



Sons of Confederate Veterans The Hunley Torpedo



The Lt. Dixon – CSS Hunley Camp #2016 of Sparks, NV

Number One

Website: www.dixon-hunley.org

First Quarter 2010

Our Lee / Jackson Dinner

Compatriots, our Lee / Jackson Dinner on January 30th was possibly our best ever—indeed, several have already told me that it was. There were 53 in attendance. Thanks to all who attended and made it a success. Many attended from hundreds of miles away including parts of California from the Bay Area, Northern Coast, Modesto, and Susanville; and within a radius of over 100 miles here in Nevada.

Many of you deserve special recognition as follows:

To Sergeant Bill Hawkins: He had only just returned from Afghanistan and presented the camp with a Confederate Battle Flag which flew in combat from his helicopter. A second wonderful gift he presented us was a plaque to the camp from and signed by his flight crew. This can be viewed on page two.

To Johnnie Scamihorn: She donated much of Joe's Confederate memorabilia to raise money for the camp. These were used in a silent auction or for door prizes.

To Miriam Cavallero: She donated a large painting of Stonewall Jackson to the silent auction.

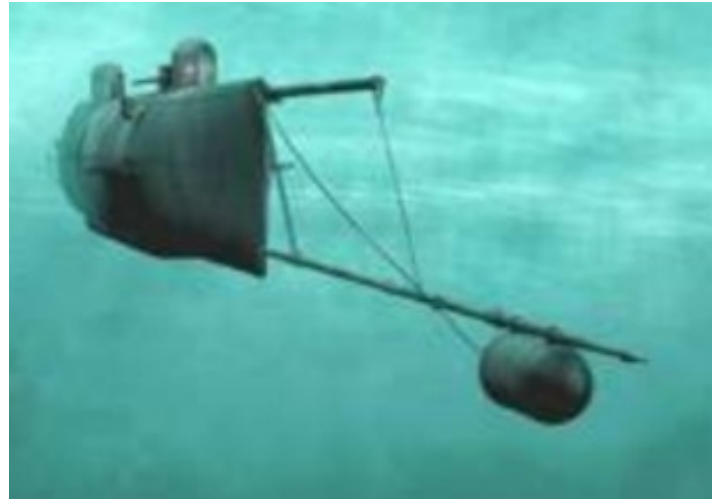
To Larry Heuer: He planned and conducted the silent auction, in which we raised \$435.

To Julie Holloman: The wife of Compatriot Mark Holloman: She provided live music. Julie is a music teacher at the Aria School of Music in Reno.

I wish also to recognize Masonic Notables in attendance: Wayne Kingsley, Past Grand Master of Masons in Nevada; Gene Nelson and Ed Stevens, both Past Potentates of Kerak Shrine in Reno.

There Will Be No Meeting in March

Personal considerations have caused me to cancel it.



Recap of Our February Meeting

We had a lively and productive meeting at the Black Bear Diner in February. As our coffers were replenished by the silent auction the issue of donating funds to our principal causes was brought up. And, with generosity, we eagerly dug into our pockets and contributed \$80 on the spot which when combined with pledges and funds voted from our treasury resulted in a donation of \$500 which we divided between the Southern Legal Resource Center (\$300) and Memorial Hall (\$200). Compatriot Murdock suggested that recruitment might be favorable at his gun club, an idea well-received which we intend to follow up on. Other recruiting ideas were discussed.

Confederate Memorial Day

The time is near again; our 2010 Confederate Memorial Day will be held on Saturday, April 10th at 11:00 a.m. at the Masonic Chapel in Reno. Invitations will go out in the week preceding the event. I must stress that this is our most important event of the year and all of you who can, should attend at least once.

Our Lee / Jackson Dinner, January 2010



Above: Bill Hawkins presents our camp with a Plaque from his air crew in Afghanistan; and with a Battleflag which flew in combat.

Below: Items sold in our silent auction.



At Right:

Julie Holloman sings and plays the old songs for us.



