



The Sentinel

of Secession Camp No. 4, Charleston, S.C.

MARCH 2011

Winner Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award 2006 – 2008 and 2010

VOLUME 11 • NUMBER 3

Woman ‘Fenced In’ In Summerville

Local “good neighbors”, constantly offended by a woman exercising her 1st Amendment rights by flying a Confederate Battle Flag, have erected a high wooden fence completely around her property.

There appears to be nothing illegal about this because the fence is on “their” property and does not infringe on the City’s right-of-way.

The fence also makes sure, during drive-by shootings, that she cannot escape out back, and Molotov cocktails thrown on her porch will keep her inside instead of escaping out back, too.

For her part, the fence blocks her view of a deteriorating neighborhood and of neighbors who would erect such a fence in the first place, so some good will come from the stupidity of her neighbors.

But they’ll never figure that out.

Pledges

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
New Orleans
1906*



Randy Lesemann Inducted



Peter Salvo Inducted



CAMP OFFICERS

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

Chaplain
Gene Patrick
Color Sergeant
Alan Courtney Bailie
Judge Advocate
Open
CHT Representatives
Randy Burbage
David Rentz
Gene Patrick
Frank Shealy

CAMP GUARDIANS

Randy Burbage
Walter Carr
John Evans
Andy Langdale
Elmore Marlow
Michael Ratledge
David Rentz
Lee Wilson

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Education / Historical
Open
**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
Bennie Slay
Building Committee
Bob Pollard

VOLUNTEERS

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

NEXT MEETING

Secession Camp will hold its next meeting on
Tuesday,
March 15, 2011

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

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

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

The Adjutant

From the Commander

Compatriots,

I hope that you are doing well

I would like to thank Bennie Slay and Johnny Genes for all their hard work with the Lee-Jackson Banquet. All who attended had a grand time and most left with a "parting gift" from the drawing.

The Stephen Dill Lee Institute was a great success. We had over 125 attendees for the Saturday lectures. The SDLI will be held in Savannah next year. My thanks to those camp members who volunteered their time the work the event. They were: David Rentz, Bill Norris, Gene Patrick, Alan Bailie, Sid Shingler, John Waring and Randy Burbage.

The Camp will sponsor the South Carolina Division Convention this 8th and 9th of April. We will need a number of volunteers to help Friday night and during the day on Saturday. Member from across the state will be in attendance so we will need to put on a good show. Chairman Bill Norris will be asking for your help at the next meeting before the convention. Please give all the support that you can.



Confederate Memorial day is right around the corner. The Divisions' observance will be held the first Saturday in Columbia starting at Elmwood Cemetery and then move the State Capital grounds via parade.

We will hold out Memorial on the second Saturday of May at Magnolia Cemetery. Help placing flags will be needed prior to the start of the ceremony.

These services are held every year on the same day and times as in years past. There is really no excuse in not being able to make at least one of these this year. This is why we, the Sons of Confederate Veterans exist, to honor those men who fought, suffered, bleed and died.

Deo Vindice,

Ed Moon

Commander

From the Chaplain



I was blessed to attend the "South Carolina Secession Gala" held at the Gaillard Auditorium on December 20th. The Re-enactment of South Carolina's Ordinance of Secession Convention was very moving. The Ball, music, food, and fellowship, was enjoyed by all. What concerns me is that the news media and the "loud

mouths" "outside the auditorium were given more attention than the Secession Gala inside. I expected this to happen but not to this extent. The ignorance of the people who were protesting outside was self-evident by the opening of their mouths.

The remaining years we have left to commemorate the Sesquicentennial of the war of northern aggression should be used in educating the public to the true history of the war. I believe I have heard this statement somewhere before. As members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we should educate ourselves about the true history of the war. In order to educate the public, the members of the SCV should be educated. Please do not let a news reporter stick a microphone in your face and you show your ignorance. Please be knowledgeable about the events that led up to the war and the events during the war. I recently browsed through two books while I was Christmas shopping at Barnes & Noble. The first book was by H.W. Croker, titled *The Politically Incorrect Guide to the Civil War*. The second book was by Clint Johnson titled *The Politically Incorrect Guide to the South (and Why It Will Rise Again)*.

We as compatriots, must be prepared to tell the truth

about our Confederate Heritage. If our camp members sit back and do nothing, we will be defeated in our cause to spread the true history of the south..

If you are wondering what does this have to do with the chaplain's report, let me explain. In John 8:32 it says, "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." I Can't explain any better than that.

Please continue to pray that Wayne Clark recovers from his accident. Wayne was involved in an accident when his truck blew a tire and ran off the road and hit a tree. Wayne received several injuries from which he is recovering from today. Wayne is alive today because the Almighty God was guiding his every movement during the accident.

