

The Sentinel

Next Meeting: September 21
Knights of Pythias Building



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

Secession Camp # 4 Charleston, SC

SEPTEMBER 2010

Winner Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award 2005 – 2007 and 2009

VOLUME 10 • NUMBER 9

August's Speaker

Rev. James Parker gave an informative talk on Confederate Marines, an overlooked and lost chapter of The War. There were about 1,700 men mustered as Confederate Marines, but their commandant was a former Army pay officer with no Marine experience. The United States Marines at the outbreak of The War lost most of its officers to the Confederacy. Marines were commonly stationed aboard naval vessels, including the *Virginia*, but did see service across a wide spectrum of operations. A detachment here in Charleston served as naval guards, and the Marines at Hilton Head served the shore batteries. Late in The War they fought in the naval brigade at Saylor's Creek. He gave different records of the type of uniforms worn by the CSA Marines, which originally wore uniforms similar to U.S. Marines, after whom they were patterned, then changed to those similar to the British Marines. Finally he mentioned that the three books that cover the CSA Marines all have the same information.



Our August speaker, Rev. James Parker, told us about the Confederate Marine Corps. (photo by John Waring)

Clean-Up at The Castle

Stonewall Jasper Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias, wishes to thank the following members of Secession Camp #4 for their help in cleaning the grounds on Belgrade Ave. on August 14, 2010: **Bobby Compton, Bob Pollard, John Genes, Tony Genes (John's Son), Bobby Gorman, Don Pace, Perry Patrick, Bennie Slay, Paul Lord, Sam Antley, Ed Vaughan, Jon Kohr, Danny Pinson, Lucas Pinson (Catfish's Son), and Woody Weatherford.**

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*



Fort Johnson Camp Forms



These are the Charter Members of the Fort Johnson Camp, which recently formed. A goodly number of them are Secession Camp veterans. Even though Fort Johnson has mainly been bulldozed, this camp hopes to increase historical interest in the Fort Johnson area of Johns Island and turn it into a tourist attraction during the Sesquicentennial celebrations. (Photo by John Waring)

New Members



Secession Camp No. 4 welcomed four new members in August: **Dennis Odom, Samuel Norris, Bret Barnes, and Fred Lane.** The Camp waived the meeting attendance requirements for Samuel Norris, who has orders to report for military deployment overseas. Welcome to the Camp. (photo by John Waring)

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
Alan Courtney Bailie
Judge Advocate
Open
CHT Representatives
Randy Burbage
David Rentz
Gene Patrick

CAMP GUARDIANS

Randy Burbage
Walter Carr
John Evans
Andy Langdale
Elmore Marlow
Michael Ratledge
Jimmy Wheeler
Lee Wilson

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

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

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

VOLUNTEERS

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

NEXT MEETING

Secession Camp will hold its next meeting on
Tuesday, September 21, 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: Dr. James Schnell

The Sentinel

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

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

The Sentinel

Commander Ed Moon
Adjutant Elmore Marlow
Editor John Whatley

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

athyriot@hotmail.com

From the Commander

I hope that you will attend this month's meeting. Dr. **James Schnell** will have a talk that each one of us can relate to. It will be a talk that could save your life.

This month will be the Camp's Heritage Bike Ride. This is largest fundraiser of the year. Chairman **Bill Norris** and crew have been working diligently to make this year's event a great success. They already have more sponsors this year than last year. They will need a lot of help so make out the 25th of September and plan to help.

We currently have a vacancy on the Confederate Heritage Trust (www.csatrust.org) for a Camp representative. We need to fill that position at the September meeting. If you are interested in the position, please contact one of the camp CHT Reps or me for more details.



Thanks to all those who took up my offer that was in last months newsletter. Look for more offers in the future.

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.

I look forward to seeing each of you at this month's Camp meeting.

Deo Vindice,
Ed Moon

From the Chaplain

Compatriots,

I recently ran across a Confederate prayer by S. Thomas Summers. Mr. Summers wrote this prayer as if he were a Confederate soldier about to go into battle. The words of this prayer speak what a real Confederate soldier might be praying before he is about to enter the battlefield. The title of the prayer is "Confederate Battle Prayer" and is as follows:

Jesus, when the sun rises in the mornin', it'll be urgin' me to fight.

General says them Feds are squatin' in the hills north of us and we're gonna try to roust them out 'fore they squatin' permanent.

I ready, Jesus, yes sir, but I feels a funny feelin' down in my pit.

Grandpa said that's my fear. Before I left, he says I'd feel it 'fore too long.

It's fine to feel, he says, but don't oblige it cause it'll tell me to run

and no kin of mine has ever run from a fight.

Tonight, Jesus, let me sleep a piece. Draw near me, warm me with your breath.

And in the mornin' when me and them Feds are scarpin' against each other,

like rock on rock, sit with my fear, ease it – a daddy's hand rockin' the heart of his babe.

Please continue to pray for **Robert Rush** who was diagnosed with mesothelioma and is undergoing treatments for this disease. It was good to meet **Glen Curtis** at our

last meeting. He is still in need of our prayers as he is battling A.L.S. Continue to pray for Compatriot **Wayne Dukes**. Wayne is currently at home trying to recover from his last hospital stay. Please show your support for Lynn and Wayne by letting them know that the members of Secession Camp #4 really care.

There is nothing on this earth more powerful than prayer. I would ask that the Compatriots of Secession Camp #4 join me in praying for the following members and families of our Camp: **Manning Williams, Andy Langdale, Jim Dickinson, Willie Heidtman, Elmore Marlow** and Family, **Tricia Tetor, Gail Weatherford, Wimpy Seyle, Jimmy Kittrell, Johnny Singletary, Dewain Wiggins, Bill Norris** and Family, **Glenn Fleming, Robert Rush, Glen Curtis, and Jesse Bryant** and Family.

If you would like to add to or delete a name from 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

<> <>



Secession Camp # 4

Minutes of Meeting of 17 August 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: **Confederate Marines**
 Speaker: **Rev. James Parker**

Remarks: Members: **49** and **10** Guests: for a total of **59** in attendance.

