

# The Sentinel

Next Meeting: May 18  
Knights of Pythias Building

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



Secession Camp # 4 Charleston, SC

MAY 2010

Winner Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2009

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## April Speaker

**MIKE COKER** spoke to us about his new book, *The Battle of Port Royal*. Although a Confederate loss, the Yankees did little to exploit their advantages, and Port Royal remained merely a refueling stop for the Union blockading fleet. (Photo by the Editor)

## Pledges

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

### Pledge to the United States Flag

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

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

### Salute to the South Carolina Flag

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

### Salute to the Confederate Flag

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

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

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



## New Members

Candidates **Larry Smoak** and **Glenn Curtis** were presented to the Camp to honor their Confederate ancestors. Their paperwork being in order and their ancestors known, they were voted on, approved, and sworn in. Welcome to the Camp. (Photo by the Editor)



## Adjutant Award

**Commander Ed Moon** presented **Adjutant Elmore Marlow** the Stonewall Jackson Individual Award that was awarded at the Division Convention. The current State Commander claimed Elmore was the best Adjutant in the State. We agree. (Photo by the Editor)

## 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**  
Jimmy Wheeler  
**Judge Advocate**  
Open  
**CHT Representatives**  
Randy Burbage  
David Rentz  
Charlie Hiers  
Gene Patrick

## CAMP GUARDIANS

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

## COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

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

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

## VOLUNTEERS

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



### *The Sentinel*

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>

## NEXT MEETING

Secession Camp will hold its next meeting on  
**Tuesday, May 18, 2010**  
**Knights of Pythias Building**  
1968 Belgrade Avenue  
(near Sam Rittenburg Boulevard (Hwy. 7))  
**Dinner will be served at 6:30 PM**  
**Meeting begins at 7:00 PM**



### *The Sentinel*

Commander ..... 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:

***athriot@hotmail.com***

# From the Commander

**Confederate Memorial Day** is on Monday May 10. Our camp will hold its service at Magnolia Cemetery on May 8 at 10:00am. To remember our ancestor(s) is why we are Sons of Confederate Veterans. This is what we do and you need to be there.

**United Daughters of the Confederacy.** We, as a Camp have been invited to the United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial on May 10 at 2:00pm for their service to be held at Magnolia Cemetery.

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

**Bill Norris** has been publishing this newsletter for many years and wishes to take a break. We need a Member to step up and accept the responsibility for printing the newsletter around the first of each month and the possibility of some other work

also. It is not a difficult process. Basically just downloading the text off your computer, filling the printer with paper (and making sure that it stays full during the process), and bringing the printed papers to the Executive meeting for folding.

Our **National Reunion** will be held in Anderson this July, just up Hwy I-26 and down I-85. Last chance to register before the price goes up is at the end of June. More information can be found at the [www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org) site. More information will follow in the coming months.

Are you a Life Member of our Camp, Division, or on the National 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?

Deo Vindice,  
**EdMoon**



# From the Chaplain

Compatriots,

I start my report with some information about the Confederate Monument at Soldiers Ground in Magnolia Cemetery. A Confederate Monument in Battle Grove Cemetery, Harrison County, Kentucky, was dedicated on May 27, 1869. For a long time the people of Harrison County thought that their monument was the first to be erected to honor the Confederate dead. Mrs. C.A. Renaker of the Cynthiana Joe Desha Chapter U.D.C. in Harrison County now says that she believes there was a monument erected in Charleston, SC, which predates their Confederate Monument. The following is an article titled "The First Confederate Monument."

## "The First Confederate Monument"

"John Cromwell followed up on a statement he made in his article detailing the events surrounding the dedication of the Confederate Monument in Battle Grove in a column entitled "It Would Seem That Ours Was First" which was published in the May 2, 1929, edition of the *Democrat*. This is what he wrote:

"It is a fact that our traditions die hard. Having always been taught that the Confederate Monument in Battle Grove was the "first" to be erected in memory of Confederate Dead. I was loath to accept the idea that a monument in Charleston, S. C., antedated it, so wrote the Hon. Mayor of Charleston for some information on the subject.

"I had a prompt reply from him informing me that he had turned my letter over to Mrs. J. S. Rhame, President of the U. D. C. for answer. Soon I had the reply, which appears below:

"31 Meeting Street,  
"Charleston, S. C.  
"April 6th, 1929

"Mr. John M. Cromwell,  
"Cynthiana, Ky.

"Dear Sir:

"Your letter in regard to the date of a Confederate monument in Charleston has been handed to me to answer by Mrs. Sumter Rhame.

"The ladies of Charleston met on May 14th, 1866, to organize an Association to Commemorate the Confederate Dead. On June 16th, 1866, by their request, many decorated the graves of Confederate dead in South Carolina and the Charleston Ladies Memorial Association on this, June 16th, 1866, went to "Magnolia" and decorated the Confederate graves in the cemetery.

"In 1869, designs for a Confederate Monument were called for by this Association; the Corner Stone of the monument was laid May 10th, 1870, and the monument was unveiled in the fall of 1882.

"This is the record of the Confederate Monument in Magnolia County. There may have been Regimental or Company Monuments before this, but the "Confederate Monument" is the especial one.

"I have these dates from the report of the Ladies Memorial Association of Charleston, South Carolina.

"I appreciate your interest in this especial part of Confederate Memorial work.

"Yours truly,

"Mary B. Poffenhein,

"Past President General, U. D. C., 1917-1919"

"Our Monument was dedicated on May 27, 1869; but here we find that those noble women of the old "Palmetto State" were early in the field. All honor to them that they were, at least, the first to organize an Association to commemorate the Confederate Dead."

(continued on page 14)



## Secession Camp # 4

### Minutes of Meeting of 20 April 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: **Battle of Port Royal**  
 Speaker: **Michael Coker**

Remarks: Members: **37** and **4** Guests: for a total of **41** in attendance: A number of members did not sign; total attendance is under counted.

