specific powers immediately following it. James Madison, principal author of the Constitution, argued that no one would misunderstand the general welfare clause and give Congress unlimited power. The specific limited powers, he argued, were "*not even separated by a longer pause than a semicolon.*"

Prior to 1936, the US Supreme Court agreed in multiple cases. Then Franklin D. Roosevelt packed the Supreme Court with six new Justices. The Court finally justified his 1937 Social Security Act and a host of other New Deal legislation under the misunderstanding that Madison had thought impossible. Since then, the general welfare clause has been used to justify nearly every aspect of the federal budget.

The Confederate Constitution added much language to block any laws intended to "*facilitate commerce.*" Much of the tariff revenue collected from the South had been used to build railroads and canals in the North. In other words, one man's money was being used to better another man's state. The Confederate Constitution solved this problem as well. To the article giving Congress the power to regulate commerce, the Confederate Constitution adds "*but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce.*" This additional clause was intended to stop the federal government from taking the money collected from everyone and use it to pay for one region's development.

The only internal improvement the Confederate Constitution justified was work on harbors and rivers. However, such improvements had to be paid for using money collected from the people navigating them.

In the US Congress, congressional favors were and still are passed by the slimmest of majorities. However, the Confederate Constitution solved this by requiring a two-thirds super-majority of a congressional vote before any federal funds could be spent. They believed the more impediments to legislative spending the better. If spending was disliked by as many as a third of Congress, it is likely we would be better off without it. The Southern Founders also anticipated the congressional shenanigans of hiding large special interest spending projects inside otherwise helpful legislation so they added a presidential line-item veto, writing, "*The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill.*"

Finally, the Confederate Constitution changed the term of the president to six years but prohibited the chief executive from serving two terms. Many of our former Presidents have agreed.

The first year a president is trying to learn the job. The next three years he is running for reelection. Only in his second term, if then, is he taking the long view and thinking about his place in history.

The War for southern Independence began over exploitive protectionist tariffs. On this specific issue, the South may very well have had the higher moral ground. Southerners wove some of their improvements into the Confederate Constitution.

The North's slavery-focused retelling of the War for Southern Independence loses sight of issues of freedom we've lost with the Confederate Constitution.

POSSUM SEZ:

Today is the Tomorrow You Were So All-Fired Worried About Yesterday!

CARL FORD'S SPEECH AT THE SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE:

A veteran of Culloden who was a Brigadier General in Washington's army typifies the real Scottish heroes in America.

Hugh Mercer was a 21 year old Assistant Surgeon with the Jacobite army at Culloden.

Somehow escaping 'butcher Cumberland's' reconstruction of the Highlands, he immigrated to America within the following year and, settling in Virginia, he became a Friend of George Washington.

During the struggle for Independence he commanded a Brigade in Washington's army and, choosing to fight to the death rather than surrender, he died of numerous bullet and bayonet wounds at the Battle of Princeton in 1777.

His Son-in-Law arrived in Virginia under an assumed name, having fled the jurisdiction of Scotland to escape legal or political crime charges.

It is estimated that as many as 20,000 Scots came to America between 1746 and 1776 to escape the hangman's noose or starvation as a result of the "*Reconstruction of the Highlands*" under King George. Those veterans and their sons were ready to take up arms against the redcoats in 1776.

John, the son of Mercer's only daughter and her Scottish immigrant husband, served as both a congressman from and Governor of Virginia. John died in 1858, but left seven sons to carry on the struggle that came three years later.

All seven sons served in the Confederate army: Isaac Commanded the 21st and later the 22nd Louisiana Infantry (which, by the way, included Company "C" the Scotch Rifle Guards). A second son commanded the Stonewall Brigade for a time.

Another son died leading the 7th Virginia in Pickett's

Charge. A fourth was wounded at 2nd Manassas, a fifth was wounded at Cold Harbor and the “baby boy” fought at New Market in the Cadet Corps of VMI.

The Seventh son, with whom we are more concerned genealogically, eventually led the 22nd Virginia under Jubal Early, and was in the advance guard in the raid on Washington city in 1864, entering the outskirts of the city. He was killed leading his troops in the 3rd battle of Winchester. True to the ancestral pattern, his widow fled reconstruction with her small children to Los Angeles where she had relatives. There she met and married her husband’s first cousin, also a Colonel of Virginia troops who had fled reconstruction; first to Mexico before moving to California.

