

The Sentinel

Next Meeting: August 18
Knights of Pythias Building

Dinner served at 6:30
Meeting begins at 7:00



Secession Camp # 4 Charleston, SC

AUGUST 2009

Winner of the 2005, 2006, and 2007 Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter

VOLUME 9 NUMBER 8

CAROLINA DAY



Representing Secession Camp at the annual Carolina Day parade downtown on June 27 were, from left to right, **Clyde Rodgers, Ed Moon, and Paul Brown.**

NEW MEMBERS



John Lavender and our speaker, **Mike Coker**

PLEDGES

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 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 Orleans
1906*



MEMORIAL DEDICATION



WAR MEMORIAL. On July 5th the Town of Mount Pleasant dedicated the "Mount Pleasant War Memorial" (above), a monument dedicated to the men from Mount Pleasant who died during the nation's various conflicts. There are 74 names inscribed on a monument in the new Mount Pleasant Memorial Waterfront Park – 40 of those Confederate Veterans. Moultrie Camp members placed a wreath honoring the veterans of the Cause for Southern Independence, all denoted by "CSA" following their names. Select members of the Palmetto Battalion fired infantry and artillery salutes during the ceremony. In attendance were Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-SC), Maj. Gen. Abraham Turner, Chief of Staff, U. S. Strategic Command (raised in Mount Pleasant, whose uncle in listed for Vietnam), and two Medal of Honor winners. (Photos by Sandy Whatley (top), John Whatley (below))



CAMP OFFICERS

Commander
Bill Norris 843-849-9924
1st Lieutenant Commander
John Genes 843-747-4439
2nd Lieutenant Commander
John Waring
Adjutant
Elmore Marlow
843-762-2430
Treasurer
Buck Perry

Chaplain
Gene Patrick
Color Sergeant
Loren O'Donnell
Judge Advocate
Fred Tetor
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

Awards
Clay Martin
Education / Historical
John Whatley
**Graves, Monuments
and Guardian**
John Evans
Highway Clean-up
Michael Dixon
Heritage Ride
Bryan Riddle

Media / Public Relations
Bill Norris
Recruiting / Retention
Andy Langdale
Genealogy
Andy Langdale
Convention
Open
Lee-Jackson
John Genes
Building Committee
Louie Warmoth

VOLUNTEERS

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



The Sentinel

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

NEXT MEETING

Secession Camp will hold its next meeting on
Tuesday, August 18
Knights of Pythias Building
1968 Belgrade Avenue
(near Sam Rittenburg Boulevard (Hwy. 7))
Dinner will be served at 6:30 PM
Meeting will get started at 7:00 PM



The Sentinel

Commander Bill Norris
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

My Fellow Compatriots,

Well, men, it's already August and time to start thinking about Fall and the many events we will need to take care of in the next few months.

Elections. First we need to start thinking about Camp elections which take place in November. I know that's still some time away, but anyone who is interested in running for Commander needs to start preparing to manage the Camp's activities. The other officers of the Camp will likely be offering their services to the Camp again next year but anyone can run for any Camp office. Nominations for any elected camp office will be taken at our October meeting and we will vote on them at the November meeting.

Honorable Membership Award. We will also need any nominations for the camp's Honorable Membership Award. These nominations must be submitted to the Commander in writing, before or at the September meeting. See me for a copy of the guidelines if you need them. The nominations will be printed in the October newsletter and the vote will be taken at the October meeting. Anyone receiving the Honorary Membership Award will be presented the award at the December Christmas Party.

Confederate Ghost Walk. Also coming up is the annual Confederate Ghost Walk at Magnolia Cemetery in October. This event is sponsored by the CHT and Secession Camp is always a big contributor to its success.

Battle of Secessionville. After the Ghost Walk will be the annual Battle of Secessionville reenactment at Boone Hall Plantation in November. Again, this is a CHT sponsored event and Secession Camp is always a big contributor to its success, so we'll need lots of volunteers to help with these events.

Camp Printer. Now that we have the Adjutant's computer situation squared away we hope to be ordering the new camp printer for the newsletter this month. Once we get the printer up and running 2nd Lt. Commander **John Waring** will begin printing the newsletter for us.

Newsletter. Also on the subject of the newsletter, our new Editor **John Whatley** is doing an excellent job and has moved into his roll as editor very quickly. I think everyone will notice improvements to *The Sentinel* that John has made. Anyone wishing to contribute to the newsletter or having information for

the newsletter should contact John.

Mailing List. As for the mailing list, I am trying to get it up-to-date and accurate. Anyone who is not getting the newsletter needs to let me know. If you don't have the email version by the first couple days of the month, please email me at elvisreddog@comcast.net.

National Convention. As I write this article, Compatriots **David Rentz** and **Randy Burbage** are at the National Convention in Hot Springs, Ark. I spoke with them there and everything seems to be going well. They will give us a report when they return.

Ride Committee. One more thing we need to keep in mind. Compatriot **Bryan Riddle** and members of the ride committee are hard at work on this year's Confederate Heritage Motorcycle Ride coming up on September 26. We are now having planning meetings and putting things together for the ride and they will be needing our help more and more as the ride date approaches. Sponsors for the ride have been coming in and work is now underway on the ride shirt. Please keep this event on your calendar.

Building Committee. In accordance with our new By-laws I have appointed Compatriot **Louie Warmoth** Chairman of the new Building Committee. Louie will be looking for help with this committee and anyone who has real estate experience or an interest in helping with this committee should contact Compatriot Warmoth.

In closing, don't forget, if you have any ideas or suggestions for the camp, I'm ready to listen.

Your Compatriot in Southern Heritage,
Bill Norris, Commander



The First Woman

to appear on American currency, who was not a Roman or Greek goddess nor a mere representative woman, was not Martha Washington, although numismatic works and articles will say so. It was Miss **Lucy Pickens** of South Carolina, allegedly the most beautiful woman in the Confederacy.

FROM THE CHAPLAIN

Compatriots,

Gail Weatherford, the wife of Woody Weatherford, was hospitalized for having the symptoms of a heart attack. After undergoing several tests, Gail was released from Roper Hospital and is home recovering. I pray to God for the continuing recovery of Gail and ask the members of our camp to keep Woody & Gail in their prayers.

