

# The Sentinel

Next Meeting: August 17  
Knights of Pythias Building

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



Secession Camp # 4 Charleston, SC

AUGUST 2010

Winner Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award 2005 – 2007 and 2009

VOLUME 10 • NUMBER 8

## July Speaker – Karen Stokes

Karen Stokes has been an archivist at the South Carolina Historical Society since 1994. She has a B.A. in English from the College of Charleston and an M.A. in library and information science from the University of South Carolina.



As she said in her speech on William Porcher DuBose, “It’s not often that you get to catalog the letters of a saintly genius!”

“After reading more of his letters, I came to the conclusion that they composed one of the most interesting and significant collections of wartime correspondence in our archive. Furthermore, these [160] letters had been virtually unknown for 150 years. No historian or researcher had ever seen them, and though a number of books have been written about William Porcher DuBose over the years, no one, not even his nephew, who wrote his biography, was aware of the existence of his wartime correspondence.”

DuBose was a Confederate soldier and also a Confederate chaplain. In later life he became a professor at the University of the South in Tennessee. In his last years he became a famous Episcopal theologian. In the early Twentieth Century he was internationally famous as a theologian and author and as a thinker.

DuBose was adjutant to Col. Peter F. Stevens of the Holcombe Legion, which became part of Gen. Nathan Evans’ “Tramp Brigade”. “This is what makes DuBose’s letters so interesting, because they are written from South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, and even Fort Delaware, where he was held as a prisoner of war for a number of weeks before being exchanged.”

DuBose was wounded twice in fighting in Virginia and seriously at the Battle of Kinston. He was finally made the chaplain of Kershaw’s Brigade to keep him out of harm’s way.

Stokes then took questions from the Camp.

## *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*



## August Speaker:

### Rev. James Parker

Rev. James Parker is a Charleston native. He was originally ordained an Episcopal Priest and later accepted as a Roman Catholic Priest in 1982 under the Pastoral Provision approved by Pope John Paul II allowing married Episcopal priests to become Roman Catholic. He was the first Episcopal Priest to be accepted under this provision. Father Parker graduated from the University of South Carolina and later graduated from the Virginia Theological Seminary. Dissatisfied with theological liberalism and departure from Orthodox faith, he petitioned to become Roman Catholic. After being accepted as a Roman Catholic priest, he served for 24 years in different positions and parishes in the Diocese of Charleston, including Holy Spirit Catholic Church where he oversaw the building of the New Building on Betsy Kerrison Parkway. Father Parker is a long-time member of Fort Sumter Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans. He is married and lives in Charleston.



## At The SCV Convention

Here are our stalwart Secession Camp No. 4 Members at the SCV Convention in Anderson. (See the Commander’s report inside.)

Inside are also

other pictures of the Convention and even some of the debutantes presented after the Convention was over. A list of the new officers is in the Commander’s report inside.

## 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**  
Alan Courtney Bailie  
**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

## NEXT MEETING

Secession Camp will hold its next meeting on  
**Tuesday, August 17, 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**  
**Speaker: Rev. James Parker**

### *The Sentinel*

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

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

### *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

The SCV National Reunion and convention was held from the 21st thru the 24th of July in Anderson this year. New national officers were elected to serve one two-year term. **Michael Givens** of Beaufort ascended to the position of National Commander-in-Chief by a “vote of acclimation”. **Kelly Barrow** of Georgia was elected Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief; **Frank Earnest** of Virginia ANV Commander, and **Gene Hogan** won re-election as ANV Executive Councilman. It is my hope that these men look at their positions as members of the board of directors and use their skills to lead with business minded decisions and not like a social club.

The convention seemed well run but obviously lacked the detail that is required of such a large event. Some member of the Convention Planning Committee — which interviews, and recommends to the GEC a group to host national conventions — had visited and worked with the Anderson Reunion committee and he obviously missed the details too. Overall it was a successful meeting: we elected officers, visited old friends that we have not seen for a year, made some new friends and had no fist fights (well, one would have been fun).

**The Heritage Ride** is scheduled for the 25th of September and will be here before you know it. **Bill Norris** and company will need a lot of help. Please get in touch if you can help out. This is our next big Camp event and a good recruiting time.

**Alan Courtney Bailie** has been elected to serve as our Color Sergeant for the next year and a half. We will have a

swearing in at the August meeting.

**Are you a life member** of our Camp (\$240.00 one time fee), Division (\$200.00 one time fee) 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.

**Why don't you have a SCV tag on your car or truck?**

**The Stephen Dill Lee Institute** will be returning to Charleston this February on the 4th and 5th at the Francis Marion Hotel. Please visit their website at

[www.StephenDillLeeInstitute.com](http://www.StephenDillLeeInstitute.com).

Secession might be asked to help with some of the staffing at the event.

**Newsletter Printing.** I have been asking for some member to take over the printing of the newsletter for several months now and have not had a single inquiry. I have told the Executive Committee, several months ago, that if we could not fill the position that I would move the have the newsletter turned into an electronic only publication.

If you bring a friend to the next meeting and introduce him to me, I will buy yours and his supper. (Does not count if the guest has been there before.)

Deo Vindice,  
**Ed Moon**



# From the Chaplain

Compatriots,

I start my article with information about our beloved Confederate President Jefferson Davis. After the War of Northern Aggression, history was unkind to the President of The Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis. As a comparison between Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, history has judged Lincoln as a better president. Our American history has also judged Lincoln as a president that embodied the spirit of equality by his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation. Contrary to the above falsehoods, Jefferson Davis was a remarkable president.

Jefferson Davis created the first administration in American history that included Protestants, Catholics, and Jews. Unlike Abraham Lincoln who only appointed Protestants to high office. President Davis broadened the circle of inclusion of inclusion for more minority communities. The Confederacy was vigorously supported by minority communities, including Catholics, Jews, and Native Americans. President Davis was ahead of his time in politics as well as religion. When comparing the Confederate Administration of Jefferson Davis and the Union Administration of Abraham Lincoln, Davis' was consistently more diverse, more religiously inclusive than Lincoln's.

Please pray for **Robert Rush** who was diagnosed with mesothelioma and is undergoing treatments for this disease.

Also, pray for **Glen Curtis** as he is battling A.L.S. Compatriot **Jesse Bryant's** father had passed away. Please pray for **Jesse, Lee** and the **Bryant family**. I was very happy to see Compatriot **Glenn Fleming** back at our meetings. Continue to pray for Compatriot **Wayne Dukes** who is currently undergoing chemotherapy and radiation treatments for his cancer. Please show your support for **Wayne** by letting him know that the members of Secession Camp #4 really care.

