

The Sentinel

Next Meeting: April 20
Knights of Pythias Building



Dinner 6:30 p.m.
Meeting 7:00 p.m.

Secession Camp # 4 Charleston, SC

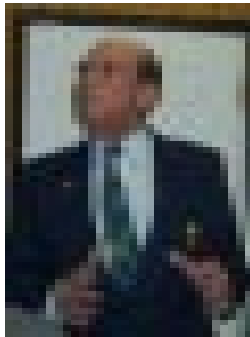
APRIL 2010

Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Winner 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2009

VOLUME 10 • NUMBER 4

March Speaker

S.C. Division First Lieutenant Commander Don Gordon gave an informative talk on the Brown Water Naval Action in North Carolina. Using the entire room as a map of the action area, Gordon's presentation talked about skirmishes with Yankee boats around Roanoke, N.C., Pamlico Sound and other places, including information on the Confederate ram *Albemarle*. He covered the skirmishes at Albemarle Sound and mentioned other battles at Charleston and Winyah Bay, S.C.



Pledges

It was suggested by one of our Compatriots that, since some apparently did not know the three pledges, that they be printed in the newsletter, so we could memorize them.

Pledge to the United States Flag

I pledge allegiance to the flag
of the United States of America
and to the Republic for which it stands,
one nation under God,
indivisible,
with liberty and justice for all.

[Note no pause: "one nation under God".]

Salute to the South Carolina Flag

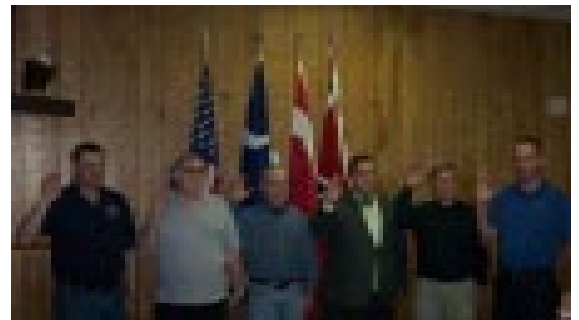
I salute the Flag of South Carolina
and pledge to the Palmetto State
love, loyalty, and faith.

Salute to the Confederate Flag

I salute the Confederate Flag with
affection, reverence, and undying devotion
to the Cause for which it stands.

The Charge
To you Sons of
Confederate
Veterans, we
submit 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 he
loved and 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.

Lieutenant General
Stephen D. Lee
Commander
General
United
Confederate
Veterans



New Members

Dan Lewandowski, Charles Brandt, Mark Bales, Glenn Fleming, Milford Baker, and Robert Mintz were voted on and inducted as new members at last month's meeting.



Founding Fathers

This picture was taken in the late fall of 1991 at a planning meeting conducted at Don Clanton's house just before we chartered. From the front row, l to r: Bill Creech and Drew McDonald 2nd row: Buddy Ward, Randy Burbage, Jim Spicher, Mark Blalock, Chris Craven, Steve Kershaw, and Johnny Freeman. 3rd row: Don Clanton, Bob Hunt, Manning Williams, and Larry Steedley.

CAMP OFFICERS

Commander
Ed Moon
1st Lieutenant Commander
Benny Slay
2nd Lieutenant Commander
John Waring
Adjutant
Elmore Marlow
843-762-2430
Treasurer
Buck Perry

Chaplain
Gene Patrick
Color Sergeant
Jimmy Wheeler
Judge Advocate
Open
CHT Representatives
Randy Burbage
David Rentz
Charlie Hiers
Gene Patrick

CAMP GUARDIANS

Randy Burbage
Walter Carr
John Evans
Charlie Hiers
Clarence Kuykendall
Andy Langdale
Elmore Marlow
Philip Ramsey
Michael Ratledge
Clyde Rogers
Louie Warmouth
Jimmy Wheeler
Lee Wilson

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Education / Historical
John Whatley
**Graves, Monuments
and Guardian**
Open
Highway Clean-up
Michael Dixon
Heritage Ride
Collin Hall & Bill Norris
Media / Public Relations
Bill Norris

Recruiting / Retention
Andy Langdale
Genealogy
Andy Langdale
Convention
Bill Norris and David Rentz
Lee-Jackson
Benny Slay
Building Committee
Bob Pollard

VOLUNTEERS

Mess Corporal
Don Pace
Mickey Davis Fund
Woody Weatherford
Webmaster
David Rentz
Engraving Engineer
Benny Slay
Quartermaster
David Rentz



The Sentinel

is the official newsletter of Secession Camp # 4, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Charleston, SC. It is published monthly and is distributed to the members of Secession Camp at no charge to them. An individual not having membership, and organizations not associated with Secession Camp, may receive the newsletter for the annual subscription price of \$10.00 to cover printing and mailing. Bylined articles are the responsibility of the author and not of Secession Camp # 4.

Website: <http://www.scv4.org>

NEXT MEETING

Secession Camp will hold its next meeting on
Tuesday, April 20, 2010
Knights of Pythias Building
1968 Belgrade Avenue
(near Sam Rittenburg Boulevard (Hwy. 7))
Dinner will be served at 6:30 PM
Meeting begins at 7:00 PM



The Sentinel

Commander Ed Moon
Adjutant Elmore Marlow
Editor John Whatley

Unless noted otherwise, all bylined articles in this newsletter are the responsibility of the author. Address all correspondence concerning the newsletter to:

athyriot@hotmail.com

From the Commander

Compatriots,

The South Carolina Division Convention was just held in Florence and a new Division Commander and Lt Commander were elected by the attending body. **Mark Simpson** of the Samuel McGowan Camp was elected Commander, **Leland Summers** of Lancaster was voted in as Lt Commander and **Jeff Antley** of The Moultrie Camp #27 was reelected as the 10th Brigade Commander. These men will hold these positions for the next two years. All are fine men and we wish them Godspeed in their mission.

I am proud to announce that Secession Camp received 4 awards at the convention:

- 1st Place Robert E. Lee Outstanding Camp, Dixie Level;
- 1st Place Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter – Electronic, Dixie Level;
- 1st Place Ellison Capers Scrapbook, Dixie Level; and
- 2nd Place Stephen D. Lee Historical Project, Dixie Level.

Congratulations to all those men who helped over the past year for their hard work.

There will be more on the Convention in the May issue of *The Sentinel*.

Our next big project is the annual Vidalia onion sale. We handed out order forms the last camp meeting for members to collect names of folks who wish to sell and

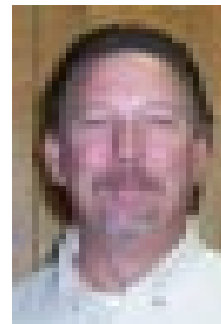
buy onions this year. I did make a small mistake in the pricing. We need to sell a 10-lb. bag for \$12.00 and not for the price listed in the sheet. (Don't worry about what the wrong price was, just remember what the *correct* price is, \$12.00.) The onions will be ready for pickup on/about the 15th of May. We will place the orders on 14 April with the division.

Confederate Memorial Day is going to be held in Columbia on 1 May. Watch for e-mails.

Bill Norris has been printing this newsletter for many years and wishes to take a break. We need a Member to step up and accept the responsibility of printing the newsletter around the first of each month and possibly some other work also. It is not a difficult process. Basically, just downloading the text from your computer, filling the printer with paper (and making sure that it stays full during the process), and bringing the printed papers with you to the Executive meeting to be folded.

I look forward to seeing you at the next meeting. Please bring a friend.

Deo Vindice,
Ed Moon
Commander



From the Chaplain

Compatriots,

I write this newsletter report with sadness of heart. I was told today that **Elmore Marlowe's** daughter, **Robin**, had passed away, Tuesday, March 23rd. Robin had been battling breast cancer for some

time. As each Compatriot reads this newsletter, I would ask that you would stop what you are doing and pray for the Marlow family during their time of bereavement.

