

The Sentinel

Next Meeting: June 15
Knights of Pythias Building

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



Secession Camp # 4 Charleston, SC

JULY 2010

Winner Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award 2005 – 2007 and 2009

VOLUME 10 • NUMBER 7

June's Speaker

Charles Kelly Barrow, the Commander of the Army of Tennessee. His topic was Gen Patrick Cleburne, Stonewall of the West. He gave a wonderful and detailed history of the Irish born native Gen. Patrick Cleburne. Cleburne had studied to be a pharmacist like his father. (Cleburne was orphaned at age 15.) His pharmacy studies were not completed and he joined an English (Welsh) Army regiment. During the Irish potato famine Cleburne's unit was sent to keep order in Ireland, and there he saw the difference between an uncaring government [the English] failing to supply necessities to those in trouble [the Irish]. Cleburne left Ireland and came to America ending up in Arkansas.



Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander,
Army of Tennessee

In 1860 he was naturalized as a U.S. Citizen. At the time of Secession he saw that the Federal government was out of control and the tyrannical rule reminded him of how the English treated the Irish. He understood the founding principles and went with his adopted State of Arkansas and joined the Confederate Army as a private, going through the ranks to the rank of Brigadier General.

Gen. Cleburne was fighting against tyranny, not for the extension of slavery. He supported an emancipation program that would grant freedom to any black soldiers that fought. He was also a prophet and said many statements that came true with regards to the South's losing the war and who would tell its history.

He was in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga, and was killed in action in the battle of Franklin, Tenn. His commanding General, Braxton Bragg's, incompetent decisions created defeats out of Cleburne's victories.

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*



July Speaker – Karen Stokes

Karen Stokes has been an archivist with the 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. Her main focus is the processing and cataloging of our wonderful manuscript collection, and her primary area of interest is South Carolina in the Confederacy. She has published a number of articles on South Carolina history, and is the co-editor of *Faith, Valor, and Devotion: The Civil War Letters of William Porcher Dubose*, a collection of correspondence in our archive, which will be published by the University of South Carolina Press in 2010.



Pledges

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

Pledge to the United States Flag

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

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

Salute to the South Carolina Flag

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

Salute to the Confederate Flag

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

CAMP OFFICERS

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

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

CAMP GUARDIANS

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

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

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

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

VOLUNTEERS

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

NEXT MEETING

Secession Camp will hold its next meeting on

Tuesday, July 20, 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: Karen Stokes, Confederate Archivist

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

I hope that this finds you well and in good spirits. We are getting close to our Heritage Ride and Chairman Norris will be looking for volunteers to help work the event, so please keep the 25th of September open.

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

The Camp is in need of a new Color Sergeant. We will that nomination and elect a worthy man at the July meeting. The Color Sergeant serves on the Executive Committee and is responsible for getting the Colors to our various events that we participate in each year. If you have an interest in taking this position please let me know so that I can give you the specifics of the job.

Our National Reunion will be held in Anderson this July 21 thru the 24th, just up Hwy I-26 and down I-85.



More information can be found at the www.scv.org. It is still not too late to sign up and represent the camp. We will be electing national officers who will serve for the next two years.

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 the site at www.stephendillleeinstitute.com. Secession might be asked to help with some of the staffing at the event.

Deo Vindice,

Ed Moon, Commander

From the Chaplain

Compatriots,

The Confederate Army initially did not provide any Chaplains for their soldiers. Georgia Congressman Francis S. Bartow introduced a bill on May 3, 1861 addressing the subject of Army Chaplains. The bill gave the President the right to appoint chaplains to as many regiments and brigades as he deemed necessary. The new law established a salary for the Chaplain of \$85 per month. There were no provisions for food, supplies, uniforms, rank and duties. The bill did not establish any criteria as to age, education or spiritual background. Most commanders consented to chaplains carrying a sidearm for protection. On August 22, 1864, the CSA Congress granted chaplains forage for their horses, if they had one.

Many Chaplains identified themselves on the field by carrying a staff upon which a cross was placed. This staff was recognized by both sides. The Confederate chaplain wore whatever they could since the CSA government did not provide guidelines for the uniforms. Many chaplains wore the same suits they were accustomed to in the civilian ministry. During the battle, some of the chaplains would remain in the rear praying for the injured or dying soldiers. Other chaplains would be on the frontline fighting alongside their fellow Confederates. A large number of the ministers served as officers or enlisted men. For the record, the CSA was the first to have an officially recognized black chaplain. "Uncle Lewis" was duly elected by a Tennessee regiment at Shiloh and served with them until war's end.



Compatriot **Wayne Dukes** is currently undergoing chemotherapy and radiation treatments for his cancer. Please pray to our God, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, that Wayne will receive the power of Divine healing. Please continue to pray that the Lord will give the doctors treating Wayne the knowledge to use these treatments to remove the cancer from his body.

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 and Glenn Fleming**. If you would like to add to or delete a name from the pray list, please email or call me.