Below:

Banquet room.



Our Lee / Jackson Dinner was an outstanding success as I hope these photos reflect. Space on the first page prevented me from completing my acknowledgements for service. All photographs supplied here were courtesy of **Miriam Cavallero** and **Bill Kohse**. Harrahs treated us extremely well, and will probably have our patronage next year. We lack photos for three of our people—sorry!



Bill Anderson / Jack & Isabella Eaves / Bill Kohse



Miriam Cavallero



Lee & Claudia Cross



Doug & Teresa Barnes



Gary Stephens & Kathy



Nick Dolphay & Janet



Ralph Covington



Bill Hawkins & Leslie



Lowell & Shannon Cross



Aaron Bowyer Ben Bowyer



Bruce & Diane Bowyer



Rodney Clifton



Roy & Ineke Nunn



Mark & Julie Holloman



Larry & Starla Heuer



Gene & Mary Nelson



Johnnie Scamihorn



Ed & Connie Stevens



Wayne Kingsley



Ernie & Joann Zebal



Larry & Paula Bogden



Mike & Norma Cushing



Jesse James Estelle



Jim & Suzie Estelle



Fred Holt & Thetan



Mike Libke

Mike Tocci



Jim White

The Importance of Kentucky An Opportunity Lost

One of the thirteen stars on the Confederate Flag is for Kentucky. And this says it all, as old Lincoln himself declared: I hope to have God is on my side, but I must have Kentucky. Indeed Kentucky was the birth place of both Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln. Kentuckians were Southerners but many had a strong attachment to the Union. In the election of 1860, the Democratic Party was fractured, and John Bell, a moderate congressman from Tennessee ran as a third party candidate for the United States Union Constitution Party. He carried the border states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia (which included Western Virginia). Neither Kentucky nor Tennessee evidenced much desire to secede until Lincoln called for troops to invade the Deep South.

Two weeks after Tennessee seceded, the Kentuckians declared neutrality in the conflict. Western Kentucky was extremely pro-Confederate; Eastern Kentucky was predominately pro-union. The Kentucky Governor favored secession; most of the legislature opposed it. Their mutual declaration of neutrality between these extremes was the outcome of a compromise on the subject of secession.

The Contents of Kentucky's Declaration of Neutrality is as Follows:

Kentucky House of Representatives - Committee on Federal Relations
Resolution of Neutrality, May 16, 1861

Considering the deplorable condition of the country and for which the State of Kentucky is in no way responsible, and looking to the best means of preserving the internal peace and securing the lives, liberty, and property of the citizens of the State; therefore,

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that this State and the citizens thereof should take no part in the civil war now being waged, except as mediators and friends to the belligerent parties; and that Kentucky should, during the contest, occupy the position of strict neutrality.

Resolved, that the act of the governor in refusing to furnish troops or military force upon the call of the executive authority of the United States under existing circumstances is approved.

Initially, both sides respected Kentucky's neutrality. But the Confederates were the first to violate it by sending an armed force into the state. This was a colossal mistake. The Legislature judged that the Confederacy had especially violated Kentucky's neutrality and thus voted to raise the Union flag above the capitol. Thousands of Kentuckians were already in the Confederate Army—but they were in Tennessee during the forth-coming election. Most of these Kentuckians never returned home; and they were dubbed *The Orphan Brigade*. Unionists used this opportunity to threaten other Confederate sympathizers and deny them access to the polls.

Opposing viewpoints within the state vied for control during the early part of the war, and the state legislature declared official neutrality between the combatants. This neutrality was first violated on September 3, 1861, when Confederate Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk occupied Columbus, considered key to controlling the Lower Mississippi, and two days later Union Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant seized Paducah. Henceforth, neither adversary respected the proclaimed neutrality of the state. While the state never seceded from the Union, a temporary Confederate capital was set up in Bowling Green in November 1861. This prompted recognition of Kentucky by the Confederate States and the addition of a star representing Kentucky in the Confederate flag.