- SCV Charge was given by **Commander Ed Moon**
- Invocation given by **Chaplain Gene Patrick**
- Salute to the Flags led by **Color Sergeant Jimmy Wheeler**.
- The cooks were then recognized for the meal. Mess Corporal **Don Pace** was assisted by **Don Petty, Walter Canady, Bill Helm, and Perry Patrick**.
- Introduction of guests. There were five guests announced
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Commander John B. Waring** introduced the speaker Compatriot **Michael D. Coker** to the Camp. Compatriot Coker is a member of Secession Camp and the topic is on his latest book *The Battle of Port Royal*.
- **Rick Hatcher, Historian** reported that the Sequential Centennial for the convention that created the South Carolina State Flag. The event was recorded in S.C. Hall on January 28, 1861. The flag design was based on the Fort Moultrie Flag with the crescent. A Palmetto tree was added because Fort Moultrie was built with Palmetto Logs. Rep. Chip Campsen has responded to do proclamation to speak at the event in January. South Carolina will have a new governor which is hopeful that he will speak and read the proclamation.
- **Commander Ed Moon** static decals for the Sequential Centennial / SCV are available up front.
- **Commander Ed Moon** mentioned the names of new member certificates to be picked up by these individuals.
- **Michael Coker** gave a great PowerPoint presentation on his new book *The Battle of Port Royal*. The Yankee Fleet that was assembled to capture Port Royal was at the time the largest fleet in history to invade a coastline. This fleet encountered a storm which scattered the ships slowing their advances on Port Royal. Although broken apart, the Yankees made it to Port Royal. The Federal siege of Port Royal was a combined Federal Naval and Army effort. The Confederates were outnumbered. Both Fort Walker and Fort Beauregard fell giving a staging area for the Yankees to launch operations against Charleston, S.C. After the Confederate defeat at Port Royal, Gen. Robert E. Lee went to South Carolina to design the Coastal Defenses of South Carolina.
- Minutes of March 16, 2010 Meeting: **Commander Moon** asked for a motion to approve the minutes as printed in newsletter. It was so moved, seconded and approved by the Camp.
- **Treasurers Report** made by **Buck Perry** for month of March 2010 to present included the Quartermaster's report
- **Mickey Davis Fund** report was given by **Woody Weatherford**. Nothing pending so motion was made moved an accepted.
- **Newsletter** report was given by **John Whatley**. The trivia question from the newsletter was answered by **Frank Shorter**.
- **Highway Clean-up** report was given by **Michael Dixon**. The next clean-up of the Glenn McConnell Parkway will be May 22,

- 2010. The clean-up will begin at 8:00 am. Meet at the Chik-Fil-A.
- **Graves & Registration. Bobby Gorman and Paul W. Brown** gave a report on the next Wiltown clean-up at Adams Run. No response from **John Leader** who was to scope for more graves. There is another cemetery at Canady Cemetery Parkers Ferry slated for clean-up on May 15. Meet at Hardees at 8:30 am. **Commander Moon** mentions to bring bug spray and other first aide supplies.
- **Heritage Ride.** Past Commander **Bill Norris** has scheduled a meeting next Monday, April 26, 2010, at the VFW Post on Dorchester Road at 7:00pm. Everyone is invited. There will be a teeshirt for the event. Looking for sponsors at \$250.00 donation for sponsorship. Will need at least 12 sponsors. The sponsors will get their name of business on the teeshirt, on the banners, and will be a plague awarded for each business.
- **Building Committee Bob Pollard** Nothing to report.
- **Star of the West Bill Norris** reported that there was election of officers and they will be going on break.
- **Engraver** First Lt. Commander **Benny Slay** four name tags made. (Need to call him to get exact count.)
- **Chaplain's Report Gene Patrick** announced the CHT Confederate Memorial Service, Saturday, May 8, at 10:00 am, Magnolia Cemetery. There will be several reinactor and artillery units. Judge Gosnell will sing. Please attend. It is the duty of every SCV member to attend at least one Memorial Day event. All SCV Camps in the area will be participating. **Commander Moon** mentioned that Compatriots **Alan Bailie, Charlie Hires** and **Lee Wilson** will represent the Camp to read from the Book of the Dead.
- **CHT David Rentz** mentioned that the CHT voted not to sponsor the Battle of Secessionville this year due to conflict of a Ball and the Confederate Ghost Walk. The SCV 10<sup>th</sup> will host the Battle of Secessionville event. First Lt Commander **Benny Slay** asked if Secession Camp and CHT could split the cost of \$35.00 for a tent. Motion was made and carried to spend the \$35.00 and share expense with CHT for tent.
- **Bobby Compton** reported on **Carolina Day**: The event will begin with a service at St. Michaels Church in Charleston. The details will be placed in *The Sentinel*. Have not yet sent the \$60.00 to march in the parade.
- **Recruitment and Retention Chairman Andy Lansdale** stated there were two candidates to be voted on and inducted into the Camp. Candidates **Larry Smoak** and **Glenn Curtis** were presented to the Camp. **Commander Moon** moved suspend the three meeting requirements as required in the bylaws for Sgt. Curtis. The motion was carried. During the discussion **Col. Shealy** mentioned that Sgt Curtis served under him in his command. He is loyal and faithful and had expressed joining the SCV for many years. Andy

*(continued on page 15)*

# John Oliver Jaques

By Glen R. Walters

*John Oliver Jaques is the great-great-grandfather of Secession Camp Compatriot Charlie Hiers. On 22 April of this year compatriots from all over gathered to honor him at Jordan Cemetery. This is the speech for that ceremony.*

We are here this day to celebrate, honor and remember a man named John Oliver Jaques. He was a husband, a father, a fearless soldier, a public servant and above all a Christian gentleman. Yesterday, April 21st was his birthday.

He was born near here 169 years ago to Phillip and Harriett Stanley Jaques. His grandfather John Jaques settled in this area in 1793 and later married Sarah Bazzel, daughter of Francis Bazzel, a Revolutionary War soldier who served in the light horse militia in this area 1779-1782.

As a young man, John Oliver Jaques worked on his parents' farm. He also helped gather timber from the plentiful vast tracts of old pine forests in the area. On November 10th, 1859, at the age of 21, he married Jane Adams who lived just a few miles from here. They both lived with his parents until the beginning of the War Between The States.

John Oliver and his brother Charles Wesley Jaques both joined the Confederate Army to defend their home. John Oliver joined up in 1861 with Captain Hugo: Sheridan and the Round O Guards. After a short period of training, they were sent to Fenwick Island and also some other coastal islands in Colleton District for a few months, being attached to the 9th S.C. Infantry.

Later, on June 12th, 1862, John Oliver enlisted in Major Robert Josiah Jeffords' 6th Battalion Cavalry near Chehaw River. This unit performed duties on the southern end of the State. Toward the end of spring 1862 the Union Forces had not yet been able to land and hold any of the mainland of South Carolina. Later on October 22nd, 1862, Jeffords' Battalion saw action as dismounted cavalry at the Battle of Pocotaligo when the Yankee Army tried to destroy the vital link between Savannah and Charleston, its rail lines and bridges.

After this battle and the repulse of the New York Regiment at Coosawhatchie Bridge, the aggressive movement of the land forces of the enemy on the coast closed for the year 1862, and Jeffords' Battalion was later disbanded. The 5th S.C. Cavalry Regiment was organized on January 18, 1863, and originally was known as Ferguson's Regiment. Col. John Dunovant took command in July. Jaques joined the 5th S.C. Cavalry Regiment in Co. C. This company was commanded by Captain W. G. Smith. In 1864 Smith resigned and Captain G. W. Raysor took over.

