

The Sentinel

Next Meeting: November 16
Knights of Pythias Building

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



Secession Camp # 4 Charleston, SC

NOVEMBER 2010

Winner Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award 2006 – 2008 and 2010 VOLUME 10 • NUMBER 11

September's Speaker

had to bow out due to work commitments. Filling in was our Editor and Chairman of the Education/History Committee **John Whatley** who spoke on Gen. Albert Pike, the only Confederate to have a statue in Washington, D.C. Pike's statue is not there because he was a Confederate general, but because he was a Mason (33rd degree) who wrote most of the rituals of the Scottish Rite. He is buried in Scottish Rite's House of the Temple, near his statue in Judiciary Square.

Also addressing the Camp was **James O'Cain**, who spoke on Capt. Thomas Jefferson Page, the commander of the *CSS Stonewall*. He is buried in Rome, Italy, and the European Camp has taken up the project of restoring his grave and gravestone. He is buried there with his son, Confederate Maj. Thomas Jefferson Page, Jr., who was killed during The War.



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



New Member



Billy Hamilton was welcomed as a new member in October. Hamilton did his own research on his ancestor, his paperwork was in order, he was voted into the Camp, and he was then inducted. (photo by John Waring)



Compatriot Bill Norris presented \$1140.00 check to Hunley Commission member **Commander Randy Burbage**. The purposes of the money were set forth in the September and October newsletters. (photo by John Waring)

Tyranny

A tyranny exercised for the good of its victims may be the most oppressive.

—C. S. Lewis

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
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
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, November 16, 2010
Knights of Pythias Building
1968 Belgrade Avenue
(near Sam Rittenburg Boulevard (Hwy. 7))

Dinner will be served at 6:30 PM • Meeting begins at 7:00 PM
Speaker: Jim Rogers on "Louis Trezvant Wigfall"

The Sentinel

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

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

The Sentinel

Commander Ed Moon
Adjutant Elmore Marlow
Editor John Whatley

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

athyriot@hotmail.com

From the Commander

Compatriots,

The Sesquicentennial is upon us. The South Carolina Theatrical Performance and Secession Ball will take place on 20 December 2010 at the Gaillard Auditorium. The Ball is being presented by the Confederate Heritage Trust. This is the first major program for commemorate and celebrate the Secession of South Carolina. Please visit the CHT web site www.scesessiongala.org for more information and to register.

The Lee-Jackson Banquet will be held on the 22nd of January at the Washington Light Infantry building on Meeting Street. Please contact Bennie Slay or John Genes for more information.

South Carolina Division Convention. The Camp will sponsor the South Carolina Division Convention this April. We will need a number of volunteers to help Friday night and during the day on Saturday.

The Stephen Dill Lee Institute will be returning to Charleston this February on the 4th and 5th at the Francis

Marion Hotel. Please visit the site at

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

If you have not paid your dues you are late and subject to \$10.00 in late fees when you renew.

Are you a life member of our Camp (\$240.00 one time fee), Division (\$200.00 one time fee) or on the National (\$750.00) level? All money paid for life membership is placed in a fund that the principle (forever) and only the interest is used. That means that you will still be contributing to Secession Camp, The South Carolina Division or the National SCV long after you are gone.

Deo Vindice
Ed Moon
Commander



From the Chaplain



Compatriots,

On November, 1863, General Lee's Army moved into winter quarters on the south side of the Rapidan River, located in north central Virginia. The Union Army had moved up to the north side of the river. The pickets on each side of the river were within speaking distance of each other. On

the Confederate side of the river were the following infantry regiments: 58th, 42nd, 49th, 32nd and the 13th Virginia. This was the 4th Virginia Brigade, commanded by General Pegram, who was killed at Hatcher's Run.

While in the camp of the 13th Virginia, the chaplain, Reverend Willie Ragland, preached very faithfully the gospel of Christ. The men of the 13th Virginia loved and honored the Reverend as a servant of God. One of the converts, Goodwin, of Company A, of Orange Courthouse, who lived in the lower part of the county, wished to be baptized in the Rapidan River. The officers feared that the baptism might bring on trouble because the enemy was just on the other side.

But finally, the officers gave their consent. About fifty soldiers of the 13th Virginia had marched very scatteringly towards the river: and the enemy seeing that the Confederates had no arms, did not fire, but seemed very puzzled and watched very closely. As soon as the Confederates reached the water's edge, they began to sing that great old hymn, "There is a Fountain filled with Blood." At once the enemy began to leave their works and hasten to the riverside. Many

voices in the Northern Army joined in and began to sing the hymn with the Confederates.

Both armies were at peace as they witnessed the death of the old man into the resurrection of the new man through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Hong Min Zou created a painting of this event, call "Resurrection Morn." If you would like to see this painting, you can go to www.christcenteredmall.com/stores/art/zou/resurrection-morn.htm.

It is my sad duty to report to this camp that **Wayne Dukes** has passed away. He died on October 10, 2010, at his home. Wayne's service of worship to celebrate his life was on October 14 at Bethany United Methodist Church. After the service, Wayne was laid to rest at the Dorchester Memorial Gardens. Wayne was a true Compatriot who exemplified every aspect of the charge given to us by Lt. General Stephen D. Lee. Wayne participated in all of our camp functions and volunteered whenever he could. Our prayers now should be with his wife Lynn, and his children, Jessica and Chris. May our Lord cover this family in His Holy peace and give them comfort during this time of need. May His grace follow each of the Duke's family.

