The Sentinel

Next Meeting: June 15
Knights of Pythias Building

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

Secession Camp # 4 Charleston, SC

JUNE 2010 *Winner Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award 2005 – 2007 and 2009* **VOLUME 10 • NUMBER 6**

May's Speaker

was **Mike Taylor** gave a good and informative talk about the S.C. Battleground Trust and the work over the years in Saving WBTS Battlefields around the State of South Carolina. He gave some cold facts about how preservation of Civil War Battle Fields are overlooked and neglected.

Palmettos Given Out

Commander Moon presented Palmettos to numerous compatriots who recruited at least two members into the Camp. These Palmettos were given to the Camp by Division Lieutenant Commander **Don Gordon**.

The Charge

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

Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee
Commander General
United Confederate Veterans
New Orleans
1906

Speaker for June

To honor us at Jefferson Davis' birthday we have **Charles Kelly Barrow**, the Commander of the Army of Tennessee.

You may remember his name from *Forgotten Confederates, An Anthology About Black Southerners*, which he compiled and edited.

A native Georgian, he's a graduate of Shorter College and served as a legislative aide in the General Assembly of Georgia.

He will be speaking to us on the "Stonewall of the West", Patrick Cleburne, who, of course, was the first to broach the subject of using black troops against the Yankees.

Let's all show up to hear this visiting army commander tell us about a truly forgotten true Confederate.

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.

CAMP OFFICERS

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

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

CAMP GUARDIANS

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

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

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

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

VOLUNTEERS

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

The Sentinel
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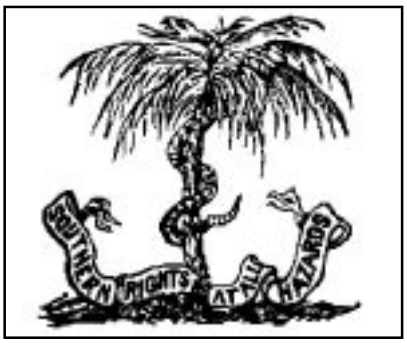
Website: http://www.scv4.org

NEXT MEETING

Secession Camp will hold its next meeting on
Tuesday, June 15, 2010
Knights of Phythias 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 would like to thank all camp members that attended the Confederate Memorial services, weather it was in Columbia or Charleston. You men are living "The Charge."

It is with regret, sadness and joy that I announce that Color Sergeant **Jimmie Wheeler** has resigned his position within the camp. He and a few of our camp members are starting a new camp on James Island. The camp will be called "Fort Johnson Camp 1201". Good luck to these fellows on their future.

The Camp is in need of a new Color Sergeant. We will that nomination and elect a him at the June meeting. If you have an interest in taking this position please let me know so that I can give you the specifics of the job.

The National reunion is being held in Anderson from the 21st till the 24th of this year. The last day to early register is 15 June.

Bill Norris has been publishing this newsletter for many years and wishes to take a break. We need a member to step up and except the responsibility of printing the newsletter at the first of each month and possibility of some other work also. It is not a difficult process. Basically just down loading the text off your computer, filling the printer with paper (and making sure that it stays full during the process) and bring the printed papers to the Executive meeting for folding.

Carolina Day (the day the colonial forces in Charleston kept the British from invading) is on the 28th of June (Monday). The Camp supports this event and we will be in attendance for the parade from Washington Square to White Point Garden. There we will listen to a speaker talk about the battle. This is a coat and tie affair. You will not see as many seersucker suits on this day than any other day of the year. It has always been a fun event.

Are you a life member of our Camp ($240.00), Division ($200.00) or on the National ($750.00) level? All money paid for life membership is placed in a fund that the principle (forever) and only the interest is used. That means that you will still be contributing to Secession Camp, The South Carolina Division or the National SCV long after you are gone.

From the Chaplain

Compatriots,

James 5:15 *And the prayer offered in faith will make the sick person well; the Lord will Raise him up.* If you notice, it's the "prayer offered in faith" that works. It's not just wishful prayers of healing, but the prayer of faith.

Matthew 9:28-29 *"…the blind men came to Him, and He asked them, "Do you believe that I am able to do this?" "Yes Lord," they replied. [29] Then he touched their eyes and said, "According to your faith will it be done to you."* And they were healed!

At the end of each of my Chaplain's report, I have a prayer list, which has names of Compatriots and their families. Each of these individuals has various needs such as divine healing and divine comfort to their family.

I started the Chaplain's report with these Bible verses in order to let us know about prayer and faith. When you pray for the healing of the sick, you pray for the sick in faith, and encourage the recipient of the healing prayers to believe, to receive in faith from the Lord. In order for our prayers to work, we must have no doubt (FAITH) that the Lord will bring healing to this person. The other end of this equation is that the recipient of the healing prayers must have no doubt (FAITH) that he or she will be healed by the Lord.

The power of prayer is the most powerful possession that we are given. Jesus already took upon His precious body all of our infirmities and sins. The operative word here is "took." It has already been done for us. All we have to do is ask and it shall be given.

Do we really believe that God still heals the sick, makes the blind see and causes the lame to walk. You better believe He does. I have witnessed divine healing in front of my own eyes.

God's healing power is being demonstrated all around us. In our camp alone, His mighty healing power has taken place.

I have the sad duty to report that our Compatriot **Wayne Dukes** has been diagnosed with cancer. Wayne was hospitalized at North Trident Hospital for several days. I visited Wayne this past Saturday at North Trident and had found him sitting up in a chair by his bed. Wayne had told me that the doctor said that he could go home. Wayne's cancer can be treated and hopefully with good results. Please pray to our God, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in FAITH, that Wayne will receive the power of divine healing.