Jaques was appointed 2nd Corporal in January 1863, 3rd Corporal by April, and back to Private by June. No reason was given. Throughout 1863 the regiment performed duties at the southern part of South Carolina, mainly protecting the Savannah-Charleston railroad. There were many Yankee raids against plantations, especially along Combahee, Ashepoo, and Edisto rivers. Throughout the summer of 1863 the assaults on Battery Wagner, Morris and James Islands

and the City of Charleston were continuing without success!

In April 1864 the 5th S.C. Cavalry Regiment was ordered to Virginia with 1200 troops and assigned to Gen. Matthew C. Butler's Brigade, Gen. Wade Hampton's Division of Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia. Arriving in Virginia by train in advance of the horses, it served as infantry and performed severe duties for several weeks on the James River.

In early May 1864, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, commander now of all Union Forces, launched the Army of the Potomac across the Rapidan River in a climatic drive on Richmond and Petersburg. The Wilderness Campaign started the 1st of May. The 5th S.C. Cavalry Regiment saw action in the Battles of Chester Station, Drewry's Bluff; Altman's Farm, Charles City Courthouse, Hawes Shop, and Cold Harbor.

While in Virginia, the Regiment was armed with Enfield Rifles, which gave the cavalry under Butler and Hampton so much celebrity. On May 28th, 1864, the 4th, 5th and 6th S.C. Cavalry Regiments were officially formed into a brigade under Gen. M. C Butler near Atlee's Station, Virginia. Also, a very sad day in May occurred on the 12th when the great Confederate Cavalry Commander, J. E. B. Stuart, was killed at Yellow Tavern.

In June of 1864, the 5th S.C. Cavalry Regiment fought at Trevillian Station, in which Gen. Butler's S.C Brigade opened the successful attack against Union General Phil Sheridan and was distinguished throughout For the balance of 1864, the 5th S.C. Cavalry Regiment fought at White House on the York River, Nance's Shop, Sappony Church, Gravelly Run, Ream's Station, Vaughn Road, and Mrs. Cummings Farm, where Gen. John Dunovant of the 5th Regiment was shot and killed. Also there were fierce battles at Burgess Mill and Hicks Ford. Zimmerman Davis was promoted to Colonel of the 5th S.C. Cavalry Regiment, due to the death of Gen. Dunovant.

In one of the battles, Jaques was selected to be the horseholder, which was a dangerous job. A fellow soldier said he would hold the horses for him since Jaques was married and had children. Jaques agreed and let his fellow soldier hold the horses while he went with his troops to fight. The soldier holding the horses was shot. They were in many more skirmishes throughout 1864.

In January 1865 Butler's Brigade, which included the 5th S.C. Cavalry, was ordered to Columbia, S.C., to recruit and procure horses, which had been so greatly reduced by all the fighting in Virginia. Before this could be done, the regiment and brigade were placed in Union General William T. Sherman's front, which was making its appearance at Columbia. Hampton at this time had been placed in command of all cavalry forces in the Carolinas. He also was

placed in command of the state capitol for the transfer of prisoners to Salisbury, N. C. Gen. Butler now had his own division in Hampton's Cavalry Command and now part of the Army of Tennessee under Gen. Joe Johnston. Gen. Thomas M. Logan took over the command of Butler's Brigade for the North Carolina Campaign.

Butler protected the rear guard of the army under Lt. Gen. William Hardee at the evacuation of Columbia and Cheraw. Hampton evacuated Columbia on February 17th and Sherman's forces entered the city soon after. Butler skirmished with the enemy near Florence and met Union Gen. O. O. Howard's advance at Chesterfield and Cheraw. At Fayetteville, N. C., Hampton's Cavalry which included the divisions of Butler and Gen. Joe Wheeler, charged the camps of Gen. Kilpatrick's headquarters, destroying artillery and wagons and capturing 350 prisoners.

Jaques served as a scout under Butler. He was captured by the Yankees at Fayetteville and placed with other Confederates under guard in a barn for three nights and two days. When Confederate reinforcements came, they were able to escape. After Sherman left Fayetteville, he began a movement toward Goldsboro being resisted by Hampton's Cavalry. At Averasboro, Sherman encountered Gen. Hardee. Gen. Joe Johnston, now in command of the Departments of Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida with his greatly depleted corps of Generals S. D. Lee, Stewart and Benjamin Cheatham, the Army of Tennessee arrived to reinforce Gen. Hardee. Gen. Johnston decided to strike the Federals due south of Smithfield at Bentonville. The first attack upon the enemy was made on March 18th by Hampton and his Cavalry. After 3 days of fighting, the Confederates held fast, but, vastly outnumbered, retreated from the field. The 5th S.C. Regiment continued after the Battle of Bentonville to resist daily the advance of Sherman moving from Goldsboro up through N.C. The Regiment passed through Raleigh near Hillsboro where a flag of truce came up from the enemy. This was the beginning of negotiations between Johnston and Sherman.

Having fought to the end for a great right and cause, the Army under Johnston surrendered April 26, 1865, at Hillsboro, N. C. Colonel Zimmerman Davis of the 5th S.C. Cavalry Regiment was with Gen. Johnston at Hillsboro, but did not surrender. The 5th S.C. Cavalry Regiment was marched by Col. Davis the night before the surrender to a point 60 miles south of Hillsboro and disbanded on April 27th, 1865!

John Oliver Jaques of Co. C. 5th S.C. Cavalry served faithfully and honorably during the entire war. He had a charmed life in the war. The only close call he had was when a bullet cut his canteen strap.

He returned home after the surrender along with many others from Colleton County. Very sad also is that many never came back. He resumed his life as a farmer, husband, and father. Eight children were born of John and Harriett Jaques. All married and had families in this area. Times were tough through Reconstruction, but they all pulled through. John O. Jaques, it is said, was also part of the Red

Shirt Campaign that helped place his ex-cavalry chief, Wade Hampton, into the governorship. He joined the local Masons. He was a member of Rehoboth Methodist Church and a leader in it also. For 45 years he was superintendent of the Sunday School there. He served as Colleton County Supervisor two terms 1898-1902.

Throughout his long years after The War, he worked hard on his farm, helping his family and friends whenever needed. On December 12th, 1927, at the age of 89, he died, one of the county's oldest citizens. His obituary appeared on the front page of the *News and Courier* on December 13, 1927. When his body was brought here to Jordan Cemetery, his wooden casket was placed in a horse drawn wagon. Following this was a procession of Model T's.