I was researching the role of Chaplains in the Confederate camps and found a powerful article by John Stinson, "Confederate Army Revivals: Key Factors Behind Their Origins."

During the course of the War Between The States, events of importance were evident all over the Confederacy. Of these events, the Christian revivals in the Confederate armies were among the most important of these events.

In October of 1862, there was a longing for God in the Southern Camps. 1,500 men attended a preacher from Richmond who addressed the troops of General Roger Pryor's brigade. The religious interest in seeking God,

originating in William Barksdale's Mississippi brigade, spread to fifteen other brigades within General Lee's army.

One third of all the infantry brigades had been influenced by the longing for God's presence. The Lord continued to work in the Southern armies through the fall of 1863. This period is now known as the "Great Revival" which claimed the conversions of around 7,000 men.

Please continue to pray for our compatriots, **Andy Langdale**, **Jim Dickinson**, and **Willie Heidtman**. May God continue to bless and watch over these compatriots.



Yours in Christ,
Gene Patrick
Chaplain

OUR AUGUST SPEAKER: H. K. EDGERTON



H. K. EDGERTON
President, Southern Heritage 411
www.southernheritage411.com

H K Edgerton has given most of his life for the causes of civil rights, fighting for Southerners of all stripes. He has stood for God & country and against the injustice of Jim Crow laws and all injustices done to Black Southerners since Yankee carpetbaggers and scalawags drove a wedge between the races, causing ill feelings that have hurt us to this day.

He marched as a child with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He is a former president of the Asheville, North Carolina, branch of the NAACP. Seeing that everyone is a child of God, to have true dialogues and diversity at the table of man, all cultures must be represented. Sadly, persons who are proud of their Southern heritage are not sitting at this table. H.K has spent tirelessly, giving his time and energy trying to change this injustice.

Today he is standing strong for all Southerners and the traditions that have made the South a special place. Fighting liberals and cultural Marxists who desire to destroy the Southern Culture and Heritage, HK has marched 1,600 miles, a distance from Asheville, North Carolina, to Austin, Texas, in his Confederate uniform and carrying a battle flag all the way to promote the South and to make Southerners aware of their great heritage.

H K says, "I am very proud that my mom hails from Anderson, South Carolina, and is the only Black woman to have had a Confederate State Funeral."

H K is Chairman Emeritus of the Board of Advisors and past Board member of the Southern Legal Resource Center. The SLRC is the only organization that takes on the legal fights when Southerners have been wronged by cultural enemies. He is also President of Southern Heritage 411, and his web site is: www.southernheritage411.com. His home is in Asheville, North Carolina, and he works out of the SLRC office which is in Black Mountain, North Carolina.

H K is always on the front lines fighting for truth, justice, and the Southern way of life.

Complainers and ACC: All Hypocrites

When you go into arbitration in the real world, the arbitrator makes a decision and the decision, whether liked by everyone or not, binds everyone involved. Of course, there is an appeal in the courts, but few ever appeal an arbitrator's decision.

That's the *real world*. Today we're talking about the Politically Correct World, where – by agreement – the Confederate flag is removed from the Statehouse and placed at the Confederate soldiers' monument. In exchange there was constructed a Black Americans' monument. Not a perfect solution, but the State of South Carolina, acting as arbitrator, made its decision. Not a perfect decision, but a decision that everyone came together on.

But we're talking PC World, not *real world*. The noisy and always complaining people called an immediate economic boycott of the State of South Carolina because the complainers didn't agree with the decision of the arbitrators. It failed.

Flash forward a few years in the *real world*.

Black Bike Week is still being held in Myrtle Beach, and is set again for 2010. The complainers are black, so they don't complain.

Democrats hold the Democratic Presidential Primary Debate in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, hosted by the Congressional Black Caucus Institute. The complainers are Democrats, so they don't say anything.

America has elected its first Black President. Candidate Obama tells the press how much he has enjoyed South Carolina, especially Charleston. The complainers won't attack the first Black President.

Greenville hosted the SEC women's basketball championships. The complainers didn't complain.

The **Southern Conference** and the **Big South Conference** have both held more than one conference tournament championship in South Carolina. No complaints from the complainers.

Congressional Black Caucus Institute hosts another meeting in Myrtle Beach in February 2009. No complaints from the complainers.

Flash forward in the *Politically Correct world*:

The **Myrtle Beach Pelicans** and the **Myrtle Beach Area Chamber of Commerce** team up to bid on hosting the Atlantic Coast Conference baseball championships in Myrtle Beach. The event will be held in the BB&T Coastal Field, a thoroughly modern facility. Rep. James E. Clyburn (D-S.C.), the Black Majority Whip in the U.S. House of Representatives, offers his support and encouragement. Myrtle Beach NAACP president Mickey James offered support. Part of the proceeds would have gone to the United Negro College Fund scholarships and the NAACP. A baseball clinic would have been hosted for disadvantaged children. The ACC agreed this was the place for the championships and awarded the 2011-2013 contract to Myrtle Beach.

Remember, now, this is the *Politically Correct world*.

And what happens in the *politically correct world* deals only with money and political power.

So the complainers, finding themselves redundant in the real world, hold a quick convention and condemn the ACC for breaking the economic boycott against the State of South Carolina since 2001. This now put the matter into the Politically Correct World, and the bottom-line ACC backtracks and takes the contract away from Myrtle Beach.

Having flexed their political power in the politically correct world, the complainers go back to what is important in their *politically correct world*:

- Removing the Confederate Battle Flag from everything, including the Confederate soldiers' monument.
- Making sure no one ever views anything Confederate, no matter how many book bonfires have to be lit, school and street names changed, or statues broken up or melted down.
- Naming streets in *good* sections of town for Martin Luther King, Jr.
- Telling Jamaica to change its national flag, because it looks so much like a Confederate flag.
- Raising money. (The Klan gets to go on Jerry Springer; what are the complainers to do?)

While doing this, the complainers will carefully avoid such *real world* problems as:

- Black-on-Black crime.
- Number of Black males in prison.
- School dropout rates for Black children.
- Unemployment in Black communities.
- Black teen pregnancies.
- Single parent homes.
- Ghetto behavior and gangs.
- High drug use in Black communities.