Please continue to pray for divine peace on the Dukes family. Please let Lynn, Jessica, and Chris know that the members of Secession Camp are willing to help. Please pray for the recovery of Glenn Fleming as he continues to recover from his operation. Continue to pray for the recovery of Calvin Welch. Please pray for Dorothy Joyner, wife of our camp member Will Joyner. I was pleasantly surprised when Willie Heidtman and his son Michael came to our December meeting. Willie recently suffered the death of his wife. Willie is confined to a wheel chair and depends on Michael for transportation. Our prayers and thoughts are with the Heidtman family during their time of lost. Please pray for James Gowdy because he is in a need for healing.

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: The Dukes family – Lynn, Jessica, and Chris, Manning Williams, Andy Langdale, Jim Dickinson, Willie Heidtman, Elmore Marlow, Tricia Tetor, Gail Weatherford, Wimpy Seyle, Jimmy Kittrell, Dewain Wiggins, Bill Norris,

(continued on page 11)

News From The Real World . . .

Captain John Newland Maffitt's Memorial Day Address, 1879

The famous blockade runner Captain John Newland Maffitt addressed a Memorial Day observance in Wilmington in 1879 and provided an insightful view of the cause of the American South during the War Between the States. He rightly noted that it was a cause of self-government and liberty, and given the opportunity to trade the African servitude planted upon them by British colonialism and New England slavers, the South would have gladly freed every slave for their own liberty.

It is ironic that while serving in the prewar US Navy, Captain Maffitt was the bane of New England slavers who still trafficked in human cargo just before the war; and Maffitt as commander of the USS Crusader in May 1860 captured off Cuba the slaver Bogota of New York with 500 Africans aboard – all purchased from the African king of Dahomey.

Published in the *New York Times*, May 13, 1879:

Captain John N. Maffitt delivered the address at the Confederate Memorial Day services in Wilmington, N.C. on Friday. The following extract will show the kind of talk most applauded in the South:

“The late Emperor of France, in an informal interview with one of our quasi-representatives, in expressing this feeling, remarked that, if the Confederate States would guarantee the prospective freedom of her slaves, the paramount obstacle to her recognition would be removed. A three years’ desperate struggle against the inexhaustible advantages possessed by the North had demonstrated that our resources were rapidly becoming depleted.

“Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation was staring us in the face, clearly enunciating what we had to expect in the event of being defeated by the overwhelming power of the North. Unprepared for the unexpected resort to arms, we were necessarily dependent on the workshops of Europe for the prosecution of the war, and our choice, like that of the Captain of a ship in a storm, was between two evils – the loss of a part of our cargo or the sacrifice of our whole ship of State. Could this question have been submitted to the people of the South – in view of the countless sacrifices they had already made for the cause – I cannot but think their consent would have been obtained.

“The recognition and friendly aid of France in the darkest hour of the Revolution secured the independence of the united Colonies at Yorktown. Had we secured the recognition and aid of either of these great powers, success would have crowned our efforts and enabled us to obtain an honorable and satisfactory peace. Failing in this, the Confederacy had no choice but to carry on the war to the last extremity. Overcome by superior numbers, she at least died with her harness on, and fought like a nation that deserved to be free.

Dick Kennedy (1938-2010)

I was watching *Antiques Roadshow* recently and they were saluting all their appraisers who had appeared on the show over the years, especially those who had died during the time of the show.

Imagine my surprise when my friend Dick Kennedy of Marietta, Georgia, appeared. I didn’t even know he was sick, much less that he had died.

He was one of those quiet people who are expert at some field, his: black powder weapons. Anytime you picked up a magazine that discussed black powder there would be an article by Kennedy. His expertise stretched across all times, from the beginnings of black powder weapons through the WBTS. His articles discussed everything about a weapon and how to fire it and how to recognize the real from the fakes.

He owned a gun shop in Marietta, which was in a rural area when he built it, but later became part of the city. Of course, the city wanted to build a school in the field next to his gun shop and spent the next decade trying to run him out of business because he was “too close to a public school”. (The courts finally ruled he was there first and was grandfathered in.)

I still remember one notable appearance on *Antiques Roadshow* when someone brought in a Colt pistol copy turned out by the Athens [Georgia] Armory during The War. It had been used by this man’s great-grandfather, a colonel. Kennedy went through the finer points of the pistol, and you could see his hands shake. His final verdict: If this were a normal Colt pistol, it would be worth \$400-\$500, but since it came from the low-run Athens Armory, it was worth between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

I asked him later why he was so nervous. “I’ve been doing this 30 years,” he told me, “and that was the first time I’d ever had one of those in my hands.”

Kennedy was in my Georgia State Militia unit, The Old Guard Battalion, with me, and was a former commander of the 78th Fraser Highlanders (New Inverness Garrison).

Good-bye, Dick. We’ll miss your expertise.