• For the Sesquicentennial •

## The Typical South Carolina Confederate

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

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*Pvt. John Johnson, Company F, 1st SC Artillery, was wounded defending Fort Sumter 29 June 1864, and died at the General Hospital 30 June. He is one of the fallen heroes we come to honor. (JCW)*



*Herb Antley conducts the ceremonies (JCW)*



*Cain Griffin played "Taps" for the fallen heroes buried at Magnolia Cemetery. (BP)*

# Confederate Memorial Day 2010

*The crowds were here; the Confederates were here; where were you?*

It was a beautiful May morning when almost 200 people gathered to honor their ancestors on Confederate Memorial Day. (Photos: John Whatley / Buck Perry)



*10th SCVI and 27th SCVI Reenactors salute the fallen at "present Arms". (BP)*



*Santee Light Artillery and Marion Light Artillery fire salutes to the fallen. (BP)*

# News From The Real World . . .

## The Compassion Of The Left

By Al Benson Jr.

Those on the left continue to try to portray themselves as caring, loving, compassionate, and concerned, while they seek to pretend that all others are racists, hate mongers and male chauvinist pigs, or to use today's vernacular of the uncouth (thanks to the uncouth in Congress) — low level terrorists.

However, in this past month, I noticed that the left seemed to shed its compassionate and caring image when it came to those who celebrated Confederate History Month in April. I, and many others, were treated to a spate of columns and editorials in some newspapers expressing opinions from the left that can only be labeled as downright vicious when it came to Confederate History Month.

Southerners were labeled as traitors and people whose only — and I mean ONLY — reason for fighting against invading forces during the War of Northern Aggression was to preserve the institution of slavery. The fact that Southerners could have kept their slaves had they stayed in the Union was never once mentioned in all the articles I read — and I read several most every day in April. Southerners were smeared, slandered, and probably libeled, in many of the articles I read. The attempt at Southern cultural genocide in many of these articles was more than transparent. Were I a native Southerner and people said some of the downright nasty things said in some of those articles about my ancestors, I would be hoppin' mad.

Many of the people that wrote some of this hogwash displayed an amazing lack of historical grasp of anything. They probably learned everything they thought they knew from television or the public brain laundries we charitably call public schools. In either case, they were woefully short-changed and didn't have enough sense to realize it. Their historical ignorance was writ large in their articles.

Secession was not treason. Slavery was not the only reason the South fought the war. Confederate soldiers fighting against invading hordes of Yankees, some whom were socialists and Marxists, were not terrorists. All of these foolish accusations I read in various articles.

They hate the South because the South has Christian roots. That's what they really can't stand. Many Confederate flags have Christian roots and many well-known Southern leaders were devout Christian men — and that simply drives the leftists up the wall. So flags and statues have to come down and street names need to be replaced with the names of adulterers and plagiarists. When that occurs the left is happy and they can then go back to pretending they are compassionate and loving — until the next Southern or Confederate event comes down the pike.

However, at some point, a Higher Judge will judge their political dog and pony show and they will have to give account for it — and that's one truth that really bothers some of them.

## 10th Amendment

We've heard much lately about the 10th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, commonly called the "states rights" amendment. Thomas Jefferson explained the pre-eminence of this amendment in 1791: "I consider the foundation of the Constitution as laid on this ground: That 'all powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people.' To take a single step beyond the boundaries thus specially drawn around the powers of Congress, is to take possession of a *boundless field of power, no longer susceptible of any definition.*" (Emphasis added.)

## Virginians Widely Support Confederate History Month

An independent survey poll conducted April 20-21, 2010, reveals that the recent controversy over Virginia Gov. McDonnell's Confederate History Month proclamation was manufactured by a small group attempting to besmirch and censor an important part of Virginia's history and indeed, America's history.

The survey was conducted by the Conquest Group and commissioned by the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV). "The poll results cut through the smoke and exposed the falsehood of a popular outcry against Confederate History Month," said SCV Commander-In-Chief Charles E. McMichael. "A substantial majority of both native and transplant Virginians have rejected the attempted manipulation — they support more education not less. We stand ready to help," McMichael said.

The survey showed that 66% of Virginians agreed that Confederate History Month could encourage more tourism to the state during the upcoming Sesquicentennial. But even more, 69%, believed it could create more educational opportunities for Virginians to more deeply study the complicated historical, cultural, and economic issues that led to a war that killed more Americans than all other American wars combined.

"The Sons of Confederate Veterans stand ready to work with Gov. McDonnell and Virginia's educational system — or anyone else — to meet the public demand for greater understanding and perspective," McMichael said. "It is long past time for a balanced presentation of this period without the hyperbole and censorship of the 'Confederate history deniers' who insist that Virginia's history during the period does not merit our interest or study. The poll proves that their simplistic smears and hostile vitriol have been rejected by Virginians," McMichael added.

The poll shows a whopping 86% of Virginians want Confederate memorials and monuments protected by law from the divisive hard core 4% who want them removed. Only 16% of Virginians had an unfavorable opinion of CHM. The SCV believes this can be reduced down to the 4% of hard

core heritage deniers through the better education mentioned above.

The corporate media has earned its reputation as anti-Confederate and anti-Southern by its inclusions and exclusions. The poll reveals that 31% view the media as “anti-Confederate” where only 28% saw media coverage as ‘fair and balanced.’ Hysterical claims of pro-Confederate media bias came in at 13%. These figures demonstrate that most people see that the hard core heritage deniers are attempting to play the victim when they are in fact the aggressors. “Southern heritage advocates do not lobby governors to edit any other group’s history month proclamations, nor do we go on TV to insult and smear their sponsors. People of goodwill generally demonstrate better manners,” adds McMichael.

“I’m happy to report that this year’s Confederate History Month has been the most successful ever with a record number of proclamations, observances and memorials taking place,” McMichael said. “The 50 million Confederate descendents all over America, and especially those fighting in our distant wars, can rest assured that the Sons of Confederate Veterans will fight all attempts to smear the good name of the Confederate soldier who has been honored and studied in military college’s all over the world for 150 years. We welcome all Americans to visit us at [www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org) or [www.confederate150.com](http://www.confederate150.com) and join with us in honoring the struggles and sacrifices of our ancestors through the ongoing Sesquicentennial commemorations,” McMichael added. The 150th anniversary of the war commences in 2011.

Many States (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas) officially observe April 26th as Confederate Memorial Day. In Tennessee, the governor proclaimed April 26th as “Confederate Decoration Day”. Virginia observes Confederate Memorial Day in May with the federal holiday; however North Carolina and South Carolina observe it May 10th (the date Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson died in 1863). Kentucky and Louisiana observe it with Jefferson Davis’ birthday on June 3rd.

## Southern Foods Healthier

Researchers at Johns Hopkins have found that resveratrol, a nutrient in peanuts, may protect the brain against damage from strokes. Earlier studies have shown that the same ingredient may also help to prevent strokes.