The ACC, of course, is a bottom-line corporation, and reacts only politically to defend its bottom line. But we do have to ask:

- The Florida State Seminoles are a member of the ACC. How many of the ACC board members are Native American? After all, the ACC wants to preserve its "commitment to diversity, equality and human rights", all of which are threatened by a Confederate flag at the Confederate soldiers' monument in Columbia.

- The Miami Hurricanes are a member of the ACC. How many Cuban-Americans are on the board?

- Why are Northern schools in towns where slave ships were built and slave traders headquartered still members of the ACC? Why are schools that were founded with slave-trading money still members? Why has no one moved to throw them out?

Remember, we live in the *real world*.

And they live in the *Politically Correct world*.

Asking questions of these hypocrites would accomplish nothing. Let's ask H.K. his opinion!

2009 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

August

- 8-4 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 8-18 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM

September

- 9-1 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 9-12 Highway Clean-Up, Glen McConnell Parkway
- 9-15 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 9-26 2nd Annual Secession Camp Heritage Ride *

October

- 10-6 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 10-9 Confederate Ghost Walk at Magnolia Cemetery *
- 10-10 Confederate Ghost Walk at Magnolia Cemetery *
- 10-20 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM

November

- 11-3 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 11-7 Highway Clean-Up, Glen McConnell Parkway
- 11-14 Battle of Secessionville at Boone Hall Plantation *
- 11-15 Battle of Secessionville at Boone Hall Plantation *
- 11-17 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM

December

- 12-1 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 12-15 Secession Camp Meeting and Christmas Party, 6:30 PM
- 12-20 Secession Day

* Dates not confirmed

Meeting Dates for Camps of the 10th Brigade

- 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 Tuesday 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.

Secession Camp # 4

Minutes of Meeting of July 21, 2009

	Yes	No
Appropriate Flag Displayed	X	
SCV Charge Read	X	
Invocation	X	
Presentation of Colors	X	
Reading and Approval of Minutes		
Reading and Approval of Financial Report		
Remarks: 62 members and 9 guests for a total of 71 in attendance		

Program: Charles Town 1700s
Speaker: Mike Coker

- **SCV Charge** was given by Commander **Bill Norris**
- **Invocation** given by **Gene Patrick**
- **Salute to the Flags** given by **Loren O'Donnell**.
- **The Cooks** were then recognized for the meal. **Mess Corporal Don Pace** was assisted by **Perry Patrick, Don Petty, Danny Pinson, and Bill Helms**.

• **Introduction of Guests.** There were nine guests, which included several members of the Ellison Capers Camp and 10th Brigade Commander, **Jeff Antley**.

• **Speaker** was **Mike Coker**, who spoke about the French and Spanish invasion of Charles Town in 1706. Mike is a lifelong student of South Carolina, Confederate, and U. S. history. He works full time for the South Historical Society as their Visual Material Curator. He is co-author with Eric Dabney of the illustrated history book, *Historic South Carolina*. His slide presentation showed some of the participants in the invasion, maps, and a picture of the walled city. Later in the meeting Mike was approved for membership and took the oath to be a member of Secession Camp.

• **Treasurer's Report:** Buck Perry reported a beginning balance of \$7,153.11 which includes the Quartermaster account. Checks were written to Hospice for former Camp Adjutant, Compatriot, Joe Davis. Also checks to the SC Division, SCV National, Heritage ride pins, Newsletter, and computer equipment... The closing balance was \$8,086.00, with several checks still outstanding.

• **Mickey Davis Fund.** **Woody Weatherford** reported a deposit for the June meal of \$105.00. A balance of \$2,455.08 as of the July meeting, with pending expenses of \$495.00 for the Sam Davis Youth Camp, leaves an available balance of \$1,960.08.

• **Highway Clean-up:** **Michael Dixon** report the next clean-up will be on Saturday, September 26.

• **Graves and Research:** **John Evans** reported that volunteers are needed to record the information on the remainder of the graves at the Soldiers Ground at Magnolia Cemetery. John also explained the Guardian Program (*see p. 9*), by which a member can adopt a Confederate soldier's grave and keep it clean. He also has to place a flag on the grave on May 10, Confederate Memorial Day.

• **Heritage Ride Report:** **Bill Norris** reported that this year's ride will be on September 26 and the committee is working on a route. They are also in need of tents for the event and volunteers will be needed.

• **Sentinel Editor:** **John Whatley** is the new editor and would like articles from members. Otherwise, he'll fill it up with his own.

• **Building Committee:** **Louie Warmoth** is heading up this committee to look for property for a meeting place and a million dollars to build it. Louie asks that if anyone knows where the two tables he refurbished for the camp to fess-up and return the tables.

• **Old Business:** **Bill Norris** reported that Secession Camp sold 200 bags of onions during the sale and Randy Burbage reported the S.C. Division sold 3,200 as a whole. Camp members were recognized for their effort.

• **New Business:** Candidates, **John Lavender** and **Mike Coker** were voted on and inducted as the newest members of Secession Camp.

• **Contribution:** Compatriot **Don Petty** was recognized for his donation of \$500.00 to Secession Camp.

• **Brigade Cemetery Project:** Brigade Commander, **Jeff Antley** presented **George Naumann** a ribbon for going above and beyond in his effort to remove a tree from the graveyard which was cleaned by the 10th Brigade volunteers. The Brigade was selected as first winner for the S.C. Division for the project.

• **Camp Computer:** \$340.00 was spent to provide a computer for the Adjutant to keep camp records. The old computer, donated by former member, **Sy Mabie**, has gone south.

• **Resolutions** for two former members, **Joe Davis** and **John Northern**, who recently passed away, were read before the camp and a copy will be presented to their next of kin.

• **New Camp Officers:** Nominations for camp officers will be in October.

• **Honorary Membership:** Any candidates for honorary membership will be presented at the meeting in September. A candidate is a non SCV member who has gone beyond the call to promote Southern Heritage.

• **Division Convention 2011:** Secession Camp will apply to host the 2011 State Convention to correspond with the Sesquicentennial celebration of the War for Southern Independence.

• A motion made to adjourn and seconded.

• The benediction was made followed by the singing of Dixie.