I pray that **Glenn Fleming** continues to recover from his operation and returns to our meetings soon. Continue to pray for the recovery of **Calvin Welch**. **John Evans** has been very ill and is in need of your prayers. Please pray for **Dorothy Joyner**, wife of our camp member **Will Joyner**. There is nothing on this earth more powerful than prayer. I would ask that the Compatriots of Secession Camp #4 join

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Secession Camp # 4

Minutes of Meeting of 19 October 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: **Gen. Albert Pike**
 Speaker: **John Whatley**
 Program: **Thomas Jefferson Page**
 Speaker: **Jeff O'Cain**

Remarks: Members: **49** and **7** Guests: for a total of **56** 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, Bill Helms** and **Ed Vaughn** and **Walter Canady**.

* **Introduction of guests:** **Jeff O'Cain** from Wade Hampton Camp, Columbia, S.C., **Herb Antley** from Moultrie Camp, **Billy Hamilton, Edward C. Moon, Jr., Steve Moon, R.C. Woodberry,** and **Dewayne Wiggins**.

Reports:

* **Minutes** of September 19, 2010 Meeting: Commander Moon: Voting on the minutes for September meeting were postponed and will be presented at the next (November) meeting. The minutes are published in the Camp Newsletter and the October letter was mailed late.

* **Treasurers Report:** **Buck Perry** gave the financial report from for September to October 2010. For details please see report prepared by Treasurer Perry.

* **Mickey Davis Fund Report:** **Woody Weatherford**. He also gave the balances of the fund in his report. Sent check to the Friends of the Hunley. No pending request.

* **Chaplains Report:** **Gene Patrick:** Compatriot **Chris Sosnowski** is at home recovering from injuries from a motorcycle accident, Compatriot **John Evans** recovering from heart surgery. Compatriot **Charles Rook** recovering from double hernia operation. Conditions on Compatriots **Glen Welch** and **Dewayne Wiggins** were also reported on. **Wayne Dukes** past away at his home on October 10, 2010. **Lynn, Jessica** and **Steven Dukes** will need your prayers. Wayne will be missed. Commander Moon read a note from Bethany United Methodist Church, Summerville, S.C., thanking the camp for its donation in the aide of Compatriot Wayne Dukes.

Committee Reports

* **Sentinel:** **John Whatley:** Compatriot **David Rentz** got the answer to the trivia question on what Confederate General had a full size statue dedicated to him in Washington, D.C. The answer was Gen. Albert Pike. Compatriot Rentz was awarded two books.

* **Highway Clean-up:** Compatriot **Michael Dixon**. The Cleanup on September 11, 2010, Glenn McConnell Parkway took 3 hours and 24 bags of trash were collected. Only 10 people showed up. The next cleanup will be on November 6th. Meet at 8:00am in the old Walmart parking lot. Will have a quick breakfast at the Chick-Fil-A. Rain date November 13, 2010. Will need more people to come and be involved. The more persons to participate the less time to complete the work.

* **Graves & Registration:** **Bobby Gorman:** Cleanups needs to be scheduled for Adams Run and Battery Cheves. Asked the camp for suggestions on cleanup dates. November 20th was suggested for Battery Cheves with Adams Run Cleanup at a later time.

* **Engravings:** **First Lt Commander Bennie Slay:** No report.

* **Commander Moon** presented awards to Buck Perry Appreciation Award, Former Commander Don Clanton SCV National Life Certificate, and Compatriot Dennis Odom and Compatriot Fred Lane were presented SCV membership certificates.

Announcements:

* **Confederate Heritage Ride:** **Co-Chairman Bill Norris:** Gave report on the 6th Annual Confederate Heritage Ride. Compatriot Norris thanked all in the camp

that helped with the ride. This ride was one of the best in the history of the event in terms of revenue and turnout with 285 bikers participating. Largest pre-registering ever reported. The Camp Donated a portion of the proceeds to the Friends of the Hunley, to Soldiers Ground at Magnolia Cemetery, and trailer repairs for the Knights of Pythias. The t-shirts nearly sold out and unfortunately some who helped did not get one. Any members that did not get one please see Bill Norris. The remaining shirts will be sold at a discount. The participants were recognized by the camp. **John Kohr** and **Jack Stroman** are serving as co-chairman. Treasurer **Buck Perry** gave the financial report of the ride. Treasurer Perry congratulated Compatriot Norris on a job well done. The financial numbers were given for miscellaneous expenses, t-shirt printing, managing, paperwork, Friends of the Hunley, and sponsorship.

* **Recruitment and Retention:** **Chairman Andy Langsdale:** one candidate to induct **Billy Hamilton**. Mr. Hamilton did his own research, his paperwork was in order, and he was inducted.

* **Commander Moon** introduced speaker **John Whatley** who gave a very informative talk on General Albert Pike. Pike is the only Confederate to have a full statue of him in Washington, D.C. Some interesting things about General Pike were that Pike was a Freemason and was born in Boston, Massachusetts. He briefly attended Harvard. Pike left Harvard, served in the Mexican War, later settling in Arkansas, becoming an attorney successfully representing Indian tribes against the Federal Government. He was a dedicated Whig but favored Secession. During the war he was a brigadier general and helped form Native American Confederate units with General Stand Watie. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge. Pike read and wrote in sixteen different languages and was a thirty-third degree Mason.