The initiative to invade Kentucky came primarily from Confederate Maj. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, commander of the Department of East Tennessee. He believed the campaign would allow them to obtain supplies, enlist recruits, divert Union troops from Tennessee, and claim Kentucky for the Confederacy. Some of his enthusiasm for generating enlistments in Kentucky was prompted by a successful cavalry raid carried out in July 1862 by Col. John Hunt Morgan, who ventured deeply into the rear areas of Buell's department and caused considerable consternation in his command and in Washington, D.C. Morgan had been cheered and supported during his raid and he added 300 Kentuckians to his 900 man force during the raid. He confidently promised Kirby Smith, "The whole country can be secured, and 25,000 or 30,000 men will join you at once."

Kirby Smith marched north with 21,000 men from Knoxville on August 13th; Bragg departed from Chattanooga on August 27th, just before Kirby Smith reached Lexington. The beginning of the campaign coincided with Gen. Robert E. Lee's offensive in the Northern Virginia Campaign (Second Manassas Campaign) and with Price's and Van Dorn's operations against Grant. Although not centrally directed, it was the largest simultaneous Confederate offensive of the war.

Meanwhile, Buell was forced to abandon his slow advance toward Chattanooga. Receiving word of the Confederate movements, he decided to concentrate his army around Nashville. The news that Smith and Bragg were both in Kentucky convinced him of the need to get his army between the Confederates and the Union cities of Louisville and Cincinnati. On September 7th, Buell's Army of the Ohio left Nashville and began racing Bragg to Louisville.

On the way, Bragg was distracted from his objective by the capture of a Union fort at Munfordville. Now, he had to decide again whether to continue toward a fight with Buell (over Louisville) or rejoin Smith, who had gained control of the center of the state by capturing Richmond and Lexington, and threatened to move on Cincinnati. He chose to rejoin Smith. This allowed Buell to reach Louisville where the Union general gathered, reorganized, and reinforced his army with thousands of new recruits. He dispatched 20,000 men under Brig. Gen. Joshua W. Sill toward Frankfort, hoping to distract Kirby Smith and prevent the two Confederate armies from joining against him. Meanwhile, Bragg left his army and met Kirby Smith in Frankfort, where he was able to attend the inauguration of Confederate Governor Richard Hawes on October 4. The inauguration ceremony was disrupted by the sound of cannon fire from Sills' approaching division and the inaugural ball scheduled for that evening was canceled.

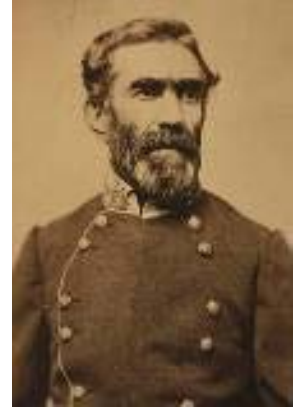
On October 7th, Buell's army, in pursuit of Bragg, converged on the small crossroads town of Perryville in three columns. Union forces first skirmished with Confederate cavalry on the Springfield Pike before the fighting became more general, on Peters Hill, as the Confederate infantry arrived, both sides desperate to get access to fresh water. The next day, at dawn, fighting began again around Peters Hill as a Union division advanced up the pike, halting just before the Confederate line. After noon, a Confederate division struck the Union left flank—the I Corps of Maj. Gen. Alexander M. McCook—and forced it to fall back. When more Confederate divisions joined the fray, the Union line made a stubborn stand, counterattacked, but finally fell back with some troops routed.

Buell, a couple of miles behind the action, was not aware that a battle was taking place and did not send any reserves to the front until late in the afternoon. The Union troops on the left flank, reinforced by two brigades, stabilized their line, and the Confederate attack sputtered to a halt. Later, three Confederate regiments assaulted the Union division on the Springfield Pike but were repulsed and fell back into Perryville. Union troops pursued, and skirmishing occurred in the streets in the evening before dark. By that time, Union reinforcements were threatening the Confederate left flank. Bragg, short of men and supplies, withdrew during the night, and continued the Confederate retrograde by way of Cumberland Gap into East Tennessee.

