

The Sentinel

Next Meeting: January 19
Knights of Pythias Building



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

Secession Camp # 4 Charleston, SC

JANUARY 2010

Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Winner 2005, 2006, and 2007

VOLUME 10 • NUMBER 1

Next Speaker: Harriet Bey Mesic

Harriet Bey Mesic learned to love history while growing up in Virginia, where she was surrounded by historical buildings and sacred battlefields. After moving to South Carolina, she worked for nineteen years as the editor and head writer for the L.E. Beacon newsletter. While doing genealogy research on her great-grandfather, Lewis Wrenn, she became both fascinated and appalled by the plight of the inhabitants of Fredericksburg, Virginia, during the War Between the States. She expanded her research to include the neighbors and fellow inmates of Lewis, and wanted to tell their story, not as a recitation of cold facts, but in a way that would give the reader some empathy for the cruelty and devastation they experienced.

Pledges

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

Pledge to the United States Flag

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

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

Salute to the South Carolina Flag

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

Salute to the Confederate Flag

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

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

Lieutenant General
Stephen D. Lee
Commander
General
United Confederate
Veterans



Lee-Jackson Speaker

Kyle S. Sinisi graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1984 with a BA in History. Following four years of active duty service in the United States Army, he attended Kansas State University, where he earned both the MA and PhD. Professor Sinisi came to The Citadel in 1994.

Professor Sinisi teaches a wide variety of undergraduate and graduate courses at The Citadel, but he concentrates his offerings on the military and political histories of the War for Southern Independence and World War II. He is a two-time recipient of the James A. Grimsley Award, The Citadel's annual award for excellence in undergraduate teaching. Professor Sinisi currently serves as the faculty advisor to the cadet honor committee.

Professor Sinisi is the author of *Sacred Debts: State Civil War Claims and American Federalism, 1861-1880* (Fordham University Press, 2003) and a co-editor of *Warm Ashes: Issues in Southern History at the Dawn of the Twenty-First Century* (U. of South Carolina Press, 2003). He is currently at work on a book-length manuscript that examines Sterling Price's Confederate invasion of Missouri in 1864.

Professor Sinisi in 2008 was a co-director of the Robert E. Lee Symposium held in Charleston, SC. His talk will be on Robert E. Lee and the Historians

The Irish Knew

"I am with the South in life or in death, in victory or defeat. I never owned a negro and care nothing for them, but these people have been my friends and have stood up to me on all occasions. In addition to this, I believe the North is about to wage a brutal and unholy war on a people who have done them no wrong, in violation of the Constitution and the fundamental principles of the government."

—Patrick R. Cleburne, May 1861

CAMP OFFICERS

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

Chaplain
Gene Patrick
Color Sergeant
Loren O'Donnell
Judge Advocate
Fred Tetor
CHT Representatives
Randy Burbage
David Rentz
Charlie Hiers
Gene Patrick

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Lee Wilson

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

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Genealogy
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The Sentinel

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

NEXT MEETING

Secession Camp will hold its Christmas Party on
Tuesday, January 19, 2010
Knights of Pythias Building
1968 Belgrade Avenue
(near Sam Rittenburg Boulevard (Hwy. 7))
Dinner will be served at 6:30 PM
Meeting begins at 7:00 PM



The Sentinel

Commander Bill Norris
Adjutant Elmore Marlow
Editor John Whatley

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

athryiot@hotmail.com

From the Commander

My Fellow Compatriots,

Well I can't believe I am writing my last Commanders column. Time flies when you're having fun. Actually this job has been a lot of work, but I'm glad I had the chance to serve the Camp in this capacity and I thank all my fellow Compatriots at Secession Camp for giving me the opportunity. I will conduct the January meeting and new Commander Ed Moon will take the reigns at our Lee Jackson banquet on the following weekend.

Christmas Party. Our recent Christmas party was a huge success and we had a great turn out. In fact I think we may have been short of seating room but I think everyone had a fine evening and the food was good and plenty.

Cemetery Clean-Up. On the calendar for January are two events that define what the SCV is all about. The first, on January 16, is the second round of the clean-up of the Adams Run cemetery that we started in December. Compatriots **Paul Brown** and **Bobby Gorman** are heading up this job and they will need your help on the 16th. For more information please call me or Paul Brown at 864-5875.

Then on the following weekend, January 23, is the David Keller Cemetery Project. We will participate in the 10th Brigade's clean-up of a cemetery in Mt. Pleasant. For information on that event call me or Brigade Commander **Jeff Antley** at 478-0516. Both events will get started around 8:30 AM.

Lee Jackson. Also on January 23 will be our annual Lee Jackson Banquet at the WLI Armory, downtown. This is the highlight of the Camp's social calendar and everyone should try to attend. We will enjoy a great meal, pass out some awards, swear in the new Camp officers, and have some fine fellowship. This event will start at 7 PM and you can call Lt. Commander **John Genes** at 296-7067 for tickets or information.

As my term draws to a close and I look back over the past two years, I want to thank Compatriot **Michael Dixon** for stepping up and taking the job of Highway Clean-up Chairman when that position came open.

I also want to thank Compatriot **John Whatley** for stepping up and taking the position of Newsletter Editor when that

position became open.

Another Compatriot that stepped forward without hesitation when the Chaplain's position came open was **Gene Patrick**. Gene has always gone out of his way to help Secession Camp and continues to help make the Knights Castle available to us.



One more Compatriot that I need to thank for stepping up when we needed him was **Woody Weatherford** who took on the Sam Davis Fund duties. All of these men have done an excellent job for the Camp and were willing to make themselves available when we needed them.

I want to thank Compatriot **Bryan Riddle** for heading the Confederate Heritage Ride Committee for the past two years. That is a demanding job and Bryan has done an excellent job for the camp.

I want to thank Compatriot **Louie Warmoth** for heading the Bylaw Committee and sticking with it until that thankless job was completed. Louie also put on the Camp Yard Sale for the past two years and those events were huge successes.

Another Compatriot who was always there for me and the Camp was our fine Mess Corporal **Don Pace** and his staff. Anytime food was on the agenda Don did not hesitate to step forward and volunteer his services.

I also need to thank the officers that served with me these past two years. Lt. Commander **John Genes** has always been there when I needed him and did a fine job with the Lee Jackson events.

There is not enough that can be said about our fine Adjutant **Elmore Marlow**. I am happy to see that he is recovering from his recent illness and I expect to see him back on the job soon.

Second Lt. Commander **John Waring** has done an excellent job securing speakers for us and stepped up to help with the Adjutant's job when Elmore became ill.

Treasurer **Buck Perry** has done a terrific job keeping a financial record of our Camp's activities and seeing that every
(continued page 13)

From the Chaplain

Compatriots,

When you pray, you must first humble yourself before God. You must acknowledge God's power as the maker of heaven and earth. The power is not in the prayer that we offer up to God. The power of prayer is in the One to whom we pray.

Your prayer must be firmly supported by your faith in God. Jesus said if we have faith as much as a mustard seed then we could move mountains.

"But without faith it is impossible to please Him: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him." – Hebrews 11:6

Prayers are important in our daily lives as Christians. They are a way of communicating and listening to our Lord and Savior.

The reason I am writing on the subject of prayer is that prayer is a powerful tool in the hands of a believing Christian. In James 5:16, "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

I have seen prayers, (God's Power), do miraculous things in my life and the lives of others. Our Camp has recently seen many healings in the lives of our compatriots and their families.

Compatriot **Elmore Marlow** is now recovering at his home. I am sure he would love to hear from the compatriots of his Camp. Please continue to pray for his recovery from cancer.

Please pray for Compatriot **Jimmy Kittrell** who is recovering in the VA Hospital from surgery.