There is nothing on this earth more powerful than prayer. 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, Bill Norris, Glenn Fleming, Robert Rush, Glen Curtis** and **Jesse Bryant**. If you would like to add or delete a name, 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 20 July 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	

Program: **Letters of William Porcher DuBose**

Speaker: **Karen D. Stokes**

Remarks: Members: **47** and **7** Guests: for a total of **54** in attendance: A number of members did not sign; total attendance is under counted.

- \* SCV Charge was given by Commander Ed Moon
- \* Invocation given by Chaplain Gene Patrick
- \* Salute to the Flags led by Compatriot Alan Bailie standing in as Color Sgt.
- \* The cooks were then recognized for the meal. Mess Corporal Don Pace was assisted by Don Petty, Dan Pinson, Bill Helms and Ed Vaughn
- \* Introduction of guest. There were guests introduced Dennis Odom, Robert Kelley , Herb Antley
- \* Compatriot Richard W. Hatcher from the NPS Historian announced that there will be free lecture series lecture series Impending War beginning this Saturday July 24, 2010, 2:00pm on the Nullification Crisis. Beginning August 25, 2010 6:pm at the Old Exchange Building there will be Lectures at \$10.00 per. The first lecture will be titled South Carolinians at the Battle of Gettysburg. There will be eight more lectures through October 13, 2010. Series tickets can be purchased for \$50.00. Compatriot Hatcher also reported that another free WBTS lecture given at the Citadel Alumni building by James Roberts & William C. Davis .The history of a letter written by Major Robert De Treville stationed on Sullivan's Island dated January 12, 1864 to Brig. Gen Jordan Chief of Staff complaining that the issue of daily ration were not sufficient even if the men are not engaged in any arduous duties. He respectfully submit that if the Commissary be directed to issue an extra allowance of Rice, or issue of peas when there is no meat, that the evil would in measure be overcome. Event fliers and letters were available to compatriots and guests. The S.C Flag representing the Independent Republic of South Carolina will be flown at Fort Moultrie beginning January 28, 2011 for the 150th anniversary has gone through State Legislature. The flag was shown to the camp. Compatriot Hatcher was given a standing ovation.
- \* Commander Moon presented Compatriot Lee Wilson with the Division Life Certificate.
- \* Commander Moon presented Compatriot Sid Shingler with his Member Certificate.
- \* The food from meal was donated by Mess Corporal Don Pace and Don Petty all the proceeds were given to the Mickey Davis Fund.
- \* Reports:
- \* Minutes of June 15, 2010 Meeting: Commander Moon ask for a motion to approve the minutes as presented in newsletter. It was so moved, seconded and approved by the camp.
- \* Treasurers Report made by Treasurer Buck Perry for month of June 2010 to present. Proceeds from the Yard Sale and onion sales were included in the report.
- \* Commander Moon announced that Alan Bailie will be in charge of Onion Sales next year. The sales will begin earlier next year to have an edge over being the first of the season to sell them before they are

- in markets. Compatriot Baillie will need your help so please sign up.
- \* Mickey Davis Fund Report was given by Woody Weatherford. With one pending request. Motion was made, moved and accepted.
- \* Chaplains Report given by Gene Patrick. Compatriot Robert Rush is diagnosed mesophelphoma. Compatriot Glenn Curtis has ALS. Jessie Bryant & Lee Bryant's father passed away. They will need your prayers. Glenn Fleming thanks the camp for your prayers. Compatriot Wayne Dukes is going through cancer treatments. Treasurer Buck Perry gave a report on a golf tournament & Diner for Wayne and 350 people were in attendance.
- \* Newsletter Report was given by John Whatley. Compatriot gave a different type of trivia. Who was the voice of the sit comb Mr. Ed. Editor Whatley gave a history of who was the original voice and how this lead to the voice of George Burns.
- \* Committee Reports
- \* Highway Clean-up report: None given.
- \* Graves & Registration Bobby Gorman: is trying research into the correct owner of Wilton Cemetery. The County records are indicating that the AME Church across the street as owner. The Church is not claiming the property. The correct ownership is needed in order to place a sign crediting the camp for the maintenance and care of the graves and grounds.
- \* Heritage Ride for Compatriot Bill Norris Jack Stroman. Has scheduled a meeting next Thursday July 12, 2010 at 7:00pm at the VFW Post located at I-26 and Dorchester Will need re- enactors and other persons to help with the event including preparation. The ride is schedule for September 25, 2010. Sponsors are still needed and are a great way to advertise a business.
- \* Engraving Ist. Lt. Commander Benny Slay reported that he did \$18.00 worth of engravings.
- \* CHT David Rentz: announced the Sesquicentennial Ball will be held at the Gaillard. See website. Tickets for the event are \$100.00 per person. Ticket on sale or limited. The Ordinance of Secession and the Secession Banner will be on display. A play based on this history will be performed at the event. Senator Glenn McConnell, Arthur Ravenel and other dignitaries will be attending this event
- \* Recruitment and Retention Chairman Andy Lansdale four applications submitted for approval. Dennis Odom was voted on and will be inducted at the next meeting. Looking for persons that are interested in doing research at the Family History Center on Sam Rittenberg Blvd.
- \* Commander Moon mentions that the advertisements for the SC Division coins appeared in this quarters Confederate Veteran Magazine.
- \* Onion and Garage Sale Reports: Compatriot John Genes reported

*(continued on page 14)*

# SC Division Life Membership

You can help our Cause by becoming a "Life Member" in the South Carolina Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans. Your one-time payment of **\$200.00** goes toward the support and improvement of the SC Division and leaves you only having to pay your individual camp dues. Along with your proud membership you will receive the Life Membership pin show here.



Life Membership Pin

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Amt. Enclosed: **\$200.00**

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/St/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Email (optional) \_\_\_\_\_

Camp Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Camp No: \_\_\_\_\_ Office(s) held (if any): \_\_\_\_\_

## SC Division SCV Life Membership

Make checks out to: **SC Sons of Confederate Veterans**, and mail to:  
SC DIVISION ADJUTANT • 105 WINTERBERRY COURT • SPARTANBURG, SC 29301



## President Arrested For Speeding

We're sure you saw this on the internet, but in case you didn't, we're going to put it in this issue.

The President of the United States snuck away from his Secret Service escort, hopped into his vehicle, and drove the streets of Washington, D.C., alone. In fact, he drove the streets of Washington, D.C., in a reckless manner, speeding through the streets and scaring the locals.

Police tried to stop the vehicle, but were ignored as it sped on. Finally, one brave Washington, D.C., police officer jumped on the front of the vehicle, at which time the President brought it to a stop.

