

The Sentinel

Next Meeting: February 16
Knights of Pythias Building



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

Secession Camp # 4 Charleston, SC

FEBRUARY 2010

Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Winner 2005, 2006, and 2007

VOLUME 10 • NUMBER 2

Our January Speaker

was **Harriet Bey Mesic**, who spoke on the Cavalry of Cobb's Georgia Legion. She said when she first began working on a book about Cobb's Legion, she was surprised that no one had ever written anything about them. The Legion saw a lot of action during the war. The Legion was the last unit



to return to Virginia after Gettysburg and was also the last unit to leave when Charleston, S.C., was evacuated. Ms. Mesic's presentation used PowerPoint with good graphics and showed the life of the Confederate cavalryman.

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



New Members



Paschal Huff and **Eric Brittany** take the oath and are sworn in as new Members of Secession Camp.

Adams Run Clean-Up



PICTURED HERE are our stalwarts who showed up to clean up Wilton Cemetery in Adams Run, (from left to right) **Cherie Bergeron**, **Tony Detyens**, **Steve Brown** (Edisto Camp), **Johnny Singletary**, **Bill Norris**, **Loren O'Donnell**, **Bobby Gorman**, **Paul Brown**, **Ed Moon**, and **Cecil Gooding** (Edisto Camp). Also there but not pictured was **Johnny Parish**. There were new graves found. Descendants and locals in the area helped in the clean-up. **Jonathan Leader** is being requested to x-ray the grounds for missing graves. There was another cleanup at the same location on January 16, 2010

CAMP OFFICERS

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

Chaplain
Gene Patrick
Color Sergeant
Jimmy Wheeler
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, February 16, 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

I look forward to serving as your commander for the next two years. Our Camp is very busy with a lot more projects that we had several years and I believe that we are heading in the direction that our Confederate ancestors would want us to go. The cemetery clean-up and registration is one of the most important projects that any Camp should and must undertake.

May 10th is Confederate Memorial Day in the State of South Carolina. The S.C. Division usually holds the SCV observances in Columbia the first Saturday of the month and we hold ours in Charleston around the second Saturday of the month. If you do not attend any other event this year, you need to attend one or both of these Memorial services. This is why we are members of The Sons of Confederate Veterans, to HONOR our ancestors' memory and the cause for which they fought.

I have left most of the committee chairs in their current positions. I have appointed **Bob Pollard** to chair the Building Committee and charged him with coming up with guidelines for pursuing the possible purchase and usage of property. If something happens to fall into our laps I want to be able to move quickly if need be.

I have appointed **Bobby Compton** to act as liaison for the Carolina Day Activities.

If you wish to serve on any committee, please let me know.

There are several important events coming up in the next few months. The South Carolina Division Conventions is being held in Florence this year on 26 and 27 March. Please go to the Division Web site (scscv.com) and find the link to register. These fellows always do a fine job up there.



I would like to list some meeting rules (much the same as during my last term).

1. Please turn the ringer off all cell phones and all other electronic devices.

2. If you want to address the Camp during the meeting, I need to know 24 hours before the start of the meeting so that I can add you to the agenda.

3. If you have an announcement that you would like me to read during the meeting, please get it to me 24 hours before the start of the meeting.

4. If you need to talk to me during the meeting, please follow up with me that next day via e-mail. This will help me reinforce our conversation from the night before.

We are going to start up Friday lunch again after several years' absence. We will meet at the Golden Corral on Centre Pointe Dr. next to the Tanger Outlet off International Blvd. The buffet was \$7.39 (w/out drink). Several of us (Camp members) have scouted a couple of places and we like the GC better than the other places visited. This type of meeting gives us an opportunity to discuss events and subjects that we cannot cover at our meetings. I am very fond of this time as it gives me a chance to visit with fellows that I might not have time talk to during our meeting.

Deo Vindice
Ed
Commander



From the Chaplain

Compatriots,

It is my sad duty to report to you that, on January 23, 2010, **John Harris** had passed away.

John was the SCV, South Carolina Division, Heritage Committee Chairman. Please keep his wife **Donna** and the Harris family in your prayers.

This past Saturday, our Camp held its Lee-Jackson Banquet at the WLI Armory. As I walked into the banquet hall, there on the front row was Compatriot **Elmore Marlow**. I hope to see Compatriot Marlow at our next meeting. I pray that God will continue to touch Compatriot Elmore and give him the strength to recover from this illness.

I would ask that the Compatriots of Secession Camp #4 join me in praying for the following people in our Camp: **Manning Williams, Andy Langdale, Jim Dickinson, Willie Heidtman, Elmore Marlow, Tricia Tetor, Gail Weatherford, Wimpy Seyle, and Jimmy Kittrell.**

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 19 January 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: 52 members and 9 guests for a total of 1 in attendance		

Program: **Southern Cavalrymen and Their Horses**
 Speaker: **Harriet Bey Mesic**

SCV Charge was given by **Commander Bill Norris**

Invocation given by **Chaplain Gene Patrick**

Salute to the Flags given by **Color Sergeant Loren O'Donnell**.

The cooks were then recognized for the meal. Mess Corporal **Don Pace** was assisted by **Don Petty, Loren O'Donnell, Bill Helm, Perry Patrick, and Joey Dixon**

Introduction of guests. There were nine guests introduced by **Commander Norris**, which included two members from the Ellison Capers Camp and one member from Witherspoon Barnes Camp.

Commander Bill Norris introduced our speaker **Harriet Bey Mesic**. Mrs. Mesic gave a talk on the Southern Cavalry Men and their horses. The Cavalry that she based her talk on was Cobb's Legion. The Legion saw a lot of action during the war. Cobb's Cavalry suffered major losses of men and horses at Gettysburg. The Legion was the last unit to return to Virginia after Gettysburg and was also the last unit to leave when Charleston, S.C., was evacuated. Ms. Mesic's presentation used PowerPoint with good graphics and showed the life of the Confederate cavalryman. It was an informative and enjoyable talk.

Minutes of December 2009 Meeting: **Commander Norris** moved to approve the minutes as presented in newsletter. It was so moved, seconded and approved by the Camp.

Treasurers Report made by **Buck Perry** for months of December 2009 including the Quartermaster. The end of year and the 2010 projected financial reports were a part of the treasurer's presentation. There will be more funding available for guest speakers and the website. Coming year projections were given. Books are now under financial review as required by the Camp's new by-laws.

Mickey Davis Fund Report was given by **Woody Weatherford** including November dinner deposits. Balance for the November meeting was presented. Pending expenses (none) and available funds were presented to Camp. There has not been any pending Mickey Davis Request for ten months. Mr. Weatherford went over with the Camp the purpose of the Mickey Davis fund. He gave the Camp a brief history of how the Mickey Davis Fund began. He gave examples of what the fund can and can not be used for. These proposals must meet the approval of the executive committee and are published in the Camp newsletter to inform the Camp members of the intent and use. By following these steps emotional requests are rooted out and the funds go to the right uses.

Lt Commander John Genes made a one time motion, which was carried by the Camp, to bypass the newsletter requirement for two Mickey Davis Fund request. These requests were for \$75.00 for the **Stand Watie Scholarship Fund** and \$75.00 for the **William D. McCain Elms Springs Fund**, for a total of \$150.00. The bypass was necessary because these cases had to meet deadlines. Motion was made and carried to grant \$75.00 to each of the two funds listed above.

Chaplain's Report was given by **Gene Patrick**. **Elmore Marlow** is doing much better. All cancer is gone and hopefully he will attend the upcoming Lee-Jackson Banquet. **Manning Williams** was in and out of the hospital and will need your prayers.

Newsletter John Whatley requested that Camp members submit articles to the newsletter. If you see a good article from other sources please send the

articles to him. He can work with hard copies since he has scanners and other tools to convert them into digital files.