John C. Whatley, Editor

“The day is approaching when an unprejudiced historian, with the devoted perseverance of a St. Jerome, will produce for the world’s information and admiration a faithful record of our gigantic struggle, in which link after link, now buried, will start into life, until the illuminated whole shall put to shame our defamers. Then will be illustrated, beyond a peradventure, our paucity of numbers against multitudinous armies—the poverty of a Government sustained by ragged and half-starved troops, whose splendid

loyalty never wavered, and whose courage embraced the extreme point of martial daring.

“The cause defended was that of self-government and constitutional liberty. Statesmen have grasped the fundamental principles which, from the mere attrition of our armies, fell with their standard, and in the legislative halls of our country they are making a glorious effort for the preservation of the heritage bequeathed to us in 1787. The cry from the North was the Union! The Union! – but they manifested naught save contempt for the Constitution that sealed and sanctified that Union.

“Beginning with contempt, they would end with an utter disregard for its teachings, and if permitted, would entirely subvert it. We must not close our eyes to the vital importance of the present struggle – a struggle with the hope of rescuing the palladium of our liberties from the desecrating hand of selfish partisanship. We cannot sit idly by, mute and uninterested spectators. We must cheer the faint heart and strengthen the feeble knees and make straight paths for our feet, or while we yet sleep the enemy will sow tares among our sheaves of wheat. We live in times that call for wisdom in contemplation and virtue in action; but in which virtue and wisdom will not do without resolution.”

The Czar of Russia on the Emancipation Proclamation

According to this act, the protection of the government is offered as a premium to the owners of slaves who will remain faithful to the Union flag, and emancipation is not accorded to Negroes except as a punishment imposed upon their masters. In brief, emancipation is used by President Lincoln as a military weapon to subdue his enemies and is not at all a proclamation of human liberty.

*Edouard de Stoeckl
Russian Minister to Washington*

The Calamity of Appomattox

By H. L. Mencken (in 1930)

No American historian, so far as I know, has ever tried to work out the probable consequences if Grant instead of Lee had been on the hot spot at Appomattox. How long would the victorious Confederacy have endured? Could it have surmounted the difficulties inherent in the doctrine of States' Rights, so often inconvenient and even paralyzing to it during the war? Could it have remedied its plain economic deficiencies, and become a self-sustaining nation? How would it have protected itself against such war heroes as Beauregard and Longstreet, Joe Wheeler and Nathan B. Forrest? And what would have been its relations to the United States, socially, economically, spiritually and politically?

I am inclined, on all these counts, to be optimistic. The chief evils in the Federal victory lay in the fact, from which we still suffer abominably, that it was a victory of what we now call Babbitts over what used to be called gentlemen. I am not arguing here, of course, that the whole Confederate army was composed of gentlemen; on the contrary, it was

chiefly made up, like the Federal army, of innocent and unwashed peasants, and not a few of them got into its corps of officers. But the impulse behind it, as everyone knows, was essentially aristocratic, and that aristocratic impulse would have fashioned the Confederacy if the fortunes of war had run the other way. Whatever the defects of the new commonwealth below the Potomac, it would have at least been a commonwealth founded upon a concept of human inequality, and with a superior minority at the helm. It might not have produced any more Washingtons, Madisons, Jeffersons, Calhouns and Randolphs of Roanoke, but it would certainly not have yielded itself to the Heflins, Caraways, Bilbos and Tillmans.

The rise of such bounders was a natural and inevitable consequence of the military disaster. That disaster left the Southern gentry deflated and almost helpless. Thousands of the best young men among them had been killed, and thousands of those who survived came North. They commonly did well in the North, and were good citizens. My own native town of Baltimore was greatly enriched by their immigration, both culturally and materially; if it is less corrupt today than most other large American cities, then the credit belongs largely to Virginians, many of whom arrived with no baggage save good manners and empty bellies.

Back home they were sorely missed. First the carpetbaggers ravaged the land, and then it fell into the hands of the native white trash, already so poor that war and Reconstruction could not make them any poorer. When things began to improve they seized whatever was seizable, and their heirs and assigns, now poor no longer, hold it to this day. A raw plutocracy owns and operates the New South, with no challenge save from a proletariat, white and black, that is still three-fourths peasant, and hence too stupid to be dangerous. The aristocracy is almost extinct, at least as a force in government. It may survive in backwaters and on puerile levels, but of the men who run the South today, and represent it at Washington, not 5%, by any Southern standard, are gentlemen.

If the war had gone with the Confederates no such vermin would be in the saddle, nor would there be any sign below the Potomac of their chief contributions to American Kultur – Ku Kluxery, political ecclesiasticism, nigger-baiting, and the more homicidal variety of wowserism. Such things might have arisen in America, but they would not have arisen in the South. The old aristocracy, however degenerate it might have become, would have at least retained sufficient decency to see to that. New Orleans, today, would still be a highly charming and civilized (if perhaps somewhat zymotic) city, with a touch of Paris and another of Port Said. Charleston, which even now sprouts lady authors, would also sprout political philosophers. The University of Virginia would be what Jefferson intended it to be, and no shouting Methodist would haunt its campus. Richmond would be, not the dull suburb of nothing that it is now, but a beautiful and consoling second-rate capital, comparable to Budapest, Brussels, Stockholm or The Hague. And all of us, with the Middle West pumping its revolting silo juices into the East and West alike, would be making frequent leaps over the Potomac, to

drink the sound red wine there and breathe the free air.