The amazed police officer then confronted the President of the United States, whom he recognized immediately, by stammering, "Go ahead, sir."

"Nonsense," the President replied, "I insist you do your duty, officer."

And so the President of the United States was arrested for speeding through the streets of Washington, D.C., his vehicle seized (although later returned), and fined \$5.00.

He also had to walk back to the White House unescorted.

The only thing he asked was that Julia not be told what had happened, which the police promised not to do.

Later that week, the police officer was called to the White House, where the President presented him with an award for heroism for jumping on the President's vehicle and causing him to stop. He was praised by the President to his superiors for a job well done.

Wait a minute. Who's this Julia? I thought his wife's name was Michelle.

President Obama's wife's name is Michelle, but this wasn't our current President.

The first President to be arrested, the first stopped for speeding through the streets of Washington, D.C., the first to leave his cadre of Secret Service agents behind for a nighttime drive, the first to walk back to the White House when his carriage was seized, the first to award a medal to a Washington, D.C. policeman, and the husband of Julia, was Ulysses S. Grant.



# *How the Lincoln Myth Was Hatched*

By Thomas J. DiLorenzo

*The violence of the criticism aimed at Lincoln by the great men of his time on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line is startling. The breadth and depth of the spectacular prejudice against him is often shocking for its cruelty, intensity, and unrelenting vigor. The plain truth is that Mr. Lincoln was deeply reviled by many who knew him personally, and by hundreds of thousands who only knew of him.*

— Larry Tagg, *The Unpopular Mr. Lincoln: The Story of America's Most Reviled President*  
Dante's Inferno full enough of torment to expiate his iniquities.

This quotation is the theme of Larry Tagg's 2009 book, *The Unpopular Mr. Lincoln*, which utilizes thousands of primary sources to make the case that no American president was more reviled by his contemporaries – at home and abroad – during his own lifetime than Abraham Lincoln was. Tagg is no Southern apologist: He is a native of Lincoln, Illinois, and profusely thanks Harold Holzer, one of the high priests of the Lincoln cult, in his acknowledgements. This book establishes Mr. Tagg as a card-carrying member of the cult.

Anyone who has read *The Real Lincoln* (or scanned the “King Lincoln Archive” at LewRockwell.com) would not be surprised at all to hear that Lincoln was hated and reviled by most of the “great men” (and the Northern masses) of his time. As Tagg hesitantly admits in his *Introduction*, Lincoln was widely criticized in the North as a “bloody tyrant” and a “dictator” for his “arbitrary arrests, the suspension of *habeas corpus*, and the suppression of newspapers . . .” More specifically, imprisoning *tens of thousands* of Northern civilians without due process for verbally opposing his policies; shutting down over 300 opposition newspapers; deporting an opposing member of Congress; confiscating firearms and other forms of private property; intimidating and threatening to imprison federal judges; invoking military conscription, income taxation, an internal revenue bureaucracy, and huge public debt; and ordering the murder of hundreds of draft protesters in the streets of New York City in July of 1863 are all good reasons why Lincoln was so widely despised.

Tagg quotes the abolitionist Wendell Phillips as saying that Lincoln was “a first-rate second-rate man.” Historian George Bankroft called him “ignorant, self-willed, and is surrounded by men some of whom are almost as ignorant as himself.” The Lacrosse, Wisconsin *Democrat* newspaper editorialized in November of 1864 that “If Abraham Lincoln should be reelected for another term of four years of such wretched administration, we hope that a bold hand will be found to plunge the dagger into the tyrant's heart for the public welfare.” In May of 1864 the *New York Times* said this of Lincoln:

No living man was ever charged with political crimes of such multiplicity and such enormity as Abraham Lincoln. He has been denounced without end as a perjurer, a usurper, a tyrant, a subverter of the Constitution, a destroyer of the liberties of his country, a reckless desperado, a heartless trifler over the last agonies of an expiring nation. Had that which has been said of him been true there is no circle in

The inside cover of *The Unpopular Mr. Lincoln* claims that it is the first book ever written on how unpopular Lincoln really was. Well, not really. “Mainstream” Lincoln scholar David Donald remarked in *Lincoln Reconsidered* that Lincoln was wildly unpopular in his own time. Edgar Lee Masters wrote of the near universal hatred of Lincoln by his contemporaries in *Lincoln the Man*; and historian Frank L. Klement, author of *Lincoln's Critics: The Copperheads of the North*, spent a career researching and writing about Lincoln's Northern critics. *Freedom Under Lincoln* by Dean Sprague and *Constitutional Problems Under Lincoln* by James Randall also discuss the critics of Lincoln's tyrannical and dictatorial behavior, although these authors do their best to whitewash it all.

The most interesting chapter of *The Unpopular Mr. Lincoln* is the final Epilogue entitled “The Sudden Saint.” Here Mr. Tagg explains how the Republican Party, with the aid of the Northern Yankee or neo-Puritan clergy, created out of thin air the myth of the “sainted” and “beloved” Abraham Lincoln. In order to understand why the role of the neo-Puritan, New England clergy was so important, one must understand that it was their neo-Puritanical religious fanaticism that fueled the war-making ideology of the North during the war. In his essay, “America's Two Just Wars: 1775 and 1861,” Murray Rothbard accurately described it as “a fanatical and emotional neo-Puritanism driven by a fervent ‘postmillennialism’ which held that, as a precondition for the Second Advent of Jesus Christ, man must set up a thousand-year Kingdom of God on Earth.” Moreover, this “kingdom” is “to be a perfect society . . . free of sin,” especially slavery, alcohol, and Catholicism.

Thus, the Northern “war against slavery” was not so much motivated by the injustice of slavery and the plight of the slaves, but the desire to *use the military force of government* to create a perfect society, a Kingdom of God on Earth. That's why peaceful emancipation, which is what occurred in all the Northern states that ended slavery, was out of the question. (There were still slaves in New York City as late as 1853, and in parts of New England into the early 1860s). Instead, explains Rothbard:

The Northern war against slavery partook of fanatical millennialist fervor, of a cheerful willingness to uproot institutions, to commit mayhem and mass murder, to plunder and loot and destroy, all in the name of high moral principle and the birth of a perfect world.

This is why the quintessential Yankee religious fanatic, Julia Ward Howe, referred to all the mass murder, burning and plundering of cities, and destruction of the war as “the glory of the coming of the Lord” in her “Battle Hymn of the Republic.” To Julia Ward Howe, the death of more than 600,000 Americans was “glorious.”