THE IMMORTAL 600

Of the 600 Confederate officers who began the ordeal in August 1864, only 254 lived to tell their story. First Lieutenant Joseph Daniel DeLoach of Glennville, Georgia, was one of those survivors.

The idea behind the Immortal 600 began late in 1863 as a plan to demoralize the failing Confederacy by displaying 25 to 30 captured C S A officers in the nation's Capitol and other large Northern cities and thereby put an end to the Civil War. By August 1864, when Secretary of War William Stanton signed Order 165, the plan had grown to include 600 officers who were imprisoned at Fort Delaware and to use them as human shields.

On August 20, 1864, the Confederate Officers were placed aboard the Union Steamer, *The Crescent City*, for transport to Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Then they were transported to Federally held Fort Morris, on Morris Island at the mouth of Charleston Harbor. During the two days it took to erect a one-and-one-half acre stockade to house the prisoners, the 600 remained on the transport ship. For the next 45 days the officers were placed between the Federal cannons at Fort Morris and the Confederate troops, who were defending Fort Sumter. Many died of exposure and typhoid fever. Fifty died from exploding cannon balls which fell short of their Federal target.

On October 23, 1864, survivors were moved to Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, Georgia, and again placed between the Confederates defending the fort and the Union attack. Thirteen Confederate officers were killed at Fort Pulaski and were buried in the breastworks surrounding the fort. Excavations begun in 2004 recovered the remains of seven Confederate officers. On November 19, 1864, 197 officers were transferred back to Fort Morris to relieve overcrowding at Fort Pulaski. Five additional officers later died at Fort Morris.

The remaining survivors, including First Lieutenant Joseph Daniel DeLoach, were returned to Fort Delaware on March 12, 1865, where an additional 25 men died within a week from starvation and from disease they had incurred earlier. Following the end of the War, the remaining 254 officers, who were still alive, were allowed to return to their homes.

In a strange twist of fate, the ill-conceived plan to use Confederate officers to shame the South and hasten surrender actually prolonged the war by intensifying Southern patriotism among Confederate soldiers intent to avenge their fallen heroes.

This article appeared in the Glennville newspaper this past year. Lt. DeLoach is an ancestor of John Kicklighter, who now lives here on Seabrook Island and was a former basketball and football coach at St. Andrews High School in Charleston. Coach Kicklighter is also the brother-in-law of our Adjutant, Elmore Marlow.

In the next column is part of a speech by one of the 600 to surviving Confederate Veterans in the early 1900s.

Judge H. H. Cooke, one of the "Immortal Six Hundred," in an address to his fellow sufferers at the Memphis Reunion in the early 1900s said:

"On the 20th of August, 1864, six hundred Confederate officers were selected at Fort Delaware and sent to Charleston, S. C., and placed under fire of the Confederate guns. Our breakfast was four moldy crackers and one ounce of meat, and our dinner was one half pint of bean soup, we had no supper. This treatment upon Morris Island continued for about forty days. What led up to this cruel retaliation is not very clear. The Washington government did not then inform us, and has not since done so.

"It will some day be declared that the South had a much higher and a more refined Christian civilization than did the North. This point will be settled to a great extent by the manner in which the two governments carried on the war and the manner in which prisoners were treated.

"There is one matter about which I feel that I must speak. We were sent to Fort Pulaski and then a portion of the Six Hundred were sent to Hilton Head, and during the months of December, 1864, and January and February, 1865, we were fed upon ten ounces of rotten corn meal and pickles. The corn meal was ground at Brandy Wine Mills in 1861. It was a brutal mind that conceived the corn meal and pickle diet.

"On this diet of rotten corn meal with no meat or vegetables scurvy soon came to add to our sufferings. We could not eat the pickles. It took stout hearts to bear the cruelties practiced upon us. But our little band remained true and faithful almost to a man. This will forever be a monument more durable than brass to the honor, virtue, patriotism, and sincerity of the Southern soldier.

"On the 6th of February, 1865, medical officers came from Savannah and inspected our condition and reported that we were in a condition of great suffering and exhaustion for want of food and clothing, but it was sometime after this, and about the 15th of February, 1865, before we received relief. Had this treatment continued two weeks longer, there would not have been one of us left alive.

"The government at Richmond had made every effort to relieve the condition of the prisoners of war, but the Washington government had rejected every proposition. At this time the Confederate government was offering to return all sick and disabled Federal prisoners without exchange. The Washington government had only to send ships to receive from Southern prisons all of the sick and disabled.

"I am proud that in the midst of all this suffering we were true and faithful to our ideals, that we were willing to meet death upon the battlefield and from starvation in prison in defense of local self government and our rights as citizens of the States. We submit to what is from necessity, and as good citizens cheerfully accept present results and energetically join in every effort to improve conditions."

Be A Guardian

1. PURPOSE: The SC Division has instituted a special program to honor the memory of our Confederate Ancestors and to ensure the preservation of their final resting places. (Ref. SC Div. Administrative Order 93-1, 3-1-93, 9-27-93 & 6-14-2009).

2. ELIGIBILITY: Any SC Division camp member in good standing, who has demonstrated his willingness to serve in this special capacity, and who is at least fourteen years of age, and has tended a Confederate soldier's grave for two years prior, may become a FULL GUARDIAN. All compatriots are encouraged to participate in this most worthwhile program to honor our ancestors and protect their final resting places.

3. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES: A) He shall care for and protect the grave of a Confederate Veteran, ensuring that the site is kept clean and well maintained year round. He shall perform these duties personally, unless physically prevented from doing so by reason of health problems.

B) He shall be responsible that the grave has an appropriate marker designating it as the resting place of a Confederate Veteran. (i.e.: a family stone with reference to Confederate serves, and/or a government issued veteran's stone, and/or a Southern Cross of Honor.) He shall also be responsible for replacing or repairing any marker that is destroyed, damaged or badly worn.

C) He shall personally visit the grave a minimum of three times a year, to include Confederate Memorial Day, or at least one week prior, when he shall place either a wreath or small Confederate Flag, or both, on the grave.

4. APPLICATION: A) Individuals who wish to become a GUARDIAN must complete the **Guardian Application** form and submit it to the Chairman of the Guardian Review Committee. The application must be accompanied with a map showing the location of the gravesite and photograph(s) of the grave and marker. The grave may or may not be that of the applicant's Confederate Ancestor.