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

Yours in Christ,

Gene Patrick

(843) 766-5108

(843) 814-4974

Chaplain

<> <>

Secession Camp # 4

Minutes of Meeting of 18 May 2010

	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: **Patrick Cleburne**
 Speaker: **Charles Kelly Barrow**

Remarks: Members: **46** and **6** Guests: for a total of **52** 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 **2nd Lt Commander John B. Waring**
- **Salute to the Flags** led by Compatriot **Sandy Seymour** standing in as Color Sgt.
- **The cooks** were then recognized for the meal. Mess Corporal **Don Pace** was assisted by **Don Petty, Lucas Pinson, Bill Helms and Catfish.**
- **Introduction of guest.** There were guests introduced **Charles Kelly Barrow, Fred Lane, Dennis Odom, Sid Shingler, Britt Barnes, Trey Martin and Jim Ray Stowe**

Reports:

- **Minutes of May 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 **Commander Moon** for **Treasurer Buck Perry** for month of May 2010 to present.
- **Mickey Davis Fund Report** was given by **Woody Weatherford.** Nothing pending so motion was made moved an accepted.
- **Chaplain's Report** given by **2nd Lt Commander Waring.** Acting as Chaplain a report of nothing was given. However: it is noted latter in these minutes that Compatriot **Wayne Dukes** has an inoperable cancer in lung. He is currently going through chemo therapy. Pray for Wayne and his family. He is in Trident Regional.
- **Newsletter Report** was given by **John Whatley.** Compatriot **Frank Shorter** won this month's trivia question. The prize was several books.

Committee Reports

- **Highway Clean-up** report was given by **Michael Dixon.** Ten people participated in the clean-up on May 22, 2010. Twenty four bags of trash were collected and the clean-up took 2-1/2 hours to complete. The next clean-up of the Glenn McConnell Parkway will be September 11, 2010. The clean-up will begin at 8:00 am. Meet at the Chik-Fil-A.
- **Graves & Registration Bobby Gorman:** Nothing to report.
- **Heritage Ride Past Commander Bill Norris.** Has scheduled a meeting next Thursday July 28, 2010 at 7:00pm. Need door prizes. In process of getting sponsors. A band for the event has been lined up. T-Shirt is now being designed.
- **CHT David Rentz:** announced the Sesquicentennial Ball will be held at the Gaillard. See website. Tickets for the event are \$100.00 per person. Ordinance of Secession and the Secession Banner will be on display. A play based on this history will be performed at the event. The next Battle of Secessionville will have a different sponsor.
- **Recruitment and Retention Chairman Andy Lansdale** four application submitted for approval. One man to vote on and to induct.
- **Onion and Garage Sale Reports: Past First Lt. Commander John Genes** reported 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 Report: Past Commander Norris:** Nothing to report.

- Voted on New Member and Inducted **Sid Shingler** whose Confederate ancestor is **Private Emaule Mantis Shingler.** The vote was unanimous and Compatriot was inducted and welcomed to the Camp. Oath was administered by **Adjutant Elmore Marlow.**

- **2nd Lt Commander John B. Waring** introduced speaker **Charles Kelly Barrow** to the camp.

- **Charles Kelly Barrow's** topic was Gen Patrick Cleburne, Stonewall of the West. Mr. Barrow started off with his personal connections to South Carolina. That he had attended Erskine College and then transferred to Shorter. He met his wife in Charleston, S.C., at the 2000 S.C.V. Convention. His wife had in college had been researching Black Confederates which began his interest which led to two great books on the subject. He also gave how his marriage, honeymoon and birth of children took place on anniversary of major Confederate events in history. He gave a wonderful and detailed history of the Irish born native Gen. Patrick Cleburne. Cleburne had studied to be a pharmacist like his father. (Cleburne was orphaned at age 15.) His pharmacy studies were not completed and he joined an English (Welsh) Army regiment. During the Irish potato famine Cleburne left Ireland and came to America ending up in Arkansas. In 1860 he was naturalized as a U.S. Citizen. At the time of Secession he saw that the Federal government was out of control and the tyrannical rule reminded him of how the English treated the Irish. He understood the founding principles and went with his adopted state of Arkansas and joined the Confederate Army as a private and went through the ranks rapidly attaining the rank of Brigadier General. Gen. Cleburne was fighting against tyranny, not for the extension of slavery. He supported an emancipation program that would grant freedom to any black soldiers that fought. He was also a prophet and said many statements that came true with regards to the South losing the war and who would tell its history. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga, and was killed in action in the battle of Franklin, TNN. His commanding General Braxton Bragg's incompetent decisions created defeats out of General Cleburne's victories. Bragg was one of the best Generals the Yankees had. There was much more to this speech about the greatness of Gen. Cleburne. Mr. Barrow's speech was very good and informative. A quick question and answer session was given after the speech. Books on the Black Confederates were sold and signed by Mr. Barrow after the meeting. His visit was most enjoyable.

- **Commander Moon** announced that National Convention Anderson, SC will be in July, 2010

- **John Evans** announced that he needs two more people to help in registering data for the graves registration project using Excel. Please let Compatriot Evans know.

