

The Palmetto



Guardian

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BRIAN LEE MERRILL, EDITOR

Chris Ross, Commander
Jamie Parks, Lt. Commander
Ricky Herndon, Adjutant
John Rembert, Jr., Treasurer
Cleon Brown, Chaplain
Tony Smith, Color Sgt.

www.scvcamp38.org

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Charleston, SC 29419-1780



N. Chas. SC

SCV Camp #38

Palmetto Guard

Our camp is based in North Charleston, South Carolina. We meet the second Thursday of every month at Breck's on Rivers Avenue at 7:00pm.

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

FEATURE

SCV RACING IN ARCA

ARTICLE ON PAGES 1 & 2



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LAST MEETING

We did not hold a regular camp meeting for January 2009, instead having our annual Lee—Jackson Banquet at Brecks.

Aside from good conversation and fellowship, we did conduct a little camp business.

10th Brigade Commander Jeff Antley was kind enough to join us and installed our new officers: Chris Ross as Commander, Jamie Parks as Lt. Commander, and John Rembert, Jr. as Treasurer. Ricky Herndon will continue as Adjutant, Cleon Brown as Chaplain, and Tony Smith as Color Sergeant.

We also voted on and passed Camp Resolution #1, which reads as follows:

Resolution of Gratitude & Respect

Since the creation of the Private John S. Bird, Jr. - Palmetto Guard Camp #38, Sons of Confederate Veterans in 2005, we, the membership of said camp, have been blessed with capable and dedicated leadership during the all important infant years of our camp.

Time has marched on, and the accomplishments of our camp have spoken proudly of the heritage of our ancestors and that of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, as well as having built the solid foundation on which we shall continue to build the heritage of our camp.

That having been fondly stated, we the membership of the Private John S. Bird, Jr. - Palmetto Guard Camp #38, Sons of Confederate Veterans, by official vote, wish to offer this "Resolution of Gratitude & Respect" to our leaders:

- Jamie Parks, Commander
- Robert Jackson, Lt. Commander
- Ricky Herndon, Adjutant
- Chris Ross, Treasurer
- Cleon Brown, Chaplain
- Tony Smith, Color Sergeant

With the completion of camp elections in December, some of you will continue to serve in your current posts, serve in another capacity, or rejoin the membership. May this modest token of our appreciation do some measure of justice to the combined efforts of you all thus far.

Voted on and passed this day, the

eighth of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand nine.

NEXT MEETING

Our next camp meeting will be on February 12, 2009, 7pm at Brecks on Rivers Avenue. Contact a member of officer for details.



PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE 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.



SALUTE TO THE FLAG OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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.



Secession Camp #4

Meets once a month, on the third Tuesday in the month, at 6:30 PM, at the Knights of Pythias building on Belgrade Avenue at Sam Rittenburg Boulevard (Hwy. 7, West Ashley) in Charleston, SC.

www.scv4.org

Cmdr. William Norris (843) 849-9924

Moultrie Camp #27

Normally meets on the 3rd Thursday of each month at The Point Grill, 176 Patriots Point Rd., Mt. Pleasant, SC, at 6:45pm.

www.scv27.org

Cmdr. Howard Chalmers (843) 881-2043

General Ellison Capers Camp #1212

Meets every 3rd Thursday at the Western Sizzlin Restaurant on Hwy 52 in Moncks Corner, SC. The meeting starts at 7:00pm, come earlier for dinner and to socialize.

<http://camp1212.scv.org>

Cmdr. Cain Griffin (843) 747-7480

Star of the West Camp #1253

Meets on the 1st Thursday of the month (Sept - April) at Bond Hall, The Citadel, 171 Moultrie Street, Charleston, SC.

Cmdr. Benjamin Norris (843) 849-9924

Fort Sumter Camp #1269

Meets at the Charleston Club, East Bay Street, Charleston, SC, on 2nd Thursday (irregular).

Cmdr. Thomas Lowndes (843) 723-1688

COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE 10TH BRIGADE

Flag Preservation Project

Gene Patrick
(843) 766-5108

pgpatrick@comcast.net

Graves Registration Committee

Clay Martin
(843) 884-1740

bgrc10@bellsouth.net

SCV RACING IN ARCA

(SCV TELEGRAPH)

I am sure most of you are aware of the problems we have had with NASCAR and their positions over the years regarding the Confederate Flag. Several years ago there was an attempt by the SCV to sponsor a car which was refused. NASCAR eventually imposed a ban on the flag in any way they could as they tried to build a larger fan base, which did not work. Over the years members of, and the SCV itself have conducted protests and the like to make our displeasure known to NASCAR. Until now they have stood pat.