I was also notified that **Wayne Duke's** mother, **Peggy Dukes**, had passed away, Sunday, March 21st. I pray to our Lord that he would give the Marlowe and Dukes family peace that only God can give.

I want Compatriots Elmore and Wayne to know that Secession Camp #4 stands with the both of you and offers our support and condolences to your families.

Dewain Wiggins had undergone heart surgery recently and is home now recovering. We pray that Dewain has a speedy recovery. We look forward to seeing you soon, Dewain.

Glenn Fleming became a member of Secession Camp at our last meeting in March. I was informed that he is having surgery to remove the cancer in his throat area. May the Lord guide the hands of these doctors and remove the cancer from Compatriot Fleming.

I would ask that the Compatriots of Secession Camp #4 join me in praying for the following members and families of our camp: **Manning Williams, Andy Langdale, Jim Dickinson, Willie Heidtman, Elmore Marlow** and family, **Tricia Tetor, Gail Weatherford, Wimpy Seyle, Jimmy Kittrell, Johnny Singletary, Wayne Dukes** and family, **Dewain Wiggins** and **Glenn Fleming**. If you would like to add a name to the pray list, please email or call me.

If any compatriot needs the assistance of the Camp Chaplain, please do not hesitate to call me.

Yours in Christ,
Gene Patrick
(843) 766-5108 / (843) 814-4974
Chaplain
<< >>

Secession Camp # 4

Minutes of Meeting of 16 March 2010

	Yes	No
Appropriate Flag Displayed	X	
SCV Charge Read	X	
Invocation	X	
Presentation of Colors	X	
Reading and Approval of Minutes	X	
Reading and Approval of Financial Report	X	
Remarks: 54 members and 9 guests for a total of 63 in attendance		

Program: **Water War in the Carolinas**
 Speaker: **Don Gordon, S.C. Div. Lt. Cmdr.**

SCV Charge was given by **Commander Ed Moon**
Invocation given by **Chaplain Gene Patrick**
Salute to the Flags led by **Color Sergeant Jimmy Wheeler**.
Introduction of guests. There were nine guests announced which included Don Gordon SC Division Lt Commander from Wade Hampton Camp in Columbia, S.C.,
Minutes of February 16, 2010 Meeting: Commander Moon asked for a motion to approve the minutes as presented in newsletter. It was so moved, seconded and approved by the Camp.
Treasurer's Report made by **Buck Perry** for month of February 2010 to present included the Quartermaster's report
Mickey Davis Fund Report was given by **Woody Weatherford**. This report included the deposits for the February dinner, expenses for the William McCain Fund and Stand Watie Fund.
Chaplain's Report was given by **Gene Patrick**. Prayer was requested for Robyn, Elmore Marlow's daughter and Ben, Fleming. Please notify the Chaplain if you are in need, or know someone in need, of a prayer request. **Past Commander Bill Norris** mentioned that **Wayne Wiggins** had heart surgery. He is doing better. It was also mentioned that candidate for Division Lt Commander **Frank Berry** also had heart surgery.
The cooks were then recognized for the meal. Mess Corporal **Don Pace** was assisted by **Don Petty, Jack Thompson, Walter Canady, Bill Helm, and Perry Patrick**. Next month's meal will be - weather permitting - grilled chicken, baked beans, corn on the cob.
Newsletter Report was given by John Whatley. There is a trivia question in each month's newsletter. No one has answered the question successfully. The prize is a book each month. Mr. Whatley requested more articles and photos to be submitted by Camp members. **Commander Ed Moon** presented the trivia question to the Camp. Still no answer.
Committee Reports:
Highway Clean-up report was given by **Michael Dixon**. The next clean-up of the **Glenn McConnell Parkway** will be **May 22, 2010. The clean-up will begin at 8:00 a.m.** Meet at the Chick Fil-A.
Graves & Registration. **Bobby Gorman** and **Paul W. Brown** gave a report on the next Wiltown clean-up at Adams Run. No response from John Leader who was to scope for more graves. There is another cemetery at Canady Cemetery Parkers Ferry slated for clean up. **Commander Moon** requested that the committee come up with date.
Heritage Ride. **Past Commander Bill Norris** has scheduled a meeting at the VFW Post on Dorchester Road on March 29, 2010, at 7:00 p.m. Everyone is invited. There will be a teshirt for the event. Looking for sponsors at \$250.00 donation for sponsorship. Will need at least 12 sponsors. Color Sergeant Jimmy Wheeler was complimented for his work at Battery Haskell. Adams Run site also did well. There was good feedback from the riders. Sites will be even better this year with plans to have skits similar to the Confederate Ghost Walk. If you have any ideas for this even please contact the committee. Hunley Camp is not doing their ride this year. This year's ride will be in the last Saturday of September 2010. If the weather is good, we stand to do well.
Building Committee: Bob Pollard has put a committee together and asked for people who have knowledge in legal and municipal experience to help.
Star of the West. **Past Commander Bill Norris** reported that 16 Cadets were in attendance of their last meeting Jeff Antley of Moultrie Camp spoke at the meeting. Star of the West Camp is enjoying its largest membership in five years.
Engraver Benny Slay four name tags made. Any members who have not received them may find them in a box stored in the closet here.
CHT President Charlie Hires nothing to report.
Lee Wilson gave a report on his time that he spent in **Haiti**. He was there for

several weeks. The citizens are in need of food and shelter. When he was deployed there were dead bodies still in the streets. The drinking water is bad. Haiti may never recover in our lifetime. Went to recover the remains of seven Americans. His team accomplished that mission in two weeks. Mr. Wilson got an ovation from the Camp.
Frank Shealy went to Chile to aide in its disaster through the Billy Graham and Southern Baptist Convention Committees. The quake measured 8.8 on the scale. There was more damage than first realized. The persons need housing and the infrastructure needs to be rebuilt. Disaster relief Chaplains never in memory have experience one disaster after another around the world. Mr. Shealy mentioned that he does chaplain work at Lieber Correctional on Tuesday conflicting with his attendance at Secession Camp. His heart is with the Camp. Good to be back home in Secession Camp and the Southern Baptist Convention.
Compatriot Rick Hatcher Historian reported that he had received a couple of interesting emails requesting information on Fort Sumter NM. The person emailed back that Fort Sumter was in South Carolina not New Mexico. N M stands for National Monument. Charleston K-12 School System requested what was scheduled for the 149th anniversary time period to March 7, 1861. Capt John G. Foster wrote on March 7, 1861 CSA Flag first national flag was displayed at the Customs House in Charleston, SC. To commemorate this event the First National CSA Flag will be flown at Fort Moultrie to April 15th from 9am to 5 pm. Just the S.C. Flag will be flown on some days. The pre-1920 will be the flag flown with the crescent pointed straight up and down. The flag flying schedules will be at the front desk.
Voting and Induction of New Members.: Commander Moon asked **Chairman Andy Langdale** if all the paperwork was in order. **Recruitment and Retention Chairman Andy Langdale** stated that there were **six** candidates to be voted on and inducted into the Camp. **Dan Lewandowski, Charles Brandt, Mark Bales, Glenn Fleming, Milford Baker, and Robert Mintz** were presented to the Camp to be voted on and inducted. Andy Langdale stated that his genealogies were in order and the meeting attendance requirements have been met. These candidates were voted in and inducted into the Camp.
Commander Ed Moon introduced the speaker **S.C. Division First Lt Commander Don Gordon** to the Camp. Don presented to the Camp the details and requirements for the Palmetto Guard Patch Program. He presented to the Camp an article that appeared in the *Daily Gamecock*, a USC student newspaper. This student newspaper produced a good article on the Confederate Flag that was fair to the flag controversy. He gave an informative talk on the Brown Water Naval Action in North Carolina. Mr. Gordon's presentation talked about skirmishes with the Yankee boats around Roanoke, N.C., Pamlico Sound and other places. He covered the skirmishes at Albemarle Sound and he mentioned other battles at Charleston and Winyah Bay, S.C. All enjoyed Commander Gordon's speech.
Old Business
Chaplain Gene Patrick mentioned that Secession Camp 4 has used the Knights of Pythians building since December 1997 free of charge. Secession Camp would like to pay back the Knights for their kindness by cleaning up the grounds once a month. This would help in getting the yard ready for the bike ride in September. The first clean up will begin on April 10, 2010 with a rain date of April 17th 8:30 a.m. Please bring cutting tools, trailer and trucks to haul debris from the site. The clean-up days will be on a Saturday. Appreciate all the help that can be given by the members.
New Business
Color Sergeant Jimmy Wheeler is in process of starting a new Camp on James Island. Anyone interest or who lives on James Island please see him at the end of meeting.
Woody Weatherford announced that Big Red is now backing on the Citadel Campus. The flag due to its size being a garrison flag is a stretch. The size of the flag is 7 feet tall and 10 foot wide. Made of heavy cotton and was stitched by good