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

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

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

Secession Camp # 4 Minutes of Meeting of 15 December 2009

	Yes	No
Appropriate Flag Displayed	X	
SCV Charge Read	X	
Invocation	X	
Presentation of Colors	X	
Reading and Approval of Minutes	X	
Reading and Approval of Financial Report	X	

Remarks: 52 members and 19 guests for a total of 71 in attendance

Program: **Kenner's Secret Mission**
Speaker: **2nd Lt. Commander John B. Waring**

- **SCV Charge** was given by Commander **Bill Norris**
- **Invocation** given by **Gene Patrick**
- **Salute to the Flags** given by Color Sergeant **Loren O'Donnell**

The cooks were then recognized for the meal. Mess Corporal **Don Pace** was assisted by **Loren O'Donnell, Don Petty, Bob Dandridge, and Walter Canady**

• **Introduction of guests.** There were numerous guests, which included wives members from the Hunley Camp and one member from the Moultrie Camp. Several guest from Mary Yates Snowden UDC were introduced

• **Commander Bill Norris** introduced our speaker 2nd Lt Commander **John B. Waring**. Mr. Waring gave a talk on the "Last Effort: Kenner's Secret Mission", which was carried out through secret negotiations with England and France to recognize the Confederacy as a nation and to aid in her fight to exist. The diplomacy failed and the Confederate Government was defeated.

• **Minutes of October Meeting: Commander Norris** moved to approve the minutes as presented in Newsletter. It was seconded and approved by the Camp.

• **Chaplain's Report** was given by **Gene Patrick** on **Elmore Marlow's** progress he is recovering and going through rehab. **Gail Weatherford** was present

Committee Reports:

• **Graves & Clean-up.** Compatriot **Paul W. Brown** reported on the Adams Run cemetery clean-up. A cornerstone was found and cleaned. There will be another cleanup at the same location on January 16, 2010, and the OCR will provide lunch. The following weekend on January 23, 2010, the 10th Brigade will clean up the Hamlin Cemetery near Mt. Pleasant. This is part of the Division's David Keller Cemetery Clean-up Project. The details were given by Mr. **Herb Antley** of Moultrie Camp.

• **Ballots** were handed out for Compatriot of the Year. The candidate must not be a member of the Executive Committee.

Announcements:

• **Commander Bill Norris** announced the Third Annual Leadership Conference January 9 & 10 in Batesburg-Leesville, SC. Attendees will need to pay for the motel room.

Old Business:

• **Lee Jackson:** Lt Commander **John Genes** reported that the banquet will be held on January 23, 2010, at the Washington Light Infantry Armory (WLI). The dinner will be catered by the College of Charleston. The banquet will start at 7:00 pm and the WLI museum will be open for display.

• **Cadet Member. Lucas Pinson and Danny Pinson** was pinned by **Commander Randy Burbage** as the first cadet member of the Camp. When Lucas turns twelve, he will automatically become a full-fledged member of the Camp.

• **Awards: Commander Bill Norris** presented compa-

triot **John Dangerfield** the SCV Distinguish Service Medal that was awarded from the National Convention for his work on the presenting a replica of the Hunley around the United States.

• **Commander Bill Norris** presented **Fred Tetor** with the Leadership Award awarded at the National Convention

• **Bobby Gorman** announced that **Dominick Spellman**, who in the Battle of Gaines Mill after four color bearers were killed, picked up and carried the flag through combat, will be presented with a Cross of Honor at St. Lawrence Cemetery on February 13, 2010.

• **Next Executive Committee Meeting** will be held on January 5, 2010, at the Pythian Castle.

• **Lee Jackson Event** January 23, 2010, at the WLI

• **Next Camp meeting** will be held January 19, 2010, at the Pythian Castle

Motion entertained for **Commander Norris** to adjourn. The motion was made, seconded, and carried.

Final Benediction given by Chaplain **Gene Patrick**

Ended with the singing of "Dixie".

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

- **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.*

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Invasion (cont'd. from p. 15)

was asked for a few words: "We have come here to clasp hands as did our fathers in the days of the revolution, when faith, truth, hope and liberty in a common cause, struggled and triumphed together. We come divested of the pomp and circumstance of war, bearing with us the Stars and Stripes. The flag that is ours, the emblem of our power, destined to float over a great nation and a brave people (applause). We are here united as a common people and have broken bread together. It is a noble sight; we are here to grasp your hands in fraternal feeling (applause)." An expected guest had to send his regrets: "I am glad to add my voice to yours in welcoming the Georgians to Hartford. Personal contact and communion of Northerners and Southerners over the friendly board will do more toward obliterating sectional lines, and restoring mutual respect and esteem than any other thing that can be devised. S. L. Clemens [Mark Twain]."

The Hartford *Travelers Record* noted that "The Gate City Guard took possession of our city without firing a gun – but they conquered our hearts and we surrendered. Friends of the South, we can never quarrel again with those for whom Captain Burke so feelingly spoke in his address." The Hartford *Times* reported: "Short as the visit was, it was fraught with cordiality and good feeling. It showed the Southerners that the 'Yankees' were ready with open arms to give them a hearty welcome, that all differences of the past were buried. It is greatly to be regretted that the company was compelled to go so soon, but the friendships formed last night will prove lasting ones."

Boston

The next stop was Boston, where the Boston *Daily Advertiser* reported: "The Gate City Guard of Atlanta, Ga., one of the crack military organizations of the South, for whose advent here much had been arranged by the city government, military organizations and private citizens, arrived in this city yesterday [and] were received at the station by . . . the Boston Light Infantry [and] the Infantry Veterans Association. . . . The company is composed of veterans of the Civil War and young men, sons of Confederate veterans."

The mayor welcomed the Guard "[not] as citizens of Georgia, but as citizens of the United States – having the same government, recognizing the same flag, and sharing the same political destiny. We interpret this visit on the part of our guests as an assurance that all hideous recollections of the fraternal strife and discord which have so recently reddened and polluted their part of this great country are to be buried in perpetual oblivion, as an assurance of our reconciliation and amity never to be again disturbed (applause). . . . We are one people, all interested, share and share alike, in the common prosperity and glory (applause). Do not let the politicians and office-seekers make you believe that anything can come between the people of this great country, and prevent unity of heart, so essential to political unity (applause). . . . I most heartily endorse the fraternal purpose of our visitors from Georgia and I bid them God speed on their patriotic mission."

The Boston *Globe* noted that "Capt. Burke confesses that when he set out on his tour he had misgivings as to the temper in which a Southern military organization would be received. . . . But in the case of our Atlanta visitors this misapprehension of Northern sentiment has been dispelled. The words of Capt. Burke should be pondered by the organs of animosity in this section; that 'the people of this country bear no ill-will toward each other by reason of State boundaries or a deplorable past, and only subtle schemes of designing men can keep the people of both sections from that union and fraternization which we all so ardently desire.'"

The Lawrence *Daily Eagle* editorialized that "Since the war of the rebellion, a Southern militia organization under arms has not been witnessed in our streets 'til now, and to see such again, marching under the old flag, on a mission of patriotic fellowship, is certainly a distinguished sight, and our citizens and soldiery did just right to give them a hearty welcome. A better acquaintance with the people of the North will do great good, and though the magnanimity shown to them by us is unparalleled in history, it is an omen of our advanced civilization." After this the Guard was recalled to Hartford, Connecticut, where they were lavishly entertained, then escorted to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where the 21st Regiment hosted a tour of Vassar College and Eastman College.

Return to Atlanta

Arriving back in New York, it was time for the Gate City Guard to return to Atlanta. As its train made its way southward, the Washington Light Infantry, fearing the Guard would be worn out, stopped the train and provided a luncheon at the depot. At Charlotte, N.C., they were again stopped by the citizens and the military. Here again they were feasted and congratulated on their tour of the North.