That is now going to change. During SpeedWeek at Daytona there will be a NASCAR sanctioned race with a sanctioned car bearing the logo of the SCV and our contact information on the hood and quarter panels! The team that will carry the colors is the legendary Foyt Racing inc.

The race is the Lucas Oil Slick Mist 200. This is a race in the ARCA Re/Max series. This is run on Saturday with the 500 being the next day on the same track. Last year this race had a viewer ship of 1.1million households. It will air at 4pm ET February 7th on the Speed Channel, which is carried by Direct TV among others.

There is an opportunity for members to be more involved. A sponsorship entitles us a few premier VIP passes. We have decided that the best course to take with these is to give members a chance to use them and raise some money to offset the costs. Here is what is available and the donation asked for. These amounts are far less than their market value.

6 VIP Credentials for the Slick Mist 200 in which the SCV car will run \$ 4 0 0 each
4 VIP Hot Passes for all of SpeedWeek \$ 1 0 0 0 each
(Valid for the full week beginning with the Bud Shoot Out and concluding with the Daytona 500)

A VIP pass gets you down on the field with tours and access to the teams. Of course there is always a

catch. In this case the catch is you have to do it NOW. We have run a very time constricted operation and the folks with Foyt and NASCAR the need names by 5pm Thursday, January 29th. We did not learn of this opportunity until Friday and had to submit our Logo and mission statement to NASCAR for approval, which we got on Tuesday afternoon. The final deal was not done until late Wednesday, today. So- if you want some or all of these VIP passes you will need to call HQ on the 29th and be able to provide payment and the information NASCAR needs to process the passes and credentials. If you have questions they can answer them for you at HQ.

Much credit goes to Foyt Racing for their willingness to take this on. Especially to Larry Foyt who committed to doing a joint press conference with us to denounce the decision of NASCAR if they had turned us down.

Please join me in offering congratulations to our Lt CiC Michael Givens! He was the one who found this opportunity for us and worked the deal.

And so my brothers!- tune in, record or do both at 4pm ET Saturday February 7th watch our logo, and hence the Confederate Battle Flag fly around the track at the Daytona International Speedway!



OUR CAR, OUR DRIVER (SCV TELEGRAPH)

The SCV car will be racing in the ARCA RE/MAX series, 46th Annual Lucas Oil Slick Mist 200 in Daytona. The race will be 200 miles (80 laps) and can be viewed in Hi-Definition on the Speed channel, coverage beginning at 4pm EST.



James Hylton spent his early years in Roanoke Virginia, and his life centered primarily around farming but he soon found himself, like many other southern teenagers, immersed in the world of stock car auto racing. Hylton's career in auto racing began in the late fifties when he began working as a mechanic for the legendary Rex White. James, Rex and Louis Clements teamed to win 26 races and most importantly the 1960 NASCAR Grand National championship. In 1964, White scaled back his driving duties and James began his tenure as crew chief for the Ned Jarrett / Bondy Long team. During the 1964 season the team won 14 races and finished second in points. In 1965, the team won 12 races and won the NASCAR Grand National championship.

On July 8, 1964, Hylton made his first Grand National start at the Old Dominion 400 at Manassas, Virginia. James finished 19 and collected \$100 for his efforts. Things improved dramatically in 1966, as Hylton finished second in the points chase and won the coveted NASCAR Rookie of the Year award. James also captured his first

pole at Starlite Speedway in Monroe, NC. Hylton again finished second in points during the 1967 season. James was a model of consistency during this two year period as he had 46 top five finishes in 87 races.

In 1968, James became a car owner / driver, a dual role that continues to this day. James found his way to victory lane for the first time on March 1, 1970 at the Richmond 500, driving the familiar number 48 Ford.

On August 6, 1972, James forever etched his name in the history books by claiming the Talladega 500. Hylton led 106 laps of the 188 lap race and won \$ 24,865 for the day. Hylton won by one car length.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is proud to sponsor this car and this driver with such a rich heritage in this traditional Southern sport.

www.jameshylton.com

www.arcaracing.com

SOME BLACK HISTORY CONTINUES TO BE NEGLECTED

(BRIAN LEE MERRILL)

Another observance of Black History Month has come in Charleston. In all major venues the legacies of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the Tuskegee Airmen, the 54th Massachusetts Colored Infantry, and George Washington Carver have been heralded to the public with reverence. Sadly, there seems to be little place for the whole story of Confederate soldiers, sailors, and citizens of Color. In the very few instances where mention of these men and women might be made, there is always some "damage control" statement factored in that directly contradicts documented history: "They were forced to fight," "They are a myth," "There may have been a couple."

