



The Palmetto Guardian

Official Newsletter of the Pvt. John S. Bird - Palmetto Guard
Camp #38, Sons of Confederate Veterans

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Jamie Parks, commander
Robert Jackson, lt. commander
Ricky Herndon, adjutant
Chris Ross, treasurer
Cleon Brown, chaplain
Tony Smith, color sergeant

www.svcamp38.org

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Charleston, SC 29419-1780



**Our camp is based in North Charleston,
South Carolina. We meet the second
Thursday of every month at Breck's on
Rivers Avenue at 6:30pm.**



**"We propose no invasion of the
North, no attack on them, and only
ask to be let alone." - General
Patrick Cleburne, May 1861**

CONFEDERATE RITE OF MORRIS ISLAND CANCELLED

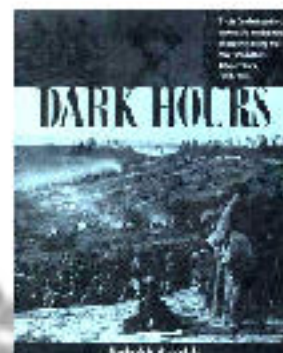
It was decided in the best interest of the event that it be postponed until next year. We started with too little notice, and didn't get the time to plan it properly. The nail in the coffin was the combination of weather and tide. We would have to go out at 3pm just to have some beach to stand on, then we would probably get rained on once we got there. We are going to try again for this time next year, so keep your calendars marked!

SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION INITIATES TWO FUNDRAISERS

The SC Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans has begun two fundraisers to help support the Flag Preservation Project. The first is the sale of the long awaited book DARK HOURS by Randolph W. Kirkland, Jr. Mr. Kirkland is also the noted author of BROKEN FORTUNES, the acclaimed work that set out to identify all South Carolinians who died while in service during the War for Southern Independence. DARK HOURS is another exhaustive effort to list the names of thousands of natives of the Palmetto State who were imprisoned by the Union during the war. This is a must-have reference volume for anyone interested in our great state's history, the War for Southern Independence, or genealogy.

The South Carolina Historical Society—which also published the book—graciously donated 150 copies of the book to the SC Division. We are now offering them for sale at the fantastic price of \$25 each, plus shipping. As of last count, only about

18 or so copies remain, so hurry if you want one.



The second fundraiser is the sale of raffle tickets for a Winchester Model 94 lever-action rifle in .45 cal. It is a Special Edition commemorating South Carolina's Secession from the Union. It is gold-plated and heavily engraved. Best of all, it is NO. 1 of 50 made by Winchester. This is an un-used, functional collectable that is absolutely beautiful! I cannot imagine any true South Carolinian or firearms enthusiast that wouldn't want to own this piece. The initial batch of tickets will be sent to each camp in the Division very soon. Camp members are urged to purchase the tickets and aggressively sale them as soon as possible. The drawing will be held at the 2008 Division Convention on March 15th in Columbia.



*To get your copy of DARK HOURS or
additional information on the raffle tickets,
please contact:*

Robert M. Springer
SC Division Quartermaster
6427 Christie Road
Columbia, SC 29209
(803) 783-0157

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- October 12 & 13, Confederate Ghost Walk, Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, SC
- October 20, Confederate Ball, Town & Country Inn, Charleston
- October 27 & 28, Battle of Brattonville, McConnells, SC
- November 3, Pvt. Moses Davis Memorial, Magnolia Cemetery
- November 9, 10 & 11, Battle of Secessionville, Boone Hall Plantation, Charleston, SC

THIS MONTH IN CSA HISTORY

The Confederate government signs treaties with the Cherokee, Shawnee, and Seneca tribes creating an alliance against the invading Federal troops. Cherokee Chief Stand Watie (CSA) will eventually become the only Native American to attain the rank of General on either side.