Please continue to pray for **Bill Norris** and family. I pray that the Lord will give the Norris family the peace that passes all understanding in their bereavement of the loss of Bills' sister Judy.

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

If any compatriot needs the services of the 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 18 May 2010

67 4 71

SCV Charge Ed Moon
Invocation Gene Patrick
Salute to the Flags Jimmy Wheeler
Mess.
Don Pace Don Petty, Bill Helm, Perry Patrick
Introduction of guest. Harold
Mitchum, Sid Shingler, Dean Britt, Sean F. O'Toole
John B. Waring Mike Taylor

Mike Taylor

Rick Hatcher

Reports:
Minutes

Treasurer's Report Buck Perry

Mickey Davis Fund Report Woody Weatherford

Chaplain's Report Gene Patrick Wayne
Dukes

Sgt Curtis, Bobby Compton, Leland
Summers Frank Berry
Newsletter Report John Whatley

S.C. Division Ribbons

Preservation of Military Sites
Mike Taylor, Director of SC BGT

Committee Reports
Highway Clean-up report Michael Dixon. The

Buck Perry

Graves & Registration Bobby Gorman

Paul W. Brown

Woody Weatherford

Heritage Ride Bill Norris

Building Committee Bob Pollard
Star of the West

Engraver Benny Slay

CHT Charlie Hires

Recruitment and Retention Andy Lansdale

Paul W Brown

Commander Moon Jimmy Wheeler

(continued on page 6)

Carolina Day Parade
Monday 3:00 PM June 28th 2010

Secession Camp #4:

Honor your Revolutionary War ancestors and the Second South Carolina Regiment. Join with other members of our camp along with other SCV camps in the Carolina Day Parade. We will meet at Washington Square around 3:00 pm on Monday June 28th to assemble for the parade. The parade will begin at 3:30. Please dress in coat and tie or shirt and tie. Bring your wife, children and grandchildren for a fun event and show your pride for those that gave their all for freedom. The parade will end at White Point Gardens on The Battery. The keynote speaker will be Bishop FitzSimons Allison.

The Washington Light Infantry, Waccamaw Light Artillery, and the Charleston Community band will also participate in the events.

Washington Square is a walled garden at 78 Broad St. between Broad St. and Meeting St. by St. Michael's Church. Look for our camp flag and other camp members. The walk is less than a mile. A parking Garage is at the corner of Queen and King behind the Hibernian Society, one block from Washington Square. Or, park on the street.

Other Events:
1:00 - Church Service at St. Michael's Church 71 Broad St.
1:45 - Dedication of Pinckney monument in St. Michael's Parish Hall.
3:00 - Assemble your group in Washing Square for the 3:30 parade to
White Point Gardens at The Battery.

For more info, Go to www.southcarolinahistoricalsociety.org or call Bobby Compton at 553-0803, SCV Camp #4 Carolina Day event organizer.

Minutes – cont'd.

Commander Moon

Commander Ed Moon

Sgt Curtis

Gene Patrick

George Young

Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony

Minutes Prepared by: 2nd Lt Commander John B. Waring & Adjutant Elmore Marlow

Onion Sales: John Genes

Yard Sale John Genes

Buck Perry

Carolina Day Bobby Compton

Paul W Brown

Life Membership: Commander Moon

National Convention Anderson, SC Kelly Barrow

Friday Lunch Commander Moon

JROTC Hunley Awards: Frank Shealy

Camp Printer Bill Norris

Commander Moon

Paul W. Brown

Commander Moon

Don Gordon

North-South Skirmish Association

North-South Skirmish Association

a Civil War heritage group wants to expand. We are looking for competitive shooters who have a love of history and a desire to compete or just have a good time with friends.

Please go to our web site *http://www.n-ssa.org/* or contact your local recruiter Dan Lewandowski at dlalewand@yahoo.com or 586-940-4949.

• For the Sesquicentennial •

The Typical South Carolina Confederate

As compiled from his correspondence to the folks back home and from his post-war reminiscences on various topics of The War.

Illustrated with 17 photographs, 30 contemporary prints, table of history of the Confederates, index and bibliography.

$7.00 plus $2.00 shipping and handling.
(Sent first class so it will get there!)
Sorry, Union funds only!

Want to avoid shipping and handling?
Invite me to come speak to your organization about this or other pro-Southern topics at ***athyriot@hotmail.com*** *and I'll bring some with me!*

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Author is winner of the Keith L. Ware, Phoenix Nomination - Military, and has been published in Military History, Blue&Gray, and North&South.

Highway Cleanup

The Highway Clean-up *of Saturday, May 22, picked up 24 bags of garbage on the Glenn McConnell Parkway. Pictured are (L-R): Bobby Gorman, Michael Pollard, Bob Pollard, Bill Norris, Michael Dixon, Bob Gissell, Sam Antley, and Joey Dixon. Also helping but not in the photo were Sid Shingler and Penny Dixon, who took the photograph.*

To Stay the Tide of Bloodshed:

Carl Shurz, a notorious agitator and disunionist from Wisconsin, telegraphed to the governor of that State: "Appoint commissioners to Washington conference – myself one – to strengthen our side." By "our side" he meant those who were opposed to any peace measures to save the country from war and preserve the Union. The Republicans wanted to make as wide as possible the gulf between the North and the South. This peace conference, therefore, was a failure, because the abolitionists were determined there should be no peace.

In the Senate, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi made an urgent appeal to the Republicans "to assure the people of the South that you do intend to calmly consider all propositions which they may make, and to recognize their rights which the Union was established to secure." But the Republican Senators remained mute.