So it should not be surprising that the Yankee clergy teamed up with the Republican Party after Lincoln’s death to deify him. Lincoln’s assassination was a miracle of luck as far as they were concerned, for it put in their lap an opportunity to deify their Big Government political agenda along with Lincoln himself. As Larry Tagg explains, the Republican Party “saw that his death was a propaganda windfall – Lincoln could be made to stand for the North, for freedom . . . “

As for the Republican Party, they knew that they were all complicit in war crimes for having intentionally waged war on Southern civilians for four years, and continued Lincoln’s political tactic of invoking Scripture to attempt to “justify” their war crimes. (Unlike Lincoln, many other Republicans were actually Christians.) Thus, after Lincoln was assassinated and died on Good Friday, “pastors across America rewrote their Easter sermons,” writes Tagg, “to include a new, exalted view of Lincoln as an American Moses, a leader out of slavery, a national savior who was not allowed to cross over into the Promised Land.”

Of course, they all knew that in his first inaugural address Lincoln supported a constitutional amendment that would have explicitly enshrined slavery in the Constitution; that he wrote a public letter to Horace Greeley explaining that his sole objective in the war was “to save the union” and not to disturb slavery; and that his real “last best hope” was “colonization,” or the deportation of all black people from America. This all had to be forgotten, and history rewritten. And it was. Senator James Grimes of Iowa immediately recognized that the deification of Lincoln by the Yankee clergy and the Republican Party “has made it impossible to speak the truth of Abraham Lincoln hereafter.”

Tagg explains how it was Secretary of War Edwin Stanton who decided to use Lincoln’s funeral as a massive propaganda tool as he “made the martyr’s corpse a traveling exhibit of Southern wickedness.” The funeral procession took a 1600-mile route, and Stanton prohibited anyone to obscure the damage done by the assassin’s bullet so that the corpse would appear as gruesome as possible.

The Yankee preachers joined in the political scheme to deify Lincoln, a man many of them had condemned just months earlier. One such hypocrite was Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn, New York, the “greatest preacher of the age” according to Tagg. (Presumably, only Northern preachers can compete for such a title). Beecher “had attacked the President through the previous four years,” writes Tagg, but now he “heaped only praise on Lincoln.” “Beecher and the Radicals [i.e., Republicans] soon saw that all their [political] enemies would fall before the sword that Lincoln’s death had put in their hands, and they widened its swath to wound the Democratic press,” says Tagg.

It wasn’t just the religious rhetoric of the Yankee preachers that intimidated all critics of the Republican Party regime, which would enjoy monopoly rule for the next several generations. The Republican Party supplied the requisite violence and intimidation. “The Democratic papers quickly realized that if they didn’t repent their opposition to Lincoln, they risked ruin by mobs like the ones that had gutted their offices in the first summer of the war.” Tagg refers here to how the Lincoln administration organized Republican Party goon squads to roam the country and literally destroy the printing presses of opposition newspapers while soldiers often imprisoned (without due process) the editors and owners of many of the newspapers. This is all described in the above-mentioned books, *Freedom Under Lincoln* and *Constitutional Problems Under Lincoln*.

Mistakenly believing that once the war was over, free speech had been restored in the North, one observer of the Lincoln funeral “sent up a cheer for Jefferson Davis” and “was set upon by mourners and nearly torn to pieces.” A Chicago man said of Lincoln’s assassination in the lobby of a hotel, “it served him right.” He was shot to death in front of dozens of witnesses, but “there was no arrest, no one would have arrested the man,” writes Tagg. Americans were imprisoned all over the North for making similar statements. “The doors of local jails rattled shut behind men *in every city* who were heard exulting the news of Lincoln’s death” (emphasis added). The editor of a Maryland newspaper was “killed by a mob after he had published criticism of Lincoln.” Such mobs traveled from one paper after another that was supportive of the Democratic Party and “emptied their contents into the street amid the applause of an immense crowd” while warning other Democratic newspapers of similar treatment.

Media opposition to the Republican Party, which was the federal government for the next several generations, was rendered prostrate. The South was under military occupation for twelve years after the war. Consequently, ministers there were ordered to deliver sermons deifying Lincoln while many Southern newspapers were forced to do the same. These editors were “installed by Union armies” in the occupied South, as Tagg explains. Southern journalists were made to understand that the penalty for challenging the newly-invented Lincoln mythology was the “terror of confiscation and imprisonment.” Not surprisingly, there were “sudden proclamations of Lincoln’s nobility” all throughout the South as well as the North. Thus were born the myths and superstitions about America’s most reviled president.

*Thomas J. DiLorenzo is professor of economics at Loyola College in Maryland and the author of The Real Lincoln; Lincoln Unmasked: What You’re Not Supposed To Know about Dishonest Abe and How Capitalism Saved America. His latest book is Hamilton’s Curse: How Jefferson’s Archenemy Betrayed the American Revolution – And What It Means for America Today. This is reprinted with the kind permission of the author.*

# SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS



## APPLICATION FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Life Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to any member in good standing. It may be obtained by paying a fee as shown below. Upon acceptance, membership will be established in Life Member Camp No. 2 but will still be a member of your current camp. The Life Member will receive a Life Membership certificate, lapel pin, and membership card upon payment in full.

### Sons of Confederate Veterans Application for Life Membership

I hereby make application for Life Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. My payment is enclosed which entitles me to lifetime membership within the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I understand that I am still obligated to pay any Division or Camp annual dues if affiliated with a local camp & that Life Membership only covers national dues. I further understand that I will also have to continue paying national dues until my life membership is paid in full if I choose to make payments using the conditional option.

Life Membership

Conditional Life Membership\*

\_\_\_ \$750 (Ages 12-64)

\_\_\_ \$375 (Ages 65-79)

\_\_\_ \$187.50 (Ages 80+)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

I am affiliated with \_\_\_\_\_ Camp # \_\_\_\_\_

\*I hereby make application for Conditional Life Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. My initial payment of \$150.00 is enclosed with this application, and I understand that regular annual dues must continue to be paid until my final \$150 payment is made. Should I fail to complete my Conditional Life Membership within 48 months, the Adjutant-in-Chief will prorate the amount paid towards annual membership.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_





*This is a shot of the membership attending the SCV National Convention in Anderson, S.C.*

# At The SCV Convention

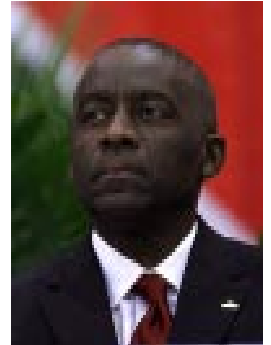
Photos by Ken Ruinard  
Anderson Independent Mail