* **Commander Moon** then introduce second speaker **Jeff O'Cain** who gave an interesting talk on Thomas Jefferson Page, Confederate States Navy. Before getting into the subject Compatriot O'Cain mentioned that he was former Commander of Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton Camp in Columbia, S.C. He complimented the roll that Secession Camp has played in the S.C. Division as a "Flagship Camp". He stated "What if the *Hunley* had made it back to Charleston, Confederate fortunes were reversed at Little Round Top, or the *CSS Stonewall* would have made it to high seas in 1864 from France?" He mentioned about his visit just South of Rome to visit the grave of a relative buried there. On the secession of his state, Captain Page felt compelled to resign from the United States Navy and to take up the defense of Virginia. During the ensuing war he became a Colonel of Artillery and commanded batteries defending the Confederate capital, Richmond. In May 1863, Page was commissioned a Captain in the Confederate Navy and was sent to Europe to purchase vessels. In the last months of the war, he commanded the Confederate ironclad ram *CSS Stonewall*, perhaps the most powerful warship of the day. His mission in Europe diplomatic relations was to secure more ships for the Confederate Navy. Two Iron hulled ships were the *CSS North Carolina* and the *CSS Mississippi*. The United States diplomatic relations won out and these ships were seized by England being renamed *HMS Scorpion* and *HMS Weaver*. They were both twice the size of the *CSS Stonewall*. Page and his family eventually moved to Rome where he died in 1899. He is buried in the Non-Catholic (Protestant) Cemetery. Page's son, Thomas Jefferson Page, Jr., was buried in the same Cemetery. During the Cross of Honor ceremony "Dixie" was sung in many different European dialects. The SCV GEC has recognized the European 1612 project

(continued on page 10)

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: _____

How About Some More Awardees?



Buck Perry



Don Clanton



Brett Barnes



Dennis Odom



Fred Lane



Frank Shealy

The Sons of Confederate Veterans

presents the

2011 Stephen Dill Lee Institute's
"Opposing Visions of America"



Thomas Jefferson

VS



Abraham Lincoln

February 4 - 5, 2011
Charleston, South Carolina

The 2011 Institute will be held at the
Hotel Francis Marion
in the heart of historic
Downtown Charleston, South Carolina
Hotel reservations can be made by calling 1-877-756-2121.

Registration **\$150.00 per person**; \$125.00 for SCV Members and family
Includes Saturday breakfast, lunch, and banquet.

Register by calling 1-800-MY-DIXIE
or visit our website at
www.stephendleeinstitute.com

Scholarships available for teachers and students.

For more information, visit our website at www.stephendleeinstitute.com
or call Brag Bowling at (804) 389-3620.

News From The Real World . . .

The North Should Do the Seceding

There was strong opposition to secession, not only in the Upper South, but also in some parts of the Lower South, the very heart land of the future Confederacy. In every convention except South Carolina's there were votes against secession, and in Alabama and Georgia the opposition was considerable. In Georgia, [future Vice President] Alexander H. Stephens, Herschel V. Johnson, and Benjamin H. Hill gave up their fight for the Union only after their State had seceded and threatened to leave them behind.

In their campaign to save the nation, the [Southern] Unionists resorted both to argument and to delaying tactics. They played on national sentiments; the Revolution and its heroes ... the Constitution, which largely Southerners had made and was sufficient for all needs if properly interpreted and enforced. Up to this time the South had generally dominated the government, either through Southern-born presidents or ... Northern men with Southern principles. Most of the Supreme Court had been Southerners, and the court at this time was dominated by the South.

In fact, the whole idea of secession was illogical and wrong, it was argued. The process should be reversed. The North should do the seceding, for the South represented more truly the nation which the forefathers had set up in 1789. Therefore the South should not allow itself to be driven out of its own home.

Henry A. Wise of Virginia was especially vigorous in arguing this point of view. "Logically the Union belongs to those who have kept, not those who have broken, its covenants," he declared. If he ever had to fight he hoped it would be against a seceding North, "with the star-spangled banner still in one hand and my musket in the other."

A History of the South, *Volume VII*, The Confederate States of America, 1861-1865, E. Merton Coulter, LSU Press, 1950, pp. 3-5.

Judging Heritage

The writer/historian who penned the Sept. 30 letter questioning the use of Confederate symbols is, like most Southern apologists, absorbed by a narrow contemporary interpretation of 19th Century America.

She finds it mind-boggling that poor whites fought to maintain servitude.

Removing her blinders would reveal that it's really quite simple: They didn't.

And neither did poor blacks who fought for the Confederacy.

A favorite argument suggests that the South seceded after Lincoln's election because it feared his plan to bring remaining Western territories into the Union as Free States. (He made clear his willingness to accept Southern slavery.)

The truth is, there was no real interest in slavery in the territories, and Southerners knew it.

Western opposition to slavery was due not so much to disdain for the institution but rather to a desire to keep all blacks out.

The South's primary concern was not the loss of slavery but the loss of the long-existing balance of power in Congress and forced economic dominance of the South by the North. The Corwin Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was designed to guarantee Southern slavery. It had passed the U.S. Senate and House, had been endorsed by Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln, and had been ratified by Ohio, Maryland, and Illinois.

Had Southerners' sole interest been to preserve slavery, it's hard to imagine why they would have rejected the amendment in favor of secession and war.

Racial injustice was prolific in 19th Century America, both

North and South, and slavery existed in the Union and the Confederacy.

When the Confederaphobes can judge our heritage fairly, we may be able to shrink that divide.

BILL NORRIS

Mount Pleasant

In Post & Courier

For Facebook Input

Need photos of Camp events and activities as they happen with brief info on what the event is. Event dates should be sent in in advance.

Contact: John Kohr, javlon811@gmail.com.

"The people who want to do away with Confederate symbols are not people who will come around when you argue a little historical interpretation with them, or when you point out (as you know to be true) that your forebears were not fighting for slavery, or prove that you are a loyal American whose heart contains no hate and violence. They do not care! They have no heritage of their own and do not know what a heritage is. They believe in their own self-interest and fashionable abstractions."