Mr. Davis held that if the Crittenden Resolutions were adopted, the Southern States would recede their secession. He also said that the South had never asked nor desired that the Union founded by its forefathers should be torn asunder, but that the government as was organized should be administered in "purity and truth." Senator Davis, with mildness and dignity of voice, also said, "There will be peace if you so will it; and you may bring disaster upon the whole country if you thus will have it. And if you will have it thus…we will vindicate and defend the rights we claim."

As the year of 1860 was going out, all reasonable hope of reconciliation for the South departed. The Southern leaders then called a conference. What was to be done? All their proposals of compromise, looking for peace within the Union, had failed. It was evident that the Republican party in Congress was to wait until Mr. Lincoln came in on March 4th. But efforts for peace were not given up, even after the war began, but were earnestly continued in an effort to stay the tide of bloodshed.

"Efforts for Peace in the Sixties", Mrs. John H. Anderson, Confederate Veteran Magazine*, August 1931, page 299)*

'The North Was Mad and Blind'

" I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming for twelve years; I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind, it would not let us govern ourselves, and so the war came and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize the musket and fight our battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self government. We are not fighting for slavery, we are fighting for independence, and that, or extermination."

–Jefferson Davis, President, CSA

'Natural Born Citizen'

In a Purdue University [up North] classroom, they were discussing the qualifications to be President of the United States. It was pretty simple: The candidate must be a natural born citizen of at least 35 years of age. However, one member of the class immediately started in on how unfair the requirement was to be a natural born citizen. In short, her opinion was that this requirement prevented many capable individuals from becoming president. The class was taking it in and letting her rant, and not many jaws hit the floor when she wrapped up her argument by stating, "What makes a natural born citizen any more qualified to lead this country than one born by C-section?"

War to Keep the South in the Union:

An interesting clipping taken from the *New York Sun* in May 1893 and recently sent to the *Confederate Veteran* by Comrade L.D. Davis of El Paso, Arkansas, goes into much accurate detail as to the tremendous cost to the Union of the War Between the States. The writer of the article does not take up what he calls "consequential damages" of the war, such as the paralysis of certain branches of business, the suspension of trade with the Southern States, and the extinction of a large part of the country's maritime commerce, but discusses only such facts as are afforded by official records, stating that when the figures are mere estimates they are well within bounds.

The losses considered are:

1. The current war expenses paid during the four years by the United States government with money raised by taxation or borrowed upon the nation's credit.
2. The bounties paid to the volunteers by the States or from sources other than the Federal government.
3. The money raised and expended by organizations of citizens for the alleviation of the soldiers' condition.
4. The direct loss to the nation's wealth resulting from the employment in military service of citizens who otherwise would have been producers.
5. The war claims paid by act of Congress since the war for destruction of property or any other reasons.
6. The interest on the war debt to the present time, and then the expenditure on the pensions to date.

According to this statement, when the matter is conservatively estimated so that the figures arrived at represent

the minimum amount of cost, the result is something only a little less than eight and one-half billion dollars. "These figures," says the clipping, "stagger the imagination." What does it really mean when we say that the money cost of the war to the North alone was that unimaginable amount?

To raise money enough to pay the bill in one lump sum, every voter in the United States at the time this article is written would (each) have to contribute more than $600. If the burden (of war debt) were to be distributed among the whole earth's population, every human being alive anywhere to-day would be taxed about $6.

"But," continues the article, "there is a simpler and more striking way at arriving at the significance of these figures. It cost the North $8,425,185,017 to keep the Southern States in the Union; while by the census of 1860 the estimated value of the eleven Confederate States, counted State by State, was $5,202,166,207.

Thus it appears that to keep these eleven States under the flag, the North paid out three billion dollars more than the entire valuation of all the property in all the seceding States."

"What The War Cost", Confederate Veteran Magazine*, February 1913, page 51.*

Heritage Violation

"Just wanted to let everyone know that the Confederate flags at Brice's Crossroads Confederate Cemetery near Baldwyn, Mississippi, have been stolen and the rope has been cut off the pole. This heritage violation was done at night by a bunch of scum who hate the very existence of our Southern heritage and culture. Their actions should be reason enough to put them in prison for the rest of their lives and this should be classified as a federal hate crime against all Southern people.

"Please forward this email to your list and to all Southern patriots across the South. This action shouldn't go unnoticed and should be a reminder to everyone that this isn't a game. We are fighting a war for the very existence of our Southern way of life.

"New flags will be donated from my business Pace Confederate Depot "The Leader In Confederate Flag Merchandise" and the rope will be donated by Robin Godwin from Booneville, Mississippi. Please offer to help out in any way possible to get new flags put up in honor of our Confederate heroes."

Must have been Yankees. Only Yankee mentality objects to flags of the victors flying over battlefields. If Robin Godwin could donate some more rope, we might have good use for it when they catch these scum. –Ed.

The Northerners' Fundamental Mistake

The Southern legend was unique…[and] begun innocuously by a young Baltimorean, John P. Kennedy. After visiting the plantation of his mother's Virginia kin, he wrote a charming book called Swallow Barn (1832) – a series of sketches of a past time on plantations as it had come down to him through the pathos of distance and sentiment. Kennedy went on back North [and] the byplay of his imagination became the genesis of that glamorous plantation world that never was. From this model grew a body of glowing literature whose composite impression soon passed into folklore.