B) The applicant must also remit an application fee of \$10.00 at the time of the application to cover the cost of the GUARDIAN pin and certificate, which will be awarded upon successful completion of the period of candidacy. This fee is non-refundable, regardless if the candidate successfully completes his candidacy period or not. \$3.00 for each additional application thereafter for multi-guardian status.

5. REVIEWS AND APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS: A) The Guardian Review Committee will review and approve all applications. The committee will consist of a Chairman, one representative from each brigade, and others deemed necessary all of whom have Full Guardian status. The SC Division Commander shall also serve as an ex officio member.

B) If approved, the applicant will be given the title "Guardian Pro Tem" (meaning: "for the time being"), and he shall have the status of "candidate". He will carry this title

and status for two years, less any time already completed in the care of a grave, if during such time he carried out the minimum duties specified of a GUARDIAN. (e.g. An applicant who has already cared for a grave for one year in accordance with criteria would only have one more year of service required as a "GUARDIAN PRO TEM" candidate before becoming a full GUARDIAN.)

6. FULL GUARDIAN STATUS: A) Individuals who successfully complete their "Guardian Pro Tern" candidacy period, meeting the criteria established for this program, and are approved by the Guardian Review Committee will be formally awarded the status of "GUARDIAN" by order of the Division Commander.

B) GUARDIANS will be presented with a special certificate, and shall be given a place of honor and formally recognized by the Division Commander at all official SC Division functions and events, to include Confederate Memory Day and Division Conventions.

C) GUARDIANS shall be authorized to wear a special pin device/badge as designated by the Guardian Committee.

7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: A) **Multiple Grave Sites:** GUARDIANS may care for more than one Confederate Veteran's Grave, and will be so recognized by the Guardian Review Committee. Special certificates or indications on the Guardian Pin may be authorized to signify the care of multiple veterans' graves. Normally no more than 25 gravesites will be awarded per compatriot. More than 25 may be authorized on a case-by-case basis with approval of the Guardian Committee.

B) **Retirement of GUARDIAN Position:** A Guardian must notify the Guardian Review Committee when he is no longer able to carry out his duties for reasons of health or relocation. Under such circumstances, his Guardian position "I be honorably retired, unless passed on under the provisions of section "C" below.

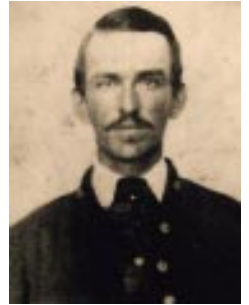
C) **Bequeathing of GUARDIAN Position:** In lieu of retiring his Guardian position, a Guardian may bequeath his position and pass on his responsibilities to another SCV Member in good standing or a blood, male family member. All such transfers must be reviewed and approved by the Guardian Review Committee.

D) **Revocation of GUARDIAN Status:** The Guardian Review Committee may revoke a GUARDIAN'S status, if he fails to carry out his duties and responsibilities. The Guardian review Committee has the power to inspect, with or without notice, any GUARDIAN'S Confederate Veteran's Grave site to confirm compliance with all rules and regulations as specified in SC Division Administrative Order 93-1, 9-27-93.

E) **Wilderness Grave Site:** Is defined as a completely neglected and abandoned gravesite in a wooded area. Application must be accompanied by before and after pictures of the gravesite along with all other requirements set forth in these rules. If this status is approved, applicant will be approved to wear a silver star on the ribbon of the Guardian Medal.

A General Discusses 'The Angel of Marye's Heights'

Camden, South Carolina
January 29, 1880



Richard Kirkland

To the Editor of *The News and Courier*

Your Columbia correspondent referred to the incident narrated here, telling the story as 'twas told to him, and inviting corrections. As such a deed should be recorded in the rigid simplicity of actual truth I take the liberty of sending you for publication an accurate account of a transaction every feature of which is indelibly impressed upon my memory.

Richard Kirkland was the son of John Kirkland, an estimable citizen of Kershaw County, a plain substantial farmer of the olden time.

In 1861 he entered as a private, Captain J. D. Kennedy's Company E of the Second South Carolina Volunteers, in which Company he was a sergeant in 1862.

The day after the sanguinary battle of Fredericksburg, Kershaw's Brigade occupied the road at the foot of Marye's Hill and the grounds about Marye's House, the scene of their desperate defense of the day before. One hundred and fifty yards in front of the road, the stone facing of which constituted the famous stone wall, lay Sykes Division of Regulars, U. S. A. between whom and our troops a murderous skirmish occupied the whole day, fatal to many who heedlessly exposed themselves even for a moment. The ground between the lines was nearly bridged with the wounded, dead and dying Federals, victims of the many desperately gallant assaults of that column of 30,000 brave men, hurled vainly against that impregnable position. All that day those wounded men rent the air with their groans and agonizing cries of "water! water!"

In the afternoon the General sat in the North room upstairs of Mrs. Stevens' House in front of the road, surveying the field, when Kirkland came up. With an expression of indignant remonstrance pervading his person, his manner and the tone of his voice, he said: "General, I can't stand this." "What is the matter, Sergeant?" asked the General. He replied: "All night and all day I have heard those poor people crying for water and can stand it no longer. I came to ask permission to go and give them water."

The General regarded him for a moment with feelings of profound admiration and said: "Kirkland, don't you know that you would get a bullet through your head the moment you stepped over the wall?" "Yes, Sir," he said, "I know all about that, but if you will let me, I am willing to try it." After a pause the General said: "Kirkland, I ought not to allow you to run such a risk, but the sentiment which actuates you is so noble, that I will not refuse your request, trusting that God may protect you. You may go."

The Sergeant's eyes lighted up with pleasure. He said "Thank you, Sir" and ran rapidly down stairs. The General heard him pause for a moment and then return, bounding two steps at a time. He thought the Sergeant's heart had failed him. He was mistaken. The Sergeant stopped at the door and said: "General, can I show a white handkerchief?" The General slowly shook his head, saying emphatically: "No, Kirkland, you can't do that." "All right, Sir," he said, "I'll take my chances."