- * SCV Charge was given by Commander **Ed Moon**
- * Invocation given by Chaplain **Gene Patrick**
- * Salute to the Flags led by Compatriot **Alan Bailie** interrim Color Sergeant.
- * The cooks were then recognized for the meal. Mess Corporal **Don Pace** was assisted by **Don Petty, Dan Pinson, Perry Patrick, Catfish, Bill Helms and Ed Vaughn and Walter Canady.**
- * Introduction of guest: Doug Barth, Sam Norris, Fred Lane, Dennis Odom, Rev. F. Craig Borrett, Billy Hamilton and Britt Barnes
- * Compatriot **Richard W. Hatcher** brought in an 8" mortar shell that a local school principal had stored at his school last year. In July of this year, St. Andrews PSD Fire Department contacted Compatriot Hatcher, who is a park historian for the National Park Service, and released the shell into Hatcher's custody. It was a Confederate mortar shell weighing 46 pounds with a range of 1200 yards.

Reports

- * **Minutes** of June 15, 2010 Meeting: **Commander Moon** asked for a motion to approve the minutes as presented in newsletter. Moved, seconded and approved.
- * **Treasurers Report. Buck Perry** was not in attendance; figures will be presented at next months meeting.
- * **Mickey Davis Fund. Woody Weatherford.** No pending request; request must be placed in Newsletter. He also gave the balances of the fund.
- * **Chaplains Report. Gene Patrick:** Compatriot **Wayne Dukes** is at home recovering from cancer treatments and will take time to recover. Looking for volunteers to come by his home in Summerville 1:00 pm Sunday to assist with placing a metal storage shed on his property. Sixteen Compatriots were recognized for cleanup last Saturday. Chaplain Patrick, a member of the Knights Pythias, for the Knights thanked the camp for a great job.

Committee Reports

- * **Highway Clean-up: Michael Dixon.** Cleanup on the Glenn McConnell Parkway will be on September 11, 2010, rain day September 18th. Cleanup crew is to meet at the Chic-fil-a at 8:00am.
- * **Graves & Registration, Bobby Gorman:** Cleanup needs to be done on Battery Cheves. Looking at setting up a time in October where the weather will be more favorable.
- * **Heritage Ride, Bill Norris** It is crunch time now. Meeting every Monday at 7:00pm at the VFW Post located at I-26 and Dorchester Road. Asked the chaplain to pray for good weather. Fifteen sponsors were named. Re-enactors and other persons needed to help with the event including preparation. Ride is scheduled for September 25, 2010. Possible stops on the ride will be Magnolia Cemetery and Fort Moultrie. Will need help with registration at the American Biker Saturday September 18th and Low Country Harley Sunday September 19th. Need help for vendors and the Beer Wagon at the end of the Ride at the Knights of Pythias Castle. In Need of door prizes.
- * **Engraving, Benny Slay** reported that he did one engraving and one contact for the motorcycle ride.
- * **CHT, David Rentz:** announced the Sesquicentennial Ball will in December. Ghost Walk volunteers and participants are to meet at Magnolia Cemetery on Wednesday before the event, October 2nd at Magnolia Cemetery. The Walk will be on the evenings of October 8th and 9th. Looking for Volunteers and reinactors.
- * **Recruitment and Retention, Andy Langdale** had four applications submitted for approval. Dennis Odom was voted on and will be inducted at the next meeting. Looking for persons that are interested in doing research at the Family

History Center on Sam Rittenberg Blvd.

* **Commander** announced that Gene Patrick's CHT term has expired. Floor was opened for nominations and David Rentz nominated Gene Patrick to serve another term. Motion carried. One member Charlie Hirers resigned and has transferred to Hunley Camp.

* **Commander** gave report on the National Convention in Anderson, S.C. A few awards were given to members of Secession Camp. The following Compatriots received awards: Brian Riddle, Gene Patrick, David Rentz, Bobby Gorman, Andy Langdale, Don Pace, and Bill Norris.

* **Division Convention** No report.

* **Andy Langdale** presented three candidates to be voted on: Brett Barnes, Fred Lane and Sam Norris. Sam Norris' requirement was waived because of military deployment. The Camp then inducted Dennis Odom, Bret Barnes and Samuel Norris, on oath by Adjutant Elmore Marlow.

John B. Waring introduced speaker. **Rev. James Parker** thanked the camp for the privilege to speak. He gave an informative talk on Confederate Marines which is an overlooked and lost chapter of The War. There were about 1,700 men mustered as Confederate Marines. The United States Marines at the outbreak of The War had lost most of its officers to the Confederacy. Marines were commonly stationed on naval vessels, but did see service across a wide spectrum of operations. He gave different records of the type of uniforms worn by the CSA Marine. He mentions three books that cover CSA marines and they have the same information. Father Parker's talk was informative and new facts of history were presented.

Old Business

- * **Commander** administered oath of office to Color Sergeant **Alan Bailie.**
- * **David Rentz** mentioned certificate from Division Commander **Randy Burbage.**

Announcements

* **Division Convention:** Bill Norris and David Rentz are heading committee organizing to find lodging. The convention will be held at the Rifle Club. There will be an Oyster Roast Friday with cash bar. Saturday Luncheon main hall Rifle Club. Will need a list of registration. Will need to sell full page ads to cover cost. Need to get busy on the Division Convention after bike ride end of September.

* **Anderson Langdale:** Dixie Award Geneologist.

* **Bill Norris** recognized for his work on the *Palmetto Partisan.*

* **Commander** announced that Manning Williams in need of help in moving furniture and artwork from his house which is the process of being treated for termites. Volunteers were requested at July meeting. Will contact when persons are to help at his residence. .

* **Dan Lewendeski** of North South Skirmish Association won second place in the recent smoothbore musket competition.

* Commander **Jimmy Wheeler** of the newly formed Fort Johnson Camp on James Island invited all members of Secession Camp to attend the Charter Ceremony on Saturday August 21, 2010 at 4:00pm at the James Island Masonic Temple on Fort Johnson Road. RSVP. Dress will be coat and tie or period uniform.

* **Cross Dedication** for a Secession Camp member's great-great-grandfather at Holly Hill Cemetery; details will be placed in Newsletter.

* **Don Pace** thanked the camp for the award and mentioned that this award would not be possible but for others: **Dan Pinson, Perry Patrick and Ed Vaughn.**

* **Newsletter Editor John Whatley** gave his trivia answer as to who drew the

(continued on page 7)

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: _____

Grad Student Locates Camp Lawton

Kevin Chapman, a 36-year-old graduate student at Georgia Southern University, has found Camp Lawton. He stunned experienced pros by not only pinpointing the site, but also unearthing rare artifacts from a prison camp known as little more than a historical footnote on the path of Gen. William T. Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah.



Camp Lawton (Univ. of Ga. Library)

Camp Lawton, built to replace Andersonville, comprised over 42 acres — about 1/4 mile on each side, nearly twice Andersonville's size. Confederate Gen. John H. Winder, in charge of the Confederacy's prison system, noted Camp Lawton could easily hold at least 32,000 prisoners. "It is, I presume, the largest prison in the world," he wrote.