The Grandson of this seventh son would brilliantly carry on the family name and tradition.

Born sickly and later suffering from Dyslexia and Attention Deficit Disorder, this young man was schooled at home in the early years, mostly by being read to from the classics. He grew to health and, early on, learned to ride and shoot well. He loved tales of heroes, particularly those of Scotland. As well, he was a product of his Confederate ancestors, and, as a young boy would charge up the pathway on his horse, and boldly challenge any visitor. One day a small, elderly man approached the house and was challenged by this wee lad. The visitor’s reply was; “Tell General Lee that Colonel John Singleton Mosby is reporting for duty.” Colonel Mosby was a frequent visitor of the boy’s father.

It is said that this young man was haunted by the ghosts of his Confederate ancestors who he thought were looking down on him, and that he strove to excel so as not to dishonor them. His ancestors had followed two “lost causes” and that fact only led him to strive to succeed the next time. And he did. In both World Wars.

In spite of being politically incorrect, he was, in my opinion, the greatest military man America may have produced since the 1806’s.

His son and namesake, Major General George Smith Patton, IV, served with distinction, leading American armored units in Vietnam and is a member of the SCV today.

Some have said that the last “Rising of the Clans” was in 1861. I hope not. Today we are facing cultural genocide under modern day “reconstruction,” called “Political Correctness” and our symbols are being threatened as they were in Scotland after the war of ‘45 and in the South after the war of ‘61.

Let us hope we will all emulate General George S. Patton, III, and strive to overcome our handicaps so that we won’t shame our ancestors, or are that great cloud of witnesses watching us in our race below; and that, at the 8th Rising, we will strive to succeed as he did.”

COMPATRIOT NEEDS ASSISTANCE:

LTC (Ret) John C. Cox, MSSG, member of General William D. McCain HQ Camp, has for the last year and a half, been doing research and writing a book on the legendary skirmish at Rocky Creek in Jones County, June 25, 1863.

To that end he has traveled more than 1,000 miles back and

forth from the Mississippi river to Ellisville tracing the route the yankee raiders from the 5th Illinois and their Confederate pursuit took. He feels the map he has now is accurate to within 50 feet of the actual route.

He has gone to the State Archives so often he is now considered an employee and has to clock-in!

The people at the Grand Gulf Military Park have put up with him asking questions about Rodney and the surrounding area so much that his photo with a “shoot on sight” note is on the bulletin board!

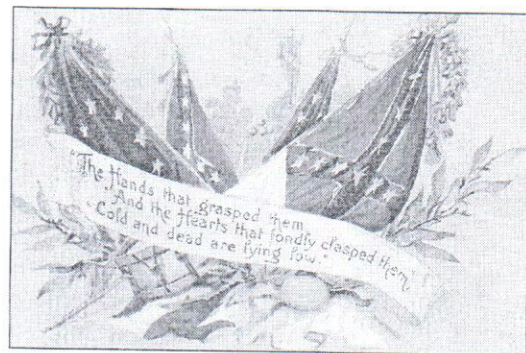
And he’s persona non grata in Brookhaven and Monticello! Additionally he has found and made copies from the originals all of the written and published stories that surround this minor action. So he knows all the established myths etc. And, yes he knows about the cows and “The crazy man” at the bridge!

He’s almost 200 pages into the book and needs more information about the actual skirmish and aftermath. At this time he asks that ANYBODY (except Joe Cospers!) who might have any family correspondence, diaries, letters, etc. that mention this action, or have any knowledge other than the usual “Newt Knight” and “Old Men and Boys” stories contact him at jay_b_good@msn.com and let him know.

Finally there is something he’s been wondering about; if you know the story, what happened to the more than 30 Federal Cosmopolitan Carbines and probably more than 50 pistols that the Yankees carried? Not to mention saddles, canteens etc.

According to the report by the Confederate commander they were all “confiscated” by the good citizens of Jones, Lawrence and Covington counties who were in his party and observers to the action, but they’ve disappeared! Not the citizens, the weapons and equipments!

They’ve seemingly never turned up in anyone’s “collection” in the area.



DEO VINDICE!