With profound anxiety, he was watched as he stepped over the wall on his errand of mercy, Christ-like mercy. Unharmd he reached the nearest sufferer. He knelt beside him, tenderly raised the drooping head, rested it gently upon his own noble breast, and poured precious life giving fluid down the fever scorched throat. This done he laid him gently down, placed his knapsack under his head, straightened out his broken limb, spread his overcoat over him, replaced his empty canteen with a full one, and turned to another sufferer.

By this time his purpose was well understood on both sides and all danger was over. From all parts of the field arose fresh cries of "Water, for God's sake, water!" More piteous still, the mute appeal of some one who could only feebly lift a hand to say, here too is life and suffering.

For an hour and a half did this ministering angel pursue his labor of mercy, nor ceased to go and return until he had relieved all of the wounded on that part of the field. He returned wholly unhurt. Who shall say how sweet his rest that Winter's night beneath the cold stars.

This incident occurred during a bitter cold spell in December when the thermometer fell to zero.

Little remains to be told. Sergeant Kirkland distinguished himself in battle at Gettysburg and was promoted Lieutenant. At Chickamauga he fell on the field of battle in the hour of victory. He was but a youth when called away and had never formed those ties from which might have resulted a posterity to enjoy his fame and bless his country; but he has bequeathed to American youth, yea, to the world, an example which dignified our common humanity.

J. B. Kershaw

Georgia State Line

Georgia's Governor Joseph E. Brown considered Georgia to be the most important State in the Confederacy. It had a long State-owned railroad line, the Western & Atlantic, and one of the Confederacy's active ports, Savannah. Brown therefore felt that Georgia should be protected more than Richmond and Virginia.

Georgia had a militia system, much like the other States, but militia units were volunteering for Confederate service and leaving the State for Virginia, Florida, and Tennessee. So Brown decided he would form his own army and keep it for Georgia's protection.

The "Georgia Army" called for by the Secession Convention in January of 1861 was turned over to the Confederacy as the First Regiment Georgia Regulars. The Legislature empowered Brown to raise an army of 10,000 troops in November 1860, but this Fourth Brigade (from Georgia's fourth military district) of two infantry regiments, artillery, and cavalry commanded by Brig. Gen. William Phillips became Phillips Legion in the Confederacy. Brown's next force, raised in December of 1861, was a three-brigade division to defend Savannah and Fort Pulaski; upon passage of the Confederacy's First Conscription Act they were tendered to the Confederacy.

Brown's fears about the defense of Georgia came to fruition in 1862. On April 11 Fort Pulaski fell to the Yankees, threatening Savannah and closing the port. On April 12 the Andrews raiders stole the *General* and set out to destroy the bridges of the Western & Atlantic north of Atlanta. Confederates had no troops to spare.

Brown then raised a group of exempt military to form companies to guard the railroad bridges, companies that would eventually become two regiments – 10 companies in the north and 10 in the south – known as the "Georgia State Line". The



SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS fighting at the DeGress Battery during the Battle of Atlanta. The Yankees are shown counterattacking in the Cyclorama at Grant Park in Atlanta. The troops fighting alongside the South Carolina troops are the Georgia State Line.

first two companies went on duty May 12 as bridge guards.

The Georgia State Line was never an elite organization. Although some members were already army veterans, recruits were mainly small farmers who preferred State duty near home to serving with Confederate armies in the field. The officers sought patronage for their positions, not military ability. Because of this there were disciplinary problems and rampant absences at harvest time.

Although Georgia had bought large quantities of arms, most had been seized by Confederate authorities, so what few State weapons were available were given to the State Line. Later they would be armed with cast-off Austrian and Belgian rifles. While in Confederate service in South Carolina, they were issued arms by the Confederacy.

There were also no uniforms available. Officers purchased their own, but Brown's offer of money as recompense meant most enlisted wore home-made clothing, generally flannel shirts and "blue jeans". Privates earned \$11 per month, sergeants \$13, and lieutenants \$80 in rapidly depreciating Confederate currency.

The State Line's duties consisted of guarding the railroad bridges, training and drilling, digging fortifications to defend the railroad, cutting wood for locomotive fuel, and keeping the bridges in repair. In 1864 they would join in the defense of Atlanta. Brown thwarted every attempt by Confederate conscription agents to enroll members of the State Line. He was determined these troops would stay in Georgia — except for one excursion to defend Charleston, South Carolina.

During William T. Sherman's push on Atlanta in 1864, the State Line joined the army of Joseph E. Johnston. At New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and Jonesboro, the State Line performed capably. Their attack near the Troup Hurt house and the capture of the DeGress Battery is the centerpiece of the Cyclorama in Atlanta. Attacking at Jonesboro the Second Regiment lost 105 of their 200.

The *Atlanta Intelligencer* noted that the "active and gallant service of these regiments should vindicate them in the eyes of those who had considered them 'Brown's Pets'." After the fall of Atlanta, when John Bell Hood took the Confederate army into Tennessee, the State Line left Confederate service. Later stationed at Savannah, the State Line in December defended the railroad on which William Hardee and the Confederates escaped. After this the State Line moved to Augusta to defend the powder works. When the end came, Governor Brown surrendered the State Line, who were issued pardons the next day.

Not much is known about the State Line. There was not a lot of coverage during the War, miscalling them "Georgia militia", and after the war only A. J. Jackson, who was 18 when he joined the Second Regiment, wrote about his experiences. In 1987 William Harris Bragg brought together most available information about the State Line in *Joe Brown's Army*, which should be consulted.

Your Editor commands the 1st Regiment of the State Line.

NEWS FROM THE WORLD

JONESBOROUGH, TENN., STILL DISCRIMINATES AGAINST CONFEDERATES

An economic boycott of the town of Jonesborough has been proposed in reaction to a decision made by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen concerning an amendment made to the town's Veterans Memorial Park.

The Southern Legal Resource Center — a nonprofit organization that advocates in matters involving Southern history, heritage and culture — has proposed the boycott as a way to show frustrations and disappointment with the board's decision.

The town's original policy for the park did not allow for engraved bricks memorializing soldiers who fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War to be placed in the park. In June, after much controversy surrounded the issue, the Board of Mayor and Aldermen voted to amend the policy allowing bricks honoring Confederate soldiers to be included in the park. The board chose to send the policy to the Veterans Affairs Committee so it could make the necessary amendments.