The Guard was met in Atlanta, after an absence of nearly three weeks, by the citizens and the company of the Guard who could not go on the Northern tour. "And thus ended one of the most patriotic and successful military expeditions ever planned and executed in time of peace," recorded *The Chronicles of The Old Guard*. "The movements of the Guard from place to place on its grand tour of reconciliation had been closely watched by the people and press of the South. Dixie reached every round of applause accorded to her representative sons, and felt pride in the general acclamations of welcome that greeted the Gate City Guard on Northern soil. And this conciliatory movement proved the forerunner of a wave of fraternal feeling that swept over the Union." This was the beginning of many joint enterprises between militia units of the North and the South.

Eventually the United States abandoned the militia system and replaced it with the National Guard. The Governor of Georgia ordered all State militia units to join the Georgia National Guard, but the Civil War veterans in the Gate City Guard decided they were too old for active service.

In 1893 they withdrew from the Gate City Guard and formed the Old Guard Battalion of the Gate City Guard,

(concluded on page 8)



The Rebel Review

Review of the Book

Post-American World by Freed Zakaria

Reviewed By Sophie O'Neill

I am privileged to introduce Sophie O'Neill a contributor to the Rebel Review. She is a senior at University of Massachusetts Amherst. She worked as an intern for Charleston

County Planning and fell in love with Charleston and her people during her stay. She now loves boiled peanuts and has the S.C. Sovereign Flag; Army of Northern Virginia Flag signed by H.K.; and Big Red hanging on her dorm wall as a reminder of a better place. When riding back to college, her rear view mirror adorned our glorious battle flag. Upon graduation she would like to come back to Charleston. I found this review very interesting about what our future as a nation could become with its current trends. – J.B.W.

When critiquing the future of America and how it evolved into the circumstances that concern it today, one must be informed of the developments of economic, foreign and public policy internationally. Zakaria has demonstrated an articulate understanding these factors in his book, *The Post-American World*, that could be translated into an extremely thoughtful prediction of the direction that the most powerful nation in the world is heading. The course that America is taking is one that is making it subordinate to other nations in some aspect or another. According to Zakaria, other nations are becoming increasingly assertive in capitalizing on their resources and taking advantage of alliances to accelerate themselves ahead of America in many categories. This will ultimately lead to America having a much lesser degree of influence in the world.

Zakaria offers an intriguing insight of America being a diverse nation of cultures and beliefs. A nation where one has only had to believe that through hard work they can achieve the American dream. To a nation that will either have to reinvent itself politically and economically, or surrender its dominance in the international community. America has reached a point where it can no longer control the growing nationalism of other nations, instead it must prepare to step down and observe an increasingly globalized world. There are many arguments that Zakaria poses in his rhetoric throughout this book that would easily convince his readers that America will lose its authority and thus lead to a completely different world.

One cannot argue that globalization and the liberalization of trade barriers have opened the door to a more accessible world. *“With modern banking in the seventeenth century, capital became mobile. In the 1990’s, labor became mobile. People could not necessarily go to where the jobs were, but the jobs could go to where the people were. And they went to programmers in India, telephone operators in*

the Philippines, and Radiologists in Thailand....” (at p. 25). It is the sense of entrepreneurial freedom associated with these policies, which have become increasingly complex over time, that has perpetuated America’s and the globe’s economy into the mess that it is in today. Zakaria has a valid point with this statement as to why the US is deteriorating in power. Despite that globalization brings a level of economic prosperity that was unprecedented only decades ago, it also detracts from the assets of America to cheaper ones abroad. As there is a market for various services, and with the rapidly flourishing standard of living that many people are experiencing these days remaining constant.

There is always going to be an incentive to take advantage of this market by the most cost effective means possible. Hence, although America has the world’s leading system of higher-level education, many corporations are seeking educated labor abroad. This option being considerably cheaper than paying the salaries that maintain the standard of living that many Americans have become accustomed to. These outsourcing policies are removing jobs from America, while taking advantage of those who are willing to work for far less. An almost alluring employment opportunity to those that have never known the same standard of living as what the average American has. I concur with Zakaria in that as a human race where commerce is the lifeblood of the planet, the majority of corporations are utilizing the world’s resources as efficiently as possible to minimize cost but maximize profit. The average cost of a product may be cheaper as a result, but overall globalization mechanisms such as outsourcing are discrediting the hard work and financial investment that America has put in its educated workforce. In my opinion, if there is really to be a rise of the rest, then America needs to have a responsibility to not let its workers be outsourced and to provide more employment opportunities nationwide with the reassurance that they are attainable provided one works hard.

In a sense, America is losing its grip on the title as the most powerful nation on the planet Zakaria is stating that despite the fact the rise of China is having a significant impact on the future of the international community politically and economically, it was Western philosophies that are inspiring its dramatic development.

Not only is the desire that up and coming nations will have for the earth’s resources, a legitimate concern for America, it’s current policies will only set it back further. In an era where competition for jobs is already fierce, the very jobs that the country needs are seeing better investment abroad. America needs to evaluate how so many fall through the cracks in life, because of corporations like General Motors moving to Canada.

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Preparing for Yet Another Attack

By John Whatley, Editor and History Chairman

General Robert E. Lee stated it best: “I wish those people would go away and leave us alone.” But they wouldn’t, so Lee and his Confederates simply defended themselves. And when The War ended, they believed what the Yankee military leadership had told them, and returned peacefully home.

But like our conflict with the constantly complaining people of the pc world, we simply defend ourselves. And several years ago, we actually believed what the constant complainers had said, because we believed them to be honorable people. But the attacks go on.

So let’s start this year off with a look at their constant attack points – just for a few laughs.

“**Battle Flag No Better Than Swastika.**” How many times have you heard this one? The swastika began as a religious symbol and was subverted by the socialists in 1930s Germany. The St. Andrew’s cross began as a religious symbol, and still is; St. Andrew did not want to be crucified the same way as Christ, and asked to be put on the X. Look for it on the flag of Scotland; the flag of the Irish (St. Patrick); the flag of Burgundy (France); the flag of Alabama; the flag of Florida; and the flag of Jamaica. In fact, the combined saltire flags fought against Germany in World War II.

The argument, of course, is that the Confederacy equals Nazi Germany. Hitler’s Germany at first grossly discriminated against the Jews, making their businesses illegal, firing them from universities, confiscating their property, dynamiting Jewish symbols from synagogues, making them wear yellow Stars of David, burning books and destroying buildings (Kristalnacht), herding them into ghettos, and later sending them off to “work camps” (Arbeit macht frei!). The Final Solution eliminated most of Germany’s Jews.

Jefferson Davis, as President, defended his Jewish friends against verbal attacks, and Robert E. Lee allowed Jews to participate in Jewish holidays. As to the Confederacy, from the first firing on Fort Sumter – where Lt. **Jacob Valentine** commanded one of the batteries – to the end of The War – when **Maj. Raphael J. Moses** as Chief Commissary surrendered \$30,000 in gold (worth about \$750,000 today) to be used for the rehabilitation of Confederate soldiers in hospitals – Jews loyally served the Confederacy. **Judah Benjamin** was a cabinet-level officer in the Confederacy. **A. C. Myers**, the Confederate Quartermaster General, was born in Georgetown, SC, in 1811. His grandfather had been Charleston’s first rabbi. **Phoebe Yates Levy Pember** was chief matron of Hospital No. 2 at Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond, where she served until the end of The War. **Maj Edwin Warren Moise**, who spent \$10,000 of his own money to raise and equip a company of “partisan rangers” in Columbus, Ga., was elected Adjutant General on South Carolinian Wade Hampton’s Red Shirt ticket. The **Haiman brothers** of Columbus, Ga., became the Confederacy’s largest manufacturer of swords and pistols. **Nathan Lazarus** went to England as a pur-

chasing agent for the Confederacy. **Nathan Bindswanger** was elected commander of the Macon (Georgia) German Artillery, which was affectionately called the “Jew Company” after him. **Levy Myers Harby** was commander of the Confederate port of Galveston, Tex. **S. M. Hymans, Edwin Kuncheedt, and Ira Moses** reached the rank of colonel in Confederate service. **Moses Jacob Ezekiel** of Richmond, Va., fought in New Market with his fellow cadets from VMI. He became a noted sculptor and designed and built the Confederate statuary at Arlington Cemetery. He wrote in his memoirs, “We were not fighting for the perpetuation of slavery, but for the principle of States Rights and Free Trade, and in defense of our homes which were being ruthlessly invaded.”