(continued on page 14)

Cherokees Join The Confederacy

Declaration of ratification of the treaty with the Confederate States of America by the Cherokee National Committee with concurrence of the National Council and approval of Chief John Ross

Declaration by the people of the Cherokee Nation of the causes which have impelled them to unite their fortunes with those of the Confederate States of America

When circumstances beyond their control compel one people to sever the ties which have long existed between them and another state or confederacy, and to contract new alliances and establish new relations for the security of their rights and liberties, it is fit that they should publicly declare the reasons by which their action is justified.

The Cherokee people had its origin in the South; its institutions are similar to those of the Southern States, and their interests identical with theirs. Long since it accepted the protection of the United States of America, contracted with them treaties of alliance and friendship, and allowed themselves to be to a great extent governed by their laws.

In peace and war they have been faithful to their engagements with the United States. With much of hardship and injustice to complain of, they resorted to no other means than solicitation and argument to obtain redress. Loyal and obedient to the laws and the stipulations of their treaties, they served under the flag of the United States, shared the common dangers, and were entitled to a share in the common glory, to gain which their blood was freely shed on the battle-field.

When the dissensions between the Southern and Northern States culminated in a separation of State after States from the Union they watched the progress of events with anxiety and consternation. While their institutions and the contiguity of their territory to the States of necessarily their own cause, their treaties had been made with the United States, and they felt the utmost reluctance even in appearance to violate their engagements or set at naught the obligations of good faith.

Conscious that they were a people few in numbers compared with either of the contending parties, and that their country might with no considerable force be easily overrun and devastated and desolation and ruin be the result if they took up arms for either side, their authorities determined that no other course was consistent with the dictates of prudence or could secure the safety of their people and immunity from the horrors of a war waged by an invading enemy than a strict neutrality, and in this decision they were sustained by a majority of the nation.

That policy was accordingly adopted and faithfully adhered to. Early in the month of June of the present year the authorities of the nation declined to enter into negotiations for an alliance with the Confederate States, and protested against the occupation of the Cherokee country by their troops, or any other violation of their neutrality. No act was allowed that could be construed by the United States to be a violation of the faith of treaties.

But Providence rules the destinies of nations, and events, by inexorable necessity, overrule human resolutions. The number of the Confederate States has increased to eleven, and their Government is firmly established and consolidated. Maintaining in the field an army of 200,000 men, the war became for them but a succession of victories. Disclaiming any intention to invade the Northern States, they sought only to repel invaders from their own soil and to secure the right of governing themselves. They claimed only the privilege asserted by the Declaration of American Independence, and on which the right of the Northern States themselves to self-government is founded, of altering their form of government when it became no longer tolerable and establishing new forms for the security of their liberties.

Throughout the Confederate States we saw this great revolution effected without violence or the suspension of the laws or the closing of the courts. The military power was nowhere placed above the civil authorities. None were seized and imprisoned at the mandate of arbitrary power. All division among the people disappeared, and the determination became unanimous that there should never again be any union with the Northern States. Almost as one man all who were able to bear arms rushed to the defense of an invaded country, and nowhere has it been found necessary to compel men to serve or to enlist mercenaries by the offer of extraordinary bounties.

But in the Northern States the Cherokee people saw with alarm a violated Constitution, all civil liberty put in peril, and all the rules of civilized warfare and the dictates of common humanity and decency unhesitatingly disregarded. In States which still adhered to the Union a military despotism has displaced the civil power and the laws became silent amid arms. Free speech and almost free thought became a crime. The right to the writ of habeas corpus, guaranteed by the Constitution, disappeared at the nod of a Secretary or a general of the lowest grade. The mandate of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was set at naught by the military power, and this outrage on common right approved by a President sworn to support the Constitution. War on the largest scale was waged, and the immense bodies of troops called into the field in the absence of any law warranting it under the pretense of suppressing unlawful combination of men. The humanities of war, which even barbarians respect, were no longer thought worthy to be observed. Foreign mercenaries and the scum of cities and the inmates of prisons were enlisted and organized into regiments and brigades and sent into Southern States to aid in subjugating a people struggling for freedom, to burn, to plunder, and to commit the basest of outrages on women; while the heels of armed tyranny trod upon the necks of Maryland and Missouri, and men of the highest character and position were incarcerated upon suspicion and without process of law in jails, in forts, and in prison-ships, and even women were imprisoned by the arbitrary order of a Presi

(continued on page 14)

*Compatriots of the South Carolina Division:
Please receive the attached invitation from The S.C. Sesquicentennial Commission
for a ball being planned to observe the anniversary of the initial
Secession Convention in Columbia.*

*Although this is not a S.C. Division function,
the proceeds are going to preserve the flags of our ancestors!
Please forward to interested individuals in your Camps.*

*For the men who wore the gray,
J. Howard Chalmers III, SC Division Adjutant*

The South Carolina Sesquicentennial Commission
Is pleased to announce the beginning of the Sesquicentennial Celebration
of the South's Independence

with the

**South Carolina Secession
Sesquicentennial
Benefit Ball**

*In Commemoration of South Carolina declaring its Independence from the Union
A formal Antebellum Ball will be held on*

Saturday, the 18th of December, 2010

Six o'clock in the evening

at the

**Historic Springdale House and Gardens
in Springdale, South Carolina**

All proceeds to be Given to the

**South Carolina Confederate Relic Room
and Military Museum**

for restoration of remaining Confederate Flags

Music By the Emmy Award Winning

"Un-Reconstructed"

The original Ordinance of Secession

will be on display in the mansion,

along with previously conserved Confederate battle flags.

Tickets

\$25 Individuals; \$40 Couples

Black Tie, pre-war dress militia, period civilian attire only

Individual and Corporate Sponsorships are available and are tax deductible.

Make checks or Money Order payable to: SC Sesquicentennial Commission

Mail checks to:

Sesquicentennial Benefit Ball

1902 Wellington Rd.

Cayce, SC 29033

For ticket and sponsorship information visit us at <http://scscommission.com/home>
or on Facebook or by phone at 803-760-2018

2010 South Carolina Division Convention

By Bill Norris

This year's annual South Carolina Division Convention of the Sons of Confederate Veterans was held in Florence on March 26th and 27th, hosted by the Pee Dee Rifles Camp # 1419 of Florence. For the Compatriots of Secession Camp it was a two-hour ride but well worth the time.

After arriving on Friday afternoon, attendees were invited to a reception at the convention hotel featuring light refreshments and good South Carolina companionship. Saturday morning started early at the Southeastern Institute of Manufacturing Technology, a great facility.

First on the agenda was the morning Memorial Service. Compatriots then poured into the main auditorium for the day's business meetings. Compatriot **Ron York**, Commander of the Pee Dee Rifles Camp, started the meeting followed by the invocation. After the presentation of colors and the SCV Charge, the gathering sang a robust version of "Dixie". Greetings from local dignitaries and from some visiting National SCV officers followed. Commander Randy Burbage took charge of the meeting and Adjutant Howard Chalmers called the roll. Secession Camp had nine members in attendance, **Frank Shealy, John Genes, Jimmie Wheeler, Benny Slay, Paul Brown, Ed Moon, David Rentz, Bill Norris, and Randy Burbage.**

Reports by Commander Burbage, Adjutant Howard Chalmers, Lt. Commander Don Gordon, and Chief of Staff David Rentz were followed by reports on the various projects the Division is undertaking. Compatriot Clay Martin, Convention Planning Committee Chairman, announced that Secession Camp was the only Camp to apply for the 2011 Division Convention so the membership voted to award the 2011 convention to Secession Camp. That means we've got a lot of work to do between now and then, Compatriots.