When the policy was brought back to the board at the July meeting it had been amended to include the Confederate soldiers' bricks in the park. The distinction between whether the soldier fought for the Union or for the Confederacy, however, would not be made. The bricks would simply state "Civil War."

According to SLRC Executive Director Roger McCredie, this decision is unacceptable and "violates both express representations made to persons desiring to purchase Confederate bricks and also contradicts the precedent already established with respect to Union soldiers' bricks already in place."

The SCV in convention called for a boycott.

A portion of the park is paved with granite bricks inscribed with the names and service of Jonesborough-area servicemen from the Revolutionary War to the present day. The area already contains several bricks honoring Union Civil War veterans and duly marked "U.S. Army". However, when local citizens sought to purchase bricks honoring Confederate veterans and marked accordingly, they were rebuffed by town officials who said that Confederates were by definition not U.S. veterans. The ignorant mayor and council were surprised when copies of the legislation passed by the U.S. Congress making Confederates "U.S. veterans" were produced. The "Union" soldiers' bricks have "U.S. Army"; Confederate supporters wanted "C.S.A." on Confederate bricks.

Thank goodness we don't have problems with all this. I refer you to the dedication of the Mount Pleasant War Memorial which contains the names of 40 Confederate soldiers from Mount Pleasant.

—Editor

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM ATTENDANCE UP 24%

The Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum in Columbia says it has seen a 24 percent increase in visitors from the last fiscal year. Museum officials say attendance from July 2008 to June 2009 was 22,000 people, or double the attendance before its moving five years ago into the Columbia Mills Building. The Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum was founded in 1896 and is the oldest museum in Columbia.

It would have been up more except for the "flag boycott" of South Carolina. —Editor

LEE'S CAMPAIGN DESK DONATED TO CHARLESTON MUSEUM

A Confederate general's campaign desk, a mahogany and inlaid ivory desktop officers used to carry papers, pens, ink, and correspondence, provided a stable writing surface on the battlefield. This particular one has seen many of the battles of the WBTS.

If shown on *Antiques Road Show*, the desk would have a good appraisal, being in near pristine condition. But this one recently donated to the Charleston Museum belonged to Lowcountry native and Confederate Gen. Stephen Dill Lee. (See **Charge** on front page.)

On April 11, 1861, Lee and Col. James Chestnut, husband of the famous WBTS diarist Mary Chestnut, rowed out to Fort Sumter to deliver the surrender ultimatum to Union Maj. Robert Anderson.

A member of the Museum staff said artifacts such as this tend to "humanize" people, whereas uniforms and other such do not.

GRIFFIN WINS ANV SCHOLARSHIP; BURBAGE WINS STAND WATIE

The Army of Northern Virginia of the International Sons of Confederate Veterans is pleased to announce that **Michael C. Griffin, Jr.**, of Hanahan, South Carolina, has won the Army of Northern Virginia Scholarship for 2009. In addition to a financial award of \$1000, the winning essay will be published in *Confederate Veteran Magazine*, a publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The winning essay was titled "A Natural Leader" and deals with the actions of Robert E. Lee in dealing with the 1859 raid on Harpers Ferry, Virginia, by abolitionist John Brown.

Mr. Griffin is a recent graduate of Northside Christian School in North Charleston, South Carolina.

Another South Carolinian, Miss **Hannah Lee Burbage**, has been awarded the Stand Watie Scholarship. Congratulations to both.



THE REBEL REVIEW

Review of the book

When in the Course of Human Events Arguing the Case for Southern Secession

by Charles Adams

Review by: John B. Waring

With these words thirteen colonies made their declaration to become free and independent States:

“When in Course of Human Events it becomes

necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.”

These powerful words are from a well-known document known as the Declaration of Independence declaring secession of the original thirteen colonies from the British Empire. When the American Revolution ended, the written Treaty with Great Britain stated the following:

“His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States vis, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia to be free, sovereign.” These new States would form a Union under the Articles of Confederation and later a more perfect union under the United States Constitution. By including a more perfect union clause in the preamble was the secession of a State forbidden? Did the States sign all their rights over to the Central Government? These questions are answered in this book.

Author Charles Adams, northern-born and a leading scholar on the history of taxation, has written several prior books *For Good and Evil*, *Those Dirty Rotten Taxes*, and *Fight, Fight and Fraud*. Mr. Adams illustrates in his introduction; “Like all Northerners, I was force-fed Lincoln adoration from early school days on into the University history courses. The objective of preserving the Union, so I was taught, carried with it the emancipation of slavery as one of Lincoln’s hidden



John Stuart Mill

motives”. Mr. Adams goes on to state these motives of Lincoln are part fable and was necessary to make the cause for the North seem just.

The book is well written and illustrated. It relies on European and American newspaper sources of the period. Chapter 6, “British Scholars Speak”, is one of the most telling chapters in the book. Author Charles Dickens and his rival writer John Stuart Mills debate the causes of the War.

Dickens writes in the article “What the Cause of the Disruption is Money” the following “So the case stands under all the passions of the parties and the cries of battle lay the chief moving causes of the struggle. Union means so many millions a year lost to the South; secession means the loss of the same millions to the North. The love of money is the root of this as of many other evils.” Dickens ends the article with these words; “the quarrel between North and South is, as it stands, solely a fiscal quarrel.”

John Stuart Mills counters with “Slavery: The One Cause of the War.” Mills compares the Confederates to “bands of way men and robbers and just wanted more than just tolerance and acceptance”. He brought out the case that the “Confederates wanted to turn the whole world into a slaveocracy.” The John Stuart Mills article appeared in *Fraser’s* magazine and reprinted in the New-York-City-based *Harpers* magazine. Mills’ article was the shot in the arm the North was looking for. The Mills article turned the political tide in the North’s favor for justification of war against the South.

Mr. Adams takes the reader on a journey from the causes of the war, the war itself, reconstruction, and the final chapter healing the Breach. The book is 250 pages and is available in hardback and softback editions.

Mr. Adams has written a long needed book that adds to the ongoing debate of Secession and the true causes of the War Between the States, the “Civil War” that most mainstream historians will not go to.

This book can be purchased at any major book store or order through Amazon. Published by Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 4720 Boston Way, Lanham, Maryland 20706.