Writing even more from imagination than had Kennedy, the abolitionist authors drew a gaudy picture of harems of bright-skinned girls from the Potomac to the Gulf, being slavered over by a goateed colonel with a whip in one hand and a julep in the other. A composite character developed of this colonel, a sort of Cottonfield Caligula, who lived in imperious and splendid sin. The colonel was invariably lazy and proud, self-indulgent and quick-tempered, pleasure-loving and courtly, an utterly thriftless wastrel who squandered the wealth (which, despite these traits he had somehow acquired) in ostentatious and ruinous hospitality.

The apogee was reached in Uncle Tom's Cabin, published in 1851, and the figures of Mrs. Stowe's vivid imagination entered American folklore on the other side. From the enemy's side, the worst was attributed to all. Much that European travelers found charming, Northern observers found deplorable, invariably attributing the conditions to lack of Southern lack of get-up-and-go and a slothful incapacity for material well-being.

The Northerners made a fundamental mistake: they measured the South by the yardstick they brought from home. To the Northerner, his factories represented "progress." Upon this industrial progress were based the standards of an acquisitive competitive society which valued material possessions, the physical symbols of success – "conspicuous consumption" – and the traits and habits that directed a life toward these things. The observers, unable to conceive of a people without those values, cited the lack of factories as indicating backwardness and judged the people as failures for not achieving something they never wanted. As with Americans ever since, they could not believe that people different from themselves actually liked their own way of life.

While in the capitalistic North power fed on power – men who made money pooling their wealth with other money men, formed combines of power for wider spheres of exploitation, toward the ultimate goal of government control – the Southern planter wanted to enjoy what he had. To him the doctrine that "time is money" would have been incomprehensible and monstrous. Time belonged to man, not to the bank: it was his heritage from God.

Where Northern leaders regarded the Union as a nation of people, Southerners regarded it as a confederation of semiautonomous principalities. In their confederation with other States, no member of the ruling class ever dreamed of placing a strongly centralized government over himself. Even Jefferson, when old and dying, wrote his highest praise to Judge Spencer Roane for his outraged stand against a central government which presumed to encroach on the rights of the Commonwealth of Virginia."

The Land They Fought For, Clifford Dowdey, Doubleday & Company, 1955, pp. 11-13.

Our President – Jefferson Davis

By Calvin E. Johnson, Jr.

"Nothing fills me with deeper sadness than to see a Southern man apologizing for the defense we made of our inheritance. Our cause was so just, so sacred, that had I known all that has come to pass, had I known what was to be inflicted upon me, all that my country was to suffer, all that our posterity was to endure, I would do it all over again." —Jefferson Davis

Monday, the 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord 2010, is Memorial Day. It was on Memorial Day—Wednesday May 31, 1893, when the remains of Jefferson Davis was re-interred at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia.

Thursday June 3rd, is the 202nd birthday of Jefferson Davis.

Jefferson Davis served the United States as a soldier, statesmen and Secretary of War. He was also the first and only President of the Confederate States of America.

When I was growing up near Atlanta, Georgia, the train whistles and the sound of "Taps" from nearby Fort McPherson were special sounds. Today, air conditioners and closed windows segregate the sounds of the trains and the wonderful sounds that are nature's symphony at night.

On Sunday, May 28, 1893, a few days before "Memorial Day", in New Orleans, a story began that overshadowed all other events reported in the newspapers of the South and that of the North. This was the day when the remains of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, laid in state at Confederate Memorial Hall in the historic crescent city of New Orleans.

Jefferson Davis died in 1889 and was buried at Metairie Cemetery in New Orleans. Four years later, May 27, 1893, his body was moved from the burial site, placed in a new heavy brass trimmed oak casket and taken to Confederate Memorial Hall where it was placed on a huge oaken catafalque. At 4:30PM, May 28th, a funeral service was held for Mr. Davis and a moving memorial address was delivered by Louisiana's Governor Murphy J. Foster as thousands listened. A reverent silence fell among the people as the casket was given to the commitment of veterans from Virginia who had been sent to receive it. The procession then formed for a slow march to the railroad station on Canal Street.

Train No. 69 waited patiently as the casket was taken to the platform and passed through an open observation car to a catafalque. The car's wall could not be seen due to the many flowers. It was the vision of Mrs. (Varina) Jefferson Davis three years previous to secure a funeral train and military escort for a 1,200 mile train trip from New Orleans to Richmond, Virginia. Engine No. 69 slowly pulled out of New Orleans Station at 7:50PM.

Newspaper reporters from New Orleans, Richmond, Boston, New York and the Southern Associated Press were guests on the train. After a brief stop at Bay Saint Louis, and a slow-down at Pass Christian, where hundreds of people lined the tracks, the Jefferson Davis Funeral Train stopped at Gulfport, Mississippi, near Beauvoir, the last home of Jefferson Davis. It was here that Davis wrote his book, *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government.* When Uncle Bob Brown, a former servant of the Davis family and a passenger on the train, saw the many flowers that the children had laid on the side of the railroad tracks, he wept uncontrollably.

In Mobile, Alabama, the train was met by a thousand mourners and the Alabama Artillery fired a 21-gun salute. Locomotive No. 69 was retired and Locomotive No. 25 was coupled to the train. Church bells rang in Montgomery, Alabama, when the train pulled into the city at 6:00AM on May 29th. About 8:30AM a caisson carried the body of Davis to Alabama's State Capitol. A procession carried the casket through the portico where Jefferson Davis, in 1861, had taken the oath of office as President of the Confederate States of America. The casket was placed in front of the bench of the Alabama Supreme Court. Above the right exit was a banner with the word "Monterrey" and above the left exit was a banner with the words "Buena Vista." All businesses and schools closed, and church bells toiled during the procession to and from the Capitol.