- **Past Commander Bill Norris** nominated Compatriot Bobby Gorman for the office of Color Sergeant. Compatriot Gorman refused nomination on the reason that he did not have an adequate means to transport the flags to outside events. The nomination was withdrawn.

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

- **Final Benediction** given by **2nd Lt. Commander Waring, David Rentz** added that Compatriot **Wayne Dukes** be added to the prayer. It was done. Ended with the singing of Dixie.

Minutes Prepared by John B. Waring & Adjutant Elmore Marlow

News From The Real World . . .



Gettysburg

“For every Southern boy fourteen years old, not once but whenever he wants it, there is the instant when it's still not yet two o'clock on that July afternoon in 1863, the brigades are in position behind the rail fence, the guns are laid and ready in the woods and the furled flags are already loosened to break out and Pickett himself with his long oiled ringlets and his hat in one hand probably and his sword in the other looking up the hill waiting for Longstreet to give the word and it's all in the balance, it hasn't happened yet, it hasn't even begun yet, it not only hasn't begun yet but there is still time for it not to begin against that position and those circumstances which made more men than Garnett and Kemper and Armistead and Wilcox look grave yet it's going to begin, we all know that, we have come too far with too much at stake and that moment doesn't need even a fourteen-year-old boy to think ‘This time.’ Maybe this time with all this much to lose than all this much to gain: Pennsylvania, Maryland, the world, the golden dome of Washington itself to crown with desperate and unbelievable victory the desperate gamble, the cast made two years ago.”

—William Faulkner, *Intruder in the Dust*

Sheridan Instructs Bismarck on Total War

“The discipline which during the summer had forced the German troops to respect civilian property was gradually relaxed. ‘At first we were forbidden, with the severest of penalties, to burn vine-posts in bivouacs, and woe to him who used un-threshed corn for his palliasso. Child-like innocence! Now no one asks whether you are using garden fencing or the doors of houses or wagons for fuel ... no Frenchman can any longer lay claim to property or means of livelihood.’ Thus throughout the autumn and winter of 1870 the terrorism of the [French partisan] francs-tireurs and the reprisals of the Germans spiraled down to new depths

of savagery. If the French refused to admit military defeat, then other means must be used to break their will.

“The same problem had confronted the United States in dealing with the Confederacy six years earlier, and [General William T.] Sherman had solved it by his relentless march through the South. [Chief of Prussian General Staff] Moltke had believed war to consist in the movement of armies; but General [Philip] Sheridan, who was observing the war from German headquarters, pointed out that this was only the first requirement of victory.

“‘The proper strategy [he declared after Sedan] consists of inflicting as telling blows as possible on the enemy’s army, and then in causing the inhabitants so much suffering that they must long for peace, and force the government to demand it. The people must be left nothing but their eyes to weep with over the war.’

“Bismarck took this advice more seriously than did Moltke. The more Frenchmen who suffered from the war, he pointed out, the greater would be the number who would long for peace at any price. ‘It will come to this, that we will shoot down every male inhabitant.’ Every village, he demanded, in which an act of treachery had been committed, should be burned to the ground and all male inhabitants hanged. To show mercy was ‘culpable laziness in killing.’ [Bismarck’s wife suggested] that all Frenchmen should be ‘shot and stabbed to death, down to the little babies,’ and the German press abounded in similar ideas.

“Nor did the French lag behind in urging suitable torments for the invaders. Each nation came to believe that it was upholding civilization against a race of barbarians which could only be bullied into submission by brute force.”

The Franco-Prussian War, Michael Howard, Routledge Press, 1961, pp. 380-381.

North Carolina Governor Welcomes Confederate Veterans

“In his address of welcome to the United Confederate Veterans, in reunion at Charlotte, N.C., Gov. O. Max Gardner told the story of the rebuilding of the South by its own men and women, saying:

“This is a proud day for North Carolina. This occasion has deeply touched the hearts of our people. I, therefore, speaking in the name of my people, bring you more than their word of welcome; I bring you assurance of their love and devotion. For more than sixty years you have been fighting gallantly with us and for us. You have sacrificed much and risked all. Your lives have been an inspiration to our children and a benediction upon our efforts to rebuild that which was destroyed by war. We not only, in gratitude, welcome you, but in proud affection we here to-day claim you for our own.

“Sixty years ago, the South was beaten and prostrate. Our material wealth had been consumed or destroyed; most

of our men had been killed or incapacitated in battle; our spirit was apparently broken. Anarchy and terror seemed imminent. It was the twilight of our Southern civilization, and despair settled over our land. Then began the greatest struggle of all, which I call the second phase of the War Between the States.

“But at this critical junction of affairs, the men and women of the South joined battle with their own doubts and fears. They gathered for a last desperate charge upon the somber battlements of despair ... they hurled at the force of lawlessness, poverty, and ignorance which was threatening our very heritage of civilization a defiant challenge. Plows were started, schools reopened, elections held. It was a long and bitter struggle, and by the end of the century hope had returned and victory was well in sight. And this story of the rebuilding of the South, carried on in the face of almost heartbreaking difficulties forms one of the most glorious chapters in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race. And our victory was essentially a victory of spirit.