IMPORTANT LINKS

National SCV
www.scv.org

SC Division, SCV
www.scscv.com

SC Division Flag Preservation Project
www.rallytothecolours.org

LAST CAMP MEETING

If you didn't attend last night's camp meeting, you missed out. Unfortunately, Sam Howell had to cancel his presentation again due to his work schedule, but thankfully our camp compatriot Doc Murray was available to bring in his impressive WBTS pistol collection and tell us about them. Doc did a great job, and each pistol has a great story. Doc's entire collection is on display every weekend at the Warren Lasch Conservation Center (H L Hunley) with Doc's knowledge about them included. He invites one and all to come out and visit.

Jamie Parks unveiled our brand new camp flags! They are beautiful. We also discussed what we would like to do to thank Ms. Jean Hutchinson for her efforts on the historically correct Palmetto Guard flag she made the camp. She definitely deserves some recognition. I suggested we use the clause out of the Camp By-Laws to make her Matron of Honor of our camp. The membership present agreed, and an additional motion

Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit 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 which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish." - Stephen Dill Lee, 1906

was made to pay Ms. Hutchinson \$50. We also discussed several other issues and upcoming events such as Secessionville, the Confederate Ghost Walk, the Hunley Mobile Exhibit, and possible events our camp should be involved in.

NEXT CAMP MEETING

We will have Mr. Ken Howle, commander of the Pee Dee Rifles Camp in Florence and Chairman of the Division's Flag Preservation Committee, speak to us about the Flag Preservation Project. You must come to this one!



Adjutant Ricky Hamdon and Commander Jamie Parks hold up our new Palmetto Guard flag.

MONUMENT TO THOSE CONFEDERATE ANCESTORS WHO REST BENEATH THE WATERS OF LAKE MURRAY

The following information from the 15th Regiment, SC Volunteers Camp #51 out of Lexington about a very noble project that deserves the support of everyone in the SCV:

Recently passed was a resolution from the City of Lexington, South Carolina authorizing the 15th Regiment Sons of Confederate Veterans, Camp 51 to begin work on the Lake Murray Monument project.

As part of the establishment of our monument to the soldiers whose graves are still under the waters of Lake Murray, the members of Camp 51 will assist the City of Lexington with their Corley Street Park project. We will reclaim the cemetery and erect a historical marker to this cemetery. In the same park, adjacent to this cemetery will be our monument to the Confederate Veterans.

Camp 51 has established a fundraising project to pay for this monument. We are selling memorial bricks which will honor our Confederate Heroes and also those who have fought in every war that America has been involved in. The Confederate bricks will lay at the base of the monument and the other bricks will fan out from there.



Everyone is encouraged to purchase a brick for one or more family members or friends who have

served in the military.

Please follow the link on the website to the Brick Order Form to purchase one. Prices and other information are included on the form.

The history of our project and why it is needed is included on the flyer written by Comapriort Bing Chambers entitled Brought To Light:

Brought To Light

The discovery of the Confederate soldiers buried beneath the waters of Lake Murray and the raising of the monument that will memorialize them. Research into old SCE&G and church records, cemetery surveys, and newspaper accounts revealed the names buried in the old Dutch Fork cemeteries that were covered by the rising waters of the Saluda River upon the completion of the Lake Murray Dam in 1929 and made possible the identification of the Confederate soldiers among them. Their names have been Brought to Light. Lexington Camp 51, 15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers has received unanimous approval from Lexington's City Council to raise a memorial monument to these Confederates in the city's newly renovated and expanded Corley Street Park. Upon it will be etched the names, ranks, and regiments of the presently identified 78 Confederates. Surrounding the monument will be a floor composed of memorial bricks etched with the names of our Confederate