My guess is that the two Republics would be getting on pretty amicably. Perhaps they'd have come to terms as early as 1898, and fought the Spanish-American War together. In 1917 the confiding North might have gone out to save the world for democracy, but the South, vaccinated against both Wall Street and the Liberal whim-wham, would have kept aloof – and maybe rolled up a couple of billions of profit from the holy crusade. It would probably be far richer today, independent, than it is with the clutch of the Yankee mortgage-shark still on its collar. It would be getting and using his money just the same, but his toll would be less. As things stand, he not only exploits the South economically; he also pollutes and debases it spiritually. It suffers damnably from low wages, but it suffers even more from the Chamber of Commerce metaphysic.

No doubt the Confederates, victorious, would have abolished slavery by the middle of the 80s. They were headed that way before the war, and the more sagacious of them were all in favor of it. But they were in favor of it on sound economic grounds, and not on the brummagem moral grounds which persuaded the North. The difference here is immense. In human history a moral victory is always a disaster, for it debauches and degrades both the victor and the vanquished. The triumph of sin in 1865 would have stimulated and helped to civilize both sides.

Today the way out looks painful and hazardous. Civilization in the United States survives only in the big cities, and many of them – notably Boston and Philadelphia – seem to be sliding down to the cow country level. No doubt this standardization will go on until a few of the more resolute towns, headed by New York, take to open revolt, and try to break out of the Union. Already, indeed, it is talked of. But it will be hard to accomplish, for the tradition that the Union is indissoluble is now firmly established. If it had been broken in 1865, life would be far pleasanter today for every American of any noticeable decency.

There are, to be sure, advantages in Union for everyone, but it must be manifest that they are greatest for the worst kinds of people. All the benefit that a New Yorker gets out of Kansas is no more than what he might get out of Saskatchewan, the Argentine pampas, or Siberia. But New York to a Kansan is not only a place where he may get drunk, look at dirty shows and buy bogus antiques; it is also a place where he may enforce his dunghill ideas upon his betters.

The American Mercury, *September 1930*

Washington Banned from Always Complaining People Speech

The annual MLK observance at the state house in Columbia SC had an interesting twist this year. The event is held on the north side steps of the statehouse. Prominent at that location is a large bronze statue of George Washington. This year, the NAACP constructed a “box” to conceal the Father of His Country from view so that participants would not be offended by his presence.

Four Years of ‘South-Bashing’

SLRC Executive Director Roger McCredie told a reporter from Bloomberg, the web-based business and financial journal, that it is “already painfully clear” that the nation’s sesquicentennial observance of the War Between the States “will be the apogee of thirty years’ worth of South-bashing,” in stark contrast to the comparatively respectful tone that marked the war’s centennial memorials.

McCredie was responding to questions put by Dave Shiflett, who usually writes as a critic for Bloomberg’s arts and entertainment section. Bloomberg had e-mailed McCredie asking how the SLRC would be “marking the anniversary.” He also asked if the SLRC had noticed “a trend away from focusing on the war itself” and whether the SLRC felt American society “views the traditionalist Southern cause these days – more accepting [or] more hostile?”

Part of McCredie’s reply follows:

In the mid-1950’s, Columbia Records produced an LP called “The Confederacy.” The recording itself contained choral renditions of “Dixie,” “The Bonnie Blue Flag,” “The Yellow Rose of Texas” and other Confederate favorites, and it was housed in a handsome hardbound coffee-table book, lavishly illustrated and containing essays by novelist Clifford Dowdy and historian Bruce Catton. Catton, a Michigander who won the Pulitzer for his history of the Union Army of the Potomac, said of the men that army had fought against, “There is no other legend quite like the legend of the Confederate fighting man. He reached the end of his haunted road long ago. He fought for a star-crossed cause and in the end he was beaten, but as he carried his slashed red battle flag into the dusky twilight of the Lost Cause he marched straight into a legend that will live as long as the American people care to remember anything about the American past.” Catton could not have written those words today without inviting opprobrium from multiple sources, especially in academia and the mainstream media, who would probably demand that he be stripped of his Pulitzer.

In the mid-1990’s, a full generation after the civil rights upheaval that climaxed with the King assassination, Shelby Foote, himself the author of a three-volume history of the Civil War and the principal narrator of Ken Burns’ PBS series on it, cited “... the compromise that was reached ... Southerners agreed it was probably a good thing the Union had been saved; Northerners agreed that Southerners had fought bravely for a cause they believed in ...” But even as Foote made that comment, Southerners were being expelled from school, fired from their jobs, assaulted and even, in at least one instance, killed for displaying the same flag Catton referred to, which Jimmy Carter reportedly called “a legitimate historical icon.”