“It is my proud privilege to welcome you to North Carolina. To us here it seems indeed that you have just come home; that somehow we must convey to you the thought which to-day is close to the hearts of our people that we not only honor you as we honor our own fathers and mothers, but that we love you and shall be happy if you feel that you have made our home your home.

“I recall at this moment the inscription on the Confederate monument at Arlington, and here repeat the tribute: ‘Not for fame or reward, not for place or power, not lured by ambition or goaded by necessity, but in simple obedience to duty as they understood it, these men suffered all, sacrificed all, dared all, and died.’”

“Rebuilding the South,” *Confederate Veteran Magazine*, July 1929, pp. 249-250)

Historians Speak Out Against Proposed Gettysburg Casino

To mark the 147th anniversary of the bloodiest battle in American history, 272 American historians, including some of the country’s most respected academics, sent a letter to Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board chairman Gregory Fajt, urging the rejection of the application for the Mason-Dixon Gaming Resort. If approved, the proposed gambling hall will be located just one-half mile from America’s most hallowed battleground.

Although many individual historians have previously voiced opposition to the casino proposal, such a large and diverse group uniting in this cause demonstrates Gettysburg’s unique place in our nation’s heritage.

Among the signers are some of the most prominent historians in America, including James McPherson, author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning *Battle Cry of Freedom*; Garry Wills, author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning *Lincoln at Gettysburg: The Words That Remade America*; Carol Reardon, director of graduate studies in history at Pennsylvania State University; Jeffery C. Wert, author of the acclaimed *Gettysburg, Day Three*; and Edwin C. Bearss,

Chief Historian Emeritus of the National Park Service.

In part, their message states that as professional historians, they “feel strongly that Gettysburg is a unique historic and cultural treasure deserving of our protection. Gettysburg belongs to all Americans equally — future generations no less than those of us alive today,” before concluding that “there are many places in Pennsylvania to build a casino, but there’s only one Gettysburg.”

Beyond the individual signatories, the message and its sentiment has received the endorsement and support of the American Historical Association, National Coalition for History, National Council on Public History, Organization of American Historians, Society for Military History and Southern Historical Association.

The Battle of Gettysburg, fought July 1–3, 1863, was the largest and bloodiest battle of the American Civil War. Commonly called the “high water mark of the Confederacy,” the battle saw nearly 160,000 Americans locked in mortal combat; more than 50,000 became casualties. Historians concur that the engagement was the greatest of Civil War battles, but its place in history was further cemented four months later, when President Abraham Lincoln travelled to the small Pennsylvania farm town to help dedicate a national cemetery for those who died. Lincoln’s “few appropriate remarks” for the occasion, popularly known as the Gettysburg Address, have become one of the world’s most recognized speeches.

According to James McPherson, “The proposed site of the casino lies athwart the advance of Union cavalry toward what became known as South Cavalry Field, which saw substantial fighting on the afternoon of July 3, 1863. This ground is as hallowed as any other part of the Gettysburg battlefield, and the idea of a casino near the fields and woods where men of both North and South gave the last full measure of devotion is simply outrageous.”

Ruffin’s Library and Slaves Lost:

“One other loss of property occurred during the first occupation at Beechwood [plantation], the result of looting by Union troops: the libraries were destroyed. Ruffin had no inventory of his books. He suspected at first that most of the volumes had been sent by the Union commander to New York for sale. A Union soldier’s letter, which eventually fell into the family’s hands, explained that the libraries had been the objects of looting by Union troops.

“Slaves began ‘absconding’ from Marlbourne, Beechwood, and Evelynton very early in the war, just as they did from farms all along the Pamunkey and lower James rivers once McClellan occupied the peninsula. The level of desertions astonished Ruffin. Beechwood suffered heaviest losses from slave defections between May and June 1862, when sixty-nine of the slaves still held there fled. ‘Not a single man is left belonging to the farm,’ he noted on 11 June. (One of the absconders, a man Ruffin knew as William and described as ‘an uncommonly intelligent Negro,’ would return in August 1862 to guide Union forces landing in Prince George.)

“Events in June 1862 that broke up the slave community at Beechwood and Evelynton demolished Ruffin’s assumptions about slaves and their relationship to his family ... he decided the notion that black people felt a commitment to their own families was just a false statement. At Beechwood and Evelynton individual slaves had absconded with no apparent concern for their families left behind – evidence, Ruffin surmised, that they had no such commitment. [In the early summer of 1862, Ruffin sold] twenty-nine troublesome slaves. That sale, Ruffin said, was an ordeal ... their slaves had forced them to ‘a painful necessity thus to sever more family ties,’ ... [but] he had sold to just one buyer, who represented just two plantations; he had tried to break no family tie except those already broken by the slaves themselves.”

Ruffin, Family and Reform in the Old South, David F. Allmendinger, Oxford University Press, 1990, p. 164 and following..

This is from one of the books your Editor gave away to the winner of our trivia contest each month. –Ed.