Considering the casualties for the engaged strengths of the armies, the Battle of Perryville was one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War, and the largest battle fought in the state of Kentucky.

General Braxton Bragg

A graduate of West Point, he was a brave warrior in the Mexican American War and a career soldier. Unable to get along with hardly anyone he had a bad reputation in both the U.S. and Confederate armies. A strict disciplinarian, he made enemies everywhere. At Munfordville in Kentucky he captured 4,000 Yankees. That was probably the highlight of his career. As the commander of a fine army, The Army of Tennessee, he turned many victories into defeats or wasted efforts. Indecisiveness turned his tactical victory at Perryville, and partial victory later on at Murfreesboro into strategic losses. Nominally in command at the great victory of Chickamauga, his refusal to pursue the Yankees and retake Chattanooga caused his subordinates to turn against him. And after Chickamauga, our greatest warrior, General Forrest, threatened to kill him if Bragg every tried to give him another order.



A Union Perspective of Perryville

The two other corps of Buell's army were each as large as the entire Confederate force engaged. Had they both advanced boldly once the battle was underway, they could have seized the town of Perryville, cut off the attackers from their supply depots in central Kentucky, and very possibly achieved a decisive battlefield victory on the model of Austerlitz or Waterloo.

Gerald J. Prokopowicz, *All for the Regiment*¹

A Confederate Perspective of Perryville

I was in every battle, skirmish and march that was made by the First Tennessee Regiment during the war, and I do not remember a harder contest and more evenly fought battle than that of Perryville. If it had been two men wrestling, it would have been called a "dog fall." Both sides claim victory—both whipped.

Private Sam Watkins, 1st Tennessee

Which regiments at Perryville suffered the heaviest casualties?

The 22nd Indiana Infantry lost 195 of 300 engaged. They lost 65.3% of their force.

The 16th Tennessee Infantry lost 219 of 370 engaged. They lost 59.2% of their regiment.

The 27th Tennessee Infantry lost 108 of 210 engaged, for a loss of 51.4%

The 34th Mississippi Infantry lost 150 of 300 engaged, and suffered 50% casualties.

The 4th Tennessee Infantry lost 85 of 170 engaged, or 50% of their force.

The 9th Tennessee Infantry lost 189 of 378 engaged, for a total of 50% casualties.

How many people were killed and wounded at the Battle of Perryville?

1,422 soldiers were killed (890 Union; 532 Confederate), 5,534 were wounded (2,893 Union; 2,641 Confederate), and 665 were missing or captured (437 Union; 228 Confederate). These figures represent 7,621 total casualties (4,220 Union; 3,401 Confederate). When the number of troops who died from their wounds after the battle is added to the list of men killed, 2,377 men lost their lives as a result of the battle.

What happened to the wounded soldiers?

Nearly all of the homes, businesses, stables, and churches within a 10-mile radius of the battlefield were used as field hospitals after the battle. A few weeks later, 11 official, numbered hospitals were established in Perryville, and all of the remaining patients were moved to these hospitals. The last of the Perryville hospitals closed in March 1863, more than five months after the battle.

Confederate Ancestors

Sergeant Riley Mitchell

He was the great-great-great grandfather of Compatriot Charles Baird. The picture of him at right was recovered from a tin-type. A Kentuckian, he served in Captain Cobb's Company of light artillery in the 3rd Brigade of Breckenridge's Division. His battery was organized on September 20th 1861 at Bowling Green, Kentucky. Riley Mitchell was a veteran of the Mexican-American War. An accomplished canoneer, he was overage for the War Between the States but volunteered to serve anyway.

The Orphan Brigade was thus called because the men did not get to return home until after the war. They fought hard and with distinction in the Army of Tennessee.