Charles Dickens

AT THE SCV CONVENTION



Kirk Lyons, head of the Southern Legal Resource Center. His resolution against the bigots at Jonesborough, Tennessee, passed with flying colors.



ANV Councilman Gene Hogan represented the SC Division in the oratory contest, and came in second. This year's oratory contest was attended by a large contingent of Compatriots and their spouses.



Our Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael ably presided over the Convention.



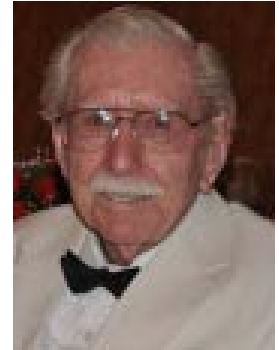
Secession Camp 4 attendee Compatriot David Rentz with Army of Tennessee Commander Kelly Barrow.



SC Division Adjutant Howard Chalmers with wife Lorrie and Commander Randy Burbage with wife Judy at the Confederate Ball.



Colors were posted from every division at the Convention.



James Andrews, real son



52nd Regimental String Band (L) provided entertainment at several events during the Convention. At right are Commander Burbage and Nelson Winbush, who is a proud Member of Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516, Kissimmee, Florida.



sanguinary.” The fighting continued until approximately 9 pm (some sources say midnight), at which point the Union withdrew from the field. Losses were heavy on both sides.

Pope believed he had “bagged” Jackson and sought to capture him before he could be reinforced by Longstreet. Pope’s dispatch sent that evening to Maj. Gen. Philip Kearny stated, in part, “General McDowell has intercepted the retreat of the enemy and is now in his front ... Unless he can escape by by-paths leading to the north to-night, he must be captured.”

August 29

Jackson had initiated the battle on August 28, with the intent of holding Pope until Longstreet arrived with the remainder of the Army of Northern Virginia. August 29 would test if his men were able to hold their positions in the face of a numerically superior enemy, long enough to be reinforced.

Beginning about 10:15 am, Union forces launched a series of disjointed assaults against Jackson’s position. The fighting was intense, and casualties were heavy on both sides. The battle continued until Federal forces ceased the offensive in late afternoon.

Longstreet’s corps arrived on the field at approximately 11 am and took up positions on Jackson’s right. His arrival apparently went unnoticed by Pope until late in the afternoon when a portion of Longstreet’s command repulsed a Union advance. In the wake of Longstreet’s arrival, the Confederate line was extended by more than a mile (1.6 km) southward. Pope’s left flank was unprotected, beckoning Longstreet’s fresh troops to attack it.

August 30

Early in the morning, Jackson’s troops pulled back from forward positions gained while repulsing the assaults. Pope viewed this as evidence of a retreat and, although he was now aware that Longstreet had joined Jackson, was determined to push forward. His order was, “The ... forces will be immediately thrown forward in pursuit of the enemy, and press him vigorously during the whole day....”

Following skirmishing throughout the day, Pope moved against Jackson’s position in force at about 3 pm. “In a few moments our entire line was engaged in a fierce and sanguinary struggle with the enemy. As one line was repulsed another took its place and pressed forward as if determined by force of numbers and fury of assault to drive us from our positions.” –Stonewall Jackson

While the Union forces were engaged with Jackson, Lee ordered Longstreet forward. Longstreet’s forces, consisting of 28,000 troops led by John B. Hood’s brigades, drove forward and crushed the Union left flank as Jackson held it in place. As Longstreet’s men pushed forward, the Union Army of Virginia was rolled up and sent reeling from the field.

In Jackson’s words, “As Longstreet pressed upon the right the Federal advance was checked, and soon a general advance of my whole line was ordered. Eagerly and fiercely did each brigade press forward, exhibiting in parts of the

field scenes of close encounter and murderous strife not witnessed often in the turmoil of battle. The Federals gave way before our troops, fell back in disorder, and fled precipitately, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.”

Elements of Pope’s army made a stand on Henry House Hill—where Stonewall Jackson’s Virginia brigade had made its own stand during the First Battle of Bull Run—and held off determined attacks until darkness brought a final close to the battle. The Union forces withdrew from the field, in a generally organized manner compared to the aftermath of First Manassas.

Pope would retreat back towards Washington. On September 1, Jackson was finally repelled by the Yankees at Chantilly, Virginia. Union casualties were around 16,000, while Confederates suffered around 9,200 losses.

Unable to escape blame for this debacle, Pope was relieved of command. Conversely, the hopes of the Confederacy were gleaming brighter than ever.

Within one week, the vanguard of the Army of Northern Virginia crossed the Potomac River in the Maryland Campaign, marching toward a fateful encounter with the Army of the Potomac at a creek called Antietam. The bold move would cost both Lee and the Union many casualties, but it would also produce one of the most revolutionary propaganda documents ever created in the United States: Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation, which, as we all know, freed none.

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This issue especially for:



NEXT CAMP MEETING – AUGUST 18 NEXT SPEAKER – H K EDGERTON

What with the recent rise in postage rates, we decided we'd better add the ten cent Confederate stamp to avoid any problems with the Confederate postal authorities. The plates for printing this stamp were in Richmond when the Confederate Government fled, and Union troops ran off several hundred sheets as souvenirs. After The War the plates were acquired by a printer, who printed more sheets of them for sale. Your Editor owns several of these, printed in blue ink on blue paper.

August Victory — Second Manassas

After the Seven Days Battles, Union commander Gen. George B. McClellan was beating a retreat down the Peninsula. The plan was for his army to join a newly formed Army of Virginia under command of Gen. John Pope.

Lee, still watching McClellan with Gen. James Longstreet, dispatched Gen. Stonewall Jackson to meet Pope. Jackson swooped around Pope and captured his supply depot, then retreated west.

The engagement began as a Federal column, under Jackson's observation near Brawner Farm, moved along the Warrenton Turnpike. In an effort to prevent Pope from moving into a strong defensive position around Centreville, Jackson risked being overwhelmed before Longstreet could join him. Jackson ordered an attack on the exposed left flank of the column and, in his words, "The conflict here was fierce and

(continued on page 15)



Confederates at the Railroad Cut throwing rocks to stop the enemy. Their ammunition had been exhausted during the fighting.