At 12:20PM the funeral train departed over the Western Railway of Alabama and Atlanta & West Point Railroad for Atlanta. At West Point, Georgia, the train stopped under a beautiful arch of flowers to pick up Georgia's Governor. At 4:30PM the funeral train pulled into Union Station in Atlanta, Georgia. It is estimated that 20,000 people lined the streets as the funeral procession made its way to the State Capitol. Atlanta's Gate City Guard, which had served as Company F, 1st Georgia (Ramsay's) during the War Between the States, stood guard over the President.

At 7:00PM the train went north on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, later became Southern Railway and, today, Norfolk Southern Railroad. The train traveled through Lula, Georgia, Greenville, South Carolina and stopped at the North Carolina Capitol at Raleigh. A brief stop was made in Danville, Virginia, where a crowd of people gathered around the train and sang, "Nearer My God To Thee" as city church bells toiled. Finally, the train reached Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday, May 31, 1893, at 3:00AM. It was Memorial Day. Mrs. Davis met the train and her husband's casket was taken to the Virginia State House.

At 3:00PM, May 31st, the funeral procession started for Hollywood Cemetery. The caisson bearing the casket was drawn by six white horses. Earlier rains kept the dust from stirring from the dirt roads. With Mrs. Jefferson Davis were her daughters Winnie and Margaret. Six State governors acted as pallbearers. It was estimated that 75,000 people attended this final salute to President Davis. The ceremony concluded with a 21-gun salute and "Taps".

Calvin Johnson is a speaker, writer, author of the book When America Stood for God, Family and Country, *and member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.*

Commemoration – cont'd.

hunger and the rebellious promptings of appetite, to do battle with sickness and despondency and gloom as with the country's enemies. And above all to hold one's self patiently and cheerfully ready to meet the shocks of battle whenever it may come and never to seek to avoid positions of honorable danger for danger's sake. This is to be a man in the true and noble sense of the word."

Lt. Logan wrote the *Charleston Mercury*, September 2, 1863, that "In my company there are about fourteen men, who have not seen their families or homes within the past twelve to nineteen months. Upon one occasion a number of others, who had proved their fidelity to their country upon many a battle field, when about to be removed to a distant State, were overcome by the intensity of their natural ties, and despite the remonstrance and efforts of their officers to retain them, made away to their homes; but only remained for a few days, and then clasped their loved ones to their hearts, and with a sad farewell, returned to their command, and are now faithful and obedient soldiers. Had those men a probable certainty that they could have an honorable home re-union once a year, no such occurrance would ever be heard of."

"A great many of the men are sick & almost broken down. This is the 17th day we have been in line of battle in the trenches, sometimes at hard work, then fighting alittle & the men on guard every night," Lt. Logan wrote his wife June 5, 1864.

2nd Lt. William G. Hinson, G/7thSCCav, on August 18, 1864 "Was up all night. Men so worn out could scarcely keep them awake although so near the enemy.... Am very unwell with cold and dysentery, but must not give way to feeling. Must keep up for sake of example. Too much shirking is going on."

"If I were to give way to the moral pain ... I would be held up before my fellow countrymen in disgrace, – would be below the noble spirit of my heroic brother [killed in Virginia]," then-Maj. Capers wrote to Lottie Capers, December 9, 1862.

"We were on duty every other day," wrote another Confederate, "and sometimes every day in the trenches up to our knees in mud, frequently without a morsel to eat for thirty-six hours, had but little sleep, occasionally shot at by the enemy, with no blankets for several days, the weather quite cool, allowed no fires, &c., &c. From this you can imagine how much we suffered."

"Four nights sleep in a weak has bin a rear thing with me for the last month," Pvt. Milton Barrett wrote his brother and sister. "Last evening hail and sleet fell which covered the ground and was succeeded by a slow rain which continued the whole night and still continues while I write," Pvt Beaufort Buzhardt, E/3SC, wrote in his journal March 30, 1862. "We are bivouacking in the woods and I assure you it is not pleasant, for the rain is very cold...."

Lt. Logan described conditions to his hometown newspaper. "Some of our dinner table and chimney corner patriots can imagine our feeling if they choose, on Saturday night, the 13th of December [1862]. We had been on a forced march the whole day, many without a single blanket, and not allowed to kindle a fire, for it might serve to bring an angry bomb shrieking over your head; the bitter cold, the exhausted frame, and the contemplation of the fact that we numbered scarcely 500 men."

"[P]atriotism made [the soldiers] indifferent to suffering, disease, danger, and death," wrote Gen. J. B. McGruder in 1862. "Never can we forget the noble ardor which pervaded all ranks, when the Regiment embarked for active service. It was a slander to say of these men, that they were merely the defenders of negro slavery. They were true patriots, who, at the call of their State, in defence of her liberty, went forth to risk all – comfort, property, life, in response to the highest feeling of public duty," wrote Lt. Col. Walker.

Morale plunged as reports came from home that loved ones had trouble obtaining adequate food and clothing. Those able-bodied men remaining behind were obviously slackers and speculators out to swindle the soldiers' families.

"Shame on South Carolina! Go back into the union, degraded despised dishonorable.... This is the way we are rewarded – our own people forsake us in the trying hour – and after our all – honor – and everything else is at stake.... Degrading, wretched, unpatriotic, infamous thought!" Peter McDavid wrote Nellie McDavid, August 15, 1863.

"The army is going through a terrible campaign & thus far stands it well. – Men are more seriously demoralized by personal inconvenience & hardships, such as we have encountered more than by bullets, or shell – but I hope the spell of rain is now over, or soon will be, – but I have not taken as much as a cold from it," Lt. Col. Capers wrote his wife June 20, 1864.