Occupation Troops

“More than a contributing cause in the growing desire for economic renovation of the South, and amounting certainly to a decisive accelerant, was the defeat of Hancock by Garfield in the presidential election of 1880.

“The South, emerging from the humiliation of Reconstruction, had centered hopes on a victory for Tilden over Hayes four years earlier, and when the Democratic candidate was counted out, by a likely fraud as the section was willing enough to believe it, despair gave way to resentment and the Solid South, nursing its pride and revengefulness during Hayes’ administration, dedicated itself to Hancock’s triumph. In the four years between elections, the South, bearing many real grievances, sought to lighten them by lashing itself to a false ambition. Hancock’s success would give answer to the North and cure Southern sorrows. It was looked forward to as ‘the first full, and fair, and free presidential election in which the South has participated since the war. There will be no intimidation of voters by means of the army.... There will be no Southern returning boards upon whose venality the Republican leaders can rely in case of a close contest.” (*Daily Constitution*, Atlanta, Feb. 15, 1880)

“The shock of Hancock’s defeat threw the South, so to speak, back upon its haunches. The days immediately following are surcharged with interest for the student of Southern economic history. The *News and Observer*, of Raleigh, which had been violently sectional and which for a few days after the election consoled its readers with hope of victory four years hence, within a week changed front and gave expression to a new spirit that, suddenly and with compelling force, was sweeping the people.

“It was declared that ‘we have been defeated in the national contest. In the administration of the national government for the next four years we need not concern ourselves, for as far as possible our councils will be ignored.

What, then, is our duty? It is to go to work earnestly to build up North Carolina. Nothing is to be gained by regrets and repinings. No people or State is better able to meet emergencies.... And what nobler employment could enlist the energies of a people than the developing of the great resources of our ... State.... But with all its ... splendid capabilities it is idle to talk of home independence so long as we go to the North for everything from a toothpick to a President. We may plead in vain for a higher type of manhood and womanhood among the masses, so long as we allow the children to grow up in ignorance. We may look in vain for the dawn of an era of enterprise, progress and development, so long as thousands and millions of money are deposited in our banks on four per cent interest, when its judicious investment in manufacture would more than quadruple that rate, and give profitable employment to thousands of our now idle women and children.

““Out of our political defeat we must work ... a glorious material and industrial triumph. We must have less politics and more work, fewer stump speakers and more stump pullers, less tinsel and show and boast, and more hard, earnest work.... Work for the material and educational advancement of North Carolina, and in this and not in politics, will be found her refuge and her strength.

““The Southern people must be National themselves, in their aspirations and conduct, if they would have the Government truly national in spirit,’ and Garfield president not of a section or party. ‘To have a government of “the whole country,” to be entitled to it, we must think of the whole country as our own, and demand no more than we are ready to give. It must come to this.’

“Garfield’s assassination showed how ready the South was to join hands with the North. ‘It could not have been foreseen ... that the outburst of sympathy and condemnation would have been universal in its manifestation, affectionate in tone and National in spirit. South Carolina does more than reprobate assassination. The ... whole people, resent the deed because the victim is the President of the United States.... The forces of reunion had gone on with a rapidity which few appreciated. All the elements of cordial friendship and of national good-will were there.’

“The cordiality with which the First Connecticut Regiment was received in Charleston the month following Garfield’s death was believed an outgrowth of the city’s sorrow at the national tragedy. The first column of the *News and Courier* bore the flags of Connecticut and South Carolina crossed, with the legends, ‘Yankee Doodle Come to Town,’ and ‘A Welcome Invasion.’ An editorial spoke of the war as a ‘grand lesson to the South,’ and declared: ‘We have learned that we cannot stand alone, that our fight must be made within the Union....’ (Oct. 24, 1881)”

The Rise of Cotton Mills in the South, Broadus Mitchell, Johns Hopkins Press, 1921, pp. 89-92.

Amend the Constitution

to say it should never be altered to interfere with slavery.
–Abraham Lincoln, 24 December 1860

2010 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

July

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

August

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

September

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

October

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

November

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

December

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

Meeting Dates for 10th Brigade Camps

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

In Memory of Compatriot

Gary Pruitt Stone

by Delores Stone

Confederate Ancestors:

W. H. Austin

and

O. G. Thompson

Gone but never forgotten

Deo Vindice

Mrs. Gary P. Stone

Summerville, S.C.

In Memory of Compatriot

Sy Mabie

by Delores Stone

Confederate Ancestor:

Pvt. Edward M. Mabie

Co. B, 10th Missouri Inf.

Gone but never forgotten

Deo Vindice

Mrs. Gary P. Stone

Summerville, S.C.