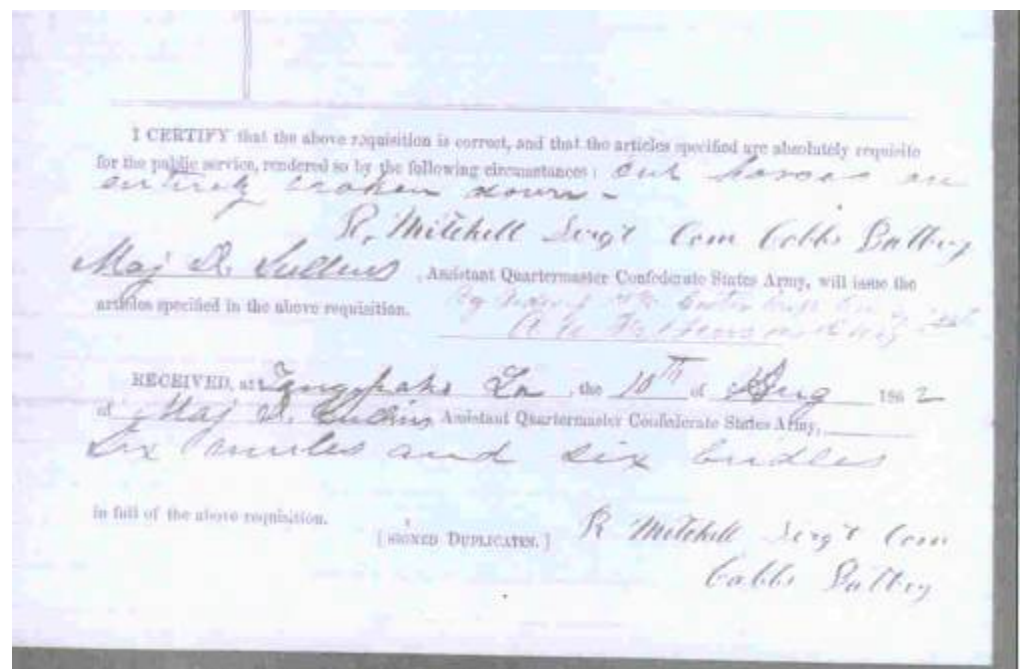
His unit fought at Shiloh, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro to Atlanta and Chickamauga. Surviving records for this man show that as a sergeant he signed numerous requisitions including one at Baton Rouge, shown below, for six mules because all of their horses were entirely broken down.

Notice the two pistols in his belt! He died in 1866.



At Right:

Surviving records show that Sgt. Riley Mitchell signed numerous requisitions which included this one at Baton Rouge, for six mules because all of their horses were entirely broken down.



The Confederate Irish St. Patrick's Day Tribute

General Michael Corcoran and the Confederate Irish in America's Civil War

The recent erection of a memorial in Sligo to Carrowkeel man General Michael Corcoran, inspired historian Paul Burns to write this article on the forgotten Irish who fought on the Confederate side:

All discussions of Irish participation in the 1861-65 American Civil War seem to lead, in next breath, to the North's famous Irish Brigade. Few know that Irish immigrants played an equally important role in the Southern Confederacy. Over 40,000 Irish fought for the Southern cause. They were the largest immigrant group in the army, and they made up about 10% of all Confederate combatants. In contrast, there was less enthusiasm among Irish immigrants to the North, and they were underrepresented in its military.

The Confederate Irish were far more fervent in support of their side's cause because they could identify in America with the desire for self-determination at home and the right to separate from what was viewed as a repressive government. They had little concern about slavery. The Irish in America were working class, and they competed for jobs with free blacks. Consequently, the Irish in both areas tended to support the pro-slavery Democratic Party. The Southern Irish encountered less animosity and much more religious tolerance than did their Northern brethren. There was no Southern equivalent of the anti-draft riots that occurred in the large Northern cities where the Irish were concentrated.