Commander Burbage announced that the *Palmetto Partisan* won the DeWitt Smith Jobe Award for best Division newsletter at the 2009 National Convention and presented Editor Joe Payne the award plaque. Editor Payne, in his report on the Division newsletter, announced that Bill Norris will be taking over as Editor of the *Palmetto Partisan*. More reports followed until the mid-day break for the Awards Luncheon

Lunch was local bar-b-q with all the trimmings and it was very good, but after lunch the interesting stuff got started – the Division Awards ceremony.

Compatriot **Elmore Marlow** was awarded the Stone-wall Jackson Individual Contribution Award for his many years of service to the Camp and the SCV.

Division Camp awards are divided into levels based on Camp size: Palmetto Level (small camps), Sand Lapper Level (medium camps), and Dixie Level (for large camps, such as Secession Camp).

I am proud to report that Secession Camp won First Place in the Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award, Electronic, for the second year in a row. (Camps which send out email newsletters are considered in the electronic as op-



CONVENTION ATTENDEES from L to R: **Bill Norris, Randy Burbage, Benny Slay, Paul Brown, Ed Moon, John Genes, Jimmy Wheeler, Frank Shealy, and David Rentz**

posed to the printed category.) Congratulations go to Editor **John Whatley** for this award.

Secession Camp also won first place in the Ellison Capers Scrap Book Awards and congratulations go to Lt. Commander **John Genes** for putting together the winning scrap book. Also thanks to John's wife **Marie** and all those who saved material for the scrap book.

Second Place in the Stephen D. Lee Historical Project Award went to Secession Camp for our Confederate Heritage Ride. Congratulations go to Heritage Ride Chairman **Bryan Riddle** and all those who helped with this project.

But that's not all! There was one more big award and Secession Camp brought that one home as well: First Place Award for the Robert E. Lee Outstanding Camp, Dixie Level. Congratulations go to all the Compatriots of Secession Camp for this one. All in all Secession Camp won three first place awards and one second place. Not bad, I'd say. The overall Camp of the Year Award went to the Gen. Ellison Capers Camp # 1212, but Secession Camp has four new ribbons for our Camp flag. After the awards the attendees returned to the main hall for the remainder of the Division reports.

Next came the elections. After counting the ballots it was announced that the new Division Commander will be Mark Simpson, the Lt. Commander will be Leland Summers, and the Chaplain will be Ken Temples. Howard Chalmers will remain as Adjutant, John Sutton will remain as Chief of Heritage Defense, and David Rentz will remain as Chief of Staff.

Commander Ron York was thanked for the good job the Pee Dee Rifles Camp did in hosting the Convention and several compatriots who are running for National office spoke to the attendees. New Chaplain Temples gave the benediction and the flags were retired from the hall marking the end of the meeting.

All in all it was a good gathering and a very good Convention for Secession Camp. Thanks to those Compatriots who made the ride to Florence for the Convention and thanks to all the Compatriots of Secession Camp for making this the best Camp in the Division.

News From The Real World . . .

Alabama cannons

Regarding recent articles on the cannons recovered from the *CSS Alabama*: It would be appropriate if one of the cannons could remain in Charleston.

There was a native Charlestonian who served on its crew. John M. Pundt, born in 1831, started his service in the Confederate States Navy as third assistant engineer on May 20, 1861, assigned to the newly converted cruiser *CSS Sumter*. The commanding officer was Raphael Semmes, and his orders were to disrupt Union commercial shipping. During 1861 and early 1862 the *Sumter* captured and sank numerous Union commercial ships.

Needing repairs, it took refuge at Gibraltar, where it was blockaded by a series of Union ships. Cmdr. Semmes and many of his officers, one of whom was John Pundt, were eventually redeployed to the newly built *CSS Alabama*, which was placed in commission on Aug. 24, 1862. Pundt served on the *Alabama* for its almost two-year voyage to many parts of the world.

The *Alabama* captured or sank more than 60 Union ships during this time. It was finally forced to put in to Cherbourg, France, for much-needed repairs. There it was blockaded by the *USS Kearsarge*. Even though the repairs had not been accomplished, the *Alabama* put out to do battle with the *Kearsarge* and was sunk. John Pundt survived and was taken prisoner by the *Kearsarge*.

ROBERT GISSELL

Member Secession Camp 4

March 4, 2010, in *Post & Courier*

Confederate Veterans Monument

The Feb. 15 *Post and Courier* featured a rather ill-spirited letter concerning the proposed Confederate Veterans Monument for Patriots Point. The writer believes that such a monument would be “a terrible idea.”

I respectfully disagree and suggest that the overwhelming majority of Confederate States military personnel were honorable and heroic Southern patriots.

It is fitting and proper that a monument honoring those patriots be erected at Patriots Point.

The writer apparently believes slavery was the alpha and omega of that war. While clearly a major issue, it was but one of many issues.

On Aug. 22, 1862, Abraham Lincoln wrote: “My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery.”

A very small percentage of Confederate military personnel were slaveholders. The primary reason Confederates fought that war was to protect hearth and home from invasion by armies bent of imposing and enforcing the tyranny of the proto-socialist Lincoln administration.

The writer claims: “They rejected all peaceful solutions and considered no compromise.” But Confederate States peace envoys were rebuffed by Lincoln and his underlings

both prior to the commencement of hostilities and then throughout the war years.

WALTER D. CARR

Member Secession Camp 4

March 1, 2010, in *Post & Courier*

Lake Wales, Fla., to Remove Flag

After much debate, the Lake Wales City Commission voted 4-1 to take away part of a cemetery ordinance that mentions Confederate flags on the graves of Confederate veterans.

But there’s a catch. No Confederate veterans are buried in the city-owned Lake Wales and Willow Lawn cemeteries. And no one has attempted to put up a CBF.

But the mere *thought* of a Confederate flag “is insulting to me and my family,” said David Smith, president of the Lake Wales chapter of the NAACP. “This is insulting to have a Confederate flag that tried to keep my race in slavery.”

So it’s the usual much ado about nothing. Note the local hypocrite and Always Complaining Person whines the flag “tried to keep my race in slavery.” Mighty powerful flag, isn’t it? No mention is made that it was Yankee and British shipping – not Confederate – that brought his ancestors to the United States, nor that his “race” was selling them as slaves in Africa. No mention that the Original Thirteen were all slave States. Oh, and no mention that the only area of the world where the slave trade is active today is in Africa. Funny how he didn’t complain about that, isn’t it? PC Politics as usual! –Editor

Secession Memorial

“Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government.” Recognize this passage? It’s taken from the Declaration of Independence signed in 1776 by 56 patriots, including four South Carolinians.

According to the argument Rev. Joseph Darby makes in his Feb. 19 editorial, men who would establish a new nation and fight oppressive governments for independence are traitors. This is the accusation he makes against the 170 South Carolinians who signed the Ordinance of Secession in 1860. Ironically as Rev. Darby points out, their main stated reason for doing so, “Frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States, by the Federal Government, and its encroachments upon the reserved rights of the States,” makes clear that their intent was actually to protect the Constitution as originally interpreted. Rev. Darby says that placing a monument to these 170 signers at Patriots Point is inappropriate. Yet he endorses the placement of a monument to Denmark Vesey, who plotted genocide against the people of Charleston, in a park named after the great South Carolinian and Confederate, General Wade Hampton.