The Rebel Review

By: John B. Waring

A Review of the book

Politically Incorrect Guide to the South (and Why it will Rise Again)

By Clint Johnson

Preface:

The South has been a region whose history and culture has been distorted long enough. Most people have been brainwashed to believe that it was a Civil War that the noble progressive region the North waged against the mean and evil South – a war to free the slaves

as the sole cause. Very seldom do you ever hear of the real causes that led to this carnage and destruction of a region which were by definition war crimes against the civilian population both black and white. The South to too many Americans today is portrayed as a backward racist society that wears sheets and burns crosses and where toothless men beat their wives while their inbred kids create more cousins. These distortions have been portrayed in bad movies, cheap novels, and by Marxstorians. These distortions of facts have been used as reasons to the threatened removal of every symbol that is Southern. With this preface I present Clint Johnson's *Politically Incorrect Guide to the South (and Why It Will Rise Again)* to rescue the South from the ignoramuses who claim to be objective but wilfully distort the Southern past, present, and future for power and political gain.

Questions for the Native Southerners: You think you know the South. But did you know:

Why the South is more important to America's founding than the North?

The first of the thirteen colonies to legalize slavery? (Hint: It's not in the South.)

The South is the center for culture and history?

Why Faith and family come first in the South?

Why limited government and low tax rates are a Southern tradition?

Bet your teacher never told you: Why economics, not slavery was the driving force behind the War Between the States. How the South and not the North started and won the American Revolution. How virtually all of America's highest-ranking World War II generals had Confederate roots. Why Northerners, not Southerners, wanted slaves to be counted as property instead of people in the Constitution. How the Northern colonies grew rich on slave trading. All these subjects are covered, but this book has a lot of Southern trivia and facts that will keep you wanting to read on.

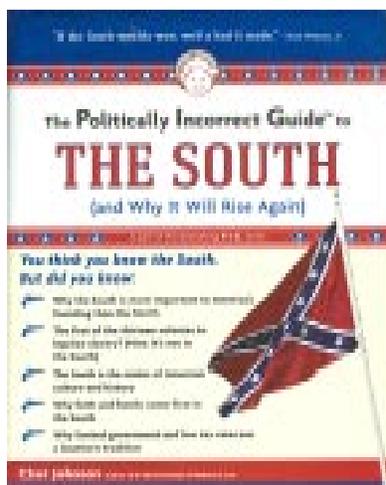
The Politically Incorrect Guides are a series of books written by different authors. Future reviews will be on the Civil War, and American History. Global Warming and the Constitution are subjects that are of side interest. The purpose of the books is to give the reader an alternative view to the Politically Correct nonsense that is going on in America.

The volume covered here is *The Politically Incorrect Guide to the American South*. He who takes time to study and read this book will not be disappointed. However, if the reader is politically correct, he will not be happy with this book. It has great sidebars with "A Book Y'all Aren't Supposed to Read", movies you are not suppose to see, and numerous side notes that may distract the reader. The distractions are usually worth it. It's an easy book to read and has an added arsenal of facts on the South, and the War that destroyed it. A positive book surrounded by a pool of PC sharks. Professor Clyde Wilson, retired professor from the University of South Carolina, says it well:

"Dixie is alive and well still very much its old self. This will doubtless be bad news for the humorless and self righteous South-haters, but the Politically Correct Guide to the South proves it. Most of the entire book is hell-raisin' fun! I guarantee Southerners and other normal people will have a good time with this high spirited read, a soul lifting experience unmatched since Toscanini conducted Dixie."

The Introduction Chapter "Slamming the South" gives a good overview for the reason why this book was written. The South is steeped in history and blood. Families are important. "Many of us are descended from Scottish settlers and African slaves and we usually find we have more in common than with Northern urbanites. New England has recognizable boundaries but I doubt that a fisherman in Portland, Maine, has in common with a banker in Boston, Massachusetts. However a banker from Birmingham, Alabama, lost on a Blue Ridge highway in the Mountains of North Carolina can stop at a general store and feel right at home. When some Northerners come to Dixie, these transplants don't always understand what deep rooted Dixie natives know intuitively: The South is different from every other region in the nation and most of us don't want to change.

There is an open, not at all secret conspiracy to erase all vestiges of the Old South from public memory. The goal is to take away the South's distinctiveness, to make a plain homogenized version of everywhere else. A lot of the hatred levied against the South is homegrown. Just pick up any Southern newspaper today and you find these Scala



Rebel Review – cont'd.

wag news editors and politicians on the anti-South bandwagon. This book takes this issue to task. After reading the Introduction, Chapter 1 Southern by the Grace of God “What Other Regions Ain’t Got but Sure Wish They Did”. This chapter begins with an informative book on Southern Culture. It points out about the South’s good manners, the Southern smile and don’t forget our beautiful Southern women. Another strange fact is that Abraham Lincoln liked the song “Dixie”. The book covers other good subjects such as: How Southerners led the way to drafting the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights; How the Northern Victory led to today’s Federal Government; Why race relations in today’s South are much better than in the North or anywhere else in America; Why the South is naturally conservative and the North is naturally liberal; and good concluding chapter, The Nation Should Thank God for the South. It brings out the fact that our Southern men and boys of all races have been the forefront and in greater numbers fighting our country’s wars. Guess what – it’s not because of poverty as a Yankee political pundit might say.