—Clyde Wilson

Dr. Wilson is professor of history at the University of South Carolina and editor of The Papers of John C. Calhoun. If you substitute "honor" for "heritage", you see what we're up against. —Editor



Sophie O'Neill (*Rebel Review* Contributor) honored her newly adopted Confederate Ancestor Dr. John Ball Waring by placing a CSA Battle Flag on his grave before she left Charleston to earn her Masters at the University of New Orleans. "The youth is our future. Confederate Heritage Pass it On". (photo by John Waring)

Mickey Davis Request

I move that Secession Camp's Mickey Davis Fund be used to make a \$500.00 donation toward the Restoration of the Family Tomb of Capt. Thomas Jefferson Page in Rome, Italy. Capt. Page was a Confederate naval officer who commanded the ironclad ram *CSS Stonewall*. Although she entered service too late in The War to aid the Confederacy, she was one of the most deadly warships of her day.

Capt. Page is buried in the Non-Catholic Cemetery in Rome, Italy. The Non-Catholic Cemetery is a beautiful cemetery which contains the remains of many famous people. Capt. Page's grave is marked by one of the most beautiful monuments in the cemetery but it is in desperate need of repair. The SCV's Europe Camp #1216 has taken on the costly project of restoring Capt. Page's marker and the SC Division is assisting with this project. The entire project is estimated to cost about \$13,000.00 in US currency.

This request clearly meets the requirements of the Mickey Davis fund through the guardianship of the Confederate soldier's history and cemetery preservation.

Submitted by,

Bill Norris

Secession Camp # 4

21 October 2010

Wirz Memorial

The 35th annual Captain Henry Wirz Memorial Service (a tradition started by the Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78 Sons of Confederate Veterans and Americus Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1976) will take place on Sunday afternoon, November 7th at 3 PM in the town of Andersonville, Georgia.

The guest speaker for the event will be Dr. Richard

Rhone from Tuscaloosa , Alabama, who is the Lieutenant Commander General of the Military Order of Stars and Bars. John Carroll will lead those assembled in the singing of "Dixie" and Andersonville Mayor Marvin Baugh will bring welcome.

For more information about the event contact James Gaston by email at: gaston7460@bellsouth.net

Wirz was unfairly charged of war crimes and even though witnesses for the defense could testify, his fate was already decided. Among those who knew of Wirz's innocence was a Union soldier who was a prisoner at Andersonville. Wirz was executed in Washington, D.C., on 10 November 1865.

Confederate Reenactors and Honor Guard of the SCV Camp 78 (Muckalee Guards) will perform the closing ceremony at the monument to Wirz in Andersonville.

A Tribute to Wayne Dukes

By: **John B. Waring** *Rebel Review*

In 1999, when I became a member of Secession Camp 4, it was the Dukes family that made feel welcome to the Camp. Wayne's father Harold and his younger brother Danny were the first persons in the camp that I met. Wayne's father had passed away from cancer a few years earlier and his mother earlier this year.

Wayne was a kindhearted person who took his duties seriously and gave his all to everything that he believed in. He truly lived by the SCV Charge and to the words of Gen. Robert E. Lee, "Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more; you should never wish to do less". He was an inspiration to me, the camp, and to all who knew him.

To Wayne it was God, family, friends, heritage and the South. We worked on a few projects together over the years. He was also an inspiration to the founding of the Column the Rebel Review. He had suggested to me that the *Sentinel* Newsletter do a book review column. At the time I thought about it and it seemed to be good idea and several years later then-Commander Bill Norris put the plug in my ear about doing reviews and the Rebel Review was born.

Wayne's contributions to Secession Camp, CHT, the SC 27th and the many other events were of the highest order. He worked non-stop until he fell ill.

He has fought his last battle. His flag is now furled for the final time and is he now at peace. Through his own convictions and his love of God that final battle was won.

He never gave up and was a true soldier of Christ until the end.

Will be missed by all he knew you.

Chaplain (cont'd.)

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, Glenn Fleming, Robert Rush, Glen Curtis, John Evans, Dorothy Joyner, Charlie Rook, Calvin Welch, and Chris Sosnowski.**

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

◇◇◇◇

Minutes (cont'd.)

for *CSS Stonewall*.

* **Commander Moon** asked the camp if they had any questions for Compatriot O’Cain. Compatriot **John Genes** asked how much the cost were to fix the stones on the entire plot cost? Entire cost would be 10,000 Euros which equals US\$14,000. Would there be a documentary deal? Also the subject of matching funds. No documentary but press wrote about GEC approval. Compatriot O’Cain inquired on Secession Camp’s help from the Bike ride proceeds. The Mickey Davis Fund would be the appropriate funds to be used for this type of project. Compatriot Bill Norris will write the request.

Old Business

* **Compatriot Wayne Clark:** Cross Dedication October 30, 2010, 11:00: am at the Holly Hill Cemetery. Participating reenactors Santee Light Artillery.

* **Battle of Secessionville: George Nauman** President of the 10th South Carolina reenactment unit will take names for volunteers for the 21st annual Battle of Secessionville at Boone Hall Plantation. The CHT did not take the event this year due to the workload generated from Sesquicentennial preparations. Help will be needed in all areas. The School day will be on Friday; 400 kids are expected. The proceeds of the event will go to help the family of Wayne Dukes with the tremendous medical bills that occurred during his illness. The funds will be sent to Bethany Methodist Church in Summerville for administration. The main duties for sign-up will be Golf Cart Drivers, Registration, and Road Guards. The event will be on November 11, 12, 13 & 14th Thursday thru Sunday. Secessionville was a major Confederate Victory which prevented the City of Charleston from falling into the hands of the Yankees. Many of the S.C. 10th founding members were also members of Secession Camp

* **Compatriot Fred Tetor:** Made a request that seed money be loaned to the new Fort Johnson Camp 1201 on James Island. Commander **Randy Burbage** questioned if the loan request made by Fort Johnson Camp. Part of the history of Secession Camp 4 is its practice of loaning new camps in the Charleston area seed money to get started. Secession Camp made loans of \$500 to John S. Bird Camp, Moultrie Camp and other Camps. The motion was called and carried.