"I am too much attached to my intimate friends to seek an opportunity of parting with them," Pvt. Hutson wrote his father, May 13, 1862.

James Griffin wrote to Leila Griffin, March 17, 1862, "Times may grow a great deal worse than they now are and still we can stand it – And even then not go through what our Grandparents went through, when they were struggling for the same thing that we are now fighting for."

"No soldier, however humble his station, either in the army, or socially at home, would have dared to leave the service had a discharge been offered him. A man in good health and with stout limbs preferred facing bullets and even death, rather than bracing the scorn and contempt the women of the South had for the man who failed his country when his services were needed. No man, however brave, would have had the hardihood to meet his wife or mother unless 'with his shield or on it' in this hour of his country's need," said Capt. Dickert.

Gen. Braxton Bragg recognized the soldierly qualities: "Actuated only by a sense of duty and of patriotism, he has, in this great contest, justly judged that the cause was his own, and gone into it with a determination to conquer or die.... No encomium is too high, no honor too great for such a soldiery. However much of credit and glory may be given ... the leaders in our struggle, history will yet award the

(continued on page 15)

2010 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

June

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

July

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

August

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

September

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

October

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

November

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

December

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

Meeting Dates for 10th Brigade Camps

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

In Memory of Compatriot

Gary Pruitt Stone

by Delores Stone

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

Gone but never forgotten

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

In Memory of Compatriot

Sy Mabie

by Delores Stone

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

Gone but never forgotten

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

The Rebel Review

A Review of *Ousting the Carpetbagger from South Carolina*
By Henry T. Thompson
Review by John B. Waring

Preface:

South Carolina was the first State to secede from the Federal Union. Lincoln would not let her and thirteen other States go. A four year bloody war devastated the South and South Carolina was hit the hardest by the war's aftermath. The rear cover of the book says it well.

"Thus, at the point of the bayonet, was evolved a condition which is without parallel in all history – the very best noblest citizens of the State were subjugated to the position of inferiority to their former slaves. This book is a history of the political revolution of 1876 in which South Carolinians, led by General Wade Hampton and his Redshirts, united to throw off the oppressive yoke of "Carpetbag" government and Negro Domination"

As Columbia, S.C. lay to waste from Sherman's flames, his army's war crimes and plunder the Confederate government would fall. Abraham Lincoln had made his speech of malice towards none and soon afterwards he lay dead from a bullet taken at Ford's theater on Good Friday April 15, 1865. It is debated to this day that Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton and a few radical Republicans had a roll in the assignation plot of Lincoln. Vice President Andrew Johnson and Secretary of State William Seward both supported Lincoln's conciliatory Reconstruction program were also targets. Other strange things happened that night that rises suspicious about Stanton such as how John Wilkes Booth escaped out of Washington, D.C. and the derelict guard over Lincoln's theater box that left his post to get drunk. The assignation of Lincoln, Johnson and Seaward would benefit Stanton and other radicals would have absolute power over the Federal Government leaving the South at their mercy. To the South's better interest Vice President Andrew Johnson would be sworn in as President temporarily preserving Lincoln's forgiving plan. Radical Republicans such as Congressman Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania and Oliver P. Morton of Indiana did not want a conciliatory Reconstruction program and wanted to treat the former Confederate States as Conquered provinces. The Radicals had plans to deal with the former Confederate States harshly. The radicals would later get their wish. Hell would come to the Southern States that in many ways the abuse of its citizens would be worse than the war itself. It has been said by many historians:

"That Lincoln's hold on the people of the North was such had he lived he would have probably have been able to carry through his plan of reconstruction and the South would have been spared a period of horrors of which were even worse than the war."

President's Plan for Reconstruction:

President Andrew Johnson being a Unionist Democrat from Tennessee had the deck stack against him from the radicals. President Johnson on May 29, 1865 issued a proclamation of general amnesty pardoning all those who served the Confederacy on the condition of taking an oath of allegiance to the United States. There were other conditions and exceptions to this rule. Johnson issued other proclamations for Reconstruction of Seceding States with Tennessee and Virginia is readmitted to Union Under other certain terms. A Freedman's Bureau was established and on June 30, 1865 Johnson named Benjamin F. Perry the provisional Governor of South Carolina. President Johnson in many ways was trying to do the right thing but the Radical Republicans in Congress had other ideas.

Congress Plan for Reconstruction:

When Congress met in December, 1865, a bitter quarrel in regard to reconstruction arose between President Johnson and Congress, that body led by Thaddeus Stevens and Oliver P. Morton in the Senate. The argument was advanced by the Radical Republicans that the rebellion had destroyed the political status of each seceding States and it was the body of the Congress and not the President to restore status and for that purpose congress could impose anything that they wished on the South. Congress used as a means that a state should be reconstructed largely based on the local population. Which meant the rule of the ex slave over the conquered white citizens of the State. This would place a State such as South Carolina completely under Negro domination. The Radicals did not immediately abolish the State Governments set up by President Johnson but they refused to recognized there legality and denied seats in Congress to the Senators and Representatives elected by these governments. The Radicals believed that the Negro given political power could be protected against the whites. In 1866 the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was passed giving full citizenship to the Negro and making it possible for him to vote and to serve on juries. All the Southern states except Tennessee refused to ratify this amendment. In March of 1867, Congress passed over President Johnson's vetoes what were to be known as the Reconstruction Acts. Under the Reconstruction Acts the ten Southern States that rejected the Fourteenth Amendment were placed under military rule and were divided into five military districts with a General of the United States Army in charge of each district. It was the duty of the commander to supervise each state under its jurisdiction. The act disqualified many of the whites and persons who served in the Confederate Government from taking part in voting and organizing