*Drummer **Gordon Bailey** of Greenville, with the 16th South Carolina Color Guard of Greenville Camp 36, leads flag bearers alongside piper **Preston Gravely** of Anderson during opening ceremonies.*



***Ed Funchess** presents his daughter **Megan Funchess** at the Debutante Ball.*



*Mayor **Terence Roberts** welcomed the Sons of Confederate Veterans to Anderson.*



*S. C. Attorney General **Henry McMaster** and other politicians addressed the Convention.*



*Commander in Chief **Chuck McMichael** told delegates, "What began here nearly 150 years ago continues with us," he said. "We are the heirs to those brave Confederates. It is the SCV that is charged with guarding the history of those honorable men."*



*Here's an unusual guest speaker, **William C. Viera**, chief of staff for the Sons of Union Veterans.*

# News From The Real World . . .

## Executioners of a Sovereign State

Mounting the platform, the prisoner takes his seat upon the chair immediately under the fatal rope. The adjutant of the post commences to read the charges, specifications and the orders of General [John Adams] Dix for his execution. Beall, little dreaming of the test to which he is to be subjected, rises respectfully when the reading is commenced. . . . When he hears himself designated as a citizen of the “insurgent State of Virginia” his smile grows intensely sad and significant; he sees now the men before him no longer as his own murderers only, but as the executioners of a sovereign State – his own beloved Virginia, and he smiles not in derision, but in protest and remonstrance.

Again when they denounce his heroic attempt to rescue from a vault the souls of three thousand fellow-soldiers as “piracy,” he smiles; but when they accuse him of an attempt as a “guerilla” to “destroy the lives and property of peaceable, and unoffending inhabitants of said State” [New York], he ceases to smile, and mournfully shakes his head in denial. But finally, when the adjutant reaches the concluding passages of the order of General Dix . . . Beall laughs outright. . . .”

The [newspaper] reporters do not understand the joke; the truth is, Beall hears this homily upon the proprieties of war coming from a Federal officer; he hears it, whose home is in the valley of the Shenandoah! There rises up before him his own homestead, its desolated fields, its level forests, the ash heaps which now mark the positions of its once beautiful, and cottage-like out-houses; and the thousand other vestiges of rural beauty despoiled by the brutality of the Federal soldiers, in its unrestrained career of pillage, plunder, wholesale robbery, and wanton destruction.

He hears the protests of his helpless mother, and her appeals for protection heeded only by the God of the widow and fatherless. He remembers the deep burning insults which Federal officers have heaped, in their language, upon his own sisters. He hears in the hypocritical cant of General Dix that officer’s own self-condemnation; and knows that every breath which the commanding general draws is in default of the penalty which he attaches to the violation of the laws of civilized warfare.

He hears a sermon on the “rule which govern sovereign States in the conduct of hostilities with each other,” by the man who, through his unlicensed, ill-disciplined, unrestrained, and unpunished soldiery, laid in ashes William and Mary College, an institution whose associations were hallowed by the literary nurture of the fathers of the Republic, and whose vulnerable walls were whitened by the frosts of a century. A general who, after an arduous campaign, succeeded in capturing a lunatic asylum, and who is said to have tendered to its patients the oath of loyalty to the United States, and who is known to have treated its refractory and unfortunate inmates with cruelty and inhumanity.

Turning upon the officer of the day, he speaks in a calm,

firm voice. “I protest against the execution of this sentence. It is a murder! I die in the service and defense of my country!”

Thus died in the thirty-first year of his age, on the scaffold, John Yates Beall.

*From Confederate Operations in Canada and New York, John W. Headley, Neale Publishing Company, 1906, pp. 365-366.*

*Gen. Dix had Fort Dix, New Jersey, named after him. If some SCV Camp is looking for a good name, it would seem John Yates Beall would be one. —Editor*

## Two Real Sons Get Standing Ovation

**H.V. Booth** and **James Brown** attended the national convention of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Anderson, S.C.

Booth, 92, from Elberton, Ga., and Brown, 98, from Loudon, Tenn., are true Sons of Confederate Veterans. Their fathers actually served as Confederate soldiers.

Brown said there are maybe 100 men left who are sons of Civil War veterans on both sides, possibly 30 of them Confederate veterans.

Brown said his father was 20 when he went into the service and was at Appomattox. Brown’s father was 71 when he was born.

Booth, whose father was 74 when he was born, said his father was 16 when he entered the Confederacy and was sent to serve as a prison guard in Andersonville.

“He got sick while he was there and they didn’t have any medicine or anything to treat him. He had the fever, so they sent him home on a mule,” Booth said. “When he got better, he was on his way back when he stopped at a country store, and they asked him where he was going. He told them he was going back to Andersonville, and they told him the war was over. So he got back up on his mule and went home.”

## A Victory of Superior Numbers

“It was [New York Governor Horatio Seymour’s] belief, he declared, that if people asked themselves why the United States had split asunder in civil war, they had only to read Washington’s Farewell Address for their answer and find out how completely they had neglected the warning of their first President. Men who were loyal to nothing less than the whole Union both North and South would have to fight the spirit of both North and South alike, for people who



*James Brown and H. V. Booth, two real Sons of Confederate Veterans*

made their prejudices and passions “higher” laws than the laws of the land were by no means confined to the eleven States which had arrogated to themselves the dangerous right to secede.

A majority of the American people, he reminded his hearers, had not preferred Lincoln for President, and a large part of the voters had deplored his election as a calamity, but Lincoln had been chosen constitutionally and deserved a “just and generous support” – as long as he kept himself within the limits of that very Constitution by which he was entitled to his office.

What would it profit the North to conquer the South if it destroyed the compact of government in the process? Alexander Stephens, though he disapproved of secession, had followed his Georgia out of the Union; Seymour, though he disapproved of abolition and did not vote for Lincoln, stayed in the Union with New York.

Yet the war was a fact, and because the decision of it would depend on might, the men of the North would be most unwise to call the victory they fought for “right.” “We are to triumph,” Seymour warned his hearers, “only by virtue of superior numbers, of greater resources, and a juster cause.” The arrangement of his words is significant.

Slavery, he insisted, was not the cause of the Civil War, for slavery had always existed in the land; it was present when the Union was formed, and the people had prospered before it became a matter of dispute. Causes and subjects were frequently distinct: the main cause of the war was the agitation and arguments over slavery. [Seymour stated] “If it is true that slavery must be abolished to save this Union then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from that government which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms.”

To grant immediate freedom to four million uneducated Africans would disorganize, even if it did not destroy, the Southern States.