What had happened in the meantime was the hijacking of Confederate heritage by groups and individuals with a vested interest in destroying it and in the demonization of those who held it dear. In fact, this demonization had become big business for the Southern Poverty Law Center, which has used it to amass an enormous fortune for itself, and the NAACP, whose 1991 “Resolution # 7” called the Confederate flag an “odious blight upon the universe” and called for its removal from all public display.

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS



APPLICATION FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

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

Sons of Confederate Veterans Application for Life Membership

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

Life Membership

Conditional Life Membership*

___ \$750 (Ages 12-64)

___ \$375 (Ages 65-79)

___ \$187.50 (Ages 80+)

Name: _____ Age: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

I am affiliated with _____ Camp # _____

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

Signature: _____ Date: _____



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

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



Learn The Truth!

The Typical South Carolina Confederate

*writes the folks back home and discusses
through his post-war reminiscences
various topics of The War.*

**Illustrated with 17 photographs,
30 contemporary prints,
history of the men quoted,
index, and bibliography.**

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

We accept PayPal and checks.

AthyriotGraphics / StBrendanPress
athyriot@hotmail.com
Publishing pro-Southern since 1960

*Author is winner of the Keith L. Ware,
and has been published in Military History,
The Native American Journal,
Blue&Gray, and North&South.
He is currently editor of The Sentinel,
newsletter of Secession Camp #4.*

*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:

Put. 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 *Robert E. Lee Character and Valor*
Compiled and Edited by Rod Gragg

Preface:

Robert E. Lee in today's political correct climate has been demonized as a traitor and a racist, and compared to Hitler. Every time I hear these lies I cringe with disgust for I know that none of these slanderous accusations are true. The people who are pumping out this rhetoric are the usual suspects with political agendas where the truth doesn't matter. But political power to these PC clowns does.

The General Lee that I have grown to admire was truly a godly Christian man who had to make hard choices when it came to his native Virginia threatening secession from the Union. Virginia originally was going to remain in the Union until Abraham Lincoln ordered 75,000 troops to crush "the rebellion". This created the secession of the upper South and Lincoln sent troops into Maryland and arrested many state officials preventing Maryland and other border states from leaving. General Lee saw Virginia as his home and could not draw his sword against her. He turned down an offer from Lincoln to command the Union and forces and Lee's course to lead the Confederate Army was now charted.

The book I am reviewing is *Robert E. Lee: Character and Valor* compiled and edited by Rod Gragg. This book is a small and easy to read book with a short, well written biography. The quotes are laid out as ten moral principles (chapters) of Robert E. Lee along with quotes from others who knew him. Some were from Yankees who respected and admired him for the man that he was. Here are a few quotes from the book. This is one of my favorites which I convey to my honorary daughter all the time when it comes to work ethics.

"Duty is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more-you should never wish to less." Lee wrote this fatherly advice to his son before the war.

General Lee's duty to country is stated in this quote.

"I cannot raise my hand against my birthplace, my home, and my children."

During Lee's time it was thought by both Northerners and Southerners that their residing state was home. A View of the Constitution written in 1825 by William Rawl taught that a state was sovereign and could leave the Union. The Federal government then was an agent working for the states. Not the all-powerful monster we know today.

On leadership General Lee states the following which I think that today's teachers, clergy and parents should follow.

"It is particularly incumbent on those charged with instruction of the young to set them an example. Lee comments on the basis of leadership. Another quote on the subject of leadership is on chapel attendance." One of the best ways but I know of to induce the student to attend chapel is to be sure we attend ourselves." Lee to his faculty as president of Washington College.

On the subject of Kindness a student at Washington College said this of Lee.

"He was so gentle, kind and almost motherly in his bearing"

General Lee on charity said,

"Occupy yourself in helping those more helpless than yourself."

General Lee on Union prisoners of war.

"The prisoners that we have here, General, are my prisoners; they are not General Grant's prisoners, and as long as I have any rations at all I shall divide them with my prisoners." Lee, responding to a proposal that Northern prisoners receive less food in retaliation for destruction caused by General Grant's troops.

Lee at Appomattox, responding to Gen. Edward Porter Alexander's proposal that the South wage guerrilla warfare instead of surrendering said,

"General, you and I as Christian men have no right to consider only how this would affect us. We must consider its effect on the country as a whole. Already it is demoralized by four years of war. If I took your advice, the men would be without rations and under no control of officers. They would be compelled to rob and steal in order to live. We would bring a state of affairs it would take the country years..."

Included in this little book are the complete letters written by Lee to Winfield Scott resigning his commission in the United States Army, General Order No. 73, Lee's Orders for the Invasion of Pennsylvania, General Order No. 83, Lee's Order for Worship, and General Orders No. 9, Lee's Farewell Address.