the new government. This would lead to breaking the back of the Democratic Party in the South and giving the Republican Party Control of the State Governments. Immediately after the passage of the Reconstruction Acts the Republican Party in South Carolina the Freedman's bureau and hordes of adventurers from the North swarmed like locust to the South. Men without character as rule was termed Carpetbaggers implying what each owned when they entered a Southern State could have been contained in a carpetbag. Many were holdovers from the worst of Sherman's Army. South Carolina and most of the South were now ready for the plunder and some good steal'n which many of the Carpetbaggers would leave South Carolina and other Southern states wealthy beyond their dreams. This corruption and theft would last for ten years before the Carpet Bagger would finally be casted from power. Three men stood out next to Wade Hampton in ousting the Carpetbagger from South Carolina. They were M.C. Butler, M. W. Gary, and A.C. Haskell. All these men were Confederate Generals and now had a different type of war to fight. This book goes through the history of how South Carolina neck was placed under the Carpetbagger heel and robbed for as much as the thieves could take. It tells the story of the reconstruction governors from Ohio Republican carpetbagger Robert K. Scott, Scalawag F.J. Moses, Jr. who was the most accomplished bribe taker in South Carolina history and known as the Robber Governor and the last Carpetbagger D.H. Chamberlain known as the "reform Republican Governor which Wade Hampton would later defeat through political maneuver.

About the Book:

The book is a reprint from The Confederate Reprint Company. It covers the complete history of Carpetbagger corruption. If you are of the Politically Correct Eric Foner School and are of the mindset that Reconstruction didn't last long enough then this book is not for you. It has twenty three chapters with a useful appendix. It covers the Carpetbagger corruptions and documents all of it. The following subjects are covered The Establishment of the Carpetbag government and how many of the ex-slaves and freedman were used in the plunder and corruption. The book also covers the beginning and the purpose of the Freedman's Bureau, Union League, Ku Klux Klan, Bond Rings, Rifle Clubs and much more. One of the most interesting chapters of the book is about Wade Hampton and the role his Red Shirts played in the election of General Hampton to the governorship. The carpetbagger Chamberlain also claimed victory which then President U.S. Grant had backed. Hampton and. Chamberlain was both sworn in as governor. To find out how this mess was solved I suggest you read the book.

Final Thoughts:

We are now entering the Sesquicentennial, which is the commemoration of the South Carolina Secession Conventions and the war that would follow. Books such as Henry T. Thompson' Ousting the Carpet Bagger from South Carolina is a must read. Books such as these tell the complete history of the events that have affected South Carolina to this day. With the Sesquicentennial there is golden opportunity to get the true history out to the masses. Since the 1960's, history books of this awful event have been dominated by the Northern and Marxist historians. These books have painted Reconstruction as a good thing and that it didn't last long enough. Modern PC books and historians have made heroes of the villains that robbed and plundered South Carolina. There have been misguided transplants wanting to place monuments to these criminals and naming streets after these crooks. South Carolina has yet to recover from many of the evil deeds that are illustrated in this book. Old out of print books such as this is a start to get to the truths of history.

Book a reprint paperback and can be ordered on line from Confederate Reprint Company. www.confederatereprint.com

Like Trivia?

Guess Not. We Didn't Have a Winner!

May's Trivia Question was: **Who was the first President of the United States to have his photograph taken?** The Commander thought it was Andrew Jackson – sorry, 1845. Two people, Robert Pollard and Frank Shorter, submitted James K. Polk. Sorry, 1848. Polk was, however, the first President photographed *while in office*, but not the first photographed. The answer: **John Quincy Adams**, who was photographed in 1831 as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, to which he was elected after serving as President.

So, May's book will be added to the June book from my library for answer to this simple question:

Autographs were already popular in the antebellum period, and many famous people were written to to get a signed letter back. Confederate Gen. Benjamin Franklin Cheatham once spent almost an hour signing autographs for Yankee troops. Carte de visite usually had an autograph. Some people even charged for an autograph. One of those was
Mally Black Gist
who got up to $500 for one of her autographs. Who was she that her autographs sold for so much?

Send the answer after 10:00 a.m. 11 June 2010 to athyriot@hotmail.com. First correct answer wins.

Books awarded at the next Meeting.

Commemoration – cont'd.

main honor where it is due — to the private soldier, who ... has encountered all the hardships and suffered all the privations."

Union Maj. Gen. John A. Logan gave this tribute to the soldiers of both sides: "Away off in the wilds of America a soldier had been found totally different from any that had ever walked a battlefield. Upon one day he was a citizen, quietly following the plow; upon the next he became a soldier, knowing no fear and carrying a whole destroying battery in his trusted rifle. He was a soldier from conviction to principle, from loyalty to the country, from duty to his family. He moved with the discipline of an educated soldier but he fought with the desperation of a lion at bay."

"I hope I may see the day that I can take those brave boys who opposed us there by the hand, for I consider them [24SC] brave to a fault. 'Hero' does not define their position clear enough. I will say there is no precedent for the bravery shown there. It was beyond supremacy. No braver men ever faced each other on a field of carnage," wrote Sgt. P. R. Sinc, A/97Ohio Volunteers.

The Confederate soldier was mainly a volunteer, and the volunteer withstood all the hardships of war and remained loyal to those who had served with him, especially the officers. After The War many an election was won by a Confederate veteran thanks to his compatriots who voted.

"The Confederate soldier was purely patriotic," said Carlton McCarthy. "He foresaw clearly and deliberately chose the trials which he endured. He was an individual who could not become the indefinite portion of a mass but fought for himself, on his own account. He fought for a principle and needed neither driving nor urging, but was eager and determined to fight.