The research, with mice, is preliminary but it does show that a very simple food may have more therapeutic potential than we might think.

Peanuts are beneficial for several reasons. The “nuts” (they’re really legumes, in the same plant family as lentils, beans, and peas) are rich in healthy fats, fiber, protein, and antioxidants. And, they contain a variety of vitamins and minerals, such as magnesium, which helps to reduce blood pressure and risk for diabetes.

According to a study published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, eating one ounce of pea-

nuts, five or more times per week, reduced risk for diabetes by 27 percent. One tablespoon of peanut butter, eaten just as often, reduced risk by 21 percent.

Other studies have found that peanut eaters tend to weigh less. Peanuts are more satisfying than other popular snacks, such as pretzels or rice cakes that are lower in calories but higher in carbohydrates. In the research, people who added peanuts to their diets ended up eating less in the course of the day because they weren’t as hungry, and lost weight.

Many foods lose nutrients when they’re exposed to heat but this doesn’t happen when peanuts are roasted. The USDA’s Agricultural Research Service found that darker roasted peanuts have higher levels of antioxidants, and more vitamin E, than lightly roasted or raw ones.

*So apparently George Washington Carver’s belief in the benefits of the peanut were correct. –Ed.*

## Whistler’s Mother

Wilmington, N.C., was the location of two major events in the life of Anna Matilda McNeill Whistler, the mother of the impressionist-era painter James Abbott McNeill Whistler and the model for the famous painting nicknamed Whistler’s Mother. First, she was born in Wilmington on September 27, 1804. Six decades later, she escaped from wartime Wilmington on a blockade-runner to join her artist son in London.

In 1831, Anna married civil engineer and West Point graduate George Washington Whistler. After marriage, they moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, and a few years later the family moved to Russia, where the Czar’s government hired Whistler to build a railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg. After her husband’s death in 1849, Anna and her sons James and William returned to America.

James Whistler briefly attended West Point while Col. Robert E. Lee was in charge. Whistler won an impressive number of demerits while at the Point. Whistler was in a chemistry class when the professor asked him a question about silicon. “Silicon”, he stated, “is a gas”. “That will do, Mr. Whistler”, replied the professor. Whistler was packing his bags soon after. The painter liked to joke in later years that if silicon had been a gas, he could have become a major general.

After his expulsion, Whistler worked for the Coast Survey, etching new maps of the West Coast. He soon moved to England and became known as a major artist by the time of the Civil War. The Whistler family, like many others, was divided by the war. Some of their relatives fought for the Union, but Anna’s other son William had married a Virginian and became a surgeon in the Confederate Army. Dr. William Whistler served at a smallpox hospital near Richmond, as well as at Libby Prison.

Anna lived with relatives in the North until she crossed the lines in 1863 to help care for William, who was seriously ill. After his recovery, William was assigned to Orr’s South

Carolina Rifles and Anna decided to join James in England. To get there, Anna returned to the city of her birth. The quiet Wilmington of 1814 was now much larger, a war-time boomtown fueled by blockade-running profits. She found a berth on the *Advance* before the famous North Carolina-owned steamer left for Bermuda.

A rather colorful account had it, “just as the captain was about to give the command ‘weigh anchor’, a carriage drawn by a pair of panting horses rolled up on the dock. A lone and venturesome woman ... presented to the captain a letter from [North Carolina] Governor Vance permitting her to sail on the ship.” A family story said that because Mrs. Whistler’s money was tied up in the North, she had to sell “a beautiful coat of Russian sable” to pay for her passage. The exact departure date is unknown, but Anna could have been in Wilmington at the time of the *Advance*’s successful departures for Bermuda on September 23, 1863, or October 24, 1863.

James Whistler had no idea that his mother was coming until a message reached him from her ship at Southampton. The sudden arrival of his straight-laced mother threw a monkey wrench into the painter’s comfortable Bohemian lifestyle. He barely had time to shoo his lovely mistress Joanna Hiffennan out of his flat (into a place conveniently close by) before bringing his mother to London. In the spring of 1865, James got another surprise when his Rebel surgeon brother turned up on his doorstep.

William Whistler was at the end of quite an odyssey. Worn out from overwork and ill health, he was granted leave to visit his family in England on the condition that he carry some secret dispatches to Confederate naval agents there. By the time Dr. Whistler could leave his post in early 1865, Wilmington was lost. The only way out of the Confederacy was across the Chesapeake Bay in a dugout canoe, guided by a shadowy network of Confederate spies and outright smugglers. He shared part of his journey with a Confederate officer who was going to the North to get a new artificial leg. The doctor, disguised as a civilian, made his way to New York to book passage on a passenger steamer. It seemed that hordes of Yankee soldiers guarded every train station and at every step he worried that one of the guards would be a former patient from Libby Prison. But, William managed to avoid attracting suspicion and he and his dis-

patches reached England safely. Although he arrived too late for his secret papers to do any good for the Confederacy, at least the Whistlers were together again.

Anna McNeill Whistler lived with James in London for several years. She did not always approve of her son’s relaxed lifestyle, but she took an active interest in his painting. She also charmed her son’s patrons and artist friends who came to visit by serving them hot North Carolina-style biscuits, buckwheat cakes, and preserves. In 1871, Whistler painted her in his work, *Arrangement in Gray and Black*, the picture popularly known as “Whistler’s Mother”.

Because the painting was widely adopted in advertisements (and parodied countless times), Anna McNeill Whistler became one of the most recognized North Carolinians in history. She died in Hastings, England, on January 31, 1881. In 1939, the state of North Carolina put up a historical marker at Third and Orange Street in downtown Wilmington to honor her. There is also a marker erected in 1938, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Elizabethtown Chapter, dedicated to Mrs. Whistler, the symbol of American Motherhood, near Clarkton.

As for “Whistler’s Brother”, Dr. William McNeill Whistler stayed on in London and became a prominent surgeon. He was the senior physician at the London Throat Hospital at the time of his death in 1900.



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

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

## Like Trivia?

Ladies and Gentlemen, we have a winner!

So, David F. Allmendinger’s *Ruffin: Family and Reform in the Old South*, February’s prize, and Brad Smiley’s *The Stone Wall*, March’s prize, and *The Southern Essays of Richard Weaver*, April’s prize, were awarded to our multi-month winner, **Frank Shorter**, who submitted the first correct answer.

**April’s Answer:** Capt. G. B. Cuthbert’s Palmetto Guard took possession of Fort Sumter immediately after its surrender.