About the Author:

Rod Gragg is a historian, journalist and author. His books have won the Douglas Southall Freeman History Award and Fletcher Pratt Award from the Civil War Round Table of New York. He lives in Conway, S.C.

Final Thoughts:

This review was meant to be released in the January issue of the Sentinel in celebration of his birthday. General Lee lived by example and had a strong faith in God that should be passed on to the young. Knowing and living by the examples of General Lee's courage and character will make one a better person. His character if followed would also inspire a better society. Character and Valor is a little book that describes the heart of a great man.

(continued on page 11)

Fort – cont’d.

thereon, or build such other forts or fortifications as may be deemed most expedient by the Executive of the United States on the same, and keep a garrison or garrisons therein, in such case this grant or cession shall be void and of no effect.”

So, South Carolina put a stipulation on its donation of property to the United States, that if the United States did not complete the fort within three years, or garrison what was there, the grant was “void and of no effect”. Not only was Fort Sumter not completed within the three-year period, but it also was not completed by 1861, nor had it ever been garrisoned. The United States was thus in breach of contract, and South Carolina had every right and expectation of the reversion of the Fort Sumter property to the State of South Carolina.

Of course, by this time, the United States had no need of coastal forts. The British during the War of 1812, with its superiority of ships, had landed troops at will on the coast of America, but they were now allies and no seaborne attack was anticipated. So the United States abandoned the coastal fort program, the last to be built being Fort Pulaski defending the Savannah River.

Since the United States also had a great fleet of warships, they felt the navy could defend America whenever

needed, so coastal forts were no longer needed. The program was greatly curtailed and most of the forts that had been built had mere caretakers.

Not much is made about this, and the historically illiterate (or most of the dumb masses) think Fort Sumter was owned by the Federal Government when the WBTS began. Amazingly, everyone just *assumes* this is so. So when South Carolina demanded the surrender by the invading Federals of her fort, the historically illiterate think the later bombardment of Fort Sumter was South Carolina attacking a United States fort. It wasn’t; the fort and the property it sat on had reverted to the State of South Carolina.

In the *Confederate Veteran*, September 1926, page 325, an interesting comment is made: Paul Graham of Columbia, South Carolina, reminds us that “when Major Anderson transferred his garrison from Fort Moultrie ... [he] occupied a piece of property that the United States had not the vestige of a right to occupy, and which was under the ownership, jurisdiction, and sovereignty of the State of South Carolina exclusively.

“In other words, he invaded the State of South Carolina with his troops – unwittingly, it is true, and on orders, but in fact, at any rate. Adverse possession even could not lie here in behalf of the United States, since the United States had not garrisoned it.”

SC Division Life Membership

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

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

Address: _____

City/St/Zip: _____

Telephone: (____) _____ Email (optional) _____

Camp Name: _____

Camp No: _____ Office(s) held (if any): _____

SC Division SCV Life Membership

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

Grant's General Order No. 11 most anti-Semitic in American history

On Dec. 17, 1862, then-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant issued Order No. 11, which expelled all Jews from the military district he serviced.

Jews living in areas of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, many of whom had previously served in the Union Army, were forced to leave their homes as a result of the order. Grant singled out Jewish people in his order in an effort to halt ongoing cotton trading between the North and the South.

Some of the participants in this trade were Jewish immigrants who had come to the United States during the war and were looking for means to make a living. President Abraham Lincoln eventually overturned the order as Jewish merchants dispatched a telegram to the White House, and later met with Lincoln himself.

This order is regarded as the most anti-Semitic act performed in American history.

This was one of a host of little-known stories told in the film *Jewish Soldiers in Blue & Gray*, directed by Jonathan Gruber. While historians and Civil War scholars are familiar with General Order No. 11, the story is not often told in American History textbooks in public schools or in the majority of films and documentaries on the subject.

Lew Regenstein, who participated in a discussion following the viewing of *Jewish Soldiers in Blue & Gray* at the 2011 Atlanta Jewish Film Festival, believes ultimately Lincoln is at fault for General Order No. 11. Regenstein

Chaplain – cont'd.

Glenn Fleming, Robert Rush, Glen Curtis, Wayne Clark, Dorothy Joyner, Charlie Rook, Calvin Welch, Larry Jr., Chris Sosnowski, and James Gowdy. If you would like to add or delete a name to the pray list, please email or call me. I also would like to add any "praise reports" that you might be willing to share with our Compatriots about what God is doing in your life.

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
<>< >><

Rebel Review – cont'd.