"The Confederate soldier was a monomaniac for four years. His mania was the independence of the Confederate States of America, secured by force of arms. He would not receive as gospel the dogmas of fanatics, and so he became a 'Rebel'. Being a Rebel, he must be punished. Being punished, he resisted. Resisting, he died."

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee echoed this statement when he noted "the bulk of the fighting material of the South were men who could not well afford to leave their little farms or moderate business for any purpose, as the daily bread of so many others depended on their daily labor."

E. B. Long has estimated that some 750,000 served in the Confederate forces at some time during The War, and roughly 250,000 died – or one-third. One-fourth of the white males of military age in the South died, as compared to one-tenth in the North. Approximately 64,462 South Carolinians fought in the War and approximately 17,682 died. Fifty-two Confederate regiments suffered more than 50% killed and wounded in a single battle.

"A sight that will never be forgotten thousands of Ladies weeping & wringing their hands as they saw their last hope departing would that every one of the army could of seen it," wrote Lt. Hinson in his journal April 1865.

"After a great deal of cautious traveling we got with the remnant of our army and wagon train in full retreat towards Lynchburg. From the 3rd till the 9th we had a fight every day, marching almost constantly day and night. I never was so near worn out in my life," wrote Capt. John A. F. Coleman, B/17SC, in his diary in April 1865.

"Oh horror of horrors it flashes through the command that Lee had surrendered. My pencil almost refuses to write the disgrace, many an iron souled veteran burst in to tears, which could not of been wrung by 'the rack' & were willing, to sacrifice life at any moment for the cause," Lt. Hinson continued.

After Lee's surrender in Virginia, Confederates visited with their Yankee counterparts in Union camps. There the two groups of soldiers "would sit quietly around the fires and smoke and talk over the war and the prospects for peace." An Iowa cavalryman in Augusta, Georgia, noted that Confederates and Union soldiers "spend a lot of time together talking over old battles."

Lt. W. A. Johnson, D/2SC, said the Yankees "were very kind and considerate at the close. They never said an unkind word or did a mean act, but did all they could for us." "We went to a camp of Yankees," wrote William Joseph Miller. "They gave us all we wished of crackers and pickled pork, and then made room for us around the fire to broil our meat and eat our fill. They also bought what Confederate money we had as a relic to take to their house. It was sad to us and very trying on some of the men. I saw strong men shed tears. It was a bitter pill to give up our guns to the enemy."

Under the surrender terms for Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's remnant Army of Tennessee, "troops will march, under their officers, to their respective States, and there be disbanded, all retaining personal property." Lt. Moses Wood, F/15SC, walked home with his men, "there being no other officer with them" because "the members of my Company could not get transportation...."

After surrender of the Army of Tennessee, each man was paid by the Army's paymaster from $54,000 in Mexican coins the Army carried with it. Major Bromfield L. Ridley, a staff officer on Gen. Alexander P. Stewart's staff, noted this would "give each man $1.80, a small sum for four year's trials and hardships, and pain, and loss of treasures, blood and life." He received $1.15 – four quarters, a dime, and a nickel.

Gen. Johnson Hagood's Brigade was disbanded at Lancaster Courthouse, South Carolina, on May 3, 1865. "[T]he Twenty-seventh led the column with seven men in its ranks; the Twenty-fifth followed next with five; the Seventh battalion, which had not suffered so much in battle as the other regiments, had near a hundred men in ranks; the Twenty-first not quite so large, and the Eleventh regiment, numbering sixteen ... was the rear guard."

"I believe it is the duty of every Confederate whose opportunities were such as to enable him to speak now, with anything like accuracy, to put on record what he knows," wrote Gen. Hagood. "He owes this duty not only to himself and his associates, but to truth."

The above comes from The Typical South Carolina Confederate *written by the author and published by The StBrendanPress. Copyright 2009, 2010 by John C. Whatley. Copies available from the author.*

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This issue especially for:

**NEXT CAMP MEETING – JUNE 15
SPEAKER: KELLY BARROW, COMMANDER ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
ON "PATRICK CLEBURNE"**

Why We Commemorate

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

Some folks seem to have forgotten why we celebrate Confederate Memorial Day. If we don't, the Confederate soldier will be forgotten. Ever hear The Gray mentioned on National Memorial Day, or on Veterans Day? Didn't think so.

My ancestor was mortally wounded at the Third Battle of Winchester [Va.], and died at the hospital there. But for those who survived, it was the endurance of suffering to the end, as pointed out in these short descriptions. That's why we should be at every Confederate Memorial Day ceremony.

"We are all about worn out.... Oh if we could get peace now without any more fighting but that is impossible we will have to ship peace out of them," wrote James M. McFall, Adjutant of the Palmetto Sharpshooters, to his sister May 25, 1864.

"The only peace party upon whom we can rely for any good to ourselves are our Armies in the field," wrote Capt. Kelly in his journal. "We would not Complain of Rations or hardships if there was a brighter prospect ahead," wrote Pvt. Fewell to a friend, January 1, 1865.

"It is true that their sufferings have been great & that they are poorly clad & fed but they ought to nerve themselves up a few months longer & our cause would be won," Col. Fitz William McMaster, 17SC, wrote his wife February 10, 1865.

When Henry McDaniel spoke of courage, "I do not mean hardihood merely. I mean the nerve to endure rain and snow and sleet, and the privations of winter, and the scorching rays of summer, to live without other comforts than those makeshifts which circumstances gradually convert into relative comforts, to undergo extreme fatigue, to subdue the pangs of

(continued inside on page 11)