* **Camp Christmas Party: Commander Moon** designated that all members with the last name of A thru L bring a fruit or vegetable plate and all names M thru Z bring desserts. The Christmas party will be held on December 21, 2010,

normal time; wives and family members welcome.

* **Lee Jackson Banquet: 1st Lt Commander Bennie Slay** reported the banquet will be held on January 22, 2011 at the WLI Building. Downtown Charleston. Price of the tickets will be \$30.00 per person. The dress will be coat and tie. Compatriot Rentz questioned how many tickets should be printed. It was determined that one hundred tickets would be needed.

* **First in Secession Camp 1862** will have a re-enactors event on Main Street Chesterfield, SC.

* **Commander Moon** said dues must be paid by the end of October 2010 to avoid \$10 reinstatement fee: \$5.00 National and \$5.00 Division.

* **Facebook Page: Compatriot John Kohr** took over Facebook duties from Compatriot Paul W. Brown. He is having a problem of retrieving information on Camp Events. Requested that members help in sending him information to put on Facebook. Would like to coordinate with Newsletter Editor John Whatley.

* **Scrapbook: Compatriot John Genes** need pictures and items for camp scrapbook.

* **Compatriot Bill Norris** presented \$1140.00 check to Hunley Commission member Commander **Randy Burbage**.

* **Compatriot Bill Norris** addressed the camp about a letter he wrote that was published in the *Post & Courier* in response to a woman’s claim that the war was fought only over slavery. To respond to these letters we must as a camp write every time we see a letter or something we don’t agree with. He stated that letters must be short, accurate, and to the point, and should be no more than 300 words. Try to get the letter in as soon as you can. Also make sure you can support your facts. Compatriots **Fred Tetor, Elmore Marlow, Robert Kelley and Randy Burbage** have had letters published.

* **Chaplain Gene Patrick:** Fund raiser for Dwayne Wiggins October 23, 2010 at Gino’s Place. Bike Vehicle Run and Band. \$15.00 per bike; \$5.00 passenger.

* **Compatriot Rick Antley:** Sesquicentennial T Shirt order forms available.

* **Compatriot David Rentz** recommended that Secession Camp Members should visit different SCV Camps around the State outside the Charleston area.

* **Commander Moon** called for a motion to adjourn, seconded and carried. Final Benediction given by Chaplain Gene Patrick. Ended with the singing of “Dixie”.

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

Rebel Review (cont'd.)

thing that came as a result of the war. Americans both North and South need to grow up and confront their history honestly. These three Hartford Courant reporters have just begun in showing America the way. The authors stated the following:

“Our intention as journalist has been not so much to debunk the myth of the virtuous North as to set the record straight.”

However you cannot set the record straight unless you debunk the North and its feel-good army of pundits and historians. Americans deserve the truth and this book is a good start.

I think this book should be placed in every library in the United States and made required reading.

The book has 216 pages; additional 3 pages Chronology, 33 pages on endnotes and sources and an 11 page index. The book is hardbound and published by Ballentine Books, New York, NY. Can be purchased at any major bookstore or Amazon.com. Note: This book may be available in soft back.

Special Thanks to Karen Stokes for her wonderful historical knowledge and input in this review. Thanks to Sophie O’Neill for proofreading.

The Myth of the Myth of the Lost Cause

About Slavery as Some Kind of Sin or High Crime

Yes, the South had slavery. So what? It was in America for 240 years before Sumter was fired upon, it had been practiced worldwide since the dawn of recorded history by nearly every people on the planet, it was legal and protected by the Constitution, and the Yankees had no problem with it until they stopped making a profit from it and until they began a determined campaign to secure a majority in Congress in order to be able to pass legislation favorable to their states – legislation I might add that also happened to be detrimental to the Southern states. Further, I don't see anyone making demands for apologies or expressions of regret on other countries that have practiced slavery. The only one I see getting hit with demands is America, specifically white America and specifically the American South. And I do not see those today who whine about slavery of the past doing anything about it where it exists in the present (in Africa, and in a manner far more brutal than any 19th century white planter could have conceived of). I can't say exactly what the reason for this might be except to postulate, as someone else did, that slavery of the past is remunerable for reparations in the present, while slavery of the present is not.

Whatever the reasons, I will not jump on the insanity bandwagon and start apologizing on behalf of past peoples for doing what was common and quite the norm in their time. As I've said before, more and more I grow convinced that for the past 20 or 30 years, someone has been putting "stupid pills" in America's water supply. When I majored in history as an undergraduate 40 years ago, such moralizing, sermonizing, and apologizing were not to be found, and judging past peoples by using contemporary standards was considered to be the province of the fool. A student majoring in history who displayed such behavior would have been told by his professors to find another major. Today, the professors do it!

Newsflash – those who demand such apologies and expressions of regret are the demagogues, the race baiters and those who have something to gain by issuing such demands. Those who comply with such demands are the cowards, the fools, the idiots, those who are afflicted with self-loathing and those who have something to gain by demonstrating abasement. I refuse to play in this game. Charley Reese, former journalist for the *Orlando Sentinel*, once said that "the people of the past don't owe anyone an apology. They, like us, fell out of the womb into a society that, like all societies, had preexisting customs and mores. They played the cards that God dealt them the best way they knew how and that's all that you can expect of them. It's our play now, and the pot is the future." I stand with Mr. Reese on this one. And I will not budge for anyone. I don't do apologies, I don't do sorry, I don't do "reconciliation"

(another word that has been battered to death in recent times), and I don't do "stupid pills" either.