Those 170 South Carolinians who risked all by signing the Ordinance of Secession are true American patriots. They followed in the footsteps of their secessionist fathers who founded the United States just 84 years earlier. This country was created by secessionists and those 170 South Carolina patriots deserve their place at Patriots Point.

BILL NORRIS

Member Secession Camp 4
March 10 in *Post & Courier*

Peacemakers Don't Dwell on Bitterness

I was disappointed to see the Rev. Joseph A. Darby's Feb. 19 column, titled "We should not honor secessionists," in *The Post and Courier*.

At first, he appeared to me to be writing merely to express his opposition to the idea of erecting a monument at Patriots Point to the 171 South Carolinians who signed the Ordinance of Secession in 1860, a document that represents a tragic and transformative time in the history of our nation.

Rev. Darby called all those who signed that document 150 years ago "traitors" who deserted their country.

However, a careful reading of Rev. Darby's guest column causes me to opine his agenda had more to do with modern politics than it did with his views on history.

He bitterly criticized the two African-American political leaders, Sen. Robert Ford and Rep. Tim Scott, who have endorsed the proposed monument at Patriots Point.

Without saying so directly, Rev. Darby, in my opinion, rather clearly suggested that Sen. Ford and Rep. Scott were also traitors who somehow deserted a cause they should be serving.

From my view, nothing could be further from the truth. Sen. Ford, a Democrat, and Rep. Scott, a Republican, knew they would be criticized by more than just those who seek to fan the flames of bitterness.

Fortunately, Sen. Ford and Rep. Scott had the moral courage to approach the issue like statesmen, with tolerance and respect for conflicting views. Their goal was to bring people together and to foster mutual respect for a diverse heritage.

On the issue of secession, the facts open a rich and fascinating chapter in our State's history, with varying perspectives all our citizens can share with each other in civil conversation.

Yes, the issue of slavery was indeed involved. And today, we all celebrate the end of slavery and the tremendous progress we have made as a people in bridging the racial divide in America.

But the issue of secession also dealt with other issues like state sovereignty and the legal nature of the American union. During the early and mid-19th century, the dominant view was that every State that freely entered the union had the right to freely leave it. Both Northern and Southern States had claimed the right to secede.

It is interesting to note that no Southerner — not the President of the Confederacy nor any soldier or politician who served in the Confederacy — was ever tried and convicted of treason for secession. Indeed, it is likely that the right to secede was lost on the battlefield at a time when the seceding States probably could have won the issue in federal court, where it was never tested.

Rev. Darby would be well-advised to study the history of the War Between the States a little more carefully. It is my view that he could take a lesson in compassion and understanding from those who shot at one another on the field of battle. After the war, they put their weapons down and extended to each other the hand of friendship.

Union Gen. Joshua Chamberlain said it well when the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered at Appomattox. "...In the march of man," he said, "they [the Confederates] fought as they were taught, true to such ideals as they saw. We could not look into those brave bronze faces and those battered flags we had met on so many fields ... and think of personal hate and mean revenge."

Today, Rev. Darby seems to me less willing to extend the hand of mutual respect than the men whose blood was actually spilled on the field of battle 150 years ago.

A song that was popular a few years ago has meaning we urgently need to apply today as we seek to get along with each other and celebrate our diverse heritage.

"When we open up a quarrel between the present and the past," the song goes, "we only sacrifice the future. It's the bitterness that lasts."

Ironically, Sen. Ford and Rep. Scott, two politicians, seem, in my opinion, to have a better grasp than Rev. Darby of a spiritual lesson we all remember: "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall inherit the earth."

Glenn McConnell is president pro tempore of the S.C. Senate.

GLENN McCONNELL

Member Secession Camp 4
March 8, 2010, in *Post & Courier*

Fort Sumter

The following critical information usually is omitted by both Northern and Southern historians. The word of the U.S. Government is of so little consequence that no one, including Southerners, cares to try to hold them accountable for their words of agreements made in law or contracts. The U.S. government is no more faithful to American voters than they were and are to treaties with North American Indians.

We often look to the past to examine the evil acts of the U.S., but even the most casual historical observer can see in today's news numerous examples of the lies of the politicians and promises unkept. The following excerpt is from an article by Prof. Robert L. Preston of Leesburg, Va., which appeared in the New York Times of 09 May 1926 on the

“Title to Governor’s Island—Rights of the Federal Government and the State of New York as Set Forth in the Old Statutes.” This is a most remarkable and interesting statement about the legal status of Fort Sumter in 1861:

South Carolina in 1805 (Statutes at Large, Volume V, p. 501) provided as follows in regard to the cessions in Charleston Harbor:

“That, if the United States shall not, within three years from the passing of this act, and notification thereof by the governor of this State to the Executive of the United States, repair the fortifications now existing thereon, or build such other forts or fortifications as may be deemed most expedient by the Executive of the United States on the same, and keep a garrison or garrisons therein, in such case this grant or cession shall be void and of no effect.”

Paul Graham of Columbia, South Carolina, reminds us it may be of interest to remember “that Fort Sumter not only was not completed within the three-year limit stipulated in the contract, but was not completed in 1861 when Major Anderson transferred his garrison from Fort Moultrie. Moreover, it had never been garrisoned until he occupied it. So that, having neither been completed nor garrisoned according to the contract, either within the three years specified time, or, for that matter, by 1861, Major Anderson occupied a piece of property that the United States had not the vestige of a right to occupy, and which was under the ownership, jurisdiction, and sovereignty of the State of South Carolina exclusively. In other words, he invaded the State of South Carolina with his troops—unwittingly, it is true, and on orders, but in fact, at any rate. Adverse possession even could not lie here in behalf of the United States, since the United States had not garrisoned it.”

—Confederate Veteran, *September 1926*, page 325.

Prison Life at Fort Delaware

In the summer of 1863 there were four thousand prisoners, hundreds of whom were ill, and only two surgeons. In October [Surgeon Silliman] wrote that 331 prisoners had died during the preceding month. “The mortality is to me fearful and it is melancholy proof of your oft-expressed views as to the unfitness of this wet island as a depot for large numbers of men.” Mosquitos and flies swarmed. The whole place was infested with bedbugs and lice. Prisoners were allowed no bedding of any sort and only one blanket. Many of them lacked clothes.

Nov. 24. “Already the winter is severe beyond anything I have known in years...Perhaps...attributable to our defective housing and clothing. The most shameful piece of barbarity of recent date was the robbing us of our blankets. I have never been able to sleep for more than a few minutes at a time since our blankets were stolen from us.”

March 2. Weather dreadful! ... we are shivering from head to foot day and night. The consequence is that hundreds of weak, emaciated human beings may be seen every hour of the night, staggering through the cold, or snow or rain to the sinks, where the keen blast from the surface of the river cuts through their thin attire like a whip lash.”

Like Trivia?

Ladies and Gentlemen, we have a winner!

So, David F. Allmendinger’s *Ruffin: Family and Reform in the Old South*, February’s prize, and Brad Smiley’s *The Stone Wall* will be awarded to our winner, **Frank Shorter**, who submitted the first correct answer 17 March at 10:54. Bob Pollard also submitted the correct answer, but on the 18th. Roy Gelwicks said it was a paraphrase of Danton’s French Revolutionary War motto, which it was, but he said it was made by Governor S. R. Gist.

David Flavel Jamison, the chairman of the South Carolina Secession Convention, urged the delegates “To dare! and again to dare! and without end to dare!” Jamison, after the Secession Proclamation was signed, announced that “South Carolina is an independent commonwealth.” Jamison was the first South Carolina Secretary of War and a general. Sherman “visited” the Jamison home late in The War and burned the prized library as punishment.

So for a chance at another book from my library:

After the bombardment of Fort Sumter, what South Carolina unit, under command of what South Carolina captain, immediately took possession of the fort from Major Anderson?

Send the answer after 10:00 a.m. 10 April 2010 to athyriot@hotmail.com. First right answer wins.

Books awarded at the next Meeting.