Prisoners arriving in October 1864 had no living quarters. They built crude huts with scraps of pine left over from construction of the stockade. By all accounts the prison at Millen was infinitely better than Andersonville. A generous spring ran north to south through the site, providing a fresh supply of drinking water. Rations were also more plentiful, since the countryside had yet to be scavenged of its food resources. Yet disease and death were not unknown, because many of the prisoners were terribly debilitated from their incarceration at Andersonville.

Records show that Camp Lawton held 10,229 Union troops by early November. Despite the camp's brief six-week existence, at least 685 prisoners died there. The camp's brief existence made it a low priority among scholars.

While known to be in or near Magnolia Springs State Park outside Millen, 50 miles south of Augusta, the camp's exact location was never verified. The Georgia Department

of Natural Resources offered Chapman a chance to pursue his master's thesis by searching the park grounds for evidence of the 15-foot pine posts that formed stockade walls.

"What makes Camp Lawton so unique is it's one of those little frozen moments in time, and you don't get those very often," said Dave Crass, Georgia's state archaeologist. "Most professional archaeologists who ever thought about Camp Lawton came to the implicit conclusion that, because people weren't there very long, there wouldn't be much to find."

"It illustrates a lot about the life of the prisoners," said John Derden, a history professor at East Georgia College who spent years researching Camp Lawton for an upcoming book. "The significance of Camp Lawton is it really presents in microcosm almost every aspect of the Civil War POW experience, both good and bad."

19th Annual
**CONFEDERATE
 GHOST WALK**
 Sesquicentennial 150 Years of History
 All New Scenarios
 October 8th & 9th, 2010
 at Magnolia Cemetery
 Cunnington St., Charleston

Tickets: \$15.00 Each (Rain or Shine)
 Tours Begin: 7:00, 7:30, 8:00,
 8:30, 9:00, 9:30 & 10:00pm

Contact: Magnolia Cemetery - 843-722-8638
 Sponsored by Confederate Heritage Trust, Inc.

Purchase Tickets Now

6th Annual
**Confederate
 Heritage Ride**

Be at the Warren Lasch Conservation Center, (Home of the Hunley) on the old Navy Base in North Charleston

SEPTEMBER 25th
 10 AM to 12 PM

Live Music By
**Hed Shop
 Boys**

Free
 Beverages
 &
**\$5 BBO
 Plates**

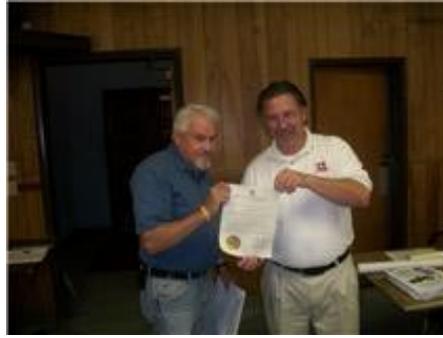
Presented by
 Secession Camp #4
 Sons of Confederate Veterans
 Charleston, SC

Men of Secession Camp we'll need your help. We'll need help with registration, sales tables, food prep., beverage lines, parking, and more so please try and be there on the 25th. We'll also need pop-up tents so if you have please let us know. Call Bill Norris at 843-849-9924 or Collin Hall at 843-509-2846 to volunteer.
www.scv4.org/heritageride.htm

How About A Few Awards?



Bobby Gorman



Andy Langdale

Commander Moon came back from the National Convention with a sheafload of commendation certificates and awards for Members of Secession Camp No. 4, and took time at the last Meeting to pass some of them out to their deserving recipients, left and below. He promised to hand out the remainder at the September Meeting. (photos by John Waring)



Bill Norris



Gene Patrick



Brian Riddle



Alabama Cemetery Cleanup
SCV Secession Camp No. 4 Compatriots **Johnnie Genes** and **Paul Warren Brown** assisted Dents Artillery SCV Camp No. 486 in cleaning up the Alabama Confederate Governor John Gill Shorter's family cemetery on 28 Aug 2010. (photo by Warren Brown)



Minutes (cont'd.)

bead on U.S. Grant but didn't fire on the TV series "The Rebel" starring Nick Adams as Johnny Yuma.

* **Frank Shealy:** Announced that our ancestors stood up for yeoman service but the coming times will be difficult. The United States is now in the most serious times in its lifetime as a country need prayer. We must be prayerful with no anger or rancor and consider the dire state of the Country's future.

* **Commander** mentioned that the current La. Governor Bobby Jindal does not understand the Confederate history of Louisiana, and South Carolina may face problems with our next governor because of lack of knowledge and concerns of the State's History.

* **Anderson Langdale** explained how to fill out the genealogy chart before filling out the camp application. There have been problems filling out the forms in the past and many had to be re-done.

* **Commander** called for a motion to adjourn; seconded and carried.

* **Final Benediction** given by Chaplain Gene Patrick. Ended with the singing of "Dixie".

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

News From The Real World . . .

Mickey Davis Fund Request

Compatriots:

I respectfully submit a request to spend \$1,500.00 from the Mickey Davis Fund to be used as partial payment for a microfilm/microfiche scanner-reader-printer combination for use by the research staff of the H.L. Hunley Project. The total cost of the scanner-reader-printer is approximately \$7,000.00.

The scanner-reader-printer shall be used by the Clemson Conservation Center Archaeology Staff to scan into their data base information related to the Confederate Submarine H.L. Hunley. Information shall come from letters, newspapers, documents, written and/or photographic materials currently stored on microfilm or microfiche in libraries, museums and archives. Items of interest include original documents from the National Archives, U.S. Naval Archives, Military Records, Ship's Logs, The Charleston Post & Courier for daily military and weather reports, Tide Charts, The Charleston Mercury and other newspapers and periodicals of the period. The information is currently being recovered through inter-library loan. At this time we are reading individual documents that could be scanned into a data base and searched in a matter of a few minutes.

There is a recent example where I spent over 2 weeks at the Charleston County Library reading newspapers on microfilm that could have been scanned and word-searched in a day or two. In fact the County Library Staff stated they would be interested in our program by loaning microfilm rolls to Hunley Staff to duplicate in a scannable format and provide them a digital copy for their records.

At this time the machine would be stored and used on the second floor mainly by Chief Archaeologist Maria Jacobsen and myself and at times by other staff. Information scanned would become part of the ever-developing Hunley data base. The Hunley databases consist of written and photographic material, artifacts, samples, notes, diagrams, pictures, x-rays and sketches related to the project. Eventually the machine and all files, documents and photographs shall be part of a research room at the future Hunley Museum.