Committee Reports:

Highway Clean-up report was given by **Commander Norris** in the absent of **Michael Dixon**. The next clean up of the **Glenn McConnell Parkway** will be **February 6, 2010** Rain date **February 13, 2010**. The **cleanup will begin at 8:00 am**. Meet at the Chick-Fil-A. Recently there have been good turnouts. Future clean-ups dates for the coming year were given and will be published in the Camp newsletters.

Recruitment and Retention Chairman Andy Langdale stated that there were two candidates to be voted on and inducted into the Camp.

Graves & Clean up Chairman John Evans reported that two compatriots have submitted paperwork for Camp guardian. The grave identification project is coming along slowly. We will need more volunteers to do entry tasks and scribing. **Compatriot Paul W. Brown** reported on the Wilton Presbyterian cemetery clean up. There were new graves found. Descendants and locals in the area helped in the clean-up. **Jonathan Leader** is being requested to x-ray the grounds for missing graves. There will be another cleanup at the same location on January 16, 2010 and the OCR will provide lunch. The following weekend on January 23, 2010 the 10th Brigade will clean up the Hamlin Cemetery near Mt. Pleasant. This is part of the Division's David Keller Cemetery Clean-up Project. Mr. **Jeff Antley** of Moultrie Camp will head the project. **Clay Martin** has maps. Bill Norris recognized the persons in attendance that helped with the Wilton Cemetery clean-up. There were also two members from Edisto and Hunley Camp at that clean-up. The OCR provided food. They were thanked for their help.

Bobby Gorman announced that **Dominick Spellman**, who, in the Battle of Gaines Mill, after four colorbearers had been killed, picked up and carried the flag through combat, will receive a Cross of Honor on February 13, 2010, in St. Lawrence Cemetery. The Battle of Gaines Mill is a feature at the Ghost Walk and Bobby Gorman had the privilege and honor to play his ancestor in the scene. The 10th and the 27th SCV will provide reenactors. Time will be 2:00 pm on Saturday the 13th.

Engraver Benny Slay had nothing to report.

CHT President David Rentz announced that the Hunley Memorial will be on Friday, February 19, 2010, at 7 pm. Reenactors will march from Fort Moultrie to Sunrise Presbyterian Church before the memorial service.

Old Business

Lee Jackson: **Lt Commander John Genes** reported that the banquet will be held on January 23, 2010 at the Washington Light Infantry Armory (WLI). The dinner will be catered by the College of Charleston. The banquet will start at 7:00 pm and the museum will be on display. There will be some adult beverages provided and the featured speaker is **Professor Kyle Sinisi** topic: **Robert E. Lee and Sense of Duty and Honor**. Tickets still available. Parking around WLI Building, Parking Garage at the Gaillard Auditorium, and the Citadel Square Baptist Church.

New Business

Leland Summers, a candidate for Division Lt Commander, asked the Camp for their support. He lives 35 miles South of Charlotte, N.C. He touched on the media's reporting on the NAACP's new agenda to remove the Confederate

(continued on page 15)

Black Confederates

Thank goodness there were never any such people, because, if there had been, then there would be a need for articles such as this one during Black History Month. But fortunately, there were never any such people. How do we know? The always-complaining myrmidons over at the national association tell us so – and, since they speak for all black peoples throughout the earth, we know they would never lie to us.

By John Whatley, Editor

Well, another February, Black History Month, is upon us. There will be plenty of opportunities during this shortest month of the year to hear all about the civil rights movement, and "Roots", and "Glory", and "buffalo soldiers". But, somehow that other side – that embarrassing *Confederate* side – won't get shown. One recent book took 290 pages to discuss Union black troops but a mere 4 to discuss Confederate blacks.

We'll hear all about slave states of the Confederacy, with "loyal" Kentucky and Maryland (kept under martial law for the duration of The War) and Missouri carefully excluded. Also excluded were the *northern* slave states, New Jersey and Delaware, whose slaves remained slaves until ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment. According to the 1860 Census, there were 240,747 free blacks in the slave states, but only 225,224 in the free states. Somehow I missed the discussion of the Corwin Amendment, the proposed Thirteenth Amendment, which would have guaranteed slavery in the United States forever. Abraham Lincoln was all in favor of it. And, of course, when West Virginia applied to become a state, it came in as a slave state!

We'll hear all about slavery in the South, about the ownership of people, but you won't hear about blacks owning blacks. You won't hear about one of the largest plantations in Louisiana being black-owned, complete with slaves. You won't hear about the delegates to the Democratic National Convention of 1860 staying at black-owned hotels in Charleston, hotels where the servants were also owned by the hotel owner.

We also won't hear about Indians owning slaves. Indians supporting the Confederacy owned more than 8000 slaves. The Seminoles, who welcomed escaped slaves into their encampments, had "several of the most prominent chiefs, the most distinguished in war and council [who] were full-blood negroes. These Indians were in alliance with the late Confederate States," according to T. J. Mackey, a former Confederate officer. What was one of the arguments showing that the Cherokees were "civilized" when they appealed their removal? Cherokees were slaveowners, a point made by Chief Justice John Marshall.

We'll hear all about the former Senator from Illinois, Carole Moseley-Brown, and her fight to keep such "racist" trademarks as the UDC logo from the American public's sight, but we won't hear how Illinois – home to Abraham Lincoln – was one of the worst of the racist Northern states. Illinois didn't want to exclude *slaves* – it wanted to exclude *any black person*. In 1853 the Illinois legislature enacted a law that prohibited black immigration. Every black person entering the state with intent to settle was subjected to a heavy fine. The penalty for not paying the fine was to be sold at public auction to the person



Another Black Confederate. Does wearing the uniform make you a soldier? Check out the pension rolls.

bidding the shortest period of servitude in exchange for payment of the fine. As late as 1863 – after the Emancipation Proclamation – eight blacks were convicted of entering the state illegally and seven were sold into slavery to pay their fines.

In Chapter 10 of Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* he notes: "The prejudice rejecting the Negroes seems to increase in proportion to their emancipation, and inequality cuts deep into mores as it is effaced from the laws.... In the United States people abolish slavery for the sake not of the Negroes but of the white men." De Tocqueville continues: "Race prejudice seems stronger in those states that have abolished slavery than in those where it still exists, and nowhere is it more intolerant than in those states where slavery was never known.... In the North the white man no longer clearly sees the barrier that separates him from the degraded race, and he keeps the Negro at a distance all the more carefully because he fears lest one day they be confounded together." [Emphasis added.]

We'll hear all about that great antislavery novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, by Harriett Beecher Stowe (Henry Ward Beecher's sister) and the horrors of slavery. She herself knew only second- and third-hand about slavery, having never been in the South, but most people have never read the novel and don't know the truth or the characters. The cruel slavemaster, Simon Legree, is a Yankee, not a Southerner. Ophelia, yet another New Englander, rails against mistreatment of "Negroes" but, true to her liberal heart, wants nothing to do with them herself.

We'll hear all about the 54th Massachusetts and the movie *Glory*, but few people will learn that the movie recruitment of "former slaves" did not happen. In fact, a good deal of the members of the 54th were second- and third-generation free blacks, not ex-slaves. We won't hear about Yankee contempt of blacks, or how some Union units threatened to go home if the War were being fought to free the slaves. And you probably won't hear of Sherman's contempt of black soldiers, whose units he put in the rear of his army on the march, where they persisted in giving their rations to burned-out Southerners. (Units at the rear of an army on the march awoke and prepared with all the other troops, but they were last to leave the old camp, the last to arrive at waterholes along the march, the last to march through dust or mud, the last to arrive at camp where they got the worst positions and worst firewood, and the last to pull guard duty. In case of a battle, they had to "double time" to the front, sometimes miles away.)

Ignored, of course, will be Confederate blacks, who seem to be perpetually ignored. Dr. Leonard Haynes, an African-American professor at Southern University, stated, "When you eliminate the black Confederate soldier, you've eliminated a part of the history of the



Jefferson Shields, Stonewall Jackson's Cook (ca. 1908). If you're just a cook, are you really a soldier? Ask the boys at the Battle of the Bulge.