For breakfast the prisoners had “about one square inch of boiled bacon, or an inch and a quarter of boiled beef, very slimy; and a slice of baker’s bread.”

“Dinner was the big meal of the two. It consisted of precisely the same quantity of bread and meat, with the addition of half a tin cup full of slop, which no man had any right to dignify with the title of soup; though it was designed to represent that article. Such was breakfast! Such was dinner! And as for supper, it failed to arrive until next morning at breakfast!

“But for five days we have not had a morsel of meat of any kind; the cooks allege that the supply ran short and ‘spoiled.’ But now we receive none at all! Talk about Andersonville! We would gladly exchange rations with the Yankees there.”

“*Prison Experiences of Randolph Shotwell*”, N.C. Historical Review, 1925, pp. 335-341

2010 Census

As we all know the 2010 U.S. Census is coming, and the Southern Legal Resource Center has made a Confederate Infomercial (found on YouTube) telling Southern/Confederate Americans how to record their Confederate National Origin (Confederate Southern American) on the census form.

I encourage you to watch the video on YouTube and please send this to everyone you know. If you have a internet site, please put it on there. We need to get this ball rolling! Time is short.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5vYyrlwqRIU>

Check us out on Facebook and please consider sending a tax-deductable donation to the SLRC to help keep us working for you and the entire Confederate community.

Thank you and Sincerely,

Stuart M. Lyons

Southern Legal Resource Center
P.O.Box 1235

Black Mountain, NC 28711

828-669-5189

slrc@slrc-csa.org

www.slrc-csa.org

It's For Your Own Good

Of all tyrannies, a tyranny sincerely exercised for the good of its victims may be the most oppressive. It would be better to live under robber barons than under omnipotent moral busybodies. The robber baron's cruelty may sometimes sleep, his cupidity may at some point be satiated; but those who torment us for our own good will torment us without end for they do so with the approval of their own conscience.

— *C. S. Lewis (1898 - 1963)*

Needs Information

I am inquiring if in any of your cemetery work you have come across the grave site of **Peter Angelo Salvo**. He was a private in the Washington Artillery. One of our Camp members, Phil Salvo, believes he is buried in your area, possibly Charleston or Dorchester Counties. During the war he was sent to Augusta to make uniforms. After the war he and his family owned a tailor shop in Charleston. Your help will be appreciated. Thank you.

Bob Jones, Adjutant

W.E. James Camp 74

Darlington, SC

Pope Pius IX

The closest the Confederacy ever came to recognition by a foreign nation was an action of Pope Pius IX. He acknowledged Jefferson Davis as the "Honorable President of the Confederate States of America".

What this meant was that the Pope:

- (1) Called Davis by the title "honorable";
- (2) Acknowledged him as president of a nation; and

Robin Marlow Butler Proudfoot

Robin Proudfoot entered into eternal rest on March 23, 2010, at her residence after a courageous battle with breast cancer. Mrs. Proudfoot was born on June 6, 1969, to Elmore L. and Cheryl (Cook) Marlow. She graduated from James Island High School. At a young age she was an avid gymnast and was a participant in the Junior Olympics. She was a member of St. Johannes Lutheran Church. She loved gardening and taking care of people and her pets. She also loved getting together with her children, family and friends. She is survived by her parents; two children, Lauren Paige (LP) Butler and Robert Richard (Hunter) Butler; one brother, Elmore L. (Rocky) Marlow, III; one uncle, John W. (Rusty) Cook and his wife, Ann; as well as several cousins. A Memorial Service was held on Friday, March 26, 2010, at St. Johannes Lutheran Church in downtown Charleston. In lieu of flowers, please make memorial donations to Hospice of Charleston, 3870 Leeds Ave., North Charleston, SC 29405.

(3) Tacitly recognized the Confederacy as a sovereign entity, separate from the United States.

Although The Vatican was quick to assure the United States the Pope had not "officially" recognized the Confederacy in the "formal sense", the letter contained an autographed picture of the Pope and a miniature crown of thorns personally woven by the Pope. At the time, Davis was being held, without trial, at Fortress Monroe.

Interestingly enough, Robert E. Lee kept a portrait of Pope Pius IX at his home, and referred to him as the South's only true friend in its time of need.

The crown of thorns woven by Pius still exists, and Pius is well on his way to sainthood.

It just may be that he's already a saint in the South.

Next Speaker

A native of South Carolinian and a member of Secession Camp 4, **Michael Coker** is a lifelong student of South Carolina and United (Confederate) States history.

Because of his interest in the field, he began his work as a volunteer for the South Carolina Historical Society. For eight years he has worked full-time for the Society as their Visual Material Curator and a part time research assistant. He was also the Webmaster for the Society.

Michael left the Historical Society to pursue other historical projects and to spend more time with his baby daughter. He co-authored along with Eric Dabney the Illustrated History Book *Historic South Carolina*. He also wrote a fascinating book titled *Charleston Curiosities*.

He will be speaking to the Camp about his latest book reviewed elsewhere.

2010 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

April

- 4-6 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 4-12 Anniversary of the firing on Ft. Sumter
- 4-20 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM

May

- 5-1 Confederate Memorial Day Service in Columbia, SC
- 5-4 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 5-8 Confederate Memorial Day Service in Charleston, SC
- 5-10 Confederate Memorial Day
- 5-18 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 5-22 Highway Clean-Up, Glen McConnell Parkway

June

- 6-3 President Jefferson Davis' Birthday
- 6-1 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 6-12 Battle of Secessionville Memorial Service at Ft. Lamar
- 6-15 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 6-16 Anniversary of the Battle of Secessionville
- 6-28 Carolina Day

July

- 7-6 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 7-20 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 7-21– SCV National Convention in Anderson, SC
- 7-24 SCV National Convention in Anderson, SC

August

- 8-3 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 8-17 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM

September

- 9-7 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 9-11 Highway Clean-Up, Glen McConnell Parkway
- 9-21 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 9-25 2nd Annual Secession Camp Heritage Ride

October

- 10-5 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 10-8 Confederate Ghost Walk at Magnolia Cemetery
- 10-9 Confederate Ghost Walk at Magnolia Cemetery
- 10-19 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM

November

- 11-2 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 11-6 Highway Clean-Up, Glenn McConnell Parkway
- 11-12 Battle of Secessionville at Boone Hall Plantation
- 11-13 Battle of Secessionville at Boone Hall Plantation
- 11-16 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM

December

- 12-7 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 12-20 Secession Day
- 12-21 Secession Camp Meeting and Christmas Party, 6:30 PM

Meeting Dates for 10th Brigade Camps

- Secession Camp # 4**, Charleston: *3rd Tuesday of the Month*
- Moultrie Camp # 27**, Mt. Pleasant: *3rd Thursday of the Month*
- Pvt. John S. Bird Camp # 38**, N. Charleston: *2nd Thursday of the Month*
- Gen. Ellison Capers Camp # 1212**, Moncks Corner: *3rd Thursday of the Month*
- Star of the West Camp # 1253**, The Citadel: *(irregular)*
- Ft. Sumter Camp # 1269**, Charleston: *(irregular)*

In Memory of Compatriot

Gary Pruitt Stone

by Delores Stone

Confederate Ancestors:
W. H. Austin
and
O. G. Thompson

Gone but never forgotten

Deo Vindice
Mrs. Gary P. Stone
Summerville, S.C.

In Memory of Compatriot

Sy Mabie

by Delores Stone

Confederate Ancestor:
Pvt. Edward M. Mabie
Co. B, 10th Missouri Inf.

Gone but never forgotten

Deo Vindice
Mrs. Gary P. Stone
Summerville, S.C.



The Rebel Review

A Review of the book *The Battle of Port Royal*

By Michael D. Coker

Review by John B. Waring

Preface

Congratulations are to be given to Compatriot Michael D. Coker, a member of Secession Camp 4, for the honor of being an

author of one of the Sesquicentennial Series – small paperback books being published by Civil War Scholars to honor the 150th Anniversary of the War Between the States.