And how about the Yankees? What did they think? Union General Henry W. Halleck linked “traitors and Jew peddlers” as one. The terms “Jew”, “profiteer”, “speculator”, and “trader” were employed interchangeably. General U.S. Grant shared Halleck’s mentality, describing “the Israelites” as “an intolerable nuisance”. The *Chicago Tribune* reported in July 1862, “The Israelites have come down upon [Memphis] like locusts. Every boat brings in a load of the hooked-nose fraternity.” An Associated Press reporter from the North noted, “The Jews in New Orleans and all the South ought to be exterminated. They run the blockade, and are always to be found at the bottom of every new villainy.”

And so Grant issued his General Order Number 11: “The Jews, as a class violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department and also department orders, are hereby expelled from the Department [of Tennessee, comprising Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi] within 24 hours from the receipt of this order.”

This was followed by Union troops with relish. In Holly Springs, Miss., Jews were forced to walk 40 miles to comply with the order. In Paducah, Ky., 30 long-time resident Jewish families, two with Union Army veterans, were given 24 hours to leave.

When you talk about dynamiting symbols off buildings, firing university professors because of their beliefs, burning books they don’t agree with, demonizing people they don’t agree with, sounds like those always-complaining people over there at the national association.

So, the Confederacy didn’t equal the Nazis like the North did, so it must be slavery that makes the Battle Flag equal the Nazi flag.

“**The War Was All About Slavery.**” Of course it was: The economic slavery of the South to the North. How many of the Original 13 States were slave States? Thirteen. How many of the Original 13 States still had slaves at the outbreak of the WBTS? Seven: the Southern States plus Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey. New Jersey? Yep, and they stayed slaves even

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News From The Real World

David Keller Cemetery

The 10th Brigade will clean the Hamlin family cemetery on **January 23rd** beginning at **8:30am**.

Please bring your normal clean-up tools, water, and lunch. Please take away your trash.

This is private land that has been in this family since the 1600's — yes, 1600's. We will need to be respectful and patient with the owner's leadership and guidance. He and his sister will be there all day with us.

As a side note, the founder of Mount Pleasant is buried in this cemetery, as well as four veterans.

We will be placing Crosses of Honor as well as removing an old metal fence along with the normal tree removal and brush clean-up.

I look forward to seeing all of you there!

Jeff Antley

10th Brigade Commander

Directions: Hwy 17 North to the Isle of Palms connector. Head towards the Isle of Palms. Take a left on Rifle Range Rd. Travel about 3 or 4 miles and look for the battle flags and the signs on your left.

If you have any problems, please call me at 478-0516.

STEPHEN DILL LEE INSTITUTE

February 26-27, 2010

Sheraton Music City Hotel

Nashville, Tennessee

Presents:

***“The American System of Liberty:
Nullification, Secession and States' Rights”***

The Institute is now taking registrations and reservations for our upcoming meeting.

Please call our headquarters at

Elm Springs to register (1-800-MY DIXIE) or register at www.StephenDLeeInstitute.com.

Don't miss Thomas DiLorenzo, Donald Livingston, Kent Masterson Brown, Marshall DeRosa, W. Kirk Wood, and Brion McClanahan.

A special treat will occur on Friday evening with a book signing by the authors and an unforgettable historical lecture on The Battle of Franklin by nationally known historian Thomas Cartwright.

*Anyone desiring information can contact
Brag Bowling at 804-389-3620.*

History

“Everyone should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope it may find a place in history and descend to posterity. History is not the relation of campaigns, and battles, and generals or other individuals, but that which shows the principles for which the South contended and which justified her struggle for those principles.”

— *Gen. Robert E. Lee*

Money Wins Out Over Boycott

Benedict College hosted the Pioneer Bowl in Columbia between the Tuskegee University Golden Tigers and the Elizabeth City State University Vikings.

To do so, Benedict Athletic Director Willie Washington had to appeal to the City Council for \$10,000 to fund the hosting. Since the game would bring 10,000 people to town, the funding was approved.

Interrupted while trying to ban playing of “White Christmas” on local radio stations, Lonnie Randolph, head of the SC NAACP, said he did not support the game because it conflicts with his organization's boycott of the Confederate flag at the Confederate soldiers' monument.

Washington declined to comment on the boycott.

Tuskegee won 21-7, in case you're wondering.

Destroying Manhood

“If those unhappy patriots who find a scarecrow in every faded, riddled Confederate flag would delve deeper in the philosophy of human nature, they would be better satisfied with their Southern countrymen, with Southern sentiment, with the breadth and strength of the unobtrusive but sincere Southern patriotism. They would see that man is so constituted – the immutable laws of our being are such – that to stifle the sentiment and extinguish the hallowed memories of a people is to destroy their manhood.”

— *Gen. John B. Gordon*
Reminiscences of the Civil War

The South Has Risen Again

At least in terms of belief in God.

Mississippi is America's most religious State, according to a Pew Forum study. Eighty-two percent of Missisippians said religion is important in their lives.

Mississippi is followed by Alabama and Arkansas (both at 74%), Louisiana (at 72%), Tennessee (at 71%), and South Carolina (at 70%).

And up North? New Hampshire and Vermont are at 36%; Alaska at 37%; Massachusetts at 40%.

“A Meddling Yankee

is God's worse creation. He cannot run his own affairs correctly, but he is constantly interfering in the affairs of others, and he is always ready to repent of everyone's sin, but his own.” — *M. D. Hall, a prominent North Carolina gentleman in the 1850's*

From Your Chaplain's Mother

With a tremendous amount of pride but a heart full of humility, I would like to take this opportunity to let you know a little about your Chaplain. He is not aware of my writing. I am humble to the point of thanksgiving for being blessed with a son that all parents pray for and not many are blessed to have.

In the same token I'm proud, for the last few months to read what your Chaplain has written in your newsletter. Any parent that's not proud to know their child has such a close relationship with our Lord and Savior and is willing to give his time to pray for his fellow men and friends, needs to examine their relationship with Him.

Being raised in a family with a grandfather as a minister, our lives revolved around the word of God. Not that we always walked that word but we knew what was expected. This type up-bringing was a contributing factor in helping Gene to realize the importance of loyalty.

From the time he was a young boy, if he told you something, that you could take to the bank. His word is as good as gold and as a son he is very loyal to his Father and myself. Never can I say he has ever told me anything untrue or not followed through on any promise.

I don't know of a more devoted father of three daughters (unless you will permit me to include my husband), any parent knows that is a challenge in itself. He has involved himself in every aspect of their upbringing, from preparing them for daycare, to homework, to transport to and from school, from kindergarten to the time they could drive themselves, attending every practice session from dance, to violin, and last but not least a singer and also attending every performance.

One proud parent and again demonstrating loyalty. He himself is one of the best guitar players, bar none, that I have ever had the privilege to hear.