South.” Yet, “Almost fifty years before the [Civil] War,” writes Lt. Col. [Ret] Michael Lee Lanning in *The African-American Soldier: From Crispus Attucks to Colin Powell*, “the South was already enlisting and utilizing Black manpower, including Black commissioned officers, for the defense of their respective states. Therefore, the fact that Free and slave Black Southerners served and fought for their states in the Confederacy cannot be considered an unusual instance, rather continuation of an established practice with verifiable historical precedence.”

Black abolitionist Frederick Douglass said in 1861, “There are many colored men in the Confederate Army as real soldiers, having muskets on their shoulders, bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down loyal troops and doing all that soldiers may do to destroy the Federal government.”

Black Union soldier Christian A. Fleetwood wrote after the War that “it seems a little singular that in the tremendous struggle between the States in 1861-1865, the South should have been the first to take steps toward the enlistment of Negroes. Yet such is the fact. . . . The immense addition to their fighting forces, the quick recognition of them by Great Britain, to which slavery was the greatest bar, and the fact that the heart of the Negro was with the South but for slavery, and [what would have happened] stands clear.”

Old Southern enemy Horace Greeley, writing after the War in *The American Conflict*, Vol. II, p. 725, offered this observation: “Had [the Confederates] met Lincoln’s first Proclamation of Freedom to such slaves (only) as were not then within his jurisdiction, by an unqualified liberation of every slave in the South and a proffer of a homestead to each of them who would shoulder his musket and help achieve the independence of the Confederacy, it is by no means unlikely that their daring would have been crowned with success; since the passion of their adherents had, by this time, been so thoroughly aroused that they would have welcomed any resort that promised a triumph over the detested ‘Yankees’; while the Blacks must have realized that Emancipation, immediate and absolute, at the hands of those who had power not only to decree but to enforce, was preferable to the limited, contingent, as yet insubstantial freedom promised by the Federal Executive.”

One of the first companies organized in Virginia was a company of free blacks, complete with Confederate national flag. When the 3rd and 4th Georgia paraded through Augusta, Georgia, the parade included a company of free blacks from Nashville, Tennessee. In Petersburg, Virginia, a group of blacks volunteered to work on the fortifications. Their spokesman, Charles Tinsley, a bricklayer, accepted a Confederate flag and responded, “We are willing to aid Virginia’s cause to the utmost of our ability . . . and we promise unhesitating obedience to all orders that may be given us.”

Percentage-wise free blacks volunteered for the war effort more so than whites, which was a constant embarrassment to white politicians. W. S. Turner, an Arkansas planter, offered an armed *regiment* of blacks, consisting of slaves from his own and neighbors’ plantations, in July 1861. Some of his neighbors were black plantation owners. As late as April 1865 a call for volunteers in Virginia to fight the Yankees produced 100 citizens, 40 of them free blacks. At Jackson Hospital in Richmond a call for volunteers to go into the trenches to fight the Yankees in April 1865 found 60 of the 72 hired slaves volunteering.

Also ignored will be two black regiments in Louisiana who offered their services to the Confederate States “to take arms at a moment’s notice and fight shoulder to shoulder with other citizens.” In Texas and Arkansas there were almost 5000 blacks fighting in Confederate cavalry

units. Surgeon James B. McCaw, commandant of Chimborazo Hospital, stated “it was utterly impossible to continue to operate Chimborazo without the 256 Negro nurses and cooks employed to take care of nearly 4000 sick and wounded.” Some were even formed into a military unit and fought in April 1865. Professor Edward Smith, Director of American Studies at American University, says Stonewall Jackson had 3,000 fully equipped black troops scattered throughout his corps at Antietam. In fact, Smith has calculated that between 60,000 and 93,000 blacks served the Confederacy in some capacity.

Most ignored of all, though, is the Confederate black responsible for the death of the first Union officer to die in battle. This black man was a crack shot, and his owner, a member of the Wythe Rifles, bet him he couldn’t kill the white major leading the charging Yankees at Big Bethel. Major Theodore Winthrop was killed with one shot. It is ironic, for all Yankees, that the officer was an abolitionist from Massachusetts.

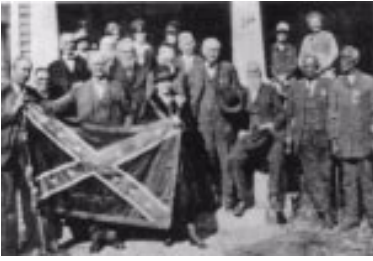
And what if Southerners seek to honor these blacks who fought for Southern independence, as the SCV recently did in Nottoway, Virginia? They were denounced by the local NAACP leader, Dr. Melvin Austin, a Yankee. “Maybe there were a handful of blacks who fought against the freedom of their brother,” he said, “but if they did, you don’t honor that. That’s a disgrace.” Yet throughout the South exist monuments “to the faithful slaves who, loyal to a sacred trust, toiled for the support of the Army with matchless devotion [and] guarded Our Confederate States of America.”

We’ll hear all about Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation, but not about how it freed no one. Its effect in the South was nil because the Union did not control those “areas in rebellion”, but in the North had no effect since it did not purport to free Northern slaves. And, if those States in rebellion returned to the United States, no penalties would be enforced. In his State of the Union report in December 1862, Lincoln offered gradual compensated emancipation with slavery lasting until 1900. Gen. U. S. Grant stated in 1862 that “If I thought this war was to abolish Slavery, I would resign my commission, and offer my sword to the other side.” And he kept his three slaves until the 13th Amendment went into effect. In areas where the Union armies held sway – the coasts of South Carolina and Louisiana – blacks were relegated to their usual slave duties so cotton could be produced for Republican cotton speculators who flocked around the armies.

We’ll hear about Lincoln freeing the slaves during his birth month, but not about how Lincoln felt about the slaves. “I will say, then, I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races.... [T]here must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race.... Send them to Liberia, to their own native land. But free them and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit this.” Roy Basler, editor, *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, Rutgers University Press, 1953. Lerone Bennett, Jr., an award-winning author on various black history topics and editor of *Ebony* magazine, wrote *Abraham Lincoln: Forced Into Glory* in which he exposed the Lincoln his contempo



Andrew and Silas Chandler, Co. F, 44th Mississippi Infantry. Want to tell the Chandler brothers they weren’t soldiers?



Both black and white wear the same UCV convention medals. Were the blacks really part of the army?

the plantation and go into Union lines, yet the contemporary records state otherwise. Early in the war Union officers regularly returned escaping blacks to their owners, especially in "loyal" areas. But the vast majority of blacks stayed on the plantations, and, according to a witness before a Congressional committee after the War, "there was no resistance to discipline and authority at home. That was so much the case that a single woman on a plantation with a hundred slaves carried on the place as before without trouble." All during the War, according to E. Merton Coulter, "it became a custom for slaves to hold balls and concerts and give the money . . . to aid soldiers' families and to other patriotic causes."

"To the Confederate army goes the distinction of having the first black to minister to white troops," reads an article in the *Religious Herald*, Richmond, Va., September 10, 1863. "A correspondent of the *Soldier's Friend* mentions a Tennessee regiment which has no chaplain; but an old negro, Uncle Lewis, preaches two or three times a week at night. He is heard with respectful attention - and for earnestness, zeal and sincerity, can be surpassed by none. Two or three revivals have followed his preaching in the regiment. What will the wise Christian patriots out of the army, who denounce those who wish to see competent negroes allowed to preach, as tainted with anti-slaveryism, say with regard to the true Southern feeling of that regiment, which has fought unflinchingly from Shiloh to Murfreesboro?"

We'll hear all about black units in the West after the War, called the "buffalo soldiers", and how they're finally getting respect today. But we won't hear about the discrimination faced by Confederate blacks after the War. At the reunion at Gettysburg, the United States Government had thoughtfully divided up the available camping areas into white Yankees, black Yankees, and white Confederates. When a group of black Confederates showed up, the organizers were unsure what to do with them and quartered them in a barn. Finally, a Confederate group from Tennessee, hearing of this, brought the black Confederates into their camping area, set aside a tent for them, and entertained them as their guests until the ceremonies were over.