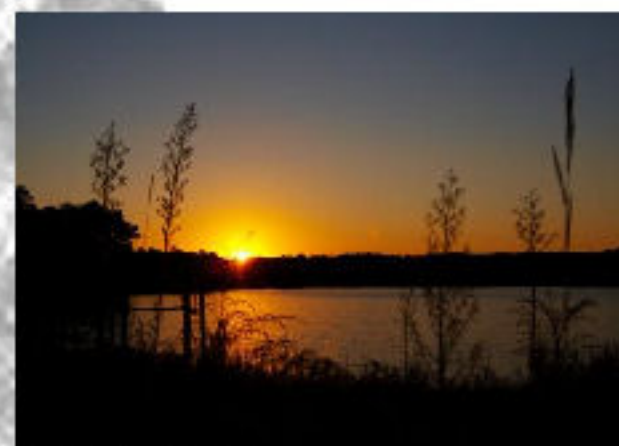
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ancestors. In fact, though, bricks may be purchased to honor and memorialize any war veteran, but the emphasis will be on Confederates and the most prominent section of the floor will be dedicated strictly to them. Honor your Confederate Ancestor(s) by purchasing a memorial brick(s). Dedicate their names to prosperity; Avow that we will never forget. Where else today can you lay a memorial brick in honor of your Confederates at a new Confederate monument?

For addition information, order form, or how and where to send your donations, please visit Camp 51's website at:

www.15thregtscvols.org



Lake Murray, South Carolina

You can also contact the camp officers directly:

Chief Louie Chavis, Commander
Commander@15thregtscvols.org

Allen Frye, Lt. Commander
LtCommander@15thregtscvols.org

Steven L. Wolfe, Past Commander
Editor@15thregtscvols.org



DEFENDING THE SOUTH'S ROLE IN THE WBTS

Brian Lee Merrill ©2007

"The South seceded over the issue of slavery."

The latest trespass on the South by the North just before the war was in regard to the expansion of slavery. Yes, it was so. This fact was pointed out in several of the secession ordinances of the Southern States. However, there were several other factors in play at the time and before, many of them also mentioned in these same ordinances. Their assault on slavery was yet another device in which the North practiced domination over the South by refusing it access to the Western Territories. In this regard, there are a few points that must be considered:

1. Slavery was legal at the time, and was an institution that the Southern economy had become dependant on. Furthermore, this dependency had been prolonged and "locked-in" by the oppressive policies enacted by the Federal government, through the actions of Northern politicians via their superior numbers in Congress. The South was paying 70% of the Federal budget, with only 10% being reinvested in the South. Where was the rest going? 90% was going North to build railroads, improve harbors, and subsidize industrial manufacturing. So, in other words, the slave-dependant Southern economy was providing immense welfare for the "free" North.

2. Taking the final disagreement between North and South as the ONLY disagreement is to deny a long history of sectional strife in regard to several issues. South Carolina nearly seceded from the Union in 1832 based on the outrageous tariffs placed on Southern imports, ever after called the "Nullification Crisis." South Carolina maintained that any State has the right to nullify any Federal laws that it deems blatantly unfair, and the Federal government, of course, maintained that it did not. President Jackson even threatened military intervention upon South Carolina if she did not concede. His threat, in turn, was met with South Carolina's threat to secede from the Union. A compromise was reached in this case, and effectually neither the right of nullification or the right of secession was settled. Incidentally, these same tariffs were

Incidentally, these same tariffs were promised to be DOUBLED with the new incoming President in 1861, Abraham Lincoln, by way of the Morrill Tariff.

3. The Abolitionists of the North were demanding of the South something that they could not bring themselves to do ... the immediate demolition of slavery. The Northern States had once also been "Slave States," but they soon realized that the advantages of exploiting the influx of poor European immigrants, paying them meager wages, far outweighed the perpetual and complete care of slaves. This flood of cheap labor was readily at hand in the North, not so much in the South. In addition, slavery was not simply eradicated and all slaves set free in an instant in the North. There were slaves still in New England into the 1850s, the remnants of the institution that were obligated to serve their Yankee masters until their deaths. This is not to mention the fortune that was made from the Northern-based slave shipping industry on which Massachusetts, in particular, thrived. Or the fact that, in most cases, once the slave had outlived his usefulness in the North, he was sold South where his labors were imperative, which resulted in another tier of Northern profit off of slavery. All of this could hardly be considered the moral high ground on the slavery question on the part of the North, but rather several more means to satisfy Northern money-lust.