In November 1861 the South was winning the War. Fort Sumter had fallen and the Federals surrendered the Fort. The Federals had been turned back and routed at First Manassas. A Naval Blockade was placed around the Confederate ports to choke the lifeline of imports.

Enter Port Royal, S.C., a strategic location to Charleston, which, if captured, would be a staging area for the Yankees to establish a base that would be used to eventually take the big prize, the City of Charleston, where the Secession movement began. The Federals formed the largest fleet in U.S. history ever to invade its own Country.

About the Battle

The Battle of Port Royal was a major Union victory that gave the Federals base and supply area to the south of Charleston. Port Royal was one of the best harbors on the east coast. The entrance to the bay was protected by two forts. To the north was Fort Beauregard, at Bay Point on Philips Island. This fort contained nineteen guns and a garrison of 149 men, although in the event only seven of those guns were able to fire effectively on the Union fleet. To the south was Fort Walker on Hilton Head Island, with 23 guns, 18 facing to sea, and a garrison that peaked at 255 men at the height of the action.

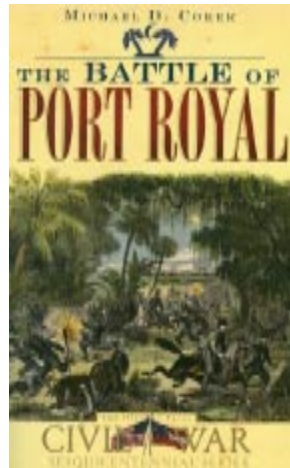
The Confederate forces were outnumbered as usual. Flag Officer Samuel DuPont had a fleet of seventeen warships and 600 Marines with an army of Yankees 12,000 strong. The weather had interfered with the naval expedition on November 1, 1861, when the fleet was passing near Cape Hatteras, N.C. This scattered the ships and sunk several transport vessels. This setback left the success or failure of the mission in DuPont's hands.

Du Pont's plan was put into effect on the morning on 7 November. The fleet's main target was Fort Walker. The first shots were fired at 9.30 a.m., and firing continued until 1:15 p.m., when the Confederate garrison was seen to be leaving the fort. By that point, only three of the seaward guns were still intact.

Du Pont's tactics had worked brilliantly. The Union fleet had only lost 31 men (8 dead and 23 wounded) in four hours

of fighting. Confederate losses were twice that (11 dead, 48 wounded and 7 missing, for a total of 66 casualties), but were still relatively low. However, Fort Walker was effectively disarmed, while the Union fleet was still intact.

Fort Beauregard was abandoned soon after the Federal occupation of Fort Walker. Although it had not suffered as much damage, it was clear that the battle was lost and that the fort would not be able to keep the Union fleet out of Port Royal Bay.



The occupation of Port Royal Bay gave the U.S. Navy an invaluable base for the rest of the war. The bay was used as a supply depot and coaling station, essential facilities if a fleet of steamships is to maintain a close blockade of a long coast.

Right after the Confederate defeat at Port Royal General Robert E. Lee arrived in Savannah to take command of the defenses of the Confederacy's Atlantic coast

Final Thoughts

Compatriot Coker has done a masterful job in telling the story of the Battle of Port Royal. The book is beautifully illustrated and the details are in the wonderful style that I have been accustomed to with Compatriot Coker's work over the years that I have known and worked

with him. The numerous sidebars and other related information will make this small book a must to have in your library.

The chapter names are based on a poem by Yankee Isaac McClellan. The poem is titled "Bombardment of Fort Walker and Beauregard". The photos, maps and illustrations add to this marvelous work.

The Fort Walker Flag pictured in the book was donated several years ago to the S.C. Historical Society during the leadership of Dr. Eric Emerson. Secession Camp 4 contributed to the restoration of this flag. If you have not been to S.C.H.S. Library to see this unusual flag, it is worth a visit.

This book is a good read, well thought out and researched. Compatriot Coker is one of our own and, as a member of Secession Camp 4, I am proud of the talent that Secession Camp has in its ranks.

Compatriot Michael D. Coker is another example of what this Camp has to offer in its ranks. When reading this book you will walk away with greater knowledge of the early history and the events which led to the eventual evacuation of Charleston, S.C.

Published by: The History Press Soft back 128 pages with index and illustrations. The Book can be ordered at Amazon or purchased at any major book store.

dent and Cabinet ministers; while the press ceased to be free, the publication of newspapers was suspended and their issues seized and destroyed; the officers and men taken prisoners in battle were allowed to remain in captivity by the refusal of their Government to consent to an exchange of prisoners; as they had left their dead on more than one field of battle that had witnessed their defeat to be buried and their wounded to be cared for by Southern hands.

Whatever causes the Cherokee people may have had in the past to complain of some of the Southern States, they cannot but feel that their interests and their destiny are inseparably connected with those of the South. The war now raging is a war of Northern cupidity and fanaticism against the institution of African servitude; against the commercial freedom of the South, and against the political freedom of the States, and its objects are to annihilate the sovereignty of those States and utterly change the nature of the Gen. Government.

The Cherokee people and their neighbors were warned before the war commenced that the first object of the party which now holds the powers of government of the United States would be to annul the institution of slavery in the whole Indian country, and make it what they term free territory and after a time a free State; and they have been also warned by the fate which has befallen those of their race in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oregon that at no distant day they too would be compelled to surrender their country at the demand of Northern rapacity, and be content with an extinct nationality, and with reserves of limited extent for individuals, of which their people would soon be despoiled by speculators, if not plundered unscrupulously by the State.

Urged by these considerations, the Cherokees, long divided in opinion, became unanimous, and like their brethren, the Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, determined, by the undivided voice of a Gen. Convention of all the

people, held at Tahlequah, on the 21st day of Augusta, in the present year, to make common cause with the South and share its fortunes.

In now carrying this resolution into effect and consummating a treaty of alliance and friendship with the Confederate States of America the Cherokee people declares that it has been faithful and loyal to its engagements with the United States until, by placing its safety and even its national existence in imminent peril, those States have released them from those engagements.

Menaced by a great danger, they exercise the inalienable right of self-defense, and declare themselves a free people, independent of the Northern States of America, and at war with them by their own act. Obeying the dictates of prudence and providing for the general safety and welfare, confident of the rectitude of their intentions and true to the obligations of duty and honor, they accept the issue thus forced upon them, unite their fortunes now and forever with those of the Confederate States, and take up arms for the common cause, and with entire confidence in the justice of that cause and with a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, will resolutely abide the consequences.

Tahlequah, C. N.
October 28, 1861.

THOMAS PEGG,
President National Committee.
JOSHUA ROSS,
Clerk National Committee.

Concurred.

LACY MOUSE,
Speaker of Council.
THOMAS B. WOLFE,
Clerk Council.

Approved.

JNO. ROSS.

Minutes (cont'd.)

seamstress. It will be dedicated on Corps day this Friday. The flag will be at the Alumni Center. The flag was in an Iowa museum and was brought to the Citadel in a climate controlled 18 wheeler. The flag was donated to the Iowa Museum by a Federal Private Baker.

Commander Ed Moon announced Confederate Memorial Day in Columbia will be on May 1st, and May 8th in Charleston. The Division Convention will be May 28, 2010, in Florence. The cost is \$60.00 to May 18th. **John Genes** mentioned the reading of the Book of the Dead on May 1st on the Capital steps by **Allan Bailey**. The reading is open to all members. In July Anderson, SC the National SCV Convention.

Commander Ed Moon announced onion sales Thursday after Camp meeting. The price will be \$15.00 a bag. **Past Commander Bill Norris** asked for a volunteer to take over printing responsibilities. The printer is large and space is the problem. Let him know if anyone is interested.

Commander Ed Moon announced that the Friday lunch will be at the Golden Corral at 12:00 noon for informal talks and good food.

Commander Ed Moon read out the names that were addressed on the returned newsletters. **Past Commander Bill Norris** mentioned that it cost the Camp 42 cents for each returned letter. It was suggested that you give your email address to receive the letter electronically which would save the Camp money.