The fact is that thousands of Blacks fought with and supported the Confederate military, and most did so willingly. Some of these patriots fought and worked in defense of Charleston. Sources such as the Slave Narratives and the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion attest to it. One visitor to the city made contemporary mention of "the Negroes grinning from ear to ear at the thought of killing Yankees." John Wilson Buckner of Charleston was enlisted as a private in the 1st South Carolina Heavy Artillery. He was wounded

defending Battery Wagner, the very fort that won the 54th Massachusetts its place in history. Tom Arch and John McKinley received Confederate Pensions from the state of South Carolina in 1923, not as "laborers" or "impressed slaves," but as "combatants" in Charleston with their service verified by their White ex-comrades-in-arms. A singing group calling themselves the "Ethiopian Serenaders" gave concerts in the city to raise money for the Confederate war effort. High society free Black and Mulatto families gave special balls for the same purpose. Even the slaves in the area answered the call for naval protection of Charleston Harbor by willingly contributing their earnings to the building of the ironclads CSS Palmetto State and CSS Chicora. Records show that at least three of the crew of the CSS Chicora were Black. It is even very strongly suggested by continually mounting evidence that Absolum Williams, a member of the first H L Hunley crew, was a Black man.

So where is the honor and reverence of these Black Charlestonians during Black History Month? Where are the newspaper articles educating the public about their contributions, their bravery, and their sacrifice? Where are the short television spots with their historical tidbits during commercial breaks? Where are the informational displays at the front of major department stores during February in the Charleston area? Where are the mentions of gratitude regarding their service by local politicians? Where are the public workshops to tell their stories? Where are the ceremonies and celebrations metropolitan area wide in their honor? Where are their parades, marches, and rallies? Where are their memorials of stone and bronze in the city? Where even is their simple acknowledgment?

These Black Charlestonians have been pushed into the closet because their legacies do not compliment politically correct ideals. They do not advance the cause of self-proclaimed leaders of the Black community. Their memory must be sacrificed, and thereby they must be dishonored, because popularly accepted revisionist history says it must be so.

Regardless of this tragic situation, they did exist. Documented references yell it from the highest rooftop when one takes on the noble chore of studying factual history and not the Union recruitment poster version of it. Masquerading the propaganda of spins, misconceptions, unwarranted bias, and outright lies may mostly work to cloak these men and women from the public eye, but it does not make it historical truth.

It is too bad that the city of Charleston is not as honorable in this regard as the city and county of Darlington. Members of the city and county councils approved, supported, and participated in two Confederate honor ceremonies and the raising of the regimental flag of the 21st South Carolina Volunteer Infantry at the graveside of Henry "Dad" Brown, a Darlington Black Confederate. Henry was a free Black man who willingly served variously in the 1st, 8th, and 21st South Carolina Volunteer Infantry units during the War Between the States. He served from beginning to end in a multitude of capacities including musician and drummed the final roll to furl his regiment's colors at Appomattox Courthouse for the last time. After the war he remained loyal to his ex-comrades-in-arms and never missed a chance to show off his "captured Yankee drumsticks" at United Confederate Veterans reunions. When Henry died, the largest funeral in Darlington was held in his honor with a funeral procession consisting of thousands of White and Black citizens and dignitaries. He was given a 21 gun salute by the all-White Darlington Guards, of which he was an honorary member. A 15 foot obelisk monument marks the spot where Henry rests in peace, bought and erected by the citizens of Darlington.

Darlington's residents know who Henry Brown was and cherish his memory. His grave is presently located in a predominately Black neighborhood, and many turned out to pay their respects to their Black Confederate during the ceremonies. In the words of Darlington County Councilwoman Wilhelmina Johnson, "Henry Brown was a shining example of a citizen of this community, and he continues to teach us this lesson today.