About Slavery as the "Cause" of the War

The war itself was not caused by slavery. The war was caused by the invasion of 11 states who sought the same right as their forefathers sought – the right to be governed by something which had the consent of those that it governed. Those states, not counting 2 others, Maryland and Missouri, who were prevented by military force from even discussing secession, had determined that they were not safe in the Union and therefore had decided to pursue their own course independent of their northern neighbors. Those northern neighbors, governed as they were by a relatively new political party bent on consolidation of the American system, could not find it in their hearts to part with those states, and so, launched an invasion of them. That's your cause of the war in a nutshell.

I would say that the South had plenty of reason not to feel safe. Some Northern idealists had cheered 30 years earlier when Nat Turner mutilated and murdered 61 white men, women and children. Even greater numbers of sanctimonious reformers proclaimed John Brown, whose plans, if successful, would have made Turner's exploits look like a church picnic, to be a saint. Brown's expedition was financed by 6 well-heeled and wealthy northerners, all belonging to a party that, in the words of one prominent Republican, Wendell Phillips, was a "party of the North pledged against the South."

If anyone wanted war, it wasn't the South. "All we ask is to be left alone." It was a cry echoed by numerous Southerners throughout Dixie between 1861 and 1865, from the highest official and general, to the lowest private and civilian. It was heard coming from the mouths of Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens, Patrick Cleburne, Mary Chestnut, Judah Benjamin and countless others. Had the North left the South alone to go its own way, there would have been no war, no nearly 700,000 dead and no nearly half a million maimed.

To you "Myth of the Lost Cause Mythologists", I say flat out – if you want to know what the cause of the war was, look into the mirror and you'll see it staring back at you. It was caused by the invasion of sovereign states by a bunch of boobs like you who just couldn't leave well enough alone. The desperate fight that the South put up was a noble one and a courageous one, and until recently that fact was acknowledged by anyone with a modicum of common sense and a passing amount of literacy. And though it failed, I have no doubt that those who conducted the defense against that invasion would say that despite its failure, it was well worth the effort to try and rid themselves of meddling, petty tyrants like yourselves.

To be continued. Bill Villante, the author of this, lives in New York and has written a beautiful paper on the lost cause myth and has given us permission to publish it in installments in the newsletter.

2010 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

November

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

December

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

Meeting Dates for 10th Brigade Camps

Secession Camp # 4, Charleston: *3rd Tuesday*
Moultrie Camp # 27, Mt. Pleasant: *3rd Thursday*
Pvt. John S. Bird Camp # 38, N. Charleston: *2nd Thursday*
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)*
Ft. Johnson Camp # 1201, James Island: *4th Tuesday*

The Columbia Area Chapters
of the
United Daughters of the Confederacy

cordially invite you to a

Memorial Service
to honor the

Signers of the Ordinance of Secession
December 5, 2010
3:00 p.m.

*South Carolina State Archives and History Auditorium
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, South Carolina*

Featured Speaker:

Mr. Joe Long

South Carolina Relic Room and Military Museum
Special Music by Mr. Stan Clardy

*There will be a Rollcall of Districts
and the
Signers of the Ordinance of Secession*

Reception immediately following with the
**Ordinance of Secession
on exhibit**

Sunday attire or period dress requested

*In Memory of
Compatriot*

Gary Pruitt Stone

by Delores Stone

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

Gone but never forgotten

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

*In Memory of
Compatriot*

Sy Mabie

by Delores Stone

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

Gone but never forgotten

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



The Rebel Review

By: John B. Waring

A Review of *Complicity: How the North Promoted, Prolonged, and Profited from Slavery*

By Anne Farrow, Joel Lang and Jennifer Frank of the *Hartford Courant*

Preface: Yankees, also known as self righteous New Englanders, are the masters at making themselves Americas chosen people. After the War for Southern Independence New England Nationalism became American Nationalism. The region cleverly disguised their role in the slave trade in the transport of, ownership of, and the labor of slaves. The North through its WFSI aka "Civil War" victory whitewashed its role in this sin making most Americans think that the North was tolerant and progressive in the matters of race. It is taught in schools and

preached in Northern pulpits that the North went to war against the mean and evil South for the sole purpose of ending the slavery. This myth is now taught as fact in Southern Schools as well. With the Civil Rights movement in the 1960's attitudes got even more hostile to the South for racial discrimination practices and as in most cases Southern slavery was the blame. The North 100 years later aided in punishing the South with unconstitutional laws such as the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Parts of this law only apply to the Southern States, whereas a place like Chicago that is known for voter fraud is ignored. The North was able to dodge its slavery and racism past. Northern slavery and racism were covered up through successful propaganda. Every stone had been turned over on the South about slavery and racism. The amazing thing here hundreds of years later very little is known about the true role of the North in slavery and its own mistreatment of blacks. The North and cult historians have ignored the truth and the thanks to these honest Northern reporters they have lifted the rug exposing the true North.

What Led These Reporters to Write the Book?