A few years back a freak accident, Gene's leg was broken. Broken to the point of, "will he ever walk again". This confinement put a pressure on this health that has taken a healthy young man into a person on heavy medication with pain that has lasted until today.

I have said all the above to finalize my reason for writing. When Gene says let him know if there is any need, from prayer to visits, he will follow those request to the best of his ability. His loyalty you can count on and he asks nothing in return.

As his mother, my request:

Gene needs each and every one who reads this to pray for him, that God will touch his life and bless him beyond any of his imagination.

Now I ask you to pray for me that he doesn't make me eat this letter.

He doesn't take praise very humbly.

*Nettie L. Patrick
Your Chaplain's Mother*

Invasion (cont'd. from p. 5)

which is still part of the Georgia State Militia and a member of The Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands. The Gate City Guard is today part of the Georgia Army National Guard.

Burke was elected colonel of the Old Guard Battalion and served until 1914. At his death in 1927, he was buried in Atlanta's historic Oakland Cemetery, his mausoleum still maintained by The Old Guard.

The Peace Monument

In 1909 it had been suggested at the annual meeting of the Gate City Guard that a monument be erected in the city commemorating "The Great Peace Invasion" of 1879. A committee was appointed to carry out this project, which eventually became a committee of The Old Guard. Subscriptions to cover its cost were enthusiastically bought up by the citizens of Atlanta. On October 10, 1911, the Peace Monument was dedicated. The ceremonies were attended by the Northern units visited during the "Mission of Peace" with a day-long parade and feasting. The two-story monument, refurbished in 1996 for the Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta, still stands at the 14th Street entrance to Piedmont Park in Atlanta, and is rededicated each year by The Old Guard. Atop the monument is a statue of the Angel of Peace holding an olive branch who tells a Confederate soldier about to fire his weapon that "Peace is proclaimed."

The front tablet on the base of the statue states: "The Gate City Guard under the command of Captain Joseph F. Burke desiring to restore fraternal sentiment among the people of all sections of our country, and ignoring sectional animosity, on October 6th, 1879, went forth to greet their former adversaries in the Northern and Eastern States, inviting them to unite with the people of the South to heal the nation's wounds in a peaceful and prosperous reunion of the states. This 'Mission of Peace' was enthusiastically endorsed by the military and citizens in every part of the Union, and this Monument is erected as an enduring testimonial to their patriotic contribution to the cause of national fraternity. Dedicated October 10, 1911 by Hoke Smith, Governor of Georgia, and Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut." The east tablet contains the list of the military organizations involved, which include those the Gate City Guard visited during its Great Peace Invasion in 1879.

John C. Whatley is a retired field artillery officer and serves as Editor of The Sentinel. He was formerly a lieutenant colonel in The Old Guard and served as Commander of the Color Guard. He and the Color Guard participated in the burial of the Hunley crew in Charleston. He is also the author of The Typical South Carolina Confederate, and over 200 other by-lined WBTS articles published in newspapers and magazines such as Field Artillery Journal, Military History, Blue&Gray, and North&South. As a reenactor, he commands the First Regiment of the Georgia State Line.

Preparing for Attack (cont'd.)

after The War. And remember West Virginia, the State formed from part of Virginia during The War? Came in as a “free” State, because slavery was the cause of The War, right? No, it came in as a slave State.

How many of the slavers flew Confederate flags of any sort on their ships on trips to Africa to bring back slaves? None. *No slave was brought to America under a Confederate flag.*

One of the largest plantations in Louisiana was Black-owned, complete with slaves. Antoine Dubuclet, a Black sugar planter, owned over 100 slaves. In Charleston, S.C., in 1860 125 free Blacks owned slaves; of the \$1.5 million in taxable property owned by free Blacks in Charleston, \$300,000 represented slave holdings. Remember Sojourner Truth? She was born Harriet Van Wagner as a slave in New York, which was *second only to South Carolina* with the highest percentage of slaves.

During The War, according to the *London (England) Spectator*, “the Union government liberates the enemy’s slaves as it would the enemy’s cattle, simply to weaken them in the conflict. The principle is not that a human being cannot justly own another, but that *he cannot own him unless he is loyal to the United States.*” (emphasis added)

Indians supporting the Confederacy owned more than 8000 slaves. The Seminoles, who welcomed escaped slaves into their encampments, had “several of the most prominent chiefs, the most distinguished in war and council [who] were full-blood negroes. These Indians were in alliance with the late Confederate States,” according to T. J. Mackey, a former Confederate officer. What was one of the arguments showing the Cherokees were civilized when they appealed their removal to the U.S. Supreme Court? Cherokees were slaveowners, a point made by Chief Justice John Marshall.

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

“To the Confederate army goes the distinction of having the first black to minister to white troops,” reads an article in the *Religious Herald*, Richmond, Va., September 10, 1863. “A correspondent of the *Soldier’s Friend* mentions a Tennessee regiment which has no chaplain; but an old negro, Uncle Lewis, preaches two or three times a week at night. He is heard with respectful attention — and for earnestness, zeal and sincerity, can be surpassed by none. Two or three revivals have followed his preaching in the regiment.”

Imagine, Black people actually wanting to fight their “emancipators”, actually loving the area and the people where they grew up, actually being loyal to their families and neighbors. Imagine a Black Confederate telling his Union captors,

“I had as much right to fight for my native State as you had to fight for your’n, and a blame sight more right than your furiners, what’s got no homes.” Imagine a Black Confederate refusing freedom by taking an oath of allegiance, saying, “I can’t take no such oaf as dat. I’m a secesh.” Imagine another saying, “I ain’t going out here on no dishonorable terms.” Imagine a Black Confederate refusing a Union parole, even after his master had accepted one, saying, “Massa has no principles.” They’re just too embarrassing to the politically correct crowd.

Let’s see, did the Confederacy imprison its slaves in work camps? No, but Union officers did. Did the Confederacy burn down slave quarters and throw slave furniture on the fires? No, but the Yankees did. Did the Confederacy herd slaves into ghettos and then later attack the ghetto and kill everyone?

Slavery still exists in the world today. Care to guess where? Africa. The U.S. Department of State recently issued a report stating, “As unimaginable as it seems, slavery and bondage still persist in the early 21st century. Millions of people around the world still suffer in silence in slave-like situations. . . . Trafficking in persons is one of the greatest human rights challenges of our time.” And our friends in Saudi Arabia still import servants, who must surrender their passports to their employers. No slavery there, is there?

“The Battle Flag Is Used By The KKK.” But the Klan uses the United States flag more. In fact, that’s the Klan’s “official” flag. And in the Klan’s big march on Washington, how many Confederate Battle Flags did the Klan carry? None. But lots of U.S. flags. And lots of Christian crosses.

The Muslims in the north of the Sudan attacking the Christians in the south found the Christian militia fighting under one flag. Not Sudan’s, not the U.N.’s, but the Confederate battle flag! When the Berlin Wall fell, there was a Confederate battle flag waving in the crowd. People around the world realize that the Confederate battle flag is a symbol of freedom and resistance to tyranny.

The United States flag, besides being used by the Klan, has also been used against the Native Americans of this country. In 1862 the Santee Sioux of Minnesota grew tired of waiting for the \$1.4 million owed them by the United States, and, facing starvation, the Sioux revolted. Gen. John Pope, the loser at Second Manassas, was sent to quell the uprising. “It is my purpose to utterly exterminate the Sioux. They are to be treated as maniacs or wild beasts, and by no means as people with whom treaties or compromise can be made.”

After defeating the Indians with well-armed troops, the trials were conducted. They lasted 10 minutes per Indian. They were sentenced to death. Lincoln commuted all but 39 to be hung, and ordered removal of all the others. Lincoln also sent \$2 million to Minnesota politicians as a payoff.