The request from the Mickey Davis Fund of \$1,500 is part of matching funds required to purchase the scanner-reader-printer. Hunley Staff needs \$3,000.00 to \$3,500.00 which shall be matched by Clemson Conservation Center through previous donations to Maria Jacobsen and dedicated for research. As such, the machine can be designated as Friends of the Hunley property. The request is within accordance of the Mickey Davis Fund as its use is to investigate historical documents, record them electronically and eventually make them available to researchers and the public, all of which is the perpetuation of the Confederacy.

Respectfully submitted,
Frederick A. Tetor III
Life Member, Secession Camp # 4

South Carolina's Reserved Rights

The South Carolina Legislature convened on the 27th of November [1832]. Governor [James] Hamilton's message stated the account between the State and the United States. The latter claimed a further sum of sixty thousand dollars interest. Reviewing briefly the action of the Congress, he said that the die had been at last cast, and South Carolina had at length appealed to her ultimate sovereignty as a member of the confederacy, and planted herself upon her reserved rights.

He defined the measure of legislation which they had to employ at the crisis to be, "the precise amount of such enactments as may be necessary to render it utterly impossible to collect within our limits the duties imposed by protective tariffs thus nullified." He refrained from suggesting details, but proposed that the Governor be authorized to issue certificates of clearance to vessels outward bound in case the [federal] collectors refused to do so.

Noticing the rumors that coercion might be resorted to, he remarked that such threats were once "officially promulgated," and that "we must prepare for this alternative." He therefore recommended a revision of the militia laws, the details of a volunteer system, and provisions for mounting heavy ordnance; for a quartermaster service, and that the President be requested to vacate the citadel at Charleston, occupied at the joint instance of the city and the State, in order to make room for State troops and munitions.

"I cannot, however, but think," he said, in conclusion, "that in a calm and dispassionate review by Congress... that the arbitration by a call of a convention of all the States, which we sincerely and anxiously seek and desire, will be accorded to us. To resort to force is at once to prefer a dissolution to its preservation."

A History of Sectional Struggle, *Cicero Willis Harris*, J.B. Lippincott Company, 1902, pp. 236-237

Confederate Flag Could 'Hurt' Mississippi's SEC Chance (Like S.C.'s?)

The Confederate symbol on the Mississippi flag could hurt the state's bid to host the Southeastern Conference baseball tournament starting in 2012 because some people find the emblem offensive, a top conference official said Tuesday.

"It would not be a 100 percent deal breaker on any kind of bid that Jackson may submit. However, it would be something we would have to consider in evaluating all the bids," Craig Mattox, the SEC assistant commissioner for championships, told The Associated Press.

South Carolina has encountered a similar problem for the past decade because of the NAACP's boycott over a Confederate flag on the statehouse grounds. Shortly after the boycott started on Jan. 1, 2000, the NCAA executive committee decided it wouldn't award predetermined cham

pionships like basketball regionals to South Carolina.

Since 1894, the Mississippi flag has included the Confederate battle emblem — 13 white stars on a blue X over a red field. In a statewide election with strong turnout in 2001, residents voted 65 percent to 35 percent to keep the symbol on the flag. The turnout roughly reflected the percentages of Mississippi's black and white population.

The flag has remained a sore spot and some groups, including the NAACP, say the Confederate emblem is a reminder of slavery and segregation and does not represent the entire state. Flag supporters say it represents history and heritage.

Republican John Moore, a Mississippi state representative who supports the state flag, said the Confederate emblem should be no more offensive to anyone than a picture of a cotton ball on a T-shirt.

But it is. The enemy wants everyone to think of this country as of the 1960s, not the 1860s. So everything that reminds them of the 1860s, no matter how remote, must be completely eliminated. It has to do with power, not feelings. —Ed.

War Not Necessary

War was not necessary to the abolition of slavery. Years before the agitation began at the North and the menacing acts to the institution, there was a growing feeling all over the South for its abolition. But the abolitionists of the North, both by publications and speech, cemented the South and crushed the feeling in favor of emancipation.

Slavery could have been blotted out without the sacrifice of brave men and without the strain which revolution always makes upon established forms of government.

—Jefferson Davis

Once again, it was all about power — the power that the North wanted to exercise over the South. The secession of the South meant those monies would no longer flow into Federal coffers, and Yankee products would not be bought by a South which could find cheaper and better goods in England. Plus Yankees could assuage their guilt over the millions of dollars they made in the slave trade — before they learned how terrible their big moneymaker was.—Editor

Treat 'em Like Confederates

I see some of our “detainees” at Gitmo are still complaining about their treatment at the hands of the U.S. Government. Despite getting 3 hots and a cot, their own religious visitors, and a Koran, they want to be Americans — at least so far as legal rights are concerned.

It could have been worse for them: They could have been treated like Confederates.

Let's take a look at the Lincoln conspirators. They were Dr. Samuel Mudd (who treated Booth as he fled Washington), Samuel Arnold, Michael O'Laughlin, Edward

Spangler, Lewis Payne (who attacked Secretary of State Seward — executed), George Atzerodt (executed), David Herold (executed to cover up what he knew — he was the only one of the conspirators who knew that John Wilkes Booth had not been killed), and Mary Surratt (at whose boardinghouse all the conspiracies allegedly were made — executed). Although not charged at the time of their arrest, eventually they were all charged with conspiracy to kill President Lincoln, conspiracy to kill Vice President Johnson, conspiracy to kill Seward, conspiracy to kill Gen. Grant, etc., etc. Apparently the eight conspirators, along with John Wilkes Booth, were capable of taking out the entire U.S. Government, or so we should believe!

Originally imprisoned on ironclads in the Potomac River, the prisoners were removed to worse quarters. Except for

Mrs. Surratt, everyone was in leg shackles with a bag over his head. “The Secretary of War requests that the prisoners on board the ironclads belonging to this department, for better security against conversation, shall have a canvas bag put over the head of each and tied about the neck, with a hole for proper breathing and eating, but not seeing, and that Payne be secured to prevent self-destruction.” The padding was one-inch cotton and cotton bolls were placed on their eyes. They wore these 24 hours a day. By the way, Payne — you know, the one they were so worried would self-destruct — was for some reason allowed to keep his pocket knife, which he gave to his attorney after the trial, saying, “Thanks for all your help.

Here, I'd like you to have my jackknife. It's the only earthly thing I have to give.”