Gen. MI. Corcoran & Sligo's Contribution

Although the birthplaces of some Southern Irish are known, many were listed only as "born in Ireland". The South's army records never were complete and, since the war was lost, much of what existed disappeared. Certainly there were Confederates born in County Sligo, but none was as well known as General Michael Corcoran, Sligo's contribution to the Northern cause. Corcoran is often associated with the Union's Irish Brigade, but he was not. He was commander of the 69th New York that later was a part of that famous brigade, but Corcoran was captured at the first battle of Bull Run. After being exchanged two years later, Corcoran founded the Irish Legion.



The Union's Irish Brigade, which was perhaps 80% Irish, was unique. No effort was made to consolidate Confederate Irish into large units. For the most part, they were scattered throughout the South's regionally raised regiments, though many company-sized units, and several battalions, were formed from Irish volunteers—the Emmet Guards of Mobile, Alabama; the Southern Celts and St. Mary's Volunteers of the 13th Louisiana; the Irish Volunteers of the 5th Georgia; the O'Connell Guards of the 17th Virginia; the Emerald Guards of the 9th Louisiana; the Sarsfield Rangers of the 7th Louisiana—to name just a few of the more than 45 distinctly Irish companies.



10th Tennessee Irish Regiment

Many of these units carried variations of the emerald flag with golden harp so favored by Irish military groups everywhere, but company flags were not carried into battle. Since the Irish units were part of geographical regiments, their company flags were never as prominent as the well-known banner of the North's Irish Brigade, which flew at such well-known battles as Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg.

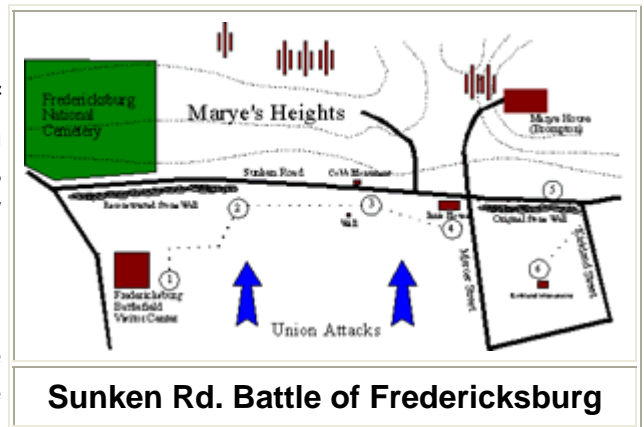
Col. Patrick Moore and the Battle of Manassas

Scattered as they were among dozens of regiments, Irish units probably fought in every major Civil War battle. In one of the earlier fights—called Bull Run in the North and First Manassas in the South—the 1st Virginia regiment, commanded by Galway-born Colonel Patrick Moore, defended strategic Blackburn's Ford. The regiment's Montgomery Guards was an Irish unit and it fought effectively as skirmishers. At one point, Col. Moore led a charge against the Yankees shouting, "Feagh a Ballagh!"—perhaps the first Irish battle cry heard in the war. General Thomas Jackson earned the sobriquet "Stonewall" at that engagement, primarily because his troops held so well at the ford. The Montgomery Guards and the 1st Virginia later were to suffer 120 casualties out of 155 men in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg.

In a way, Irish troops of the 1st Virginia regiment created the Stonewall Jackson legend by their stand at Blackburn's Ford— but a similarly named Irish unit ended it. The 1st Virginia Battalion, also called the Irish Battalion, became the provost guard for the Army of Northern Virginia. During the winter of 1862-63 an Irish guard of that battalion failed to recognize General Jackson returning to his bivouac late at night—and shot him.

Irish Brigade at the Battle of Fredericksburg

Did Irish units fight Irish units? Yes. At the battle of Fredericksburg, for example, Cobb's Brigade, of which the 24th Georgia was part, was entrenched on Marye's Hill in a sunken road behind a stonewall. A key component of the 24th was McMillan's Guards, an Irish company that had been raised by Antrim-born Colonel Robert McMillan. McMillan had moved up to command the 24th, and during the battle he took over the brigade when General Cobb was killed. The Union's Irish Brigade made a suicidal attack across an open field against the 24th's strong defensive position, and it was almost annihilated. McMillan's cool leadership cost the Irish Brigade 545 dead and wounded, including three of its five regimental commanders. Ironically, the Irish Brigade's commanding officer, General Thomas Meagher, was in no danger of becoming a casualty himself, having gone in to town to get his horse.