Kit Carson was one of the Union commanders to attack the Navaho. They were defeated – gold was suspected in their lands – and marched 300 miles to their new reservation. Over 200 died on the way, and over 1000 died later. But even Kit Carson couldn’t stomach Union Col. John Chivington, whose 3rd Colorado Cavalry in 1864 attacked unarmed Cheyenne at Sand Creek, killing 400-600, only 150 of whom were men.

Part II continues next month.

As stated in *Publishers Weekly*, “Zakaria predicts that despite the record of blunders both at home and abroad, America in the future will stay strong, buoyed by a stellar educational system and the influx of young immigrants, who give the U.S. a more youthful demographic than Europe and much of Asia whose workers support an increasing population of unproductive elderly. A thought-provoking appraisal of world affairs, this book will engage readers on both sides of the political spectrum.”

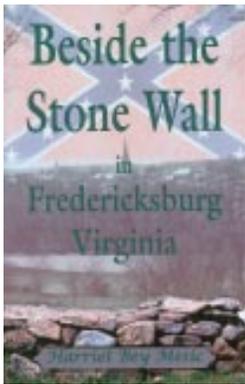
Post-American World is published by Simon & Schuster and is available through Amazon or your local book seller.

Review of the book

***Beside the Stone Wall in Fredericksburg* by Virginia**

Author Harriet Bey Mesic

Reviewed by John Waring



There is much written on the battle of Fredericksburg told through official records and military journals. The battle takes place from December 11th through the 15th 1862. The film *God and Generals* illustrates the battles and centers on well known characters such as General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson and Union General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlin (a Lt Col at the time). Confederate General Robert E. Lee and Union General Ambrose E.

Burnside were the opposing commanding generals. Fredericksburg was a Confederate Victory The Union army suffered 12,653 casualties (1,284 killed, 9,600 wounded, 1,769 captured/missing). Two Union generals were mortally wounded: Brig. Gen. George D. Bayard and Brig. Gen. Conrad Jackson. The Confederate army lost 5,377 (608 killed, 4,116 wounded, 653 captured/missing).

The Contents of the Book

The story is told through the eyes of Lewis Wrenn who owns Williamsville Tavern (also his home) on the edge of town at the Sunken Road by Welford Field. In the early chapters Lewis Wrenn is describe as aged 62 with most of his life behind him. He known as having a rough and tumbled lifestyle but there was a bit of a poet and romantic in him. He lived in the tavern with a wife Elizabeth and a servant named Phillis. A cast of characters are mentioned in the chapter titled Williamsville tavern connecting these persons with their personal feelings and views leading to the conflict to come. Their home locations in the village are also illustrated. War would later land on them laying hails of bullets and shell to their homes and farms. One could say Fredericksburg was an indicator to how the Union Army would latter would prosecute the war against the civilian's population of the South.

Image you are taken to a time several months before the battle. Picture yourself after February 13 1861, when the secession of Virginia occurred. Let's even move the clock

forward to the year 1862 several months before the battle. You were in the Williamsville tavern, outside Fredericksburg, Virginia having a drink and listening to the political ramblings of the times. Most of the men that frequented the tavern held the belief in strong Jeffersonian principles of States Rights and a right a state to self determines its own rule. You would hear

“Mr. John Marye stating these words as if we were a self appointed judge,” I can tell you that I have studied constitutional law extensively, and I know with a shadow of a doubt that secession is absolutely, positively legal under the Constitution of the United States of America.”, Mr. Marye explain to the group as he lit a cigar and tilted his chair back on two legs. “That’s why Lincoln did not want to test the legality of secession in the courts.” Mr. Marye goes on to say “Sending Federal soldiers down here and waging war against the South is absolutely illegal, not to mention imperialistic,” “Also totally immoral”

Similar political statements made by Mayer would be made by many other men who frequented the tavern. Most taverns of that time were unofficial meeting places. When the Federals took a town of city such as Fredericksburg, the Federal Army Commander would issue orders to have establishments such as taverns shut down. This would prevent communication and assembling by the civilian's citizens with the excuse to maintain order.

The Union's interest in the little town of Fredericksburg was located on the Rappahannock River and was at the front door of Richmond the Confederate Capital. To take Richmond would be a blow that the Confederacy would not recover from. It was known to the men of Fredericksburg from Union General Pope's Orders that the Union Army was committing atrocities against civilian populations. Mr. Marye had obtained copies of some of General Pope's Orders and Mr. Marye stated the following, “They give the Federal Army to subsist off the countryside without mention of compensation to the farmers. In other words they had a license to steal whatever they want from the Southerners.” There are many more good quotes throughout the book from John Marye.

Anti-Yankee conversations taking place in the tavern were most likely getting back to the Federals leading to the arrest Lewis Wrenn. Things were heating up around May 1862 the burning of all the bridges leading into town by the Confederate soldiers. The Federals fired on the town and the Confederate Units that were there knew that the Union Forces had superior numbers retreated into Spotsylvania County. The Federal Occupation of Fredericksburg had been achieved. The federals immediately began their harsh treatment of civilians. The men from Williamsville Tavern to discuss their business were banned and the Federals nailed the door shut making the tavern off limits. The meetings were moved and the arrests of seven prominent men of Fredericksburg occurred. On August 13, 1862 Lewis Wrenn would be arrested as the seven gentlemen without charge and sent to Capitol Prison in Washington, DC. Elizabeth

(continued page 13)

2010 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

January

- 1-5 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 1-9 Low Country Civil War Relic Show
- 1-9 Leadership Conference, Camp Kinard, SC
- 1-10 Low Country Civil War Relic Show
- 1-10 Leadership Conference, Camp Kinard, SC
- 1-19 General Robert E. Lee's Birthday
- 1-19 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 1-21 General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's Birthday
- 1-23 David Keller Cemetery Clean-Up, Mt. Pleasant, 8:30 AM
- 1-23 Secession Camp Lee-Jackson Banquet, WLI Armory

February

(Black Confederate History Month)

- 2-2 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 2-6 Highway Clean-Up, Glen McConnell Parkway *
- 2-17 Anniversary of the Hunley's sinking the US Housatonic
- 2-16 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 2-20 H. L. Hunley Memorial Service *

March

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

April

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

May

- 5-1 Confederate Memorial Day Service in Columbia, SC *
- 5-4 Secession Camp Executive Committee Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 5-8 Confederate Memorial Day Service in Charleston, SC *
- 5-10 Confederate Memorial Day
- 5-18 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 5-29 Highway Clean-Up, Glen McConnell Parkway *

June

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

July

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

Meeting Dates for Camps of the 10th Brigade

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

In Memory of Compatriot

Gary Pruitt Stone

by Delores Stone

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

Gone but never forgotten

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

In Memory of Compatriot

Sy Mabie

by Delores Stone

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

Gone but never forgotten

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

Books — cont'd

his wife and Phillis her servants were left to fend for themselves against abuses from the Federals. At Old Capitol Prison Mr. Wrenn would turn to God. After his release he and the rest of the residence would endure hell on earth with the battles themselves and being sent to prison again at Fort Delaware. He would refuse taking the Union Oath until the very end. There is much more to this book and it's a good read.

Final Thoughts:

Author Harriet Bey Mesic has written a book that is very detailed in illustrating what the residence on the outskirts of Fredericksburg went through. The photos are great and with the pictures you have a good feel for the lay of the land before and after the battles. The biographies help explain the lives of the war victims. The family genealogy of the Wrenn and related families are an extra bonus. The book is well footnoted. History books, diaries, court records, and family traditions were used in her research. Ms Mesic did a good job to telling accurately the story about the forgotten people who suffered much along the Sunken Road that lay beside the stone wall. I recommend this book. Anyone who reads it will get a human side of the war that is rarely told.