Horatio Seymour of New York, *Stewart Mitchell, Harvard University Press, 1938, pp. 238-239.*

## The Stolen Election in 1876

When the second session of the 44th Congress came together in December 1876, it is not an exaggeration to say that the whole nation was agog over the famous Tilden-Hayes election dispute. The disputed vote in three Southern States had come about because of the anomalous political conditions prevailing. Rival governments – the Reconstruction Radical governments, still maintaining a precarious hold; and [Democratic] Southern white governments ... had each sent in electoral tickets. There was much wild talk in the country about violence and war; and patriotic men viewed anxiously the danger of a renewal of fratricidal bloodshed. There was already at this time much talk of violence in the Democratic press ... [and] It was said that the Republican party, possessing the administration and the military forces necessary to do its bidding, were clearly preparing to steal the election; and the Democrats were urged to go to any extreme to defeat such a crime.

President Grant, in addressing the Congress had said, “The country is agitated. Its industries are arrested, labor unemployed, capital idle and enterprise paralyzed by reason of the doubt and anxiety prevailing over the situation.” Typical of the extreme utterances of the Democratic leadership was Joe Brown’s advice counseling resistance to Hayes’ inauguration. He wrote, “Should the people of the United States submit patiently and peaceably to military usurpation on the present occasion, it is mere mockery to talk of the peaceful remedy of the ballot box in the near future.” He asserted that a stiff resistance to the northern Republicans would demonstrate that they loved their money bags too well to endanger their safety with another civil war. [Ben Hill of Georgia wrote that] “None but cool men who love country more than office can avert the most horrible civil war that ever disgraced and destroyed liberty and humanity.” Respecting the effect of Hill’s [words] in Washington, the correspondent of the *Atlanta Constitution* (December 18, 1876) wrote that it was seriously disconcerting Grant, who had hoped for and expected extreme utterances which might afford the opportunity to inaugurate Hayes forcefully. [Hill] spoke of the “forbearance, kindness, patience” shown in the South during the political storm that had been wracking the country over the Hayes-Tilden election, though every Southerner had “believed earnestly that Tilden was elected (with the popular vote), and that the only remaining rights of the long suffering section hinged on his election.”

When the [newly appointed and Republican-dominated] Electoral Commission proved a purely political junket, deciding every point and every vote on straight party lines, the Democrats were inclined to be truculent. Many advocated the adoption of filibustering tactics to defeat the peaceful inauguration of Hayes. This could have been easily done under the circumstances. One Ohio Democrat said, “when fraud is law, filibustering is patriotism.”

Benjamin H. Hill, *Secession and Reconstruction, Haywood J. Pearce, Jr., University of Chicago Press, 1928.*

## We Demand More Laws

The greater the number of laws and enactments, the more thieves and robbers there will be.

—Lao-Tzu

## A Band Of Brothers

The Confederate soldiers were our kin folk and our heroes. We testify to the country our enduring fidelity to their memory. We commemorate their valor and devotion. There were some things not surrendered at Appomattox. We did not surrender our rights and history, nor was it one of those conditions of surrender that unfriendly lips should be suffered to tell the story of that war or that unfriendly hands should write the epitaphs of our Confederate dead. We have the right to teach our children the true history of that war, the causes that led up to it and the principles involved.

—Sen. E.W. Carmack, 1903

## 2010 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### 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)*  
**Ft. Johnson Camp # 1201**, James Island: *4th Tuesday of each Month*

### CAMP CHARTER CEREMONY FORT JOHNSON CAMP # 1201

Camp Charter ceremony will be held **August 21, 2010**, at **4:00 p.m.** at the **Masonic Lodge** at 1633 Fort Johnson Road.  
All SCV Members are invited – period clothing or coat and tie encouraged.  
**Bruce Hodges, Adjutant, 509-7092**



### 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 [dlawand@yahoo.com](mailto:dlawand@yahoo.com) or  
**586-940-4949**.

## 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

By: John B. Waring

Faith, Valor and Devotion.

*The Civil War Letters of William P. Dubose*

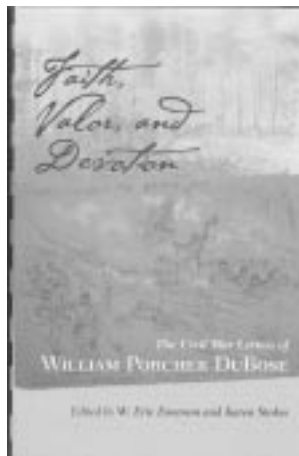
By Dr. W. Eric Emerson & Karen D. Stokes

**Preface:** As one who was cradled in the Episcopal Church along with my Southern heritage, there were a few in the history of the Confederacy who showed the faith and valor that would make one being Episcopalian and Southern proud. Although I have gone in

a more Roman direction I never forgot the true uncorrupted faith that I was taught as a child that I shared with men such as Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, and Bishop / General Leonidas Polk. Locally Dr. Anthony Toomer Porter Confederate Chaplain and founder of the Holy Communion Institute is celebrated in the same light. Enter William Porcher Dubose, another well known South Carolina Episcopal priest who was considered in many circles as one of the great theologians of his time. His letters written during his war years have now been published after one hundred and fifty years in hiding, and a new light has so shined.

**The Project Beginnings:** The Civil War letters of William Porcher Dubose have been a part of the South Carolina Historical Society Collection since 2005. In the same year Dr. Nicholas Butler, director of the Charleston Archive at the Charleston County Public Library, contacted the Historical Society regarding the letters. Mrs. Clelia Perroneau McGowan, an early supporter of the library had donated the Dubose correspondence to the CCPL many years before. Dr. Butler in an exchange on July 7, 2005, with then Director Dr. W. Eric Emerson of the SCHS is how the South Carolina Historical Society acquired the letters. The Dubose letters were exchanged for four boxes of mid-nineteenth century field note books kept by Charles Parker, city engineer for Charleston. These letters contained history on the War Between the States which had never been published. For nearly four years archivist Karen Stokes and Dr. W. Eric Emerson transcribed and edited these letters resulting in the book.