Past Commander Bill Norris relayed message from Jeff Antley that the board at Patriots Point voted 3 to 3 on the placement of the Secession Monument at Patriots Point. This does not mean we are done at Patriots Point. This matter will come up again.

The next Camp meeting will be held **April 20, 2010**, at the Pythian Castle.

No other business. **Commander Ed Moon** called for a motion to adjourn. The motion was seconded and carried.

Final Benediction given by **Chaplain Gene Patrick**. Ended with the singing of "Dixie".

Minutes Prepared by: 2nd Lt Commander John B. Waring

SC Division First Lt Commander Don Gordon presented to the Camp the Palmetto Guard Patch Program. If you recruit two men and they join the Camp within in a year period the recruiting member will qualify for a patch.

Commander Gordon also mentioned an article that appeared in the Daily Gamecock, a USC student newspaper that presented a good and fair article on the Confederate Flag



Hunley Medal

Compatriot John Genes presents the Hunley JROTC Medal to Cadet Capt. Johnathan Fields of Burke High School on March 20th. Major John Dunnmeyer stands in the background. Burke is one of the four schools where Secession Camp is presenting medals.

Indians – (cont'd.)

vinced war with the Plains Indians was imminent.

The Commander of the Military District of Colorado was Col. John M. Chivington, just back from defeating Confederate forces in New Mexico Territory. Chivington had been presiding elder of the Rocky Mountain Methodist District and had stated it was “right and honorable to use any means under God’s heaven to kill Indians that would kill women and children.” The commander at Fort Leavenworth investigated the “general Indian uprising” Evans reported and concluded that the informal militia – “[who roam] over the country, who do not know one tribe from another and who kill anything in the shape of an Indian” – were to blame.

Military commanders throughout the Plains area, also concerned about a general uprising, were adding to the problem. The commander of Fort Larned attacked a peaceful band of Arapahos. The commander of the Military District of Nebraska summarily ordered the Indians under his jurisdiction not to hunt buffalo on their own lands and sent out the cavalry to enforce it. Mutilated bodies left by raiding parties were brought into Denver and put on public display. Revengeful Coloradans took to the field hunting any Indians and killed peaceful Cheyenne chief Lean Bear when he rode out to greet them. By the end of the summer of 1864 formerly peaceful Plains Indians were raiding all the major overland trails and had isolated Denver.

Evans and Chivington decided that if the United States wouldn’t assist them, they’d raise their own troops. Scouring the bars for recruits, Chivington’s Indian-hating officers quickly raised a troop of 950 100-day volunteers, the 3rd Colorado Cavalry. In November 1864 this force set out from Denver, liquored up and eager for a fight. Stopping by Fort Lyon (formerly Fort Wise), Chivington told of his pursuit of Black Kettle’s Cheyenne, who had already surrendered.

Black Kettle and his Cheyenne had set up 130 lodges on the south bend of Sand Creek, a tributary of the Arkansas River, for a buffalo hunt while awaiting the beginning of peace negotiations. Inside the encampment was a flagpole with an American flag and a white flag flying. Although Black Kettle had led raiding parties guilty of scalping and other atrocities, he felt that the Cheyenne faced disaster if they continued to fight. Since they felt safe, Black Kettle had sent most of his braves off to hunt buffalo, leaving the women and children and about 60 aged men in camp.

On November 29th Chivington attacked the still-sleeping camp from three directions. One cavalry group drove the pony herd away while the others drove the Indians into the sand hills. For over two hours Chivington’s men fired small arms, rifles, and artillery into the camp. When the Indians



Union Col. John Chivington, the “fighting parson” and commander of the Colorado cavalry, a unit described as consisting of “street toughs, claim jumpers, and assorted riffraff.” After his resignation from the Army, he travelled the West, and died in Denver in 1894.

finally broke and fled, Chivington pursued them for five miles, leaving bodies strewn across the prairie.

Estimates of the size of the encampment ranged from 500 to 1000. Chivington lost 14 killed, 40 wounded, most from “friendly fire” of his drunken cavalry. Black Kettle lost at least 110 killed, mostly women and children; only 26 warriors were killed, and these were the elderly. Chivington reported 400-600 killed. “All sexes and ages were killed, women and children and warriors, all ages from one week to 80 years,” a witness wrote.

When the “Bloody Thirdsters” returned to the Indian camp, they scalped more than 100, skinned several for wallets, and took fingers, ears and sexual organs as souvenirs. They returned as heroes to Denver, where their trophies were prominently displayed in theatres and saloons. Coloradans believed justice had been done.

Gradually as the facts of the attack came out, the glorious victory became known as the Sand Creek Massacre. A Congressional investigation was held filling 700 pages. Chivington was summoned to a court-martial, but resigned before it could convene. Evans was forced from office. The Plains Indians thereupon led a massive uprising. Raiding everywhere, this time they cut off overland routes not only to Denver but also to Salt Lake City and San Francisco.

Although Kit Carson was one of those who campaigned against the Western Indians, particularly the Navajo, he was not a ruthless murderer, and he did not condone those who were. In 1866 he wrote his opinion of Chivington:

To think of that dog Chivington, and his hounds, up thar at Sand Creek! Whoever heerd of sich doings among Christians! The pore Injuns had our flag flyin’ over ’em, that same old stars and strips that we all love and honor, and they’d bin told down to Denver, that so long as they kept that flyin’ they’d be safe.

Well, then here come along that durned Chivington and his cusses. They’d bin out huntin’ hostile Injuns, and couldn’t find none no whar, and if they had, they’d run from them, you bet! So they just pitched into these friendlies, and massa-creed them – yes, sir, literally massa-creed them in cold blood, in spite of our flag thar – women and little children even....

I tell ye what; I don’t like a hostile Red Skin any better than you do. And when they are hostile, I’ve fit ’em – fout ’em – as hard as any man. But I never yit drew a bead on a squaw or papoose, and I loathe and hate the man who would. ’Taint nateral for brave men to kill women and little children, and no one but a coward or a dog would do it.

Almost 100 years later Colorado would elect an American Indian as one of its two Senators to Congress.

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Union Col. Kit Carson fought Indians most of the Civil War years. Yet even with all his campaigns, “I never yit drew a bead on a squaw or papoose.” He served briefly as an Indian agent until his death in New Mexico in 1868.

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This issue especially for:

**NEXT CAMP MEETING – APRIL 20
SPEAKER: MIKE COKER**



How Yankees Handle Indians

By John C. Whatley, Editor, and Chairman, Education/History Committee

The Far Western Theatre of the American Civil War was marked by few conflicts between Union and Confederate troops, the most immediate being the fighting in New Mexico. Most of the combat here was between Regular Army units, local militia, and “hostile Indians” – such as the engagement at Sand Creek.

In late 1864 with Confederates under Robert E. Lee bottled up in Richmond-Petersburg, the Confederate Army of Tennessee a mere shell of itself after the Atlanta and Franklin campaigns, and the Confederate Army of Trans-Mississippi slowly disintegrating, Union victory seemed assured. To the south the French still held Mexico, but not for long. Even on the Great Plains the Indian tribes had either surrendered or been subdued.

Off and on during the Civil War period, however,

short-lived Indian uprisings – mostly over food and encroachment of whites onto their lands – had continued. Adding to these uprisings was John Evans, war-time Governor of Colorado.

Evans had made millions in railroads and real estate in Illinois – Evanston is named for him – and now set out to get Colorado admitted to the Union. Settling in Denver, Evans wanted to see the Transcontinental Railroad with its hub in Denver. To do this, he had to make all the Plains Indians peaceful.

The southern Cheyenne and Arapaho had signed a peace treaty in early 1861 that had forced them to live on their new reservation near Fort Wise, an arid, gameless area of southeastern Colorado. They then ignored the treaty and continued to hunt buffalo on the Plains. The northern Cheyenne refused to sign the treaty and still held their lands. When the Indian War of 1862 began in Minnesota, Coloradans were con

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