Two names unheard in February will be Amos Rucker and Bill Yopp. Amos Rucker, you'll remember, was a black Confederate who called himself "the biggest chicken thief in the Confederacy" - but his Confederate boys never went hungry. He called the roll at his UCV camp from memory, stopping to note when one member had passed on over - quite a feat since Amos was illiterate. When he died, even the Governor of Georgia was a pallbearer. At his funeral was recited the then-famous poem, "When Amos Called The Roll".

Bill Yopp - known as "Ten Cent Bill" to his Confederate comrades - became successful after the War. Every Christmas he made sure his boys at the Confederate Soldiers Home had money for presents - \$10 each. That's about \$50 now. When he finally got too old to work,

aries knew: a virulent racist whose vision included genocide of the Native Peoples (American Indians) and the forced exportation and colonization of all black Americans, free or slave. Bennett's book was buried by politically correct reviewers.

We'll hear all about how blacks couldn't wait to leave

he too lived with his boys at the Home. He is buried in the Confederate Cemetery in Marietta. You did know that Confederate cemeteries are integrated but Union cemeteries are segregated, didn't you?

There is a backlash afoot, however. This time black conservatives are at the forefront. One black radio commentator in Colorado, identifying himself as a Kennedy Democrat, asked on NBC's *Today* show why blacks can't be allowed to fail.

And Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., another Kennedy Democrat, in a recent interview, stated, "If some kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan wanted to devise an educational curriculum for the specific purpose of handicapping and disabling blacks, he would not be likely to come up with anything more diabolically effective than Afrocentrism. It is designed not to enable blacks to enter the larger mainstream of American life, but to keep them in the ghetto. . . . Self-esteem is a consequence - not the cause - of achievement. Will it increase their self-esteem when black children grow up and learn that many of the things Afrocentrists taught them are not true?"

Walter Williams, a black professor of economics at George Mason University in Virginia, recently stated: "Though it's not politically correct for our history books to report, black slaves and free blacks were among the men who fought and died heroically for the cause of the Confederacy. They fought because their homeland was attacked and fought in the hope that the future would be better and they'd be rewarded for their patriotism. If the NAACP leadership just has to commit resources to issues surrounding the Confederacy, I'd like to see them make an effort to see to it that black Confederate soldiers are memorialized and honored."

We'll hear all about politically correct black heroes, but little about the real black heroes of the South's past. Imagine, black people actually wanting to fight their "emancipators", actually loving the area and the people where they grew up, actually being loyal to their families and neighbors. Imagine a black Confederate telling his Union captors, "I had as much right to fight for my native State as you had to fight for your'n, and a blame sight more right than your furiners, what's got no homes." Imagine a black Confederate refusing a Union parole, even after his master had accepted one, saying, "Massa has no principles." They're just too embarrassing to the politically correct crowd.

And today - 2010 - where is slavery still alive and well? Africa. The U.S. Department of State recently issued a report stating, "As unimaginable as it seems, slavery and bondage still persist in the early 21st century. Millions of people around the world still suffer in silence in slave-like situations. . . . Trafficking in persons is one of the greatest human rights challenges of our time." Children in Africa as young as 11 are kidnapped and forced to become soldiers. One 13-year-old former soldier from Liberia tells in the State Department report how he was kept under control with drugs. The *National Geographic Magazine* recently published a major article on one African boy who was kidnapped and sold into slavery.

Drugs, slavery, black-on-black crime, inner city slums, unmarried teen pregnancy, child abuse, school dropouts - what do we hear from these self-proclaimed black leaders about these problems in their communities? Deafening silence. But about black Confederates and the Confederate battle flag? They're vocal and always offended.

It's time to tell the always offended we intend to continue honoring these American veterans no matter what they think. Or, to put it another way, it's time to tell them, "STFD&STFU!"

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News From The Real World

Plunder

“When plunder becomes a way of life for a group of men living together in society, they create for themselves in the course of time a legal system that authorizes it and a moral code that justifies it.”

– *Frederic Bastiat*

The Southern Yankee

Like his Northern brother, the Southern Yankee is deterred by no obstacle whatever from his tireless pursuit of riches. In the tobacco-fields of Virginia, in the rice-fields of Carolina, in the cotton-fields of Alabama, or among the sugar-canes of Louisiana, when a farmer or planter, he is in all things similar and equally bent on the accumulation of the sordid pelf; and the crack of his whip is heard early, and the crack of the same is heard late, and the weary backs of his bondsmen and his bondswomen are bowed to the ground with over-tasking and over-toil, and yet his heart is still unsatisfied; for he grasps after more and more, and cries to the fainting slave: “Another pound of money, dog! Or I take a pound of flesh!”

And the lash is never staid, save by one single consideration only—will it pay? Will it pay to press the poor African beyond what he can endure and thereby shorten his life, or is it better to drive him just so far as his health and continued usefulness will justify?

This is the great and the only question with every Southern Yankee: Conscience? Basta! He knows no such thing as conscience, he cares only to get gain and get it he will, and let conscience go to the dogs. Religion? Kiss your grandmother! Go talk to the women and the parsons about religion: A man who has uncounted treasures visible and tangible will not be such a fool as to give them up for those which can neither be seen nor felt, and the enjoyment of which is postponed to the Hereafter. Humanity? The devil! What [do] I care for your humanity? Don't I see every body else trying to cheat every body and to get the upper hand? And shall I remain such a milksop as to let every body get ahead of me? So he reasons, and he acts accordingly.

However, though often a farmer or planter, the Southern Yankee is much more frequently a trader or speculator. The slow but sure gains of agricultural pursuits are not swift enough to satisfy his inordinate craving for money; hence he speculates either in merchandise, or stocks, or tobacco, or cotton, or sugar, or rice, or lands, or horses, or men. In all which he is but a type of the Wall Street prototype. He will lie and cheat if need be, and scruples at no dirty trick provided it enables him to make a “good thing of it”—such is the chaste vernacular of these sharp-witted fellows.

When the [Southern Yankee] goes to live in the North he is sure to turn abolitionist, although he may have been a Negro-trader up to that time; and so, too, when [he] directs his steps Southwards, notwithstanding he may have been

previously a constant employee on the Underground Railroad, he immediately discovers a sweet divinity in the peculiar institution, and no Southern overseer could expatiate more eloquently on its manifold beauties as he.

But the most utterly detestable of all Southern Yankees is the “Negro Trader-Speculator” he delights to call himself of late years. Preeminent in villainy, and [with] a greedy love of filthy lucre, stands the hard-hearted Negro Trader... He is not troubled evidently with a conscience, for, although he habitually separates parents from child, brother from sister, and husband from wife, he is one of the jolliest dogs alive, and never evinces the least sign of remorse.

– *Daniel R. Hundley, Social Relations in Our Southern States, pp. 132-140 (1860)*

Politicians

My choices in life were either to be a piano player in a whore house or a politician. And, to tell the truth, there's hardly any difference!