All prisoners were denied basic sanitary needs, including baths. In addition, they wore stiff-shackle handcuffs, so that one hand could not be moved without moving the other. Payne was also fitted with an iron ball on his bare feet. Whatever they wore when they came in was still on them. Mrs. Surratt had worn winter clothes when she was arrested, and in the summer still wore them. Thomas B. Florence, editor of *The Daily Constitutional Union*, described Mrs. Surratt's quarters after she was transferred from the ironclad to Old Capitol Prison: “Its only furnishings consisted of a very thin straw mattress, an army blanket and an old pail. She had neither washing utensils, nor a chair to sit in, nor a single comfort for her toilet or dress.”

The remaining seven prisoners were transferred to the Arsenal Penitentiary and placed in different cells on different floors, so that they essentially occupied three cells each. In front of each cell was an armed guard. The prisoners were allowed visitors, but there were none: The pass had to be signed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Arnold later said, “Some kind Christian heart provided us with Bibles, from which some consolation could be obtained by the perusal of its pages, but these were soon removed and taken away.” A doctor was al

**“A people
robbed of their past
may be led
anywhere.”
—Karl Marx**

*Does this give you an
idea of what is going on
in the world against those
of us of the South?
—Editor*

lowed to see the prisoners. The guards were not allowed to talk to the prisoners.

The trial was conducted, on the Government's part, under the "Laws of War". What are these? There aren't any, so the court, consisting of military officers, could apply any they wanted to. Defense counsel Walter Cox summed up his thoughts on the Common Law of War: "What a convenient instrument for trampling upon every constitutional guarantee, every sacred right of the citizen! There is no invention too monstrous, no punishment too cruel, to find authority and sanction in such a common law. Is it possible that American citizens can be judged and punished by an unwritten code, that has no definitions, no books, no judges nor lawyer; which, if it has any existence, like the laws of the Roman Empire, is hung up too high to be read? I deny that the Common Law of War has anything to do with treason, or anything traitorous, as such."

The prisoners, except for Mrs. Surratt, were brought into the court in shackles. Asked if they wanted counsel, they were generously allowed to find counsel by 10:00 a.m. the next morning. Of course, counsel could only talk with the client in open court, but the trial was a foregone conclusion. Defense witnesses were required to face the military panel and not the defense counsel. The Government's perjured witnesses, being paid large sums to lie under oath, presented enough of a case that the predetermined verdict of guilty came in. "David E. Herold, Lewis Payne, Mrs. Surratt and George A. Atzerodt are to be hung tomorrow, by proper military authorities. Dr. Mudd, Arnold and O'Laughlin are to be imprisoned for life, and Spangler for six years, all at hard labor, in the Albany Penitentiary." There was no appeal. Lawyers filing a motion for writ of habeas corpus discovered that the President has suspended it.

On the morning of July 7, 1865, the four condemned were hung. Their bodies were not released to their families. Soon thereafter the U. S. Supreme Court decided that military tribunals could not try civilians, so the trial of the Lincoln conspirators was illegal, as was the trial of Andersonville Prison commander Maj. Henry Wirz, and the non-trial of Jefferson Davis (which are other stories for another time).

Oh, yes, it could be worse. They could be treated like Confederates.

—Editor

Freeing the Slaves

"The government liberates the enemy's slaves as it would the enemy's cattle, simply to weaken them in the conflict.... The principle is not that a human being cannot justly own another, but that he cannot own him unless he is loyal to the United States."

—London Spectator, *October 1, 1862*

Myth of an Illiterate Antebellum South

"The first thing to observe is that the common folk of the South obviously received relatively more schooling than has generally been supposed. By comparing the illiteracy of the Southern people with that of the people of New England,

where for well-known reasons a common school system had long existed, the South has been made to appear as a land where mass ignorance prevailed. In 1850, for example, the census showed that only 1.89 per cent of the white population of New England above twenty years of age could not read; but in the South 8.27 per cent of this age group were illiterate.

"Just how illiterate, however, is the 8.27 per cent of the South...[And] in comparison with the situation in most countries of the world at that time the Southern folk were one of the most literate major groups of the entire world. In 1846, for example, of all the couples throughout England and Wales who got married, 32.6 per cent of the men and 48.1 per cent of the women affixed their marks instead of their signatures to applications for licenses. In the French army of 1851, of 311,218 conscripts 34 per cent could neither read nor write.

"Literacy is not education; however, if college attendance is any test of an educated people, the South had more educated men and women in proportion to population than the North, or any other part of the world. According to the 1860 census, out of a white population of 7,400,000 there were 25,882 students enrolled at Southern colleges, whereas in the North, with a white population of over 19,000,000, there were only 27,408 students in college; and quite a large number of these were from the South. That is, there was one college student for each 247 white persons in the South and one in 703 in the North."

Plain Folk of the Old South, *Frank L. Owsley, LSU Press, 1949, pp.146-148*

Specious Humbug

The Northern onslaught upon slavery was no more than a piece of specious humbug designed to conceal its desire for economic control of the Southern states.

—Charles Dickens, 1862

Winn-'Dixie' Removes CBF Cake

Political correctness strikes again. A Jacksonville Winn-Dixie displayed a cake in its bakery decorated with the Confederate battle flag. When a customer complained, it was pulled. The Winn-Dixie spokeswoman called it a "judgment error" to have the cake displayed in her apology.

Winn-Dixie #199

703 Chaffee Road

Jacksonville, Fla. 32221

904-693-4404

Corporate Headquarters: You can leave comments at http://www.winndixie.com/Contact_Us/Contact_Us.asp or you can call 1-866-WINN-DIXIE (1-866-946-6349) Monday through Friday, 8:00am to 8:00pm EST, and Saturdays from 9:00am to 4:00pm EST.

Isn't it amazing that a grocery store called Winn-'Dixie' has nothing to do with Dixie? It's time to start buying stock in these companies, showing up at the stockholder meetings, and making some noise! Maybe this is what Jefferson Davis meant. —Editor

'Rosie the Riveter' of Atlanta:

She Was the Feisty Postmistress of Gainesville, Georgia – and Widow of Confederate General James Longstreet

Helen Dortch Longstreet (April 20, 1863 – May 3, 1962), known as the “Fighting Lady”, was born in Carnesville, Georgia, and attended Georgia Baptist Female Seminary (now Brenau College) and the Notre Dame Convent in Maryland.



Rosie the Riveter at work at the Bell Aircraft Plant during WWII.

She was the first woman in Georgia to serve as Assistant State Librarian in 1894. She also authored the “Dortch Bill” (which became law in 1896) to allow a woman to hold the office of State Librarian.