**About William Porcher Dubose:** Rev. Dubose was born April 11, 1836, in Winnsboro, South Carolina. He was eight years old when his family moved to nearby Roseland Plantation. At age fifteen in 1852 he enrolled at the South Carolina Military College which comprised the Arsenal Military Academy in Columbia, S.C. and The Citadel in Charleston, S.C. He was first honor graduate and ranking Cadet in his class at The Citadel in 1855. Today The Citadel presents an award in his name to honor the first honor graduate of each graduating class. Dubose had always been religious but the rigorous military life of The Citadel temporarily dampened his zeal and put a hold on his religious studies. Then in 1854 he had a remarkable religious conversion experience



and was confirmed at St. Michael's Episcopal Church in Charleston. Dubose finished his education at The Citadel as Captain of Cadets. In October 1859 Dubose entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Camden, S.C. Dubose's health deteriorated in the summer of 1860 when he developed a lingering cough, and he left Camden for an extended camping trip at Dunn's Rock, North Carolina. It was there he would meet his future wife Anne Barnwell "Nannie" Perroneau. Dubose would be in Charleston during a Christmas break to witness the signing of the Ordinance of Secession. In October 1861 he became engaged and returned to the Episcopal seminary in Camden. When the war began Dubose wrestled with whether or not duty to State and Country trumped the duty to God. His transformation from seminarian to soldier was buoyed by his feeling for his fiancée' and his deepening of God's blessing. In a letter to Nannie and expressed his thanks for the joy that both she and God had bestowed on him:

*"I see only the beauty of God's creation & think only of his love.... And among them all, you come & sit by my side & in your presence, I think nothing but truth, & beauty & goodness and love. A father that loves & blesses us both in his dear Son-a spirit of holiness that draws nearer to each other in drawing us neared to his savior, a providence watching over us, infinite power wisdom pledged to make all things work together and for our good."*

On November 21, 1861, Dubose became adjutant of Holcombe Legion. He would serve both his God and Country with honor and after war would become one of the leading theologians of his time. After the war Reverend Dubose served St. Stephens Episcopal Church near his home of Winnsboro. While there, he also taught Greek at nearby Mt. Zion College.

In July 1871, DuBose's name was given to the Board of Trustees of the University of the South by Vice-Chancellor Charles Todd Quintard, to serve as Chaplain of the School and Professor of the School of Moral Science and the Evidences of the Christian Religion. DuBose served as Chaplain of the school from 1871-1883 (he was succeeded by Thomas Frank Gailor).

Eventually, DuBose helped to establish the Theological

*(continued on page 11)*

that all bags of onions have been sold with the exception of two bags. The yard sale was generated profit. Monetary amounts were given to camp by Compatriot Genes for details see the event sales records that are recorded in the Adjutant files.

\* Division Convention No report.

\* Voted on New Member and Inducted Robert M. Kelly who Confederate ancestor John McQuinn. The vote was unanimous and was inducted and welcomed to the camp. Oath was administered by Adjutant Elmore Marlow.

\* 2nd Lt Commander John B. Waring introduced speaker Karen D. Stokes to the camp.

Karen D. Stokes talk was based on her new book Faith, Valor & Devotion Letters of William Porcher Dubose. Ms. Stokes gave an overview of the South Carolina Historical Society where she is an Archivist. A History was given on the letters themselves and with Director of the South Carolina Archives; Dr. W. Eric Emerson the book was born. She gave a very informative review of the man Dubose and his would be wife to who most of the correspondence was with. Dubose had seen much of the war and the letters witness first hand. He was captured and thrown in Fort Delaware. He was exchange and would fight on to the end. He was in Holcomb's Legion and later a chaplain in Kershaw's brigade. Ms Stokes read through a few of the most noted letters. Questions were taken and books were available for sale which was also autographed.

\* Old Business

\* Compatriot Bobby Gorman nominated Alan Bailie to the office of Color Sergeant. Compatriot Bailie contacted Commander Moon about the position. He is interested and it is stated that Baillie will do a good job. Commander Moon will swear in Compatriot Bailie to the position of Color Sergeant at the August Meeting.

\* Commander Jimmy Wheeler of the newly formed Fort Johnson Camp on James Island has invited all members of Secession Camp to attend the Charter Ceremony on Saturday August 21, 2010 at 4:00pm at the James Island Masonic Temple on Fort Johnson Road. RSVP.

\* Commander Moon announced that Compatriot Manning Williams in need of help in moving furniture and artwork from his house which is the process of being treated for Termites. To help.

\* Chaplain Gene Patrick announced that on Saturday August 14, 2010 Knight of Pythias Castle the camp will do a clean up and maintenance of the grounds. The Knights have allowed Secession Camp to use their facilities and the clean up would show the camps appreciation for their help over the years.

\* Commander Moon read an Editorial from the July 20, 2010 edition from the Charleston Post & Courier. Governor Mark Sanford had vetoed the funding for the Confederate Relic Room. Without funding the relic room may close leaving the artifacts including flags in possible Danger. It was suggested to the members to contact your representatives. This matter is of concern. There are many flags in boxes that are still in need of expensive restoration process. Compatriot Jack Thompson asks the question will the room be closed to the public. The question was raised if the Senate can override the veto. Budget Control may need to allocate funds if the house cannot address the issue. There was also concern about the mishandling and loss of artifacts.

\* Commander Moon stated that four camp member will be attending the National Convention in Anderson

\* Commander Moon called for a motion to adjourn. The motion was seconded and carried.

\* Final Benediction given by Chaplain Gene Patrick

\* Ended with the singing of "Dixie".

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



## *Like Trivia?*

July's Trivia Question was: *What TV character did George Burns voice – in at least one episode.* It was the first midseason replacement show, **Mr. Ed**. Mr. Ed the horse was voiced by cowboy star Allan "Rocky" Lane in speaking parts, by Sheldon Allman singing the theme song, and by Jay Livingston singing "I am Mr. Ed" in the theme song. Rocky Lane was unbilled as the voice of Mr. Ed and [surprise!] in a contract dispute, and since there were but a few original lines left [and no one else sounded like Mr. Ed], Burns voiced them. He had a right; his production company produced the show.

**WBTS Connexion:** *Mr. Ed* was sponsored by Studebaker, a car company that had produced wagons during the WBTS. Beginning in 1862 the Union placed orders for wagons, gun caissons, and other war materiel with Studebaker. Confederates were also familiar with these sturdy, well-built vehicles, since they were known to have commandeered them on numerous occasions, including the retreat from Gettysburg.

Let's try another TV question. For a copy of Civil War Times' *Great Battles of the Civil War*, along with a copy of *The Memorial War Book*, tell me who this was: This title character drew a bead on U. S. Grant at Appomattox and – despite all my screaming at the TV to "Shoot! Shoot!" – did not fire and allowed Grant to accept the surrender of Robert E. Lee. For the books, and the admiration of Secession Camp 4, give me the name of the show, the name of the character, and the name of the actor who portrayed him.

*Send the answer after 10:00 a.m. 10 August 2010 to athyriot@hotmail.com. First correct answer wins. Books awarded at the next Meeting.*



## Rebel Review — cont'd.

Department, which would later be known as the School of Theology the University of the South Sewanee, Tennessee. He served as professor in the Theological Department from 1877-1893. In 1894, DuBose was elected as Dean of the Theological Department, a position he held until 1908.