– *Harry Truman*



LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE attendees were (left to right): *David Rentz; Jimmy Wheeler; Benny Slay; Paul Brown (kneeling); Randy Burbage; Ed Moon; John Genes; and Bill Norris.*

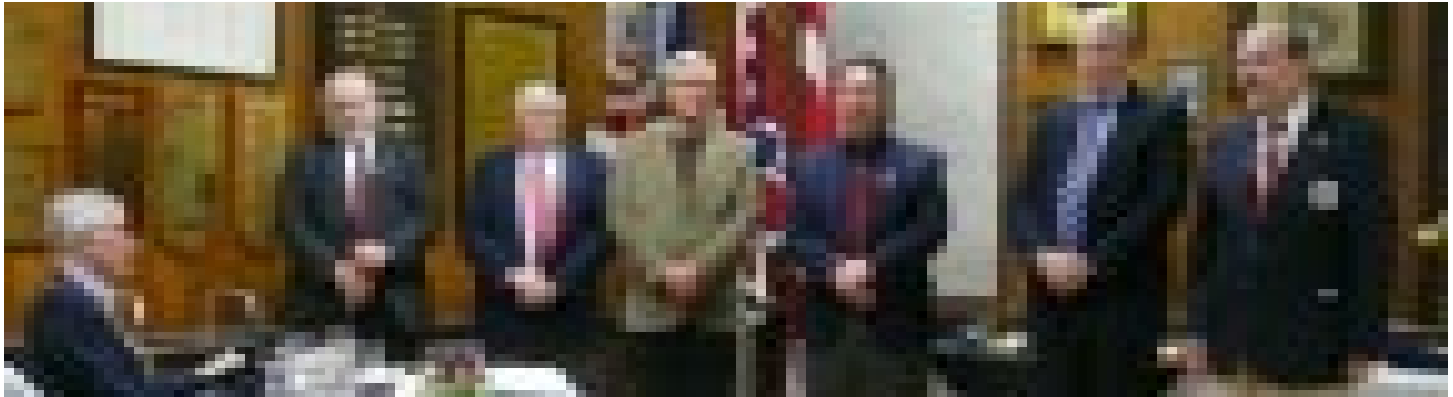
Movies About The South Still Popular

With all the babbling about *Avatar* – a good movie, especially in 3D – becoming the Number One movie in gross earnings, one would think movies about the South, such as *Gone With The Wind*, would have dropped far towards the bottom. But wait. Let's look the rankings based on *ticket sales*, and not on *income earned*.

While *Avatar* has sold an amazing 76,421,400 tickets worldwide (as of 26 January 2010), it only ranks 26th in ticket sales. Leading the pack is still *Gone With The Wind*, with the incredible total of 202,044,600. Bringing up the top 10 are: 2. *Star Wars*; 3. *The Sound of Music*; 4. *E.T.*; 5. *The Ten Commandments*; 6. *Titanic*; 7. *Jaws*; 8. *Doctor Zhivago*; 9. *The Exorcist*; and 10. *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*.

Each of these movies has sold more than 100,000,000 tickets worldwide.

Lee-Jackson Banquet 2010



OFFICERS - (L-R) Elmore Marlow (seated), Gene Patrick, Jimmy Wheeler, Benny Slay, Ed Moon, Buck Perry, John Waring

By Former Commander Bill Norris

Secession Camp's annual Lee-Jackson Banquet was held on Saturday evening January 23rd at the Washington Light Infantry Armory located at 287 Meeting Street in downtown Charleston. It was, as usual, another great evening of fellowship and good food.

The evening started with a delicious meal consisting of prime rib, rice, and mixed vegetables topped off by what must have been the richest dark chocolate cake ever created. The meal was catered by the College of Charleston and they did a fantastic job.



Sinisi

After this fine feed members and guests heard **Dr. Kyle Sinisi** of The Citadel give an informative lecture regarding some well known quotes attributed to General Robert E. Lee. Turns out some were not authentic Lee quotes; however, they so much reflected Lee's life and nature that they were easily mistaken for the real thing. After his lecture **Commander Bill Norris** presented **Dr. Sinisi** with a basket of special Low Country foods from the Gullah Gourmet shop in Charleston.

Next a special book was presented to **Commander Bill Norris** by Compatriot **Paul Brown** and door prizes were passed out by **Lt. Commander John Genes**. It seemed that almost everyone got something. This was followed by the Camp awards presentations.

The General Johnson Hagood Award, selected by the Camp Commander and given to a member of the Executive Committee, was presented to **Lt. Commander John Genes** for his service to the Camp, Executive Committee, and the Commander during the past year.

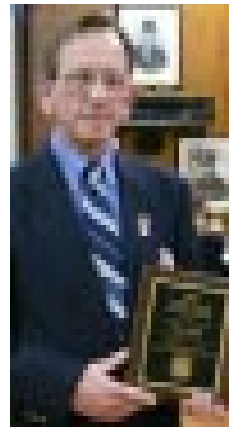


Genes

Following the Hagood Award, Commander Norris presented the Camp's White Star Award, given by the Camp's Executive Committee to the Compatriot they feel made a special effort to serve the SCV and the Camp in the

past year. This year's White Star Award went to Compatriot **Paul Brown**.

Finally, the Camp's most distinguished award, the Compatriot of the Year Award, which is given by the Camp membership, was presented to Compatriot **Don Pace** for his devoted service to Secession Camp and the SCV during the past year. No doubt! Don deserves it!



Pace

After the awards presentations the new Camp officers were sworn in by outgoing **Commander Norris** who then presented new **Commander Ed Moon** with the Camp Flag, officially turning the reins of the Camp over to **Commander Moon**.

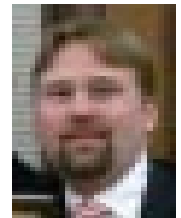
New officers are **Commander Ed Moon**, **Lt. Commander Benny Slay**, and **Color Sgt. Jimmy Wheeler**. Returning officers are **Adjutant Elmore Marlow**, **Treasurer Buck Perry**, **Chaplain Gene Patrick**, and **2nd Lt. Commander John Waring**.

Office medals were then presented to all of the new officers and **Commander Moon** thanked the cadets of The Citadel for coming, **Lt. Commander John Genes** for organizing the banquet, and the ladies of the OCR for the table decorations.

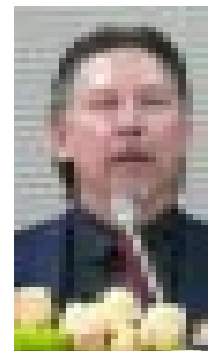
He then adjourned the meeting which was followed by the singing of "Dixie".

Everyone attending had a great evening. Thanks to all members and guests for coming out. Hope to see you next year!

Photos by Paul Brown.



Brown



Moon

Mickey Davis Request – 1-25-2010

I move that Secession Camp's Mickey Davis Fund be used to make a \$250.00 donation toward the construction of the planned Signers Monument sponsored by the South Carolina Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans. The monument, which will honor the 170 South Carolinians who signed the Ordinance of Secession on Dec. 20th, 1860, is expected to be placed at Patriot's Point in Mt. Pleasant and will be dedicated on Dec. 20th, 2010 as part of the Division's Sesquicentennial ceremonies. The \$250.00 donation will include a 4" x 8" brick paver to be placed on the plaza surrounding the monument with a permanent inscription marking Secession Camp's help in producing the monument. The inscription would read, "Secession Camp # 4, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Charleston, S.C. The Camp would also receive a numbered, silver collector coin of which only 500 will be issued. Not only would Secession Camp be contributing to a lasting tribute to honor the sacrifices of some of the greatest men of our State, but it would also give Secession Camp a permanent presence at the monument.

This request clearly meets the requirements of the Mickey Davis fund by ensuring that the true history of the South will be presented to future generations.

Submitted by,
Bill Norris
Secession Camp # 4

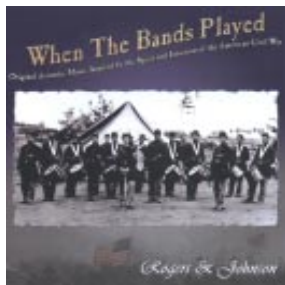
Jefferson Davis Site, Hollywood Cemetery

There is a standing Jeff Davis Committee that looks out for the Davis Site in Hollywood Cemetery. It has a working agreement with Hollywood to care for the Davis Site. Walkways have been extended and installed in and around the site. Sod has been placed along with a sprinkler system. The Committee accepts donations for its treasury to help offset expenses and may be sent to:

Jefferson F. Davis Memorial Fund
C/O Everette Ellis (Treasurer)
9216 Greenford Drive,
Henrico, Virginia 23294

Needless to say, the final resting place of the first and only CSA President and his family is well taken care of.