Sunken Rd. Battle of Fredericksburg

There were many Irish-born and first-generation Irish officers in the Confederate Army. One of the better known was Major General Patrick R. Cleburne from Co. Cork. Cleburne served in the Army of Tennessee and often was compared to the South's General Stonewall Jackson. He rose from Company Commander to Regiment, and then to Brigade and, after leading his troops to victory in several battles and being wounded at least three times, he was promoted to Major General. Late in the war he shot himself in the foot, figuratively speaking, by proposing that the South recruit slaves to



Battle line at Marye's Heights.

fight in exchange for their freedom, an idea that could have changed the course of the war but was quickly rejected by the pro-slavery civilian government. Cleburne was killed late in the war.

Another famous, or infamous, Southern officer was Brigadier General John McCausland, who was born in Missouri of Irish parents. Nicknamed "Tiger John," McCausland was a "never-surrender" leader who fought his way out of many tight spots. He was best known in the North for a July 1864 raid on Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, which he looted and burned when a ransom demand for \$500,000 was not paid. McCausland refused to submit even after the war ended and left the USA to travel in Europe and Mexico. Several years later, he rather mysteriously returned with sufficient funds to purchase 6000

acres of farmland in West Virginia. McCausland lived until 1927.

During the war, Irish immigration to the South ceased, because the ports were blockaded. After the war, it recommenced—but slowly. Eventually, as the South recuperated from its devastation, some Irish survivors of the war rose to prominence in industry and government. Today, more than 140 years after the Civil War ended, there is little difference between the Irish of the two areas, but since "history is recorded by the victors," little is heard about the Irish contribution to the South's cause, and even less has been written.

Paul Burns



The dead at Sunken Rd.

A Vintage Article:
but an interesting point of view
by Paul Harvey

When Will South Win Forgiveness?



A Point Of View

by Paul Harvey

How long before the South will be forgiven?

The South lost a war 100 years ago and is still paying for it.

We forgave Germany twice in half that time.

In the 20 years since Germany fought us the last time, we've forgiven them and sent them four billion dollars.

In the 20 years since Japan lost its war with us, we have forgiven Japan and sent the Japanese two-and-a-half billion dollars.

Washington is still forcing those states to pay to Washington six times as much as they receive in "aid."

The economic jealousy which was, in large part, responsible for the UnCivil War is still apparent in the present North-South cold war.

Southern Negro slaves had security but fought for freedom. Today they have freedom, seek security.

We have forgiven Germany and Japan and Spain and Mexico and everybody who ever waged war on us — except the Confederacy.

We have even promised North Viet Nam reparations in advance — a billion dollars aid per year if Southeast Asians will stop the war at the 17th parallel.

The Southern United States, entirely willing to accept a ceasefire at the Mason-Dixon line and peaceful coexistence wherever . . . is still occupied by "the enemy."

Paul Harvey was a living legend of broadcasting until his death in February of 2009. At his peak, he had a radio audience of 24,000,000 and was carried on 1,200 radio stations.

The Southern states have surrendered unconditionally. They are no threat to the security of their neighbors. They have no territorial ambitions beyond their borders. Indeed, you never even hear of a retired Southerner moving north. They mind their own business, contributing more than generously to the United States Treasury.

Washington would not think of meddling in the internal affairs of West Germany or Italy or Japan. It would be inexcusably bad manners. It would engender resentment. It would likely set the stage for another military confrontation.

Yet Washington approves and applauds the invasion of our own South by Yankee mobs and supports their continuing invasion with federal troops.

Granted, the South made a mistake! It lost the war. But many others have lost many wars and Washington has generously helped the fallen to their feet, sponsored their reconstruction, reestablished their independence.