About the Author: Clint Johnson a native of Fish Branch, Florida, has written books about the War for Southern Independence. One of his earlier books is *In the Footsteps of Robert E. Lee* and two of his other good books are *Pursuit (The Chase, Capture, Persecution & Surprising Release of Confederate President Jefferson Davis)* and *Civil War Blunders*. Mr. Johnson is a graduate of the University of Florida with a degree in journalism. He and his wife live in the mountains of North Carolina.

Final Thoughts: Clint Johnson has written a real masterpiece William Murchison, nationally syndicated columnist says it best, “Anyone knows how to reproduce a rebel yell on paper? Let me know if so. I want to let one loose on this stirring and entertaining book.”

This book should be in all Southern homes. Persons who are not from the South and want to know the region should read this book. The book is a fun read.

I am also passing this book on to Honorary Southerner and Rebel Review contributor Sophie O’Neill as a help to her on her new adventure. She has since graduated from the University of Massachusetts where she turned her dorm room into a crib that resembled a dorm room at Ole Miss with Southern flags and the trimmings. She looked at the Southern symbols and ate Southern foods that were smuggled to her through enemy lines. After doing her college intern work in Charleston she set her goals to live and work in a better place. Her dreams are coming true. She is going for her Masters Degree in Urban Planning at the University of New Orleans. Congratulations go out to her for a job well done and she will need this comprehensive book when I am not around to help her get to know her adopted homeland.

I recommend this book to all Southerners and even transplants who are willing to have an open mind about the truth of history. Books such as this are not boring and are good teaching resources. Clint Johnson tells the facts in a fun way. Educating the young is the key to upholding our SCV charge.

This book is one that accomplishes this however; the dull but truthful stuff is needed when the facts are put on the line to defend Dixie against her enemies.

This book is 262 pages with 15 Chapters, Bibliography and Index. It is now available in soft back and can be purchased at any major book store or Amazon.com Published by Regnery Publishing, Inc., an Eagle Publishing Company, Washington, DC



Like Trivia? **Frank Shorter does!!!**

June’s Trivia Question was won by Frank Shorter, who knew that **Mally Black Gist** was one of the women who signed Confederate currency in Columbia, S.C. [Your Editor even has a Confederate bill signed by her.] There’s an exhibit on her in Columbia, at least there *was* before the Governor’s veto. So Shorter got two volumes from my library, plus I threw in a book on Jefferson Davis, since it was the President’s birthday month. Enjoy reading!

Since history doesn’t seem to be anyone’s forte in Secession Camp, let’s switch to something everyone likes: television.

George Burns lived to be 100, and starred in vaudeville, on the radio, on television (*Burns and Allen*), and in the movies (*Sunshine Boys, Oh, God!*). He was also a producer, his company producing many TV shows. But George Burns also dubbed the voice of a television character – in at least one episode. For a copy of *Civil War Times Great Battles of the Civil War*, of whom did George Burns dub the voice?

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

Book awarded at the next Meeting.

If you think this trivia question is hard, wait until you see the one when I give away my copy of Lee’s Lieutenants.

bringing many of the occupants into their direct line of fire. When Booth was killed, Maj. William F. Bradford assumed command. By 11:00 the Confederates had captured two rows of barracks about 150 yards from the southern end of the fort. The Union soldiers had failed to destroy these buildings before the Confederates occupied them and subjected the garrison to a murderous fire.

Rifle and artillery fire continued until 15:30, when Forrest sent a note demanding surrender: "I now demand unconditional surrender of your forces, at the same time assuring you that you will be treated as prisoners of war. ... I have received a new supply of ammunition and can take your works by assault, and if compelled to do so you must take the consequences." Bradford replied as Booth requesting an hour for consideration. Forrest had sent two columns of his troops on either side of the fort to prevent landing of reinforcements by the Union from the river. He replied that he would only allow 20 minutes, and that "If at the expiration of that time the fort is not surrendered, I shall assault it." Bradford's final reply was, "I will not surrender." Forrest ordered his bugler to sound the charge.

The Confederate assault was furious. While the sharpshooters maintained their fire into the fort, a first wave entered the ditch and stood while the second wave used their backs as stepping stones. These men then reached down and helped the first wave scramble up a ledge on the embankment. All of this proceeded flawlessly and with very little firing, except from the sharpshooters and around the flanks. Their fire against the gunboat *New Era* caused the sailors to button up their gun ports and hold their fire. Finally, the Yankee troops fled to the river, hoping the gunboat would protect them. The fleeing soldiers were subjected to fire both from the rear and from the flank. Many were shot down. Others reached the river only to drown, or be picked off in the water by marksmen on the bluff.

Conflicting reports of what happened next, from 16:00 to dusk, led to the controversy. Union sources claimed that even though the Union troops surrendered, Forrest's men massacred them in cold blood. Surviving members of the garrison said that most of their men surrendered and threw down their arms, only to be shot or bayoneted by the attackers, who repeatedly shouted, "No quarter! No quarter!" The Joint Committee On the Conduct of the War immediately investigated the incident and concluded that the Confederates shot most of the garrison after it had surrendered.