Another important cause that she took up about 1911 was the creation of a state park at Tallulah Gorge. She was opposed to a plan by Georgia Power to build a series of hydroelectric dams along the original course of the Tallulah River and particularly concerned about the potential impact on the Tallulah Gorge. Although unsuccessful, her campaign was one of the first conservation movements in Georgia. *[Georgia Power periodically allows the Tallulah River to have free course in the five falls in the gorge, also known as “The Niagara of the South”. It was said that, when the river ran free, you could hear the falls five miles away. –Editor]*

When the Tallulah Gorge State Park was finally created in 1993, it was done in her honor and the trails in the park were named the “Helen Dortch Longstreet Trail System” in 1999.

While at Brenau she met the widower General James Longstreet, the controversial Confederate general from South Carolina and father of her roommate. She later described that first encounter with Longstreet in an unpublished essay, “Wooded to the Warrior’s



She drove an old Nash coupe to work each day and claimed she was a “very safe driver”.

Tent,” held in the Helen Dortch Longstreet Papers at the Atlanta History Center. The couple married on September 8, 1897, when Helen Dortch was thirty-four and the general was seventy-six. General Longstreet died six years later on January 2, 1904. The couple had no children.

Helen Longstreet served as Assistant State Librarian from 1894 until her marriage in 1897. After her husband’s death in 1904, she was appointed Postmistress of Gainesville, a position she held until 1913.

Before and after becoming a widow, Helen Dortch Longstreet devoted much time to ensure that General Longstreet was accurately portrayed by history. In 1905, she documented her husband’s account of the Civil War by publishing the book *Lee and Longstreet at High Tide*.

During World War II she was Rosie the Riveter at the Bell Aircraft plant in Atlanta. She said “I was at the head of my class in riveting school. In fact I was the only one in it.”

Helen Longstreet was also politically active. She became a member of the Progressive Party and supported Theodore Roosevelt when he ran against Taft in 1912 on the Bull Moose Party ticket. In fact, she was a delegate to the Progressive Party convention in 1912.

She ran an unsuccessful write-in campaign for governor of the State of Georgia against Herman Talmadge in 1950.

She has since received a number of honors:

In 1947, she became the first woman to have her portrait placed in the State Capitol.

She was inducted into the Georgia Women of Achievement in 1994.

Although the general is buried in Gainesville, Helen Dortch Longstreet is buried at Westview Cemetery.—Ed.

2010 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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 6th Annual Secession Camp Heritage Ride

October

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

November

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

December

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

Meeting Dates for 10th Brigade Camps

Secession Camp # 4, Charleston: *3rd Tuesday of the Month*
Moultrie Camp # 27, Mt. Pleasant: *3rd Thursday of the Month*
Pvt. John S. Bird Camp # 38, N. Charleston: *2nd Thursday of the Month*
Gen. Ellison Capers Camp # 1212, Moncks Corner: *3rd Thursday of the Month*
Star of the West Camp # 1253, The Citadel: *(irregular)*
Ft. Sumter Camp # 1269, Charleston: *(irregular)*
Ft. Johnson Camp # 1201, James Island: *4th Tuesday of each Month*



New Color Sergeant Sworn In
Alan Courtney Bailie was sworn in as the new Color Sergeant of Secession Camp No. 4. *(photo by John Waring)*

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

Nullification, How to Resist Federal Tyranny in the 21st Century

By: Thomas E. Woods, Jr.

Preface

Nul-li-fi-ca-tion: The refusal or failure of a U.S. state to recognize or Federal laws within its boundaries.

Nullification is one of the most misunderstood principals in the American political system. Today's pundits, statist historians and politicians falsely claimed this policy was founded on the principles of preserving the institution of slavery. That is was an evil plot invented by that "redneck

slaveholder" from South Carolina, John C. Calhoun. It is linked to the same lamppost sensed historians that beat the drum relentlessly that the "Civil War" was fought by those mean, evil racist Southerners for the lone purpose of preserving Slavery. In recent years the last two Presidential administrations have taken away, without much opposition, the Constitutional rights of the people through such police actions within the Patriot Act. Thoughts of nullification thoughts are raising up many years after Abraham Lincoln and his war weakened States Rights, giving us the centralized government we have today. Activist Judges can do almost anything they want without repercussions, turning the Constitution upside down. Imagine a process by which a State can nullify rulings of the Federal Government, including the Supreme Court, that are unconstitutional. A State can use Nullification to say we will not abide by this law on the grounds that the law is unconstitutional. States would hold the Federal Government to its limited powers which was a founding principal.

QUICK HISTORY

The Alien and Sedition Acts were four bills passed in 1798 by the Federalists in the 5th United States Congress during an undeclared naval war with France, later known as the Quasi-War. They were signed into law by President John Adams. Proponents claimed the acts were designed to protect the Catholics from alien citizens of enemy powers and to prevent seditious attacks from weakening the government. The Democratic-Republicans, like later historians, denounced them as being both unconstitutional and designed to stifle criticism of the administration, and as infringing on the right of the states to act in these areas. They became a major political issue in the elections of 1798 and 1800.

The term nullification was coined by Thomas Jefferson. He denounced the Sedition Act as invalid and a violation of the First Amendment of the United States Bill of Rights, which protected the right of free speech, his main argument on its unconstitutionality was that it violated the 10th Amendment.

Jefferson more strongly argued the Federal Government had overstepped its limits in the Alien and Sedition Acts by attempting to exercise unjust powers. Virginia and Kentucky passed resolutions openly denouncing the acts; Federalist-dominated state legislatures rejected Jefferson's position through resolutions either supporting the Acts or denying the ability of Virginia and Kentucky to circumvent them

Jefferson wrote the Kentucky Resolutions The Kentucky state legislature passed the first resolution on November 16, 1798 and the second on December 3, 1799. James Madison wrote the Virginia Resolution. The Virginia state legislature passed it on December 24, 1798.

Jefferson and Madison based Nullification on the "compact theory of the Union." Nullification was a of Jefferson's philosophy of a federation in which the central government only received enumerated (and strictly limited) powers from the states who con-

stituted the Union.

The Declaration of Independence turned the original colonies into states when they declared Independence from Britain. Nullification became a remedy when the Federal Government passed laws that were believed to be unconstitutional; a State could protest and Nullify the Law.