With slavery reparations being on the table there have been much research on corporations in existence at the time on what financial gains these companies made on slavery (labor, etc.). Several years ago a Northern newspaper, the *Hartford Courant* published a story with a headline that read "Aetna Regrets Insuring Slaves" concerning an overdue admission and apology from one of Connecticut's oldest and most prestigious companies. This led to a look in the *Hartford Courant* archives which date back to 1794. They found old advertisements in support of the sale and capture of slaves. This led to the *Courant* itself to get more detailed in its research. The research led to the role the whole colony and State of Connecticut's involvement. It was found to be huge. Their first response was confusion; this statement is telling: "Hold on, we were the good guys in the Civil War? Wasn't the South the blame for slavery? After all, Southerners had plantations, we had the Underground Railroad. They had Simon Legree, we had its abolitionist creator. Harriet Beecher Stowe's house is literally up the street. "

Before the American Revolution there were more than 5,000 Africans enslaved in Connecticut. In 1790, most of the prosperous merchants owned at least one slave as did 50 percent of the ministers. The federal census clearly showed this. Reporter Joel Lang wrote in the original *Complicity* article in the newspaper:

"Somehow in popular perception slavery has been cut out of the trade triangle and transferred forward to the Civil War, where it became a moral problem confined to the South. Just as Connecticut was thought not to have had slavery because it did not have many slaves or Southern style plantations, it was thought to not to profit from slavery as much as the South did."

"The truth, however, which ought to have been plain, is Connecticut derived from a great part, maybe the greatest part, of its early surplus from slavery."

A literary agent read the *Complicity* papers published in the *Courant* and came to the three reporters with a proposal that they would broaden their research to cover the entire North's role in slavery. The research was on the book was to be published by Ballantine Books. Upon broadening the scope of research it was found that:

"What was true of Connecticut turned out to be overwhelmingly true of the entire North. Most of what you will read here was gleaned from older, often out-of-print texts, from period newspapers largely in Connecticut, New York and Massachusetts."

The concluding statement in the preface says it all:

"We are journalists, not scholars, and want to share what surprised, and even shocked the three of us. We have all grown up, attended schools and worked in Northern states, from Maine to Maryland. We thought we knew our home. We thought we knew our country; we were wrong."

Somehow through these statements you have set yourself free and done a service to your country. Many in the South knew these facts but were quashed by the winner of the WFSI, and as with most winners I have always looked at their history with suspicion.

About the Book: This book is well researched and written. You will read about slaves and slave rebellions in New York; the treatment of slaves in the North; New England Slave traders and how the major New England families got their early wealth from the slave trade. New England industrialists made huge profits from slave labor; and the reverse Underground Railroad, where freed blacks in the North were falsely accused as runaway slaves, kidnapped, and sold illegally as undocumented slaves.

This book exposes how a Connecticut piano manufacturer relied on slave labor in Africa well after the war against the South (with their so called motives to free the slaves). There are illustrations of slaves being yoked together, marched hundreds of miles carrying cargoes of Ivory Tusk. Many of these slaves died in the process. The funny thing about this is the piano factories were owned by ardent abolitionist who assisted runaway slaves from Southern plantations. The book also gives detail of a Philadelphia physician who did so called studies that painted the black man as inferior human being.

Final Thoughts

These three reporters have taken on a taboo subject and have laid out the case compellingly; destroying the myths of a good progressive North that waged a war against a region for an institution the North had practiced for over one hundred and fifty years. The U.S. Constitution allowed slavery to continue legally. The invasion of the South was unconstitutional. Slavery was a blight and its end was the only good

(continued on page 10)

Black Slaveowners (cont'd.)

Even after passage of the 13th Amendment, American Indian tribes still held other Indians in slavery.

By the mid-1700s black artisans and shopkeepers owned slaves in the cities, and black landowners owned slaves in the country. In Charleston, S.C., such businesses as barbers, bricklayers, shoemakers, tailors, and dressmakers were almost always black-owned. This gave the owners the wherewithal to purchase slaves, mainly as workers in their businesses, but occasionally as investments. These free blacks were, in most cases, never slaves. Carter Woodson, who invented in the 1920s the "benevolent slaveowner" who bought relatives or friends, is joined by James Oakes, who stated in his study that "the vast majority of black slaveholders were free men who purchased members of their families". But Larry Koger found in his 1985 study that "[T]here is ample evidence which demonstrates that free blacks purchased slaves as capital investments. To many black masters, slaves represented valued property being used to produce more wealth." While in 1850 more than 80% of black slaveowners were of mixed race, 90% of their slaves were black.

Free blacks considered themselves to be more Americans, and less African; therefore, they wanted to fit into the American economy as equals. These slaveowning blacks aligned themselves with the white majority to preserve the system of slavery. Historian Ira Berlin has noted that they "aspired to enter the slaveholding class, and upon occasion some former slaves rose into slaveholders' ranks. Their acceptance was grudging, as they carried the stigma of bondage in their lineage and, in the case of American slavery, color in their skin." They were as anxious to see the Fugitive Slave Law enforced as were their white neighbors. Although small in number, they were widespread. As John Russell wrote in his 1916 history of early Virginia, they were "so common in the period of the Commonwealth as to pass unnoticed and without criticism by those who consciously recorded events of the times."

The best example of the ties between free blacks and whites is found in the case of Denmark Vesey. Vesey won a lottery and had the money to buy his freedom. Instead of joining the relatively affluent free black community of Charleston, he plotted with poor free blacks and slaves to overthrow the government of Charleston, kill all the whites, free all the slaves, and take off to the Caribbean, not to Africa. Vesey identified with slaves and joined the African Methodist church. The affluent free blacks had their own slaves and going businesses, and depended upon the white community for their income. They joined the Episcopal church and lived on the same streets as white families. Some of these had fled the slave revolt in Santo Domingo, where they lost their land, money, and slaves. They were unlikely to identify with slaves. The plot failed, the plotters were arrested, 35 were executed, and 30 deported from the State.