Music Review



"When the Bands Played"

By Rogers and Johnson
New Time Records

I recently received a copy of the CD titled "When the Bands Played" by two Southern songwriters Barney Rogers and Russell Johnson. Rogers has traced his ancestors to the 25th NC and the Thomas legion while Johnson's ancestors served in the

5th, 24th, 50th, 55th infantry regiments, the 4th NC Cavalry, and the 10th Battalion Heavy Artillery. These two native North Carolinians with deep ancestral ties to the War Between

the States have combined their interest in bluegrass music and War Between the States history to create this fine CD. These two artists spent four years researching battlefields and compiling family stories to produce these original songs that capture the emotion, passion and spirit of the soldiers who fought and the families who waited at home for their return.

Rogers and Johnson have put to bluegrass music the information that they have compiled about The War and as a result have captured the essence of that long-ago conflict in music form. One song titled "The Tatham Boys" relates the experiences of six brothers who joined the Confederacy, one of which was a bodyguard of Jeff Davis in the closing days of The War. "When the Bands Played" is a lonesome melancholy tune of the soldier's life far from home and "Heading South" tells of the hardships and hopes faced by those returning home after the war. If you like bluegrass music and WBTS history, you're gonna like this recording.

Both of the men are fine musicians. Rogers has taught banjo for 18 years and has previous releases that were critical successes establishing him as one of the top traditional banjo players in the Triangle area of NC. Johnson has 20 years of stage and recording experience. As a songwriter he has had 10 songs on the National Bluegrass Survey and has produced four top 10 CDs. Both men are SCV members and belong to the Black River Tigers Camp # 2152 in central N.C.

The \$15.00 CD can be sampled online and purchased through their website www.rogersandjohnson.net or by calling 919-274-9615 or 919-622-3742.

If after reading this review you're interested in purchasing this rewarding CD, you can contact Compatriot Bill Norris at 849-9924 and if there is enough interest we can place a large order and make some money for the Camp through a special program for SCV Camps.

I know you'll like the way these guys pick!

Bill Norris

Like Trivia?

The wife has decided some of my 300+ WBTS books *have got to go!* So, rather than sell them to some Yankee trader, I've decided to give away one each month to the first to correctly answer a monthly Trivia Question. For February:

This former Street Commissioner of New York City and West Point graduate's appointment to Major General outraged James Longstreet.

Send the answer after 10:00 a.m. 12 February 2010 to athyriot@hotmail.com. First right answer wins.

Book awarded at the February Meeting.

'Amazing Grace'

Long before Great Britain denounced slavery and sent its ships to stop slavers at sea – most flying the flag of the United States – most slave ships were British. It was this stopping at sea that led to the loss of slave cargo. Oh, not by confiscation by the British, but by simply tossing five or six chained slaves overboard and letting the weight of the chains drag the remaining cargo down to the bottom of the sea.

Successful slavers could easily pay for their vessels in a few trips overseas, so the loss of a few cargoes was relatively minimal. This murder of other humans allowed the Northern merchants to greatly improve their financial position, despite what they were doing. Eventually one slave captain would write the Christian hymn that would be the model for Christian forgiveness and redemption.

That hymn, "Amazing Grace", was written by English poet and clergyman, and former slave captain, John Newton (1725–1807) and published in 1779. With a message that forgiveness and redemption is possible regardless of the sins people commit, and that the soul can be delivered from despair through the mercy of God, "Amazing Grace" is one of the most recognizable songs in the English-speaking world.

As a youth, Newton began a pattern of coming very close to death, examining his relationship with God, then relapsing into bad habits. As a sailor, he denounced his faith after being influenced by a shipmate who discussed *Characteristicks*, a book by the Third Earl of Shaftesbury, with him. In a series of letters he later wrote, "Like an unwary sailor who quits his port just before a rising storm, I renounced the hopes and comforts of the gospel at the very time when every other comfort was about to fail me." His disobedience caused him to be pressed into the Royal Navy, and he took advantage of opportunities to overstay his leave and finally deserted. After enduring humiliation for deserting, he managed to get himself traded to a slave ship where he began a career in slave trading.

Newton often openly mocked the captain by creating obscene poems and songs about him that became so popular the crew began to join in. He entered into disagreements with several colleagues which resulted in his being nearly starved to death, imprisoned while at sea, and chained like the slaves they carried, then outright enslaved and forced to work on a plantation in Sierra Leone near the Sherbro River. After several months he came to think of Sierra Leone as his home.

His father intervened after Newton sent him a letter describing his circumstances. Joseph Manesty intervened several times in Newton's life. Newton was supposed to go to Jamaica on Manesty's ship, but missed it. When Newton's father got his son's letter detailing his conditions in Sierra Leone, he asked Manesty to find him. Manesty sent the *Greyhound*, which traveled along the African coast trading at various stops. An associate of Newton lit a fire signaling to ships he was interested in trading only 30 minutes before

the *Greyhound* appeared.

While aboard the ship *Greyhound*, Newton gained notoriety for being one of the most profane men the captain had ever met. In a culture where sailors commonly used oaths and swore, Newton was admonished several times for not only using the worst words the captain had ever heard, but "creating new ones to exceed the limits of verbal debauchery."

In March 1748, while the *Greyhound* was in the North Atlantic, a violent storm came upon the ship that was so rough it swept overboard a crew member who had been standing where Newton was moments before. After hours of the crew emptying water from the ship and expecting to be capsized, he offered a desperate suggestion to the captain, who ordered it so. Newton turned and said, "If this will not do, then Lord have mercy upon us!" He returned to the pump, tying himself and another mate to it to keep from being washed over. After an hour's rest, an exhausted Newton returned to the deck to steer for the next eleven hours where he pondered what he had said.

About two weeks later, the battered ship and starving crew landed in Lough Swilly, Ireland. For several weeks before the storm, Newton had been reading *The Christian's Pattern*, a summary of the 15th-century *The Imitation of Christ* by Thomas à Kempis. The memory of the uttered phrase in a moment of desperation did not leave him; he began to ask if he was worthy of God's mercy or in any way redeemable as he had not only neglected his faith but directly opposed it, mocking others who showed theirs, deriding and denouncing God as a myth. He came to believe that God had sent him a profound message and had begun to work through him.

He sought a place on a slave ship bound for Africa, and Newton and his crewmates participated in most of the same activities he had written about before; the only action he was able to free himself from was profanity. After a severe illness his resolve was renewed yet he retained the same attitude about slavery as his contemporaries and continued in the trade through several voyages where he sailed up rivers in Africa—now as a captain—procured slaves being offered and sold them in larger ports to be sent to North or South America.

Newton kept a series of detailed journals as a slave trader; these are perhaps the first primary source of the Atlantic slave trade from the perspective of a merchant. Women, naked or nearly so, upon their arrival on ship were claimed by the sailors, and Newton alluded to sexual misbehavior in his writings that has since been interpreted by historians to mean that he, along with other sailors, took whom-ever he chose. When Newton began his journal in 1750, not only was slave trading seen as a respectable profession by the majority of Britons, its necessity to the overall prosperity of the kingdom was communally understood and approved.

(continued on page 15)

2010 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

February

(Black Confederate History Month)

- 2-2 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 2-6 Highway Clean-Up, Glen McConnell Parkway
- 2-13 Spellman Cross Dedication Ceremony
- 2-17 Anniversary of the *Hunley's* sinking the *USHousatonic*
- 2-16 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 2-19 *H. L. Hunley* Memorial Service

March

- 3-2 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 3-16 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 3-26 South Carolina SCV Division Convention in Florence
- 3-27 South Carolina SCV Division Convention in Florence

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

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

Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists

By: Walter D. Kennedy & Al Benson, Jr.