Let us not forget about the tariff of Abominations. The confrontation between the Federal Government and South Carolina that began in 1832-33 is the only time the standard version of history makes reference to the principles of '98. This controversy stemmed from the federal government's protective tariff policy resulting in the Tarriff of Abominations of 1828. South was an agricultural region which relied on the world market, and these tariffs would put heavy duties on the South while enriching the Northern manufacturing states at the expense of Southern agriculture.

Vice President John C. Calhoun was content to allow the North reasonable protection that a fair, even revenue tariff would afford, but anything beyond this would impose a heavy and unfair burden on the Southern States. In 1828 Calhoun drafted the South Carolina Exposition, a lengthy constitutional and economic criticism of the federal government's tariff policy as well as a vigorous defense of nullification.

Calhoun's relationship with President Andrew Jackson had deteriorated throughout Jackson's first term. Calhoun had resigned his Vice Presidential post and went on to fill an open South Carolina Senate seat.

South Carolina elected delegates to a special convention to nullify the tariffs of 1828 and 1832. The convention declared that the State's non-compliance with the Tarriff would go into effect on February 1, 1833. Jackson responded with a proclamation on December 10, 1832 condemning nullification and warning South Carolina to desist from its course. South Carolina stood its ground and considered Jackson's actions intimidating. Things heated up between Calhoun and Jackson so that in early 1833 Jackson secured from Congress a bill to use military force against the State of South Carolina if the tariffs were not collected. Collision was averted when a compromise was reached whereby the tariff would gradually be lowered over the next ten years.

South Carolina by her actions thus demonstrated the value of nullification.

ABOUT THE BOOK:

Author and Professor Thomas Woods' book is a masterpiece. Woods explains to its readers that nullification is a constitutional tool that the founders envisioned and had been used in cases upholding the First Amendment and knocking down slave laws before the War for Southern Independence.

Modern examples of the use of nullification, such as Medical Marijuana and the Federal ID Acts, have been challenged by the States.

In this book Woods shows :

How the States were meant to be checks against federal tyranny and how a growing roster of governors and state attorneys general are recognizing they need to become that again.

Why the Tenth Amendment reinforces the right to nullify unconstitutional laws.

Why it was left to the states to uphold the simple principle that an unconstitutional law is no law at all.

The book is divided into two parts. Part 1, "The Crisis Now," contains five chapters which deal with how Nullification can return. It gives a good clear history in Chapter 3, "American History and the Spirit of '98." In chapter 4, "What Is (or Are) the United States, Anyway?" Woods makes a compelling argument backing Thomas Jefferson's compact theory of the Union, which is the view that the federal government was created by the individual States when they ratified the Constitution. (A nationalist view holds that "the people of the United States" collectively formed the central government, and that therefore the individual state governments are subordinate to it.) Abraham Lincoln, Joseph Story, and Daniel Webster held what is now equivalent to a nationalist view. The loss of the War for Southern Independence cemented the indivisible unitary state making the Federal Government the dominant force over the States. The three constitutional Clauses that are the exploited on the expansions of the Federal Government are the general welfare clause, the commerce clause, and the necessary and proper clause.

These clauses have been like a kid in a candy store to activist judges and politicians. The appendix section of the book has the eleven essential documents that Nullification is based on, including a complete United States Constitution making this a good reference book. The eleven principle documents of Nullification are covered in detail.

Final Thoughts:

Professor Woods makes several statements in this book that one should take notice:

"Perhaps in order to deflect attention from the merits of Calhoun's arguments on nullification proponents from the centralized government have sought to demonize the man himself noting with gleeful satisfaction his support for the institution of slavery. We are told as a supporter of slavery cannot have anything of value to say, and anything he does is probably tainted by a desire to protect and expand slavery. But while Calhoun did support slavery, so did Andrew Jackson, the slave holding Southern President who opposed both nullification and Calhoun himself. So critics are apparently unaware that the northern abolitionists were known to refer to Calhoun's principals themselves, even against the fugitive slave laws. Someone evidently forgot to tell them they were not allowed to cite the wicked Calhoun, or that these ideas were about protecting slavery."

"In this book, we leave aside the bigoted and childish nonsense that views everything southern as disreputable and dishonest, and adopted the forbidden course of following the abolitionist and treating their ideas on their merits.

I agree this book accomplishes this and is a breath of fresh air, and that an intelligent discussion on Nullification is now possible. It could not come at a better time than now.

Woods' book is clearly written and shows how the forbidden idea of Nullification as Thomas Jefferson and James Madison put forward in the principles of '98 are valid and have a place in the American political system today, and can be the remedy to check the now almost unlimited powers of the Federal Government.

Calhoun is vindicated. Northern states such as Wisconsin

used Calhoun's arguments in using Nullification against the Fugitive Slave Act. This book clearly destroys the statist historian's claims that Nullification and States Rights principles are racist and motivated by misinformed Southerners. Woods' arguments and examples are valid and convincing.

Lew Rockwell in a recent interview with author Tom Woods, said: "Thanks to the internet, Americans can learn about such forbidden ideas as the Principles of 1798, when Jefferson and Madison laid out the idea that to give the central government the sole ability to interpret the constitution was the path to tyranny, and that the states have the right and the duty to oppose tyrannical actions by the feds. Regimists try to demonize the idea of nullification, as they attempt to demonize all ideas that undermine centralized power.... Nullification, decentralization, self-government, self-determination, even secession: the time of these un-PC ideas is here, and the Woods book may be the handbook of the revolution."

My only criticism of the book is that Lincoln's name is not mentioned once. However, by not mentioning Lincoln, and by illustrating how the Northern States used Nullification Principles to fight what they believed to be unconstitutional laws, this book may help vindicate the South in an indirect way. Thomas E. Woods, Jr., should be thanked for writing this book.

Grade: A must read.

Nullification, How To Resist Federal Tyranny in the 21st Century, hardback, Two Parts, Eleven Chapters, well sourced, appendix and Index, 307 pages, Regnery Publishing, Inc., Washington, D.C. This book can be purchased online through Amazon.com and at any major bookstore.

Like Trivia?

Frank Shorter knew that the title character, who drew a bead on U. S. Grant at Appomattox and – despite all my screaming at the TV to "Shoot! Shoot!" – did not fire and allowed Grant to accept the surrender of Robert E. Lee, was **Nick Adams** as **Johnny Yuma** on *The Rebel*. Adams wanted his buddy, Elvis, to sing the theme song, but the producers gave it to Johnny Cash, who took it to No. 1 with words like "lightning quick and leather tough, he figured that he'd been pushed enough, The Rebel." Anyone think this politically-correct world would allow something like this on TV (the opiate of the masses) today? Anybody think we've been pushed enough yet?