According to the U.S. Census of 1830, 3,775 free blacks – or "free persons of color" – owned a total of 12,760 slaves, or about 4 slaves for each. But the free black population at

this time was about 385,000. Justus Angel and Mistress L. Horry, of Colleton District, each owned 84 slaves. One-fourth of the black slavemasters in South Carolina in 1830 owned 10 or more slaves, eight owning 30 or more. According to the registration documents, 65% of black slaveowners bought slaves for profit and not for freeing family members. Nor were they only in the South; Boston had its own black slaveowners, as did Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Illinois, the District of Columbia, and the "Border States". In Lexington, Kentucky, a black Baptist church bought themselves a preacher, an educated slave purchased on time payments from the white Baptist church which owned him.

By 1860 125 free blacks in Charleston owned slaves. Their holdings were \$300,000 out of the \$1.5 million taxed. In neighboring North Carolina, 69 free blacks owned slaves. In Louisiana there were at least six free blacks who owned 65 or more slaves, including the Richards family (152 slaves) and Antoine Dubuclet, a sugar planter with over 100 slaves.



Like Trivia?



David Rentz knew that Gen. Albert Pike is the only Confederate general with a statue in Washington, D.C. The statue stands at 3rd and D Streets (Judiciary Square) and is administered by the National Park Service.



Let's try contemporary South Carolina: Who is this woman, in a very young picture? Her namesake is a major player in modern South Carolina, and I'll bet you heard or saw her name today.

Send the answer after 10:00 a.m. 10 November 2010 to athyrriot@hotmail.com. First correct answer wins. Book awarded at the next Meeting.

In South Carolina William Ellison was the State's largest black landowner. Born a slave and named "April", he was manumitted – or freed – in 1816 knowing the trades of carpentry, blacksmithing, machining, and bookkeeping. With this knowledge, he set up shop to make cotton gins, at which he was remarkably successful. By 1820 he had purchased two male slaves to work in the business. By 1840 he had 30 slaves, and by 1860 he had 63. He purchased the plantation next door to Confederate Gen. Dick Anderson before The War, and his sons and their wives lived there.

During The War the Ellisons converted their plantation into producing corn, bacon, and cotton for the Confederacy. They paid more than \$5000 in taxes during The War and bought more than \$9000 in Confederate bonds. Ellison's grandson, John Wilson Buckner, a free black, enlisted in the 1st South Carolina Artillery. Thus the Ellison family had the distinction of being two things revisionist historians claim never were: black slaveowners and black Confederates.

Any slaveowner could free any slave by a process called "manumission" for any reason. The slaveowner freeing a slave generally gave him/her some sort of receipt announcing to the world he/she was free; otherwise, someone else could claim him/her as a slave for himself. These manumission documents were also generally recorded in the local courthouse.

The most common of these documents, of course, was the last will and testament. Since slaves were a class of property, they could be passed on via a will to whomever, or freed. Of the many wills still extant, the vast majority of slaves freed

were female. Some have gathered from this that they were the mistresses of the slaveowners, yet in many cases their freedom was secured, but that of their offspring was not. In many cases, these offspring were ordered sold, or given to the administrator of the estate to handle as he "might see fit."

As this new class of person, the free person of color, began to emerge, the State legislatures began to restrict this new freedom. In 1800 the South Carolina Legislature required manumitted slaves to leave the State. So under this law it was easier for a free person of color to merely purchase his family rather than have them run out of the State. In Washington, D.C., one black slaveowner, who owned numerous members of his family, was compensated for his "slaves", and listed his wife, children, grandparents, aunts and uncles as his slaves, making a tidy profit.

In 1806 South Carolina prohibited renting property directly to slaves. In 1820 the legislature banned personal manumission; it had to be by petition to both houses of the legislature.

The courts thereupon entered the fray, deciding that any one one-fourth (grandchildren) or one-eighth (great-grandchildren) Negro would be considered white!

By 1860 States were even limiting blacks' ability to own property. North Carolina prohibited blacks to "buy, purchase, or hire for any length of time any slave or slaves, or to have any slave or slaves bound as apprentice or apprentices."

Even with all this, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was as onerous to the black slaveowner as it was to the white slaveowner. Its later effect made them paupers again.

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.



Life Membership Pin

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

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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



RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED



This issue especially for:

**NEXT CAMP MEETING – NOVEMBER 16
SPEAKER: JIM ROGERS**

Black Slaveowners

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

Here's yet another group of people who never existed. Ask any revisionist historian and you'll get the answers: No Jews died by the Nazis; the WBTS was fought over and only over slavery; no Blacks fought for the Confederacy; no women fought for the Confederacy; Northern troops fought to free the slaves. Yes, revisionist historians have been working overtime trying to find evidence to support the above, but, despite mounds of evidence to the contrary, their erroneous facts still prevail.

John Casor was brought from Africa in the 1640s to work as an indentured servant for a Virginia landowner. After working several years past the indenture, Casor filed suit in Northampton County Court alleging that his master, Anthony Johnson, had unjustly extended the term of his indenture with the intent of making him a slave. On 8 March 1655 the court ruled that "the said Jno Casor Negro shall forthwith bee returned unto the service of his master Anthony Johnson", where he essentially remained a slave for life.

What is interesting about this case is that both Casor and Johnson were black. Even though a slave, Casor witnessed in 1672 the will of Mary Johnson, Anthony's wife, and even registered his own cattle brand.

Slavery existed all over what is now the United States. Prior to the white man's arrival, American Indians owned slaves, who were captured from opposing forces in tribal wars. The various Indian tribes had differing modes of slavery. While some worked their slaves to an early grave, tribes like the Seminoles allowed them large freedoms and even the right to carry weapons, including rifles. With the arrival of the white man, the Indian tribes were sold into slavery and transferred to the Caribbean islands. The Cherokees settled down and became civilized; one of their arguments against their removal west was that they were slaveowners, having large slave holdings that were removed west with them.

(continued inside on page 15)