The book is soft back with 298 pages including photos, footnotes, individual bios and index it is published by www.HeritageBooks.com. Ms Mesic will be the speaker for January 2010, giving a lecture on her new book on Cobb's Legion.

Commander— cont'd.

one was reimbursed for expenses.

Color Sergeant **Loren O'Donnell** has handled the Camp's colors like a true Compatriot and Judge Advocate **Fred Teter** has been a great help as well.

I also need to thank past Commander **David Rentz** for giving me guidance whenever I needed it. David always had good advice and he also stepped up and took on the job of Quartermaster when no one else would.

All of these Compatriots have been of great service to me and the Camp during the past two years and I could not have been able to handle my duties without their help.

My list would not be complete without thanking all of the Compatriots of Secession Camp for coming out to the projects, meetings, and Camp activities that we have taken on over the past two years. You are what makes Secession Camp the best Camp, in the best Division, in the SCV.

Last but not least I need to thank the ladies of the Mary Yates Snowden Chapter of the OCR for supporting our Camp whenever we asked for their help.

Don't forget, we are still collecting grocery receipts to be sent to Food Lion to show that we are opposed to their support of the ACC.

In closing, I want to pledge my support to the new commander and officers and I hope everyone has a happy and prosperous New Year.

God bless the South.

Your Compatriot in Southern Heritage,
Bill Norris
Commander

Invasion (cont'd. from p. 16)

Reconstruction, when it reorganized permanently. Comprising only 30 troops at that time, the Guard immediately began to expand with new recruits. Major Leyden initially presided over the reorganization, but resigned to devote more time to his growing business interests in Atlanta. The Guard then elected Joseph F. Burke of Charleston, South Carolina, its captain by unanimous vote on March 21, 1878.

Joseph F. Burke

Captain Joseph F. Burke openly stated he believed that the South was right to secede to maintain local self-government. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, he belonged to a corps of cadets in the South Carolina First Regiment of Rifles, and took part in the firing on the *Star of the West* on January 9, 1861. He also participated in the bombardment of Fort Sumter and other battles. But with the military settlement of the War, he followed Robert E. Lee's admonition to go home and become a good citizen. When he became commander of the Guard, he determined to visit his home town of Charleston and take the Gate City Guard with him. A week of military encampment at the historic city would give the Guard another taste of camp life and military discipline, and also allow them to visit a celebrated locality.

This proposed visit was warmly received by the members of the Gate City Guard, and by the public of Atlanta

generally. Burke invited Governor A. H. Colquitt, a former Confederate general, to go with the Guard as its guest. Governor Wade Hampton of South Carolina, another former Confederate general, granted Captain Burke's request for permission to march at Charleston and issued an invitation to visit Columbia as well. This successful meeting of the Georgia and South Carolina militias became a mere prelude to the future.

Planning the Northern Tour

Following the successful encampment in South Carolina, Captain Burke announced another undertaking, a friendly invasion of the North. Sectional prejudice at that time formed the stock in trade of many Northern politicians, called "waving the bloody shirt." But Captain Burke believed that such sentiments were not representative of the majority of people of the North, whether civilians or soldiers. He believed that a representative military organization, comprised of men who had faithfully defended the Confederacy, would do valuable service in restoring the Union. He claimed that a Union pinned together by bayonets would be worse than no Union at all. In 1879 Burke planned the "Northern Tour" in which the Guard would visit Northern cities, dressed in their blue uniforms and bearing the United States flag, and test the temper of the Northern people. Georgians, at least, were reconstructed, were willing to let bygones be bygones, and would bury the "bloody

shirt” with all its bitter memories.

The friends of the Guard were divided as to the opportuneness of this visit. Some pointed out that no such movement with the same unselfish and patriotic purpose had ever been undertaken by the military. It was argued that the time was not ripe for such an undertaking, that sectional feeling was yet deeply rooted, and the Guard might find themselves received with chilling courtesy or open hostility. Governor Colquitt and others, however, advised the fraternal mission proceed, pointing out the historic importance of the undertaking.

As the *Rome Tribune* of September 30, 1879, reported: “[The Gate City Guard] is making preparation for their visit to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Hartford, Boston and Lawrence, Mass., and other cities. The undertaking has assumed a national character, and the grandest receptions await them in all these cities on their route, beginning at Washington by President [Rutherford B.] Hayes. Their private car is being refurnished and will go with them to Boston and return. . . . The visit is calculated to have excellent effect in promoting a feeling of fraternity between the sections of our country, which is the prime object of the tour.”

An *Atlanta Constitution* reporter called on Burke, asking for details of the tour. “At Washington we will be the guests of the Washington Light Infantry. President Hayes, if he should be in Washington, will also give us a reception. In my conversation with him a few weeks ago, he spoke very kindly of the Atlanta people, of their hospitality, thrift and enterprise, and dwelt at some length on the good effect our visit to the North would have in promoting harmony and fraternal feeling between the extreme sections of the country, and expressed much pleasure at the prospect of meeting the military and civil representatives of Atlanta in Washington. . . . The object of the trip is to observe the militia systems of Northern States and at the same time to promote, as far as possible, harmony and good feeling between the people of both sections of our country.”

The Great Northern Tour

At departure the Guard marched through applauding crowds of enthusiastic Atlantans down to their special rail-car. With many “God speeds” and benedictions from loved ones, the Guard began its trip to Washington. At Belle Isle, Virginia, however, the Guard’s train was unexpectedly halted by a delegation from the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, headed by Gov. John S. Wise and a large number of officers, who entertained them with a luncheon and speeches.

The *Washington Post* reported on the Guard’s arrival in Washington: “It is doubtful if any visiting company of military ever met with the reception that was accorded the Gate City Guard, of Atlanta, Ga., by the Washington Light Infantry and citizens on their arrival last night, en route for the North. . . . The Gate City Guard numbered forty men, nearly all of whom were young and of splendid appearance, wearing a blue uniform with canary color trimmings, white cross-belts, blue dress-coats and stiff hats with drooping plumes. . . . As they appeared on the depot platform, [they] were

greeted with loud cheers by a large mass of citizens in attendance. . . . From the depot all along the route, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. When the two companies entered Sixth Street, they were surrounded by a concourse numbering several thousand persons, who participated in the street demonstration, affording the Southerners a mammoth escort. In addition to the generous excitement there was a fine display of pyrotechnics. The scene on the line of march was exceedingly brilliant; various colored lights, Roman candles, crackers, bombs and other fireworks being discharged at every point. . . . During the march the visiting troops performed a number of military maneuvers with a precision that won round after round of cheers. At the armory other evolutions were gone through, after which Col. [W. G.] Moore [commander of the corps], in a neat little speech, welcomed the Southern troops, to which Capt. Burke responded, stating the purpose of the Guards’ visit, and making an appropriate allusion to the beautiful United States flag which they brought with them.”

“It was only by special and earnest request that Capt. J. F. Burke consented to give a public drill,” reported the *Washington National Republican*, “as it was the desire of the members, while on their tour, to avoid, if possible, the notoriety that would probably result. The continued cheers by the thousands who witnessed the drill, the waving of handkerchiefs by the hundreds of ladies from the balconies and windows, as each movement was faultlessly executed, must indeed have been appreciated by the Guard. Nothing has ever been seen like it in this city. The whole line was more like mechanical figures than human beings.”

The *Washington Post* reported the next day that “At 10 o’clock in the morning, clothed in fatigue uniforms, the strangers were attended to Mount Vernon by a committee of the Light Infantry. . . . Having thoroughly canvassed the historical attractions at the tomb of the immortal Washington, the troops returned to the city, and repaired to the armory of the local military. At 4 o’clock, P.M., [they were] escorted by two companies of the Washington Light Infantry, one in full dress, and the other in fatigue uniform. . . . On the march from the Opera House to the depot, the Avenue was again brilliantly illuminated with a continued shower of pyrotechnics, and the Atlanta Military left the National Capital as they were welcomed, in a brilliant and illuminated enthusiastic ovation, in which the citizens vied with the military to make it a success.”