So for a chance at another book from my library:

*Who was the first President of the United States to have his photograph taken?  
 Presidents always sat for their portraits to be painted, but this man was the first to sit to have his photograph taken.*

*Send the answer after 10:00 a.m. 14 May 2010 to [athyriot@hotmail.com](mailto:athyriot@hotmail.com). First right answer wins.*

*Book awarded at the next Meeting.*

## Free Blacks Support Confederacy

THE FREE COLORED MEN of Charleston have contributed \$450 to sustain the cause of the South. The zealous and unflinching alacrity with which this class of our [sic] population have always devoted their labor and their means to promote the safety of the State is, alike honorable to themselves and gratifying to the community.

*The Charleston Mercury*  
Tuesday, Sept 5, 1861  
Volume LXXXIX Nr. 11,247

## Sons of Confederate Veterans' Policy on Hate Groups

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, established in 1896, does not condone nor support the institution of slavery and furthermore we understand the broader picture historically, that brought about The War. In short, several decades of dispute over high protective tariffs, which benefited Northern States, and the concern over the expansion of a more powerful Central Government, diminishing the individual sovereignty of States, led to the secession of the Southern Republics. Secession was merely the "trigger" that prompted Lincoln to invade the South and force them to remain in the Union. While slavery was an issue of the time, "secession" was clearly and definably the primary cause.

The SCV has for many years, declared its position on hate groups and published the policies in our journals and numerous printed materials. Therefore, to reiterate our position, we the South Carolina Division, SCV, republish the Policy on Hate Groups, without apology, for all who may be interested.

### South Carolina Division Sons of Confederate Veterans Policy on Hate Groups

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is not a hate group and The South Carolina Division, SCV, does not knowingly allow anyone with ties to hate groups to join. The SCV has removed, and will remove, any Member who expresses racist sentiments. Specifically, the following is not allowed and will be grounds for immediate dismissal:

- Membership in or attempting to recruit SCV members for racist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan, American Nazi Party, or National Alliance.
- Disseminating racist literature to fellow SCV members by mail or in person.
- Membership in any organization promoting the violent overthrow of the United States Government.

**All Members of the SCV must be aware of these restrictions as they will be vigorously enforced.**

Loving the South and defending its culture, symbols and heritage **does not mean hate**. Many SCV members are descendants of a varied cross-section of descendants of The Old South, such as: Native Americans, African-Americans, Asian-Americans, Jewish and Christian Confederates. These groups' contributions to Southern culture have made The South a beautiful and unique region. To deny their de-

scendants membership in our organization would betray our principles and the very ancestors we honor.

We welcome all descendants of Confederate Soldiers, Sailors and Marines or those who materially aided the South in its struggle for independence.

## Charleston Confederate Memorial Day

Hosted by Confederate Heritage Trust, Inc.

**Magnolia Cemetery**  
**Charleston, South Carolina**  
**May 8th, 2010 - Saturday**  
**10:00 AM**

As leaders of the individual organizations of the Confederate Heritage Trust, you are requested to inform your membership of the Charleston Confederate Memorial Day Service at Magnolia Cemetery, May 8th, 2010 @ 10:00 AM.

All CHT representatives voted to sponsor this Memorial Day Service as well as participating in attendance. Please stress to your membership the importance of attending this Memorial Day Service.

Also inform your members that if there are any volunteers who wish to help with the set-up of chairs and placement of flags on the graves at Soldiers Ground, please see Mr. Jamie Parks and be at the cemetery no later than 8:30 AM Saturday morning.

If you have any questions, please contact Gene Patrick by phone 843-766-5108.

God Bless,  
Gene Patrick  
Chaplin, Confederate Heritage Trust

## New Jersey Slavery

In 1830, of the 3,568 Northern blacks who remained slaves, more than two-thirds were in New Jersey. The institution was rapidly declining in the 1830s, but not until 1846 was slavery permanently abolished. At the start of the Civil War, New Jersey citizens owned 18 "apprentices for life" (the federal census listed them as "slaves") – legal slaves by any name.

New Jersey's emancipation law carefully protected existing property rights. No one lost a single slave, and the right to the services of young Negroes was fully protected. Moreover, the courts ruled that the right was a "species of property," transferable "from one citizen to another like other personal property."

Thus New Jersey retained slaveholding without technically remaining a slave state.

## Slavery Not Cause of Secession

**By John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton**

Slavery was not the cause of secession, but the reason of its failure. In almost every nation and every clime the time has come for the extinction of servitude. The same problem has sooner or later been forced on many governments, and all have bestowed on it their greatest legislative

*(continued on page 14)*

## 2010 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### May

- 5-8 Confederate Memorial Day Service in Charleston, SC
- 5-10 Confederate Memorial Day
- 5-18 Secession Camp Meeting, 6:30 PM
- 5-22 Highway Clean-Up, Glen McConnell Parkway

### June

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

### July

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

### 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: *(irregular)*
- Ft. Sumter Camp # 1269**, Charleston: *(irregular)*

## *In Memory of Compatriot*

*Gary Pruitt Stone*

*by Delores Stone*

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

*Gone but never forgotten*

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

## *In Memory of Compatriot*

*Sy Mabie*

*by Delores Stone*

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

*Gone but never forgotten*

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



# The Rebel Review

A Review of the book *Confederate Book of Arguments*

By John D. Long

Review by John B. Waring

**Preface:** Sadly we are living in a time when the truths of history do not matter. The distortions of The War for many years

have been planted in the classroom giving the youth half truths. Hollywood has made movies portraying everything Confederate as racist. Will anyone be objective and give the truth of history of the Confederacy a fair shake? Some will, but if you tell the Southern side, be prepared for the angry politically correct mobs of demagogues from all stripes to scream the race and the slavery card. The so-called tolerant ones will beat someone who doesn't give the PC view into submission. Just look at what happened with the Virginia Governor's Confederate History Month Proclamation. The powder keg was lit because he didn't say that slavery was the cause of the war.

**About The Book:** John D Long has put a handy little pamphlet together that goes over many facts that are overlooked regarding Confederate History. It is quite an arsenal of information. Because the book is small, it lacks detail and sources.

John D. Long states some of his reasons for writing this pamphlet: "George Orwell's book *1984* describes modern politics and history when he stated that those who control the telling of a people's past control their perception of the present and will be able to steer the people in a direction they would not otherwise go. Mr. Orwell also indicated if you control a people's language, you control their thoughts, thus the modern incarnation of "Politically Correct speech."

It has long been said, "truth needs no defense, only exposure, but a lie must hide behind the mask that it must always defend."

The best part of the book is the 110 questions your teacher did not want you to know. The first eight facts from the booklet are listed below:

1. President Lincoln's wife owned a slave in the White House.
2. Union General U.S. Grant's wife owned slaves until December 1865.
3. Of the 800,000 men who served in the Confederate Military, fewer than 4% owned slaves.
4. Neither the whole of Dr. King's "I have a dream speech" nor Lincoln's "Emancipation Proclamation" is taught in public school, because it would expose Lincoln's

war against the South for the lie it was.

5. Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freed no slaves in the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, Kansas, West Virginia, New Jersey, part of Louisiana, and parts of Virginia.

6. The Confederate Battle Flag never flew over a slave ship.

7. The ignoble reputation of the Confederate Battle Flag is not from its history, but the image Hollywood filmmakers and those who seek to shame the South for political gain have forced upon it.

8. As long as there are Americans who believe the U.S. Constitution, the spirit of the Confederate Soldier will live on.

It covers facts from the name "the Civil War", how the thirteenth amendment was officially ratified, the Gettysburg Address, and to fact #110 the controversial federal occupation after South Carolina declared its independence.

**Final Thoughts:** I think you will enjoy this little booklet of Confederate Trivia and Facts. The book is a short read and gets to the point. I found many things that I did know but a few facts I didn't know. There is a bullet in the book about Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, "I Have a Dream" speech. Why do we only hear only parts of it? Thanks to the web a surfing I will go and I will find out why. This book is a great starting point to research.

As SCV Members our charge is the truth. This little pamphlet will help us get there.

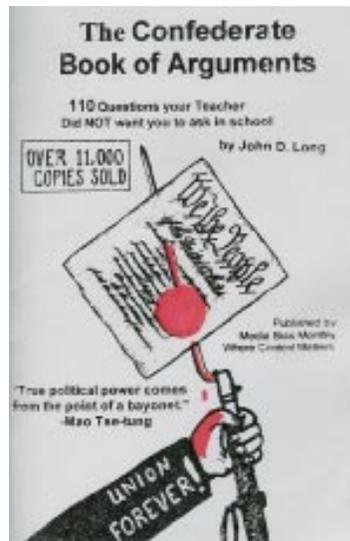
On the book's back cover Mr. Long ends with this statement,

*"When I get to heaven I hope I will meet there, Who will say to me, "Great-great-grandson, thank you for defending our family name and honor. Thank you for defending the truth which we fought. Thank you for defending the South."*

With Mr. Long words the truth does matter and must be defended even when few will listen. We need to pass the truth of History on to our children so the truth will be known to more than just God. This little book is a good start. The Sons of Confederate Veterans is about the true history of the Confederate Soldier. It is our duty to vindicate our ancestors even if it is not done in our lifetime.

This book is only twenty pages. It is a small paperback with a one-page index. This book is available for \$4.95. Every home should have it.

*To order please contact Jack Marlar.*



skill, lest in healing the evils of forced but certain labor, they should produce incurable evils of another kind. They attempted at least to moderate the effects of sudden unconditional change, to save those whom they despoiled from ruin, and those whom they liberated from destitution.

But in the United States no such design seems to have presided over the work of emancipation. It has been an act of war, not of statesmanship or humanity. They have treated the slave owner as an enemy, and have used the slave as an instrument for his destruction. They have not protected the white man from the vengeance of barbarians, nor the black from the pitiless cruelty of a selfish civilization.

If, then, slavery is to be the criterion which shall determine the significance of the civil war, our verdict ought, I think, to be, that by one part of the nation it was wickedly defended, and by the other as wickedly removed. Different indeed must our judgment be if we examine the value of secession as a phase in the history of political doctrine.

When the Confederacy was established on the right of secession, the recognition of that right implied that there should never be occasion for its exercise. To say that particular contingencies shall justify separation is the same thing as to say that the Confederate government is bound within certain limits, under certain conditions, and by certain laws. It is a distinct repudiation of the doctrine that the minority can enforce no rights, and the majority can commit no wrong. It is like passing from the dominion of an able despot into a constitutional kingdom.

Further, definite safeguards were provided against the abuses which had sapped liberty in the Union. One of these was the imposition of taxes for the advantage of interests which were confined to certain states, and at the expense of the others. Therefore it was enacted that "no bounties shall be granted from the treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations be levied to promote or foster any branch of industry."

One great means of throwing influence into the hands of the central government had been internal improvements. It was enacted that they should never be carried out by the Confederate government. Finally, the abuse of patronage had furnished the President with such opportunities for corruption that I have heard as many as 60,000 offices changed hands as often as a term expired. It was enacted that none but cabinet ministers should be removed from office without the cause of the removal being submitted to the Senate.

These were the political ideas of the Confederacy, and they justify me, I think, in saying that history can show no instance of so great an effort made by republicans to remedy the faults of that form of government. Had they adopted the means which would have ensured and justified success, had they called on the Negroes to be partners with them in the perils of war and in the fruits of victory, I believe that generous resolution would have conferred in all future ages incalculable blessings on the human race.

They would have supplied the advocates of freedom hereafter with a peerless model. They would have realized the ideals of its friends, and disarmed the resistance of its

foes. The cause that was to triumph comes forth from the conflict with renovated strength, and confirmed in the principles which must react dangerously on the other countries of the world.

The spurious liberty of the United States is twice cursed, for it deceives those whom it attracts and those whom it repels. By exhibiting the spectacle of a people claiming to be free, but whose love of freedom means hatred of inequality, jealousy of limitations to power, and reliance on the state as an instrument to mould as well as to control society, it calls on its admirers to hate aristocracy and teaches its adversaries to fear the people. The North has used the doctrines of democracy to destroy self-government. The South applied the principle of conditional federation to cure the evils and to correct the errors of a false interpretation of democracy.

*Lord Acton (John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton, 1st Baron Acton, 1834–1902) was a leading 19th-century historian in the classical-liberal tradition. He watched the growth of the United States with great interest, and lamented the decline of states' rights and federalism. While he was a prolific writer and speaker, his great work, a history of freedom, was never completed.*

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## Chaplain (cont'd.)

I have some sad news to report to the camp, on Monday, April 26, 2010, at 5pm, Bill Norris' sister Judy Norris passed away. Judy had been battling liver cancer for some time. Bill was with his sister Judy when she died in Columbia. I would ask that the compatriots of our camp pray that the Lord would give comfort and peace to Bill and his family. Bill is the past commander of our camp and we should give him all the support that he needs.

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, Wayne Dukes and Family, Dewain Wiggins and Glenn Fleming. If you would like to add a name to the pray list, please email or call me.

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

Yours in Christ,

**Gene Patrick**

(843) 766-5108 / (843) 814-4974

<> <>

## May Speaker – Mike Taylor

Executive Director of the South Carolina Battleground Preservation Trust, First Director of the Museum of Hilton Head Island, Executive Director of the Southeastern Ecological Institute, Research Fellow with the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina, author of *Historic Beaufort County*, 37-year resident of Hilton Head Island.

## April Fools, cont'd.

Buchanan and his successor, Abraham Lincoln, and had been sent to the States for ratification. It stated; "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any state, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said state." Ohio, Maryland, and Illinois had already ratified this amendment, but it died in ratification due to the secession of the Southern states. If slavery were the only issue behind the secession of the Southern States, then all they needed to do was remain in the Union and ratify this amendment. April fools can't be swayed by mere facts, though.