Reviewed By: John B. Waring

In the mid 1960's – not 1860's – folk singer Bob Dylan wrote an anti-establishment song titled “Talkin’ John Birch Paranoid Blues”. The Song is a satire of the Anti Com-

munist Organization known as the John Birch Society. Some of the lyrics went as follows:

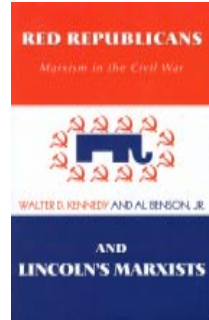
*Well, wus lookin' everywhere
for them gol-darned Reds.
I got up in the mornin' 'n'
looked under my bed,
looked in the sink, behind the door,
looked in the glove compartment of my car.
Couldn't find 'em.*

Authors, Walter D. Kennedy and Al Benson, Jr. have written a book that is thought-provoking and is worthy of this review. *Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists* takes a close look at the Marxist influence that helped Lincoln preserve the Central Government that ended with the near death of States Rights. Much of the contemporary history books agree with Karl Marx and Frederic Engels' writings on the Confederacy. Today's leftist professors such as Eric Foner, and right-wing talkers such as Rush Limbaugh, agree with Marx's take on Abraham Lincoln and his reason for invasion of the “mean and evil” South. Page 37, Marx's Impression of the South, exposes much of the falsehoods that condemn the Confederacy to this day.

Most Americans think of Communism as a twentieth century phenomenon. This book lays out a convincing account of the history of the beginnings of Socialism in the United States with communal societies having their origins primarily in New England. Some of these societies – such as the Shakers, the Oneida Community, and the Flourierist – are well known. There were both Secular and Christian Socialists of many stripes roaming the countryside before the War Between the States.

In 1848 there were revolts in Europe and Germany which at that time was composed of decentralized states. Marx and his followers sought, supposedly in the name of freedom, to advance the overthrow of decentralized local governments and to create one omnipotent state with their Communist followers in control. The revolt failed and Marx and the Socialists were run out of Germany as well as other places in Europe. Many came to America to gain influence and to serve in positions within the Federal Government.

The Union Army had quite a few of these Socialists serving in its ranks. General Carl Schurz, who left Germany as a participant in the unsuccessful revolution, and General August Willich were described by Marx as Communists with a heart.



This book names names, and has a list of these Marxist emigrants, American-born allies, and the parts they played in aiding the Northern cause against Southern Independence. Many had been in America for some time.

Final Thoughts:

After reading this book I am convince these Marxists wanted to create in America what they failed to do in Europe. The Jeffersonian doctrine of

States Rights had to be weakened if not destroyed to achieve these goals.

Now for the million dollar question: Was Lincoln a Socialist? Did Lincoln wage a war only to emancipate slaves and to save the Federal Union? To answer these questions I suggest you read this book. You will find much more than what I am presenting in this review. Some of the contents will both anger and enlighten. You may find some of the contents hard to believe. The book is sourced but additional research should always be done if one wants to pursue this subject further.

This book takes on a subject of American history that many historians ignore. Many Americans are unaware of the influence of the 1848 German Socialist exiles. The letter that Marx wrote to Lincoln praising him for waging a war against and defeating the South proves that Marx was an admirer of Lincoln. The Marxists who served the Union knew what they were doing. With a Unitary State the future of Socialism would finally take hold in the United States. One hundred and fifty years later one can look around and see the results of the Centralized Unitary State that began with the influence of Karl Marx and his followers.

The book has 15 Chapters, 269 pages including a good Appendix and is well sourced. There's a good list of the Socialist and the native-born characters that were friendly to them in the appendix. It is an easy read and anyone who takes the time to digest the contents will have his or her eyes opened.

I end this book review with a verse from the same Dylan song mentioned above:

*Well, I quit my job so I could work alone,
Then I changed my name to Sherlock Holmes.
Followed some clues from my detective bag
And discovered they wus red stripes on the American flag!
That ol' Betty Ross.*

Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Benson have done their detective work; your mission is to review the results.

Softback and published by Universe, 2021 Pine Lake Road, Suite 100, Lincoln, NE 68512. Available at most major book stores or Amazon.com.

Education - cont'd. from p. 16

Washington was the first President under the Constitution, but not the first President of the United States. Individuals who presided over the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary period and under the Articles of Confederation had the title "President of the United States in Congress Assembled", often shortened to "President of the United States".

The Americans won the Battle of Bunker Hill. False. First of all, it was fought on Breed's Hill, not Bunker Hill, and the Americans were run from the field. The Americans lost 400 in killed and wounded, and 30 prisoners; the British lost 1000 of their 2000 attacking. The lasting credit of the battle was that Americans learned they could defeat the British in battle.

The Monitor fought the Merrimack. False. The *Monitor* fought the *Virginia*, the ironclad which was built on the scuttled *Merrimack's* hull. But that's not as alliterative.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves. False. It had no legal force, applied only to the Confederacy, and freed no slaves. Since it applied only to the Confederacy, which Lincoln did not control, its legal effect was equal to FDR proclaiming all Jews in Nazi Germany free. Slave States such as Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey found their slaves were not freed. When West Virginia applied to become a State, it came into the Union as a slave State.

"With the surrender of Robert E. Lee, the Civil War ended." (quote from my daughter's in-school history book) The Confederacy still had two armies in the field: Joseph E. Johnston's in North Carolina and E. Kirby Smith's in Mississippi. Brig. Gen. Stand Watie's Indian command was still in the field, and the raider *Shenandoah* was still sinking Yankee shipping before "surrendering" 3 November 1865. To what do we attribute this obviously incorrect sentence? Sloppy journalism; shoddy research; propaganda?

Henry Ford produced the first automobile. False. The first automobile, powered by steam, was produced as early as 1769 by French inventor Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot, who showed his *fardier à vapeur*, an experimental steam-driven artillery tractor, in 1770 and 1771. It was a large three-wheeled vehicle that moved at the speed of a walk and was meant to haul cannon. By 1784, William Murdoch had built a working model of a steam carriage in England in Redruth, and in 1801 Richard Trevithick was running a full-sized vehicle on the road in Camborne called the "Puffing Devil". The French inventor de Rochas built an auto, and an engine to drive it, in 1862. Two years later, the Austrian Siegfried Markus began working on cars.

It is generally acknowledged that the first really practical automobiles with gasoline-powered internal combustion engines were completed almost simultaneously by several German inventors working independently: Karl Benz built his first automobile in 1885 in Mannheim. Benz was granted a patent for his automobile on 29 January 1886, and began the first production of automobiles in 1888, after Bertha Benz, his wife, had proved with the first long-distance trip in August 1888 – from Mannheim to Pforzheim and back – that

the horseless coach was suitable for daily use.

Soon after, Gottlieb Daimler and Wilhelm Maybach in Stuttgart in 1889 designed a vehicle from scratch to be an automobile, rather than a horse-drawn carriage fitted with an engine. They also are usually credited as inventors of the first motorcycle in 1886. These two companies merged as Daimler-Benz and still produce the Mercedes.

In the United States, brothers Charles and Frank Duryea founded the Duryea Motor Wagon Company in 1893, becoming the first American automobile manufacturing company. However, it was Ransom E. Olds, and his Olds Motor Vehicle Company (later known as Oldsmobile) who would dominate this era of automobile production. Its large scale production line was running in 1902. Within a year, Cadillac (formed from the remains of the Henry Ford Company), Winton, and Ford were producing cars in the thousands.

Henry Ford invented the assembly line. False. The assembly line had been in operation since the early 1800s producing clothing in England. He was not even the first to use it to manufacture automobiles. Ransom E. Olds had introduced it to the United States, raising Oldsmobile's production from 425 cars/year in 1901 to 2500/year in 1902. Ford merely introduced the conveyor belt to produce a Model T every 93 minutes.

James Watt invented the steam engine. False. In fact, he never claimed he did. He did, however, make a major improvement on it. By adding a separate condenser to the Newcomen steam engine, he made it far more efficient. In this vein:

Robert Fulton invented the steam boat. He was 20 years too late for this honor: It goes to John Fitch. In 1785 Fitch built a steam boat which operated on the Delaware River. By 1790 he was operating regular trips for freight and passengers between Philadelphia and Trenton. In 1807 Fulton began his steam boat service and succeeded, whereas Fitch, and James Rumsey on the Potomac, failed. Fulton's steam boat was not named the *Clermont*; its name was *North River Steam Boat*. Its first stop was: Clermont.