4. If the Southern States had seceded solely to preserve slavery, surely an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States protecting slavery "forever" would have brought them back into the Union. Such a proposed 13th Amendment was made, was favored by Lincoln, and was awaiting ratification by the States in April of 1861. Instead of showing interest, the Confederacy fired on Fort Sumter.

To the weak-brained and short-sighted, YES, the South seceded over slavery. But not to those who can comprehend that the issues of the day were far reaching, ancient, and multi-faceted.

So what did the South secede for? INDEPENDENCE from a ruling section of the country,

SELF-DETERMINATION to care for its own interests, and to PRESERVE the vision of the country given us by the Constitution of the United States.

"The North was fighting to free the slaves."

There were some who took up arms to emancipate the slaves, surely. But this was hardly the aim of the Federal government, or of the majority of Northerners:

1. To attempt to lump the reasons why hundreds of thousands of men from either section of the country fought into one, all-inclusive reason is pure folly. It can not be done. Men fight for their own reasons, and in the case of the War Between the States, the cause of slavery, preservation or abolition, is most definitely scarce. The reaction to the Emancipation Proclamation in the North is a undeniable indicator of Northern sentiment. The New York Draft Riots, flaming editorials in Northern newspapers, and mass desertions from the Federal forces make it clear that the masses in the North had no intentions of dying for the emancipation of the slaves in the South. Furthermore, the fact that Union Generals Grant and Sherman owned slaves themselves hardly helps make the case that Northerners were fighting for abolition.

2. The reasons for the Federal government to coerce the South, even when it had not the legal authority to do so, is much easier to determine. As addressed in a previous section of this writing, the money flowing from the South to the North, and the immense power it gave the North, made the South's separation impossible to Northern eyes and pocketbooks. The case for this position can not be made more clear than was written in the Chicago Daily Times of December 10th:

"Few can estimate even the political results which would flow from a separation. The impossibility for our people to maintain the government so wisely formed for us, in a time of profound peace and unexampled prosperity, is an overwhelming proof that they are incompetent to withstand the seductions of passion and the allurements of power. It will be a practical proof that it is impossible for us, under the most favorable circumstances, to be just against our prejudices, and that we are incompetent to exercise that enlarged forbearance required to govern vast and

and diversified interests. Slavery in the present strife has been the means, and not the end. The underlying power that has moved this commotion has been a desire to distract and enfeeble the opposition of the weaker section, that the majority section might the more readily appropriate to itself the patronage and power of the government.

As the nation now stands, the money, trade, and commerce of the country all flow Northward. The South has left the shipping and carrying trade of this immense country wholly to the North. The mercantile business of the nation is done in the North. From Delaware to Texas, every merchant goes North to buy his goods. The North furnishes to the South all her manufactures, down even to pins, buttons and scrub-brooms. The result of all this is to keep the almost entire skilled and most profitable labor in the North, and to build up her wealth and power with unparalleled rapidity. It gives her the monied center, and forces all exchanges in her favor, in a word, it makes the South a vast agriculture and planting tributary to the skill and enterprise of the North.

The South does not fail to manufacture or import from any natural obstructions to these pursuits. She has within herself every element for a great manufacturing and commercial nation; but her climate and soil have been such that she could well afford to pay others to perform such labors for her. She has voluntarily accepted the part of "unskilled labor." With her immense staples, she has furnished near three-fourths of the entire exports of the country. Last year she furnished seventy-two per cent. of the whole.