So, let's try another TV question. These two Canadians had never even *been* in the South, but they produced the most famous, highest-rated, and longest-running of TV shows about the South. For Harnett T. Kane's *Romantic South*, who were they, what was the name of the show, and who were the two stars of the show?

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

Union troops were charging across an open ground toward Confederates entrenched on Marye's Heights, backed by massed artillery. Unknown to the Yankees, a road ran across the hill, and it had been walled on the side facing the town. Dirt from the road had been piled on its side, so that from town the road and the wall could not be seen.

Behind this stone wall were Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb's Georgians. Confederate Gen. James Longstreet had warned Cobb that if Anderson's advanced units were turned, Cobb would have to retreat. "Well, if they wait for me to fall back," boasted Cobb, "they will wait a long time!"

On came the Union troops. "It appeared to us there was no end of them," wrote a Confederate artilleryman. They roared out of town, cheering as loudly as possible, and charged up to a 30-foot spillway, six feet deep, which cut across the field. There they began to cross the footbridge spans which the Confederates had left. While they were crossing single file, the Confederate artillery opened on them. Longstreet had been assured by artillerist Edward Porter Alexander, "A chicken could not live on that field when we open on it."

"From the moment of their appearance began the most fearful carnage," wrote Longstreet. "With our artillery from the front, right and left tearing through their ranks, the Federals pressed forward with almost invincible determination, maintaining their steady step and closing up their broken ranks. Thus resolutely they marched upon the stone fence behind which quietly waited the Confederate brigade of General Cobb."

And when they got to the stone wall, Cobb's troops opened fire. The first few ranks dropped to the ground, killed outright or wounded; the remainder scampered back to the bank of the spillway or to the "drop" of an old railway cut nearby. The Confederate artillery found this range, too, and began to pour shells onto the Federals there.

Union sharpshooters in the upper windows of the town were about the only Union troops capable of hitting any of the Confederates behind the stone wall. Soon after this first repulse but before the second attack, a Union sharpshooter found Gen. Cobb with a bullet. Evacuated from the lines, his bleeding could not be stopped, and he died.

But the Unionists were not yet finished. Another attack and another and another were launched, all with the same end. Union troops rushed forward "as though they were breasting a storm of rain and sleet, their faces and bodies being only half turned to the storm, with their shoulders shrugged." Their own wounded would clutch at their legs, begging them not to go on, saying it was useless. Other remnants of futile attacks would shout at them to turn back. Then the Confederates would open on them. Half would join the dead or wounded in front of the stone wall; the rest would join their comrades in the dip or elsewhere.

"A fifth time the Federals formed and charged and were repulsed," wrote Longstreet. "A sixth time they charged and were driven back, when night came to end the dreadful carnage, and the Federals withdrew, leaving the battle-field literally heaped with the bodies of their dead. Before the well-directed fire of Cobb's brigade, the Federals had fallen like

the steady dripping of rain from the eaves of a house. Our musketry alone killed and wounded at least 5000; and these, with the slaughter by the artillery, left over 7000 killed and wounded before the foot of Marye's Hill. The dead were piled sometimes three deep, and when morning broke, the spectacle that we saw upon the battle-field was one of the most distressing I ever witnessed. The charges had been desperate and bloody, but utterly hopeless. I thought, as I saw the Federals come again and again to their death, that they deserved success if courage and daring could entitle soldiers to victory."

Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw was asked to reinforce Cobb's troops after Cobb was taken from the field. When he arrived at the sunken road, "I found ... that Cobb's brigade ... occupied our entire front, and my troops could only get into position by doubling on them. This was accordingly done, and the formation along most of the line during the engagement was consequently four deep...."

Even with this, Lee was still worried about his position. "They are massing very heavily and will break your line, I am afraid," he told Longstreet. "General," Longstreet replied, "if you put every man now on the other side of the Potomac in that field ... and give me plenty of ammunition, I will kill them all before they reach my line."

In the early afternoon the Washington Artillery, low on ammunition, pulled off line to replenish. They were replaced with the reserve artillery, but the Yankees didn't know it. They thought the Confederates were retreating. With a rush Union troops, cheering, charged the stone wall. These new batteries opened on them, the Confederates behind the stone wall went back to work, and this attack ended like the others.

Finally Union Gen. "Fighting Joe" Hooker arrived to make one last attack. Under orders not to fire, since such firing did not seem to have any effect on the Confederates behind the stone wall, they stumbled forward over dead and wounded. The Confederate artillery turned the left flank, heading it toward the stone wall, and an impassible boggy area turned the right flank toward the stone wall. When Hooker's troops arrived near the stone wall, the Confederates opened fire. Many of the Confederates, still shoeless, blanketless and coatless, shouted at the advancing Federals, "Come on, blue belly! Bring them boots and blankets! Bring 'em hyar!"

"A sheet of flame ... enveloped the head and flanks of the column." This attack, too, ended like all the others. Hooker, "finding that I had lost as many men as my orders required me to lose," suspended the attack.

Lee, having watched the entire battle, remarked, "It is well that war is so terrible. We should grow too fond of it."

In front of the stone wall Burnside had lost some 8,000 to 10,000 men, while the Confederates had lost 33 killed (including Cobb), 198 wounded in Cobb's Brigade, and 38 killed, 341 wounded in Kershaw's Brigade.

Burnside would be relieved of command and return home to prosperity and popularity.

A Yankee newspaperman wrote, "It can hardly be in human nature for men to show more valor, or generals to manifest less judgment."

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED



This issue especially for:

**NEXT CAMP MEETING – SEPTEMBER 21
SPEAKER: DR. JAMES SCHNELL**

South Carolinians Behind the Stone Wall

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

After the battle of Sharpsburg, and Robert E. Lee's easy escape, Union President Lincoln decided to replace Union Gen. George B. McClellan with someone more aggressive. For some reason he chose Gen. Ambrose Burnside, who himself didn't want the job and tried to beg off.

Forced to take command, Burnside reorganized the army into three grand wings and set South to find Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Arriving first at Fredericksburg, Va., Burnside found he couldn't cross the river because of lack of pontoon bridges. When finally they arrived, Lee had had several weeks to dig in across the river.

In early December Burnside crossed the river and began an attack on the Confederates. His left found some easy going against Stonewall Jackson's troops, but a counterattack pushed them back on the river. The only feasible spot was the right.

Federals had been massing most of the morning at the edge of town in front of Longstreet's position under cover of the fog. At 11:30 they swarmed out of town toward Marye's Heights, about a half mile away.



(continued inside on page 15)