The *Baltimore Sun* reported on the arrival of the Guard there: “Never before, perhaps, in the history of Baltimore, was a more cordial and general welcome extended by its citizens to a visiting military organization than that which received the Gate City Guard, of Atlanta, Ga., yesterday. . . . At 9 A.M. Company B, of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, with 75 men in line, . . . assembled at the armory on Howard Street, in full regimentals, [and] preceded by the band and drum corps, marched to Calvert Station. Here Capt. Burke, of the Guard, was introduced by Lieut. H. E. Mann, of the Fifth. The Guard marched out of the depot [and] were received with a marching salute. The Georgians marched with

the precision of veterans, and their well-executed maneuvers on the way elicited warm applause from the dense throng of spectators. . . .

“At 2:30 P. M., a banquet was served to the visiting military. . . . Capt. Burke, in response to calls from the company, made an excellent speech. . . . Touching upon politics, Capt. Burke said the Georgians are fully reconstructed, they believe the war is over. The Guard comes to the North that they may meet their fellow-citizens there and seal the bonds of friendship more strongly still. It was contrary, he knew, to military usage for a company to carry a flag, but he had suggested that the Guard should carry the Stars and Stripes, which they had won at Rome, Ga., last July, if for nothing else than at least to show it to the people of the North and reintroduce them to the flag of their forefathers.”

The Baltimore *Daily News* noted that “As the Guard passed in parade along our streets their precision of step and soldierly bearing elicited general commendation, but whenever they performed any evolution or executed a command, all of which were done as by one man, the enthusiasm knew no bounds – the multitude broke into long-continued applause. One feature was especially noticeable, which was the gentlemanly appearance and deportment of the members.”

On October 10, 1879, the Guard arrived in Philadelphia, “under escort of a committee of the State Fencibles” according to the Philadelphia *Press*. “Cheer after cheer went up from the crowd. The battalion of Fencibles were drawn up in line on Broad Street, and they saluted the visitors with military courtesy, after which both organizations were drawn up in line. . . . The marching of the visitors was perfection itself, while the maneuvers were admitted by those versed in military matters to be really astonishing. Both organizations were heartily applauded all along the route.”

The Guard went into a room of the State House, where sat the table on which the Declaration of Independence had been signed. Captain Burke, asked for a few words, said, “[W]hen you spoke of the table upon which was signed the Declaration of Independence, I thought of the Stars and Stripes, which we have brought with us to testify that it is our wish to cement together the lately divided sections of our country. . . . Nevertheless we have brought the ‘Stars and Stripes’ with us, for we could not resist the temptation of introducing you to the flag of your forefathers (great laughter); that glorious banner that is destined to float forever over the greatest government the world ever saw. It will never be trailed in the dust, for if we of the South were unable to pull it down, nobody else can (great applause). I accept your invitation to renew our political vows over the table of the Declaration of Independence, and we pledge our fealty to the Constitution of our fathers.”

“There is a ring of true statesmanship about that visit [of the Gate City Guard] that politicians can not ignore,” wrote the Philadelphia *Evening Paper*. “It was a happy thought, and we are glad that our people welcomed them so heartily. They are certainly a fine body of young gentlemen.”

New York City

On October 11, 1879, the Guard arrived in New York,

“and were warmly received and entertained by the Seventh Regiment,” reported the New York *Herald*. “After the customary military etiquette the Seventh, headed by Grafulla’s band, led the Georgians up Courtland Street to Broadway, amid the plaudits of the thousands who lined the sidewalks to view the pageant and welcome the Southerners. . . . [T]he police had all they could do to keep the plaza clear when the drums and cornets in the distance told of the columns’ approach.”

Colonel Emmons Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment, welcomed the Guard, saying, “I assure you, Capt. Burke, the kindly feelings evinced by your most praiseworthy visit are heartily reciprocated by us all.” Captain Burke reflected on “how speedily and peacefully our differences would have been adjusted had they been left to the citizen soldiers of our common country (applause). . . . Here on Northern soil the sons of those who were estranged in deadly conflict but a few years ago, meet and embrace in the bonds of fellowship – united once more under the same roof – breaking bread at the same table; it is a grand subject, this glorious re-union and the fraternal mingling of two great sections of our country. . . .”

“The reception of the Gate City Guard at the armory of the Seventh Regiment was one of those open, generous affairs that only soldiers can give, and which must be seen to be appreciated,” continued the *Herald*. “Then followed, at the request of the officers of the Seventh Regiment, the exhibition drill of the Gate City Guard, which astonished and delighted the members of the Seventh, who cheered the skillful execution of many evolutions to the echo. The precision and accuracy of the strangers was certainly marvelous, and were characterized by some of the veterans of the Seventh as unequalled by any visiting corps. . . . [T]he armory fairly rang with the plaudits of the Seventh.”

Lieutenant William Sparks of the Guard, asked about the parade on Broadway, replied: “I was somewhat doubtful of our visit to Philadelphia, until after we arrived there, because the political feeling in that city had been strongly antagonistic to the South, but when I found that our mission of reconciliation was understood and so warmly appreciated, I felt that New York would understand the purpose of our visit at once. . . .” To which the New York *Sun* opined that “The visit among us of the Gate City Guard will do more to bring about an understanding between North and South than the legislation of a century.”

The Guard arrived in Hartford, Connecticut “amid the cheers of a large crowd and a salute of thirteen guns, . . . and were escorted to Bushnell Park, where they were received by the historic Putnam Phalanx with military courtesies,” reported the Hartford *Times*. “Prominent among the decorated buildings was that of the *Times* . . . [where] stood a large figure of the ‘Goddess of Liberty,’ her hand stretched forth toward the South, bearing a branch of palm. Above this, surrounded by flags and festoons of red, white and blue, was the inscription: ‘The Only Arms Today – Open Arms.’”

At a banquet given by the Putnam Phalanx, Captain Burke

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The Sentinel

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**NEXT CAMP MEETING – JANUARY 19
SPEAKER: HARRIET BEY MESIC: COBB'S LEGION**

During the War Between the States Atlanta's militia company, the Gate City Guard, had greeted Union troops with the open arms of battle. In 1879 the "reconstructed" Gate City Guard visited Northern units it had fought against during the War and were welcomed with the open arms of friendship. This reconciliation tour of the North became known as:

The Great Peace Invasion

By John C. Whatley, Editor

Atlanta's Gate City Guard originally organized as a militia company in 1855 to assist the police force of Atlanta. With the outbreak of the War Between the States, the Guard volunteered its services to the State of Georgia, becoming Company F of the 1st Regiment of Georgia Volunteers (Ramsay's). Mustered into Confederate service, the Guard was initially sent to Pensacola, Florida, to serve under Confederate General Braxton Bragg. Reassigned to Virginia, it participated in the Battle of Carrick's Ford and the Cheat River campaign under General Robert E. Lee. Later the Guard joined General Stonewall Jackson for his advance on Hancock and Romney, Virginia. After its year of service expired, many of the old company joined the 9th Georgia Light Artillery Battalion commanded by Major Austin Leyden, a former lieutenant of the Guard, and served in the Army of Northern Virginia through Appomattox.

After the War the members returned to Atlanta to rebuild their lives. In 1870 many of the old members reorganized the company with younger recruits, electing Major Leyden as its captain. After reorganizing, though, it was found that, under the Federal Reconstruction Statutes, no State military organizations were permitted or recognized in the former rebellious States. The company continued in limbo until July 1876 and the end of

(continued inside on page 13)