The book is a small hardback book 144 pages by published by Pelican Publishing Company 1000 Burmaster Street Gretna, Louisiana 70053 www.pelicanpub.com

Special Thanks to Karen Stokes for her wonderful historical knowledge and input in this review. Thanks to Sophie O'Neill for proof reading. Thanks to Sharon Lynn who gave me this wonderful book.

argues that while Jews praise Lincoln for his role in ending American slavery and for early civil rights, that he never once held Grant or any other Union officer responsible for a host of anti-Semitic acts during the war.

"I think [the film] let Lincoln off the hook too lightly," Regenstein said. "I think he probably did know about Grant's order long before he rescinded it. He tolerated anti-Semitism in his government and military. No officers or officials were ever admonished, fired or even criticized that I know of."

Regenstein is a Civil War historian, having written articles and columns on the subject for a variety of publications, including the *Jewish Georgian*. Regenstein is a direct ancestor of Maj. Rafael Moses, a Jewish officer who carried out the last order of the Confederate army. This order was to deliver \$40,000 of silver and/or gold bullion to wounded and sick Confederate soldiers.

The film tells this story, as well as delving into the life of Judah P. Benjamin, who served as Secretary of War and Secretary of State under Confederate President Jefferson Davis. The documentary also examines Jewish southerners who owned slaves, and how they dealt with the Jewish history of being slaves in Egypt. To further add to the conversation, it presents dialogue between prominent Jewish abolitionists and pro-slavery Jews in this time period.

During the Q&A session that followed, Regenstein pointed out that Confederate soldiers were fighting for each other, their families and their homelands, not for political reasons which included the ever-important issue of slavery. While slavery was the primary political prompting secession of Southern states from the Union, Bob Evans, a long-time broadcast journalist who moderated the session, likened the country's breakup in 1861 over slavery to a divorce.

About 10,000 Jews fought in the Civil War on both sides. *Jewish Soldiers in Blue & Gray's* mission is evident: to preserve the legacy and history of the soldiers who fought in America's bloodiest war.

Minutes – cont'd.

- Compatriot Frank Shealy discussed on the Hunley ROTC Awards.
- Compatriot Bill Norris announce about the up coming rally in Montgomery, Al, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of President Jefferson Davis. Commander Simpson this being one of five SCV national events. If you have not gotten a place on the bus please see him to ride with an individual who is driving.
- Commander Moon announced was there anything else for the good of the Camp.
- A motion was made to adjourn, seconded and carried.
- Final Benediction given by Chaplain Gene Patrick
- Ended with the singing of Dixie.

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

Secession Camp # 4

Minutes of Meeting of 15 February 2011

	Yes	No	
Appropriate Flag Displayed	X		
SCV Charge Read	X		
Invocation	X		Program: Edmund Ruffin
Presentation of Colors	X		Speaker: Richard W. Hatcher
Reading and Approval of Minutes	X		
Reading and Approval of Financial Report	X		
Remarks: 43 members and 10 guests for a total of 53 in attendance			

- SCV Charge was given by Commander Ed Moon
- Invocation given by Chaplain Gene Patrick
- Salute to the Flags led by Color Sgt Alan Bailie
- The cooks were then recognized for the meal. Mess Corporal Don Pace was assisted by, Don Petty, Perry Patrick, Lucas Pinson and Don Pinson
- Commander Moon Welcome the guess and all guess individually introduced them selves. Among noted guest were Gene Woods, George Barrineau, Wade Cheney, Bill Webber, and Gary Mallard from Gen Ellison Capers Camp, Bruce Hodges, Fort Johnson Camp, Mike Wilson Fort Sumter Camp, Justin Wise, Jeff Callahan, David Nester, Peter Salvo and Jay Wallace.
- Compatriot Wayne Clark reported on his recent accident thanked the camp for their thoughts and prayers.
- Commander Moon mentioned that the newsletters issue are now resolved. Made a motion to bypass the reading of the minutes of the January 2011 meeting. The motioned carried.
- No treasurer report given.
- Woody Weatherford gave report on the Mickey Davis Fund nothing pending
- Chaplain Gene Patrick gave the Chaplain's Report: Chaplain Patrick read the letter from Wayne Clark thanking the camp for supporting him after his automobile accident. Reported on the Hunley Memorial Service to be held at the Sunrise Presbyterian Church on Sullivan's Island. Compatriot Fred Tetor mentioned that the re-enactors are to meet at Fort Moultrie before marching to church at 4:30pm
- Newsletter Editor John Whatley thanked the camp for use of the laptop computer. Requested that compatriots bring cameras and take pictures of the events and to send articles.
- Highway Cleanup Compatriot Michael Dixon cleanup on February 21, 2011. Saturday Will meet at Chick-Fil-a 8:00 a.m.
- Heritage Ride John Kohr gave report on 7th Heritage Ride scheduled for September 24, 2011. The meeting will be held at the VFW Post on Dorchester road on 23rd
- Compatriot Weatherford reported on the Star of the West Camp Citadel. Not had a meeting in several months.
- Engraving 1st Lt Commander Bennie Slay gave report on moneys made from engravings.
- Recruiting Commander Moon reported that Compatriot Andy Langdale is currently undergoing chemo and was unable to attend. Prayers for him will be needed. Compatriot Langdale will be assisting in research at the LDS Family Library.
- Division Convention Compatriot Bill Norris. The Convention is about six weeks away. Will need people to sell ads. Everyone will need to go on line and register for the convention.
- Compatriot Mike Wilson of Fort Sumter Camp reported on the Scholarship Essay Contest for High School students. The student with the best essay will be awarded a \$500 prize and to have his paper printed in the Charleston Mercury. The topic to be written on is the Right of the Secession.
- Peter Salvo. Was inducted to membership in the camp.
- Compatriot Bobby Gorman of the Graves & Registration gave report on the upcoming Willtown Cemetery cleanup. The cleanup is scheduled for March 12, 2011. Will need trimmers and other cutting tools to do the work.
- Commander Moon: Introduced the speaker Compatriot Richard Hatcher to the camp. Compatriot Hatcher gave a very informative and enjoyable talk on Edmund Ruffin's incredible life. Many in the room did not know about the contributions made by Ruffin in the Agricultural field in antebellum Virginia. Compatriot Hatcher brought out the fact Ruffin was much more than the hotheaded secessionist that history has portrayed him.
- Commander Moon recognized John Genes and 1st Lt Commander Slay for their fine work on the Lee-Jackson Banquet. He also recognized the Compatriots who received awards. David Rentz Compatriot of the Year, Bobby Gorman White Star Award, Bill Norris Johnson Hagood Award.
- Commander Moon thanked the compatriots Sid Shingler, Alan Bailie, John Waring, Randy Burbage, Gene Patrick, and David Rentz for their work at the Stephen Dill Lee Institute.