The Governor of Virginia issued a proclamation making April Confederate History Month, and there were plenty of April fools to complain. The Governor of neighboring Georgia issues one of these every year and no one says anything about it. But Virginia? Oh, my! It didn't mention *slavery*, so it had to be withdrawn and a section on slavery inserted, and then reissued. What these April fools don't want you to know is that Virginia did not secede because of slavery. When the Confederacy was formed, Virginia was still in the Union. When Fort Sumter was fired on, Virginia stayed in the Union. The command of Union forces was offered to a Virginian, Robert E. Lee. But when Lincoln wanted Virginia to send troops to "put down the rebellion", Virginia said no and left the Union. April fools cannot understand honor, having never had it or been exposed to it.

The South Carolina Sons of Confederate Veterans plans to make a monument to the signers of the secession ordinance and offered it first to Patriots Point. Then City of North Charleston mayor Keith Summey thought it might fit at Riverfront Park. "The Civil War is a part of our history, both good and bad, and I believe that it should be acknowledged, taught and openly discussed," Summey said. "However, some who stand on both sides of this issue have attempted to divide

our council and our city along racial lines." One of those would be Always Complainer Dot Williams, stridently guarding the City of North Charleston from anything Confederate. But a memorial to a former slave who planned to kill all the white people in Charleston, burn the town down, commandeer a boat, and sail for Haiti? She's all in favor of it! April fools can't tolerate anything *they* disagree with.

In April Vietnam Vet Gene Andrews, 1st Lieutenant, 3rd Marine Division, posted this on the internet: "This past summer, the son of a friend of mine was very 'gung ho' about joining the Marines and asked my opinion, which I tried to give as honestly as possible, warts and all. I don't know if my discussions had any influence on him, but he enlisted, completed all of the pre-enlistment tests and physical exams and went to all of the pre-enlistment meetings. To say the least, he was very excited about serving his country in the Corps. Shortly before he left Nashville for boot camp, he was told he could not serve his country because he had a Confederate Battle Flag tattooed on his shoulder in an area that would be completely covered by a t-shirt, and certainly by his uniform. When informed of this, I went to the local recruiting station that had processed this young man to see if I were getting the entire story. The recruiter, a staff sergeant, told me, 'Yes, sir. The Marine Corps considers the Confederate Flag a "hate symbol" but if the young man in question had a State or U.S. flag tattoo, that would be acceptable.' He was polite, even sympathetic, but said the flag policy was a Marine Corps policy from Headquarters Marine Corps and not a local decision." Hey, Marine, it was obviously merely part of the Mississippi flag. So when the draft comes back.... April fools make up their own definitions and rules as they go along.

The nice thing about these April fools is that we get a good laugh at them and they never complain. Can you imagine their letters now: "Dear Editor, As an April fool I wish to complain about your recent column...."? I can't either.

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## Minutes, cont'd.

**Langdale** was thanked for researching the ancestors. Sgt Curtis' ancestor was John Singletary Capers Glenn (1824 - 1894) of the 45<sup>th</sup> Ala, wounded at the Battle of Atlanta. After the war he attended seminary and became a pastor, serving the South and God. The candidates were both voted on, inducted, and welcomed into the Camp.

- Compatriot **Michael Burbage** asked how many Members are presently in Secession Camp. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Commander **John B. Waring** stated there are now 254 members, including Smoak and Curtis.
- **Commander Ed Moon** presented **Adjutant Elmore Marlow** the Stonewall Jackson Individual Award that was awarded at the Division Convention. **David Rentz** said the current State Commander said Elmore was the best Adjutant in the State.
- **Yard Sale:** **John Genes** will be on May 29<sup>th</sup>. Treasurer **Buck Perry** offered to store items for the sale at his warehouse 7636 South Railroad in North Charleston. Contact Deborah at 571-4488
- Burk High School, which got the Hunley Award, sent a certificate of Thank You for giving them the award.
- **Onion Sales:** See **John Genes**. 150 bags will be delivered May

14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> target date.

- **Secession Monument:** Reported by **Jeff Antley**. Mayor Keith Summey rescinded placing the monument at Riverfront Park in North Charleston. Reporting in the *Post & Courier* was inaccurate. The monument is now slated to be placed at the new Hunley Museum.
- **Commander Ed Moon** recognized the 17 Compatriots who helped clean up the grounds of the Knights of Pythian Castle.
- Jeff Antley reported that the Big Red Flag is now at the Citadel. A replica will be made for the Star of the West Camp and presented them.
- **Division Convention Bill Norris** announced that the Convention was awarded to Secession Camp at the Florence Convention. Events will be at Rifle Club Oyster Roast on Friday night and regular Convention will be held on Saturday.
- **Commander Ed Moon** called for a motion to adjourn. The motion was seconded and carried. Final Benediction given by **Chaplain Gene Patrick**. Ended with the singing of "Dixie".

*Minutes prepared by 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Commander John B. Waring and Adjutant Elmore Marlow.*

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED



This issue especially for:

**NEXT CAMP MEETING – MAY 18  
SPEAKER: MIKE TAYLOR**



## *April Fools!*

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

Well, another April has come and gone, and we were once again treated to the usual wave of April fools making their pronouncements – like we really care and would follow them anyway.

First off, the Always Complaining fools are still moaning and groaning about the Confederate flag at the Confederate veterans monument. We military veterans recognize this bunch for what they are. They're the same bunch who spit on us during Vietnam and who show up now at military funerals saying the dead got what s/he deserved. For those who don't know it – like these April fools – Confederate veterans are also U.S. veterans. (Pub. L. 85-425, § 410 (U.S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 72, Pt. 1, pp. 133-134.))

This goes along with their call for Jamaica to change its flag. Seems it looks too much like the Confederate battle flag. Sounds to me like a boycott is in order. It worked so well in South Carolina!

On April 1st we got a great pronouncement from none other than court jester Rep. Hank Johnson (D-Ga.) that the Department of Defense's landing 8000 Marines on Guam would cause it to *tip over and sink*. The admiral being questioned at the time answered that Guam was firmly attached to the ocean floor. This has to rank right up there with the Congresswoman who asked the NASA official if the flag were still where we put it *on Mars!* Thank you, government schools!

Leonard Pitts, April's history fool, shown forth with his brilliant column stating, "The South fought to keep Slavery, period." He would have immediately gone back to shining his latest Clio Award for History, except he's never won one. Not being a historian, he obviously never heard of the Corwin Amendment. This amendment, intended to become the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, was passed by both the House and the Senate and was supported by presidents James

*(continued inside on page 15)*