This immense export balances the trade of the nation, and is again recovered back from her by the North, by selling her goods and manufactures. It is almost impossible to estimate the amount of money realized yearly out of the South by the North. It, beyond all question, amounts to hundreds of millions. By the present arrangement, also, we have a tariff that protects our manufactures from thirty to fifty per cent., and enables us to consume large quantities of Southern cotton, and to compete in our whole home market with the skilled labor of Europe. This operates to compel the South to pay an indirect bounty to our skilled labor, of millions annually. This result would

follow under any tariff, for revenue or otherwise.

Let us, for a moment, reverse the picture, and look dissolution in the face: At one single blow our foreign commerce must be reduced to less than one-half what it now is. Our coastwise trade would pass into other hands. One-half of our shipping would lie idle at our wharves. We should lose our trade with the South, with all of its immense profits.

Our manufactories would be in utter ruins. Let the South adopt the free-trade system, or that of a tariff for revenue, and these results would alike follow. If protection be wholly withdrawn from our labor, it could not compete, with all the prejudices against it, with the labor of Europe. We should be driven from the market, and millions of our people would be compelled to go out of employment. But the South will not have free-trade—even England would not ask her to do so; for the moment we are compelled to pay the same tariff with the English, instead of having the tariff in our favor, we should at once be driven from the market. Even if the South makes no discriminations by law against us, we must fail.

The operation of a Southern tariff would be at once to draw off an immense amount of our skilled labor, and to build up manufactures in the South. While this drain would be made on our skilled labor, a large portion of our shipping interest would pass into the hands of the South; and Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston and New Orleans would again become the rivals of our Eastern cities in the export and import trade. The Northern cities would be thrown back half a century in their material growth and prosperity, and a complete revolution would take place in the commerce of the American continent. These revolutions will bring in their train very general bankruptcy and individual ruin. We shall pass through the most exhausting and protracted crisis ever suffered by a trading people.

The Northwest would not only be compelled to suffer her proportion of these ills, but she will have the most palpable and peculiar grievances of her own to suffer. The natural mission of the Northwest is to become the great granary of the Republic. The South can not only feed herself, but she can

become a large exporter of grain and provisions of all kinds. She requires but a single year to change her cotton and tobacco into corn and wheat. As long as we remained united, it was a matter of indifference to the South, and her people chose to expend their labor upon their great staples. When we are separated a new policy will be inaugurated. They will raise more grain in the South, and thereby become more independent, and reduce the amount of sugar, cotton and tobacco, and thereby increase its price. This policy is already comprehended and proposed at the South. Thus the Northwest will be diverted or driven from the position of "feeder of the South," and millions of millions of money will be lost to us. Besides this we shall be cut off from the mouth of the Mississippi, or reach it through a foreign country, and be compelled to reach the tropics through Boston and New York."

"The South was fighting to preserve slavery"

As with claiming this as the South's reason for seceding from the Union, this argument is simplistic and foolish.

1. As with Northern soldiers, Southerners had their own varied personal reasons to fight. To throw the blanket of slavery over them all flies in the face of historical fact. Less than 7% of Southerners were slave owners. Even if you use the inflating method of using "slave-owning families," a figure estimated around 24% of Southern families, this is hardly the majority, and who can reasonably argue that the vast majority of Southerners were putting themselves at risk of pain and death so another can keep his slaves? Furthermore, several Southern Generals, such as Lee and Jackson, did not own slaves during the war, with Lee freeing his slaves well before the beginning of hostilities. Lee, in particular, even admonished slavery as a "moral and political evil." In addition, a large but uncertain number of Blacks, free and slave, supported the Confederacy in many roles, including the first Black combat regiment to enlist, the 1st Louisiana Native Guard. This hardly supports the "preservation of slavery" cause.

THE REST OF THE ARTICLE WILL BE PRINTED IN THE NEXT EDITION, OR YOU CAN READ IT AT THE CAMP WEBSITE: WWW.SCVCAMP38.ORG