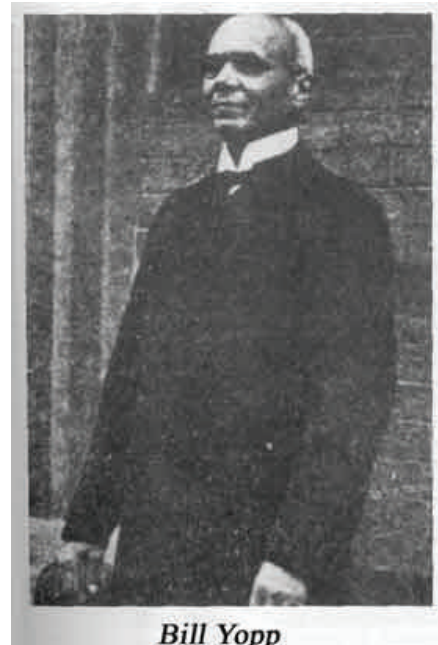
Even 100 years after he passed, he still managed to bring us all here together in mutual respect." State Senator Kay Patterson proclaimed, "Henry and I may have marched to a different drum, but we would have marched together." Many more statements of respect and reverence came from Confederate reenactors, Black and White, and other dignitaries such as State Senator Glenn McConnell and Darlington Mayor Ronnie Ward. The local media was in full force and provided their viewers and readers with wonderfully positive coverage of the events.

Perhaps next year at this time, Charleston will follow the examples of Darlington and Henry Brown. Just maybe the city's advocates of Black History Month will open the doors and let the Black Confederate out to "bring us together in mutual respect" as Henry Brown does. Hopefully, historical truth will shine a beacon on the sacrifices of these Charlestonians of Color that gave their all in defense of their city. Maybe we can "march together" at those rallies, parades, and marches in their honor. And we will all be the better for it.

EDITOR'S NOTE: I have submitted this article to the Post & Courier, Summer-ville Journal Scene, The State, etc. every Black History Month for the past 5 years with no response. February is really "Some Black History Month".)



UCV Reunion in Orangeburg, SC



Bill Yopp

Bill Yopp—14th GA Infantry, CSA



**Henry "Dad" Brown
Man of Honor—Confederate of Color**

POLITICALLY-INCORRECT REFERENCES FOR BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Issac Abraham. Enlisted Dec. 23, 1861 in Georgetown, age 23. Promoted 1st Cpl. Aug, 1862 and 3rd Sgt. Oct. 1863. Promoted 2nd Sgt. Dec. 1863. Reduced to ranks May 14th, 1864. Captured June 24th, 1864 at Jerusalem Plank Road (part of Petersburg siege). Survived Pt. Lookout and Elmira

"In Louisiana, the war took a heavy toll, out of proportion to the extent of the fighting. Only three states suffered as much or more: Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina. Approximately one-fifth of the state's able-bodied white males and hundreds of black soldiers were killed in battle or died of disease. Thousands of whites and blacks were maimed or permanently disabled." - LA Office of Tourism

Excerpts from, "The Negro as a soldier," written by Christian A. Fleetwood, late sergeant-major 4th U. S. colored troops, for the Negro congress, at the Cotton states and international exposition, Atlanta, Ga., November 11 to November 23, 1895. Pub. by Prof. Geo. Wm. Cook.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

It seems a little singular that in the tremendous struggle between the States in 1861-1865, the south should have been the first to take steps toward the enlistment of Negroes. Yet such is the fact. Two weeks after the fall of Fort Sumter, the "Charleston Mercury" records the passing through Augusta of several companies of the 3rd and 4th Georgia Regt., and of sixteen well-drilled companies and one Negro company from Nashville, Tenn.

"The Memphis Avalanche" and "The Memphis Appeal" of May 9, 10, and 11, 1861, give notice of the appointment by the "Committee of Safety" of a

committee of three persons "to organize a volunteer company composed of our patriotic freemen of color of the city of Memphis, for the service of our common defense."

A telegram from New Orleans dated November 23, 1861, notes the review by Gov. Moore of over 28,000 troops, and that one regiment comprised "1,400 colored men ." "The New Orleans Picayune," referring to a review held February 9, 1862, says: "We must also pay a deserved compliment to the companies of free colored men, all very well drilled and comfortably equipped."

It is not in the line of this paper to speculate upon what would have been the result of the war had the South kept up this policy, enlisted the freemen, and emancipated the enlisting slaves and their families. The immense addition to their fighting force, the quick recognition of them by Great Britain, to which slavery was the greatest bar, and the fact that the heart of the Negro was with the South but for slavery, and the case stands clear. But the primary successes of the South closed its eyes to its only chance of salvation, while at the same time the eyes of the North were opened.

In 1865, the South saw, and endeavored to remedy its error. On March 9, 1865, the Confederate Congress passed a bill, recommended by Gen. Lee, authorizing the enlistment of 200,000 Negroes; but it was then too late.