The Episcopal Church would later designate, August 18<sup>th</sup>, the date of his death, as a day of lesser feast and fast.

**About the Book:** The Introduction in the book gives a good account of William Porcher Dubose. The letters in the book cover the war period of October 1861 –April 1865. They provide a fascinating insight into the values, thoughts, and deeds of a young man who would live a remarkable life as an Episcopal priest, teacher, and theologian. During the War he served in the defense of South Carolina in Holcombe Legion, which was later part of Brig. Gen. Nathan G. Evans' "Tramp" Brigade. In late 1863 DuBose left Holcombe Legion to become a chaplain in Kershaw's Brigade and for the remainder of the War he served in that capacity.

By the end of the War's second year Dubose had commanded a regiment during some of the conflicts fiercest combat. He was wounded at First and 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas and he was captured during a night of solitary night reconnaissance of Union lines after the Battle of South Mountain in Maryland. Most of his letters were written to his fiancée and later wife Ann Barnwell Perronneau, or "Nannie". The letters are filled with news of the war and its pivotal impact on the family and friends. They provide eyewitness accounts of some of the most brutal campaigns of the war. Dubose served as a command staff officer and chaplain in campaigns that took him from South Carolina to Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. These letters provide insight into a man of considerable intellectual depth who claims the widest depth of war time experiences.

In the capable hands of Dr. W. Eric Emerson and Karen Stokes these old and priceless letters would be transcribed and edited. The letters would mention such figures of the day as General Nathan "Shanks" Evans, John L. Girardeau, John Johnson, Colonel Peter F. Stevens, General Joseph B. Kershaw, and General John Bratton. Also included in these letters are Dubose's wartime courtship letters with his wife to be Anne Perronneau Dubose. The introduction provides information on DuBose's education at The Citadel and his religious views that would lead him to a higher vocation after the war.

**About the Authors:** *W. Eric Emerson* is the director of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia, S.C. The author of *Sons of Privilege: The Charleston Light Dragoons in the Civil War*, Emerson has served as director of the Charleston Library Society and South Carolina Historical Society. *Karen Stokes* is an archivist with the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston. Her articles on South Carolina History have appeared in numerous newspapers and journals.

**Final Thoughts:** Emeritus distinguished professor of history, University of South Carolina Clyde N. Wilson says it best, "The nineteenth century was the great age of letter

*writing and there is no better guide to how life was lived by the people of that time than their letters. This is eminently true of William Porcher Dubose, a young seminarian, who served unflinchingly as a combat officer and chaplain in the Confederate Army from the beginning to end and later became a highly regarded theologian. These letters, skillfully transcribed, introduced, and annotated, give a rich picture of what faith, valor and devotion meant to the South Carolinians who steadfastly endured a great sacrifice and suffering as any large group of Americans ever has."*

I add to Dr. Wilson's review: The wonderful letters in this volume cannot be ignored and this book will be a great addition to anyone's personal library. I also suggest that it be a good companion with Mary Boykin Chestnut's *Diary from Dixie*, which I reviewed earlier. Hands on history are always the best tools to study the War for Southern Independence, and Mrs. Stokes and Dr. Emerson have produced a winner. I give this book as many stars that I am allowed to give. Excellent A+. Deo Vindice.

*The book is a hardback book and is published by the University of South Carolina Press. The letters are divided in five categories : Divergent Loyalties October-December 1861, In Death Shadows: 1862, A Change in Vocation 1863, Witness to War: February-July 1864 and Faith Tested August 1864 - April 1865. The book also has a good Epilogue, Bibliography and Index.*

---

## State Line – cont'd.

mander at Savannah, wrote that the State Line "appeared willing and anxious to aid our sister city, and were not disposed to weaken our common cause by standing upon nice points of law. These regiments are now efficient and valuable bodies of men; large, well armed and equipped, and greatly improved in discipline and drill; they will render noble service if called upon to meet the enemy."

The State Line joined a force commanded by Gen. W. H. T. Walker, a former Georgia brigadier who had returned to Confederate service. Upon arrival in Charleston, and after the attack of the Federals had been overwhelmingly repulsed, the State Line received some welcome praise.

The *Charleston Mercury* welcomed "those brave troops of our sister Georgia." The *Charleston Daily Courier* noted they had been "raised in Georgia to serve for the limits of the war within the limits of the State of Georgia.... They recognize a common cause and are willing to oppose strong arms and dauntless breasts to resist the ... invader."

By the end of April the State Line was back at Savannah, the First Regiment as part of Walker's Brigade, and the Second Regiment on the Savannah River batteries. When Union Col. Abel D. Streight began to raid North Georgia, the State Line was withdrawn to Atlanta, later to help in Rome by mopping up the remains of the raid that Nathan Bedford Forrest had destroyed.

*The author, as a reenactor, commands the First Regiment of the Georgia State Line.*

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED



This issue especially for:

**NEXT CAMP MEETING – AUGUST 17  
SPEAKER: REV. JAMES PARKER**



## *The State Line at Charleston*

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

*In answer to “The Great Locomotive Chase” of 1862, Georgia Governor Joseph E. Brown raised a military unit consisting of two regiments to guard the State railroad. This unit was the Georgia State Line. It fought throughout the last months of The War.*

In April 1863 Confederate authorities were begging for troops to be sent to the coast because of the threats by the Federal fleet. Gov. Brown, usually grouching about having to send his troops to the Confederacy, surprised everyone by willingly “loaning” the State Line to the Confederacy – with conditions.

The State had no weapons since Richmond had seized shipments to Georgia, so Brown requested the State Line be armed by the Confederacy. Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, the Confederate commander of the military district, agreed. Not only that, “I have ordered all State troops sent here [Savannah] to be subsisted. The arms you refer to will soon be here. I hope to give the Abolitionists a warm reception.” The Confederacy fed the State Line and gave them 900 stands of arms!

It was the worry of members of the State Line

that they would be “turned over to the Confederate service.” Not on Gov. Brown’s watch! Georgia Adjutant General Henry C. Wayne assured the troops that there was no danger of the Confederate authorities sending the State Line anywhere without the Governor’s consent. Wayne was married to a Yankee, who remained in Washington City during The War; his father served as a justice on the U.S. Supreme Court during The War, upholding some of Lincoln’s laws.

Benjamin Martin wrote his friend T. Fowler that “the regiment generally was opposed to going but most went.” For most of February the State Line remained in Savannah. Then it was determined that the Yankee attack would come at Charleston, not Savannah.

Gen. Hugh W. Mercer, the Confederate com

*(continued inside on page 15)*