Elias Howe invented the sewing machine. He produced a sewing machine, patented it in 1846, manufactured it, and died a millionaire, but he did not invent the sewing machine. In 1830 in France Barthelemy Thimonnier patented a sewing machine so efficient it was feared the job of seamstress was ended. Then Walter Hunt produced in 1834 a sewing machine with the eye-pointed needle, a shuttle carrying thread, and the lock stitch; he never patented it. Howe, working in a machine shop, came up with his independent ideas on how a sewing machine should work and manufactured one of his design. He then patented it, defended it against patent infringers, and finally wound up getting as much as \$4000/week in royalties.

The Wright Brothers invented the airplane. False. In 1896 Samuel Pierpont Langley's "Model No. 5" airplane flew about three quarters of a mile along the shores of the Potomac, landed, was refueled, and took off again. The Wright brothers were the first to fly an airplane with a human onboard. It didn't hurt that someone with one of those new-fangled film cameras filmed them flying.

Education - cont'd.

Charles A. Lindbergh was the first to fly across the Atlantic Ocean. False. He was not even the first to fly the Atlantic in an airplane. In June 1919 William Alcock and Arthur Whitten Brown, in a two-engined Vickers, had flown nonstop from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Ireland. In 1919 the British dirigible *R-34* flew the Atlantic with 31 on board, and the German reparations dirigible *LX-126* (later renamed the *Los Angeles*) flew it with 33 onboard in 1924.

Teddy Roosevelt commanded the Rough Riders and led the cavalry charge up San Juan Hill. False and sort of true. Roosevelt organized the Rough Riders (1st Regiment, U.S. Cavalry Volunteers), but its commander was Col. Leonard Wood, M.D. It fought as infantry, since its horses were left behind. But Roosevelt did lead them as infantry in the charge up San Juan Hill, Roosevelt on horseback, no less.

And of course don't forget:

The great civil rights leader of the United States was Martin Luther King. Well, Daddy King did a lot, but his son, Martin Luther King, Jr., – note the Jr. – did so much more. But isn't it so much easier to say, "MLK Holiday"?

So if, as we see, most information we are given today is mere mental pabulum, with little truth behind it, is it any surprise that people educated in the government schools think the WBTS was fought over slavery, that Confederates are traitors, and that Lincoln is a mere god!?!?

That's why it's our job to educate the dumb masses before the myrmidons of the enemy have a chance at them. As Jesus Christ said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall set you free." (John 8:32)

Minutes - cont'd.

Flag from the monument at the S.C. Statehouse. He looks forward to the battle. He said he would address common problems at Camps and concerns due to the tough economic times. He mentioned proposing a speakers list for Camps and addressed the issue of recruitment and retention. He thanked the Camp for the opportunity to speak to us and looks forward to the Convention in Florence on March 27, 2010.

David Rentz and Commander Bill Norris are planning a 2011 Convention Proposal to be submitted in a couple of weeks. They are getting figures from different venues to determine cost of places in the area to host the event. The target date is the Saturday before April 12th which is the anniversary of the firing on Fort Sumter.

Commander Bill Norris proposed that Secession Camp members should clean up the grounds and mow the grass of the **Knights of Pythias** lot. The Camp has been using the Castle since 1995. This would be a great way to pay them back for their years of giving the Camp a place to meet.

Proposed Candidates Paschal Huff and Eric Brittany were presented to the Camp to be voted on and inducted. **Andy Langdale** stated that their genealogies were in order and the meeting attendance requirements have been met. They were voted in and inducted into the Camp.

David Rentz, SC Division Chief of Staff, presented to Secession Camp a check for \$150.00 for Division Commemorative Pistols sold to Camp members.

Tom Gelwicks, Jr., TAC Officer at The Citadel, mentioned that the flag

known as **Big Red**, possibly the actual flag used when the Citadel Cadets fired on the *Star of the West*, is in an Iowa Museum. There is a Citadel Committee to bring the flag back to The Citadel and he talked about some of the events on Corp Day at the school.

Fred Teeter announced that a **Hunley Honor Guard** will be formed at the Warren Lache Labs on **Feb. 14 and 15, at 9:30 am** to honor the anniversary of the sinking of the sub.

Paul Warren Brown asked if Corps Day at The Citadel can become a Camp-sponsored event. Tom Gelwick, Jr. indicated that Corp Day weekend is a Citadel only event. The event is opened to the public. Tom Gelwick, Jr. mentioned more details about Corps Day. Corps Day is the only time of the year that "Dixie" is played on campus. The Summerall Guard is changed at this event.

Next Executive Committee Meeting will be held on February 2, 2010, at the Pythian Castle.

Lee-Jackson Event January 23, 2010, at the WLI.

The next Camp meeting will be held **February 16, 2010**, at the Pythian Castle.

A motion was called for **Commander Norris** 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 vice Adjutant Elmore Marlow, absent.

Amazing Grace - cont'd.

Only Quakers, who were much in the minority and perceived as eccentric, had raised any protest about the practice.

Ordained in the Church of England in 1764, Newton became curate of Olney, Buckinghamshire, where he began to write hymns with poet William Cowper. "Amazing Grace" was written to illustrate a sermon on New Year's Day of 1773. It is unknown if there was any music accompanying the verses, and it may have been chanted by the congregation without music. It debuted in print in 1779 in Newton and Cowper's *Olney Hymns*, but settled into relative obscurity in England.

In the United States however, "Amazing Grace" was used extensively during the Second Great Awakening in the early

19th century. It has been associated with more than 20 melodies, but in 1835 it was joined to a tune named "New Britain" to which it is most frequently sung today.

The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, senior Scottish regiment of the British Army, recorded an instrumental version featuring a bagpipe soloist accompanied by a pipe and drum band. The tempo of their arrangement was slowed to allow for the bagpipes: it began with a bagpipe solo introduction, then accompanied by the band of bagpipes and horns. It hit number 1 in the UK singles chart, spending 24 weeks total on the charts and rose as high as number 11 in the U.S. It was the best-selling instrumental record in British history.

Quite a history for a song written by a slave captain!

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This issue especially for:

NEXT CAMP MEETING – FEBRUARY 16
SPEAKER: JONATHAN LEADER



On Our Own Education

By John C. Whatley, Editor

Your Editor originally wrote the following article twenty-five years ago, saying we should depend on our own resources for education. What with the constant babbling about “so-and-so was the p.o.s. of the first decade of the 21st Century” which they contend ended 31 December 2009, it is obvious its reprinting is needed today. (The first

day of the Twenty-First Century, by the way, was 1 January 2001, not 1 January 2000. From January 1, year 1, to December 31, year 99, is obviously only ninety-nine years, so 1 January, year 100 was not the first day of the Second Century, 1 January 101 was. Likewise, add 1900 years. 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2009 is only nine years. Or, to put it another way, if they’ll lie to you about this, what else are they lying about? Or are they just too lazy and stupid to realize it?)

All of the following bolded statements are false:

The Magna Carta, symbol of freedom of the barons from the king, was signed. False. The signatories affixed their seals. The King, John, could not write. Scribes duly noted whose seal belonged to whom.

George Washington was the first President of the United States and was born 22 February 1732. Both false. His family Bible says he was born

11 February 1732. England at the time was under the old Julian calendar, but upon adoption of the new Gregorian calendar, the dates were “adjusted”. Washington was born 11 February 1732 (O.S.) (Old Style) or 22 February 1732 (N.S.) (New Style). Those countries which immediately adopted the Gregorian calendar found that Thursday, 4 October 1582 was followed by Friday, 15 October 1582, with ten days suddenly “missing”.

(continued inside on page 14)