Excerpt from, "The Negro Soldier's Contributions In The Wars Of The United States," "The African-American Experience in Ohio" collection, Library of Congress

Northern newspapers and Congressmen denounced the proposed enlistment of colored troops and declared that white soldiers would be disgraced if they fought on the same field with black soldiers. One Congressman, Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio, stated in Congress that "the Union is forever rendered hopeless if the government pursues the policy of taking the slaves from

their masters and arming them in civil strife." So when Gen. David Hunter, commanding the Department of the South, organized the first Negro regiment in the Civil War, his action raised such a storm of bitter and unfavorable comment that Secretary of War E. M. Stanton wrote to him for full information concerning the enlistment of fugitive slaves as soldiers.

Morehouse College Website - "Highest point in Atlanta, battle of Atlanta was fought there and Black Confederate soldiers were buried underneath. Graves Hall is the oldest building on the campus and was constructed in 1889. It is a four story building that houses 135 students. This building was renovated in the summer of 1987."

Springfield Daily Republican (MA), March 13, 1863—Negro Soldiers in the Rebel Army.—The pickets of the enemy along certain portions of the line on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, are one half negroes and one half whitemen. The negroes are armed and uniformed the same as the whites. The fact appears beyond a question, only 100 to 150 yards intervening between our pickets and the enemy's, and they are plainly to be distinguished without the aid of a glass.

New York Tribune, July 1863—"The mob exults in the belief that, if it failed in its other objects, it has at least secured possession of the labor of the city, and has driven the blacks to seek work elsewhere ... Cases of violence against negroes are still occurring ... such attacks on colored people returning from church, as occurred last Sunday ... This city is to be governed henceforth by law, even if it be necessary to enforce it by bayonets."



IN MEMORY OF OUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTORS

Pvt. Marcus Lauriston Baldwin
Co G, 11th SC Reserves (90 days,
1862-63)
14th SC Militia

Pvt. Daniel W Bodiford
Howell's Co, GA Light Artillery

Pvt. Jesse Brown
Co B, 14th SC Volunteer Infantry

Pvt. Edmond C Cribb
Co A, 21st SC Volunteer Infantry

Pvt. Moses Davis
Gist Guard Heavy Artillery

Pvt. Joel J Dobbins
Co I, 50th NC Volunteer Infantry

Pvt. Phillip Herndon
Co A, 3rd SC Cavalry

Pvt. Warren Middleton Hughes
Co F, 2nd SC Heavy Artillery

Sgt. John Owens
Co A, 21st SC Volunteer Infantry

Cpl. John Owens
Co A, 21st SC Volunteer Infantry

Pvt. Tilmon Poole
Co. I, 20th SC Volunteer Infantry

Pvt. Wainberry Ross
Co B, 11th SC Reserves (90 days, 1862-
63)

Capt. Hugo Grotius Sheridan
4th SC Cavalry

Pvt. Jesse William Smith
Co G, 20th SC Volunteer Infantry

Cpl. Thomas W B Smith
Co G, 20th SC Volunteer Infantry

Pvt. Ezekiel Starnes
Co I, 20th SC Volunteer Infantry

Pvt. George Washington Wimberly
Co H, 11th SC Volunteer Infantry

IN MEMORY OF OUR FALLEN CAMP COMPATRIOT



WAYNE "DOC" MURRAY, 2008

POLITICALLY-INCORRECT REFERENCES FOR BLACK HISTORY MONTH (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6)

SLAVE NARRATIVES

Uncle Tom McAlphin
Volume 1, Page 270 (Alabama)

"Sho, I ,members de war. I 'members when de war commence, Jeff Davis called for volunteers ... Dey made all de white mens go. It was called de 'scription. Some niggers went too. Dem niggers fought raght side of dere masters. Some went as body guards an' some went as soldiers."

Emoline Wilson
Volume 14, Part 4, Page 213 (South Carolina)

"My husband was in the Confederate army with his master."

Texas Narratives, Volume XVI, Part 4, Page 209

Rube Witt

"I was the houseboy for the Witts durin' the war and 'bout the time it was over I enlisted at Alexandria as a soldier and they sent me to Mansfield. The Yanks had done won the victory when our reg'ment got there."

Slave Narratives
Alabama Narratives, Volume I, Page 352

John Smith

"I 'long to de 'Federate nation and always will..."



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Comments, Questions, Submissions, Criticisms? Contact the Editor!

Remember, this is OUR camp's newsletter. Help make it bigger, better, and more personalized by submitting your articles, stories, and histories relating to our shared Confederate heritage. Have an idea that you think will improve the Palmetto Guardian? Please send it along. Do you want to write your own monthly column? Please contact me!

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