How long before the South will be forgiven?

Not one of Uncle Sam's former enemies has become a better friend. Not one has stuck with him through peace and war, feast and famine, as has this one.

Uncle Sam has no ally on whom he can count as surely as on this splendid energetic, dynamic segment of himself.

Isn't it time to stop the masochistic punishment?

Isn't three generations of spitting on Johnny Reb's grave enough?

How long before the South will be forgiven?

Rebel Humor

Dying for Ireland

During the US Civil War of 1861-65, the sentries of encamped Union and Confederate armies were often posted within shouting distance. A story is told of a pair of Irish pickets who one night engaged in a good-natured verbal duel across a no man's land.

'What are you fighting with them Rebels for', queried the Union sentry?

'Eleven dollars a month', replied the Confederate picket. 'Why the hell are you fighting for those damn Yankees?'

'Two dollars more a month than you', replied the triumphant Union soldier.

On Moving to The South

If you are from the northern states and planning on visiting or moving to the South, there are a few things you should know that will help you adapt to the difference in lifestyles:



The North has sun-dried toe-mah-toes, the South has 'mater samiches.

The North has coffee houses, the South has Waffle Houses.

The North has dating services, the South has family reunions.

The North has switchblade knives, the South has Lee Press-on Nails.

The North has double last names, the South has double first names.

The North has Ted Kennedy, the South has Jesse Helms.

The North has an ambulance, the South has an amalance.

The North has Indy car races, the South has stock car races.

The North has Cream of Wheat, the South has grits.

The North has green salads, the South has collard greens.

The North has lobsters, the South has crawdads.

The North has the rust belt, the South has the Bible Belt.

If you run your car into a ditch, don't panic. Four men in a four-wheel drive pickup truck with a tow chain will be along shortly. Don't try to help them, just stay out of their way. This is what they live for.

Don't be surprised to find movie rentals and bait in the same store....Don't buy food at this store.

Remember, "y'all" is singular, "all y'all" is plural, and "all y'all's" is plural possessive.

Get used to hearing "You ain't from 'round here, are ya?"

You may hear a Southerner say "Ought!" to a dog or child. This is short for "Y'all ought not do that!" and is the equivalent of saying "No!"

Don't be worried at not understanding what people are saying. They can't understand you either.

The first Southern statement to creep into a transplanted Northerner's vocabulary is the adjective "big'ol," as in "big'ol truck" or "big'ol boy". Most Northerners begin their Southern-influenced dialect this way. All of them are in denial about it.

The proper pronunciation you learned in school is no longer proper.

If you hear a Southerner exclaim, "Hey, y'all, watch this," you should stay out of the way. These are likely to be the last words he'll ever say.

If there is the prediction of the slightest chance of even the smallest accumulation of snow, your presence is required at the local grocery store. It doesn't matter whether you need anything or not. You just have to go there.

When you come up on a person driving 15 mph down the middle of the road, remember that most folks learn to drive on a John Deere, and that is the proper speed and position for that vehicle.

Do not be surprised to find that many 10-year-olds own their own shotguns, they are proficient marksmen, and their mammas taught them how to aim.

In the South, we have found that the best way to grow a lush green lawn is to pour gravel on it and call it a driveway.

If you do settle in the South and bear children, don't think we will accept them as Southerners. After all, if the cat had kittens in the oven, we wouldn't call 'em biscuits!

Possoms sleep in the middle of the road with their feet in the air.

There are 5,000 types of snakes and 4,998 live in Georgia.

There are 10,000 types of spiders. All 10,000 live in Georgia, plus a couple no one has seen before.

If it grows, it sticks. If it crawls, it bites!

It is not a shopping cart, it is a buggy.

"Fixinto" is one word (I'm fixinto go to the store).

Sweet Tea is appropriate for all meals and you start drinking it when you're 2 years old.

"Jeet?" is actually a phrase meaning "Did you eat?"