But Lieutenant Daniel Van Horn of the 6th U. S. Heavy Artillery (Colored) stated in his official report "There never was a surrender of the fort, both officers and men declaring they never would surrender or ask for quarter." Forrest's men reported that the Federals, although fleeing, kept their weapons and frequently turned to shoot, forcing the Confederates to keep firing in self defense. Their claim is consistent with the discovery of numerous Federal rifles on the bluffs near the river. Those repeatedly surrendering could be shot.

It was reported by Colonel Barteau (CSA) that "...they made a wild, crazy, scattering fight. They acted like a crowd of drunken men. They would at one moment yield and throw down their guns, and then would rush again to arms, seize

their guns and renew the fire. If one squad was left as prisoners ... it would soon discover that they could not be trusted as having surrendered, for taking the first opportunity they would break loose again and engage in the contest. Some of our men were killed by Negroes who had once surrendered."

The Congressional Committee released a summary after the event which stated "...that the rebels took advantage of a flag of truce to place themselves in position from which the more readily to charge upon the fort"; that after the fall of the fort "...the rebels commenced in an indiscriminate slaughter sparing neither age nor sex, white or black, soldier or civilian"; that this was "not the results passions excited by the heat of conflict, but of a policy deliberately decided upon and unhesitatingly announced"; that several of the wounded were intentionally burned to death in huts and tents about the fort; and the "... rebels buried [alive] some of the living."

Lt. Van Horn reported that "Lieutenant John D. Hill, Sixth U. S. Heavy Artillery, was ordered outside the fort to burn some barracks, which he, with the assistance of a citizen who accompanied him, succeeded in effecting." This accounts for the barracks allegedly burned by Confederates in which wounded Union soldiers were supposed to have perished. Since Union officers were in charge of burials, they made no such report of living burials. The summary is propaganda.

Following the cessation of hostilities, Forrest transferred the 14 most seriously wounded United States Colored Troops (USCT) to the U.S. Steamer *Silver Cloud*. He sent 39 USCT taken as prisoners to higher command. Prisoners of Forrest later testified they were treated well. Why weren't they shot?

The Independent Order of Pole-Bearers Association (predecessor to the NAACP) was organized by Southern blacks after the war. One of their early conventions was held in Memphis and Forrest, supposedly the head of the violent KKK, was invited to be the guest speaker, the first white man ever to be invited to speak to the Association.

Forrest told them, "I came here with the jeers of some white people, who think that I am doing wrong. I believe I can exert some influence, and do much to assist the people in strengthening fraternal relations, and shall do all in my power to elevate every man, to depress none. (Applause.) I want to elevate you to take positions in law offices, in stores, on farms, and wherever you are capable of going.... We may differ in color, but not in sentiment.... I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, and [I] assure you that I am with you in heart and in hand. (Prolonged applause.)" He then kissed on the cheek the black woman who had introduced him to the crowd – unheard of in that time!

When Forrest died in 1877 it is noteworthy that his funeral in Memphis was attended not only by a throng of thousands of whites but by hundreds of blacks as well. The funeral procession was over two miles long, attended by over 10,000 area residents, including 3,000 black citizens paying their respects. Didn't notice that KKK thing, I guess.

"To steal, and to kill, and to destroy" is why the devil hangs about. So, you "reverends" out there, writing the paper, keep the lies out of your opinion. After all, as Jesus Christ himself told us truly, "When [the devil] speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it."

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED



This issue especially for:

**NEXT CAMP MEETING – JULY 20
SPEAKER: KAREN STOKES**



General N. B. Forrest

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

I see one of our favorite opponents has come out of hiding and penned a letter to the editor of the *Post & Courier* on his favorite subject – the Ku Klux Klan – an organization headquartered in the North which uses appearances on Jerry Springer as fund-raisers.

Of course, since the letter was about the KKK, it always get around to Nathan Bedford Forrest and the old “massacre” at Fort Pillow lie [unlike the true Yankee massacre at Sand Creek I wrote about earlier]. Let’s see if we can get some *facts* into the mix.

Fort Pillow was a former Confederate fort above the Mississippi River which was abandoned to the Yankees. The Yankee garrison went out into “loyalist” areas [Confederate] and caused depredations, and these had been reported to Forrest when he came into the area. His comments were that he intended to take care of the little fort.

Troops under the command of Col. Robert McCulloch, Col. Tyree Harris Bell, and Brig. Gen. James Chalmers marched non-stop to Fort Pillow to

begin their assault. Confederate sharpshooters claimed the lives of several key Union officers during the morning assault on the fort. The losses included the commanding officer, Major Lionel F. Booth, shot in the chest by a sharpshooter, and his second in command killed shortly after that. These losses created a complete breakdown of order and leadership among the Union troops within the fort.

Forrest arrived at Fort Pillow at 10:00 on April 12. By this time, Chalmers had already surrounded the fort. A stray bullet struck Forrest’s horse, felling the general and bruising him. (This would be the first of three horses he lost that day.) He deployed sharpshooters around the higher ground that overlooked the fort,

(continued inside on page 11)