(continued on page 11)

**Sons of Confederate Veterans
South Carolina Division Convention
April 8 & 9, 2011
Registration Form**

Hosted by Secession Camp # 4, Charleston, SC

Convention site:
Charleston Rifle Club 2221 Heriot Street Charleston, SC 29403-3023

(Please print clearly)

Name: _____ Phone: _____
Guest: _____
Address: _____

SCV Camp Name & Number: _____
Rank, Title, and or Real Son: _____

Friday Social and Saturday Convention & Luncheon

Registration Fee: **\$65.00** per person (After March 1: **\$75.00**) \$ _____

Saturday Convention & Luncheon Only:

Registration Fee: **\$50.00** per person (After March 1: **\$60.00**) \$ _____

Guest(s): **\$20.00** per person (After March 1: **\$25.00**) \$ _____

Friday Oyster Roast

Guest(s): **\$20.00** per person (After March 1: **\$25.00**) \$ _____

Ancestor Memorial: **\$10.00**.(**Extended Deadline: 2/25/2011**) \$ _____

\$5.00 each additional: _____ x \$5.00 \$ _____

Total \$ _____

Please make checks payable to: **Secession Camp # 4**
P.O. Box 12039
Charleston, SC 29422

LUNCH CHECK ONE
Turkey _____
Roast Beef _____

Got Questions? Call Bill Norris at 843-849-9924 or David Rentz at 843-518-7271

The Sentinel

P. O. Box 12039
Charleston, SC 29422

NON PROFIT ORG.

US Postage Paid

Charleston, SC

PERMIT NO. 251

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

This issue especially for:

**Next Meeting: March 15
Knights of Pythias Building**

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

South Carolina Takes Back Her Fort

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

It is a principle of law that you can donate your property for any purpose to the government. Many people donate property for public parks, or for walkways, or for historical memorials. This voluntary donation is in stark contrast to eminent domain, in which the government takes your property for "public interest".

Along with a voluntary donation comes the right to attach all sorts of conditions to the donation. The granite mass known as Stone Mountain remains property of the State of Georgia "so long as it is used as a Confederate monument". Once it is no longer used for such purpose, it reverts [goes back] to the Venable family.

There appears to be no time limit to this, since a piece of property donated in the 1400s "so long as it is used as a pub" reverted to the donating family when the City of London condemned the entire neighborhood for "public interest" and discovered that they had to deal with the family for that particular piece of property.

Another condition attached to a donation of prop-

erty to the government is known legally as a "life estate". The person donating the property is thus allowed to live on the property for life and at his or her death the property becomes fully vested in [owned by] the government.

Now that you know this, what would you think of an agreement between the State of South Carolina and the Federal Government for the latter to build a fort on South Carolina's property and retain that property "so long as it is used as a fort"? If the United States abandoned building a fort there, would the property revert to South Carolina?

South Carolina in 1805 (Statutes at Large, Volume V, p. 501) provided as follows in regard to the cessions in Charleston Harbor:

"That, if the United States shall not, within three years from the passing of this act, and notification thereof by the governor of this State to the Executive of the United States, repair the fortifications now existing

(continued inside on page 10)