

Palmetto



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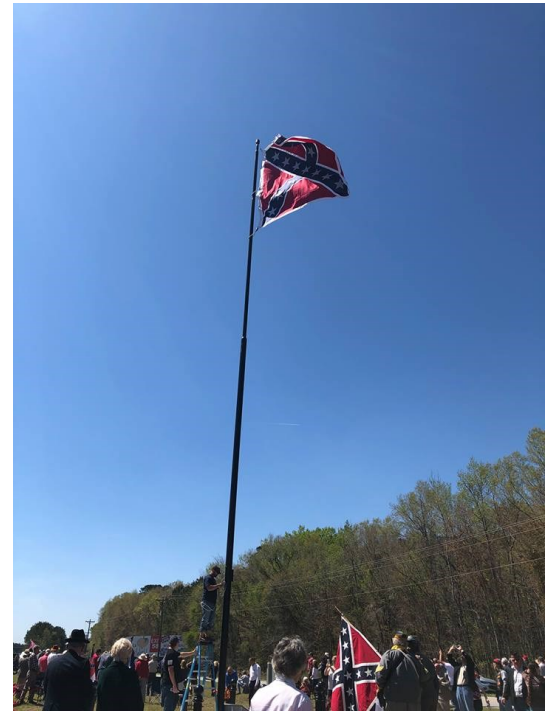
The Official Journal of the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

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What an awesome day. The first Confederate Battle Flag on a major interstate in South Carolina has been installed. Our Ancestors' banner is flying high and proud on I-95. The traffic had slowed down and was backed up almost 7 miles. The Col. Charles Jones Colcock Camp has invested a tremendous amount of time in this project and should be commended for their hard work and efforts. This is just the beginning Gentlemen. We have a lot more work to do.

Cmdr Graham

South Carolina Division Officers

Commander: Jamie Graham
Lt. Commander: Henry Richardson
Chief of Staff: Perry Smith
Adjutant: Joe Willis
Chaplin: Walter Lindler
Treasurer: Tim Medlin



*Are you a
Guardian ?*

Why Not ?



SC Division Dispatch: Commander's Call

Greetings Compatriots,

I am most honored to have been the South Carolina Divisions Commander this past year. The trust given to me by you, my fellow Compatriots is one of the greatest accomplishments I can experience, and I am sincerely humbled. It is my pleasure to be able to serve you in such a capacity.

What a great year we have had. The South Carolina Division is moving forward and is financially sound. We have accomplished so much this year, and it is because of you. The efforts that you put forth to unify our membership and keep our Division on the right path are truly noteworthy and commendable. Just a few things that we have accomplished are:

The 2019 Division Reunion in Anderson, South Carolina was a huge success. Congratulations to our newly elected Brigade Commanders. I look forward to working with you in the future.

The SC SCV Legislative Committee's efforts to stop the removal, destruction, and/or vandalism of all American Monuments have been phenomenal. This year's Legislative day was bigger and better than last year, and we were accompanied by The American Heritage Association and the SC African American Chamber of Commerce. Who would have ever thought that to be possible?

The Monument to the Signers of Secession Order has been installed and is a wonder to behold.

The SC SCV Flag Operations Committee has begun the process of putting our beloved symbols up across the State of South Carolina. We have 3 flags and a sign advertising who we are in Holly Hill, and we have put up our first Battle Flag on I-95 in South Carolina. What an awesome day we had in Yemassee SC. We are working on other properties and plan to have more flags up soon.

The Sam Davis Christian Youth Camp is back in South Carolina and will be held this year in Mullins SC.

We have made great success in our efforts to form closer bonds with the UDC in accomplishing our shared goals, and are working with them in several different areas.

Our Heritage for Youth program is expanding. We are hoping to start local youth camps across the state. We have found several locations that have all the amenities required and hope to have this program in place soon.

Our Commander in Chief Paul Gramling has declared March 2nd to be National Confederate Flag Day. We moved our venue to coincide with the Battle for Broxton Bridge, and it turned out to be a huge success.

We are still moving forward to expand our communications system. The design is set for the Division Commander to have the ability to reach all of our Compatriots at a moment's notice.

As always, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, South Carolina Division continues to lead the way and plans to continue down this path in the fulfillment of our Charge. We are just beginning. "Ne Oublie"

"Ne Oublie"

They Shall Not Be Forgotten,

Jamie Graham

Commander

SC SCV Division



Keeping The Flag Unfurled: Lt. Commander's Report

Compatriots,

Compatriots,

We have had a great fall with the completion of the Signers Monument in Abbeville. If you have not been to see it, its is well worth the drive.

I would like to say a great big thanks to Albert Jackson for putting this idea together and making it happen.

The Legislative Committee is hard at work on making sure that our Confederate Monuments stay in place. We are getting the legislative day put together. Information will be coming out soon.

Please check your camp gmail for new member info.

Again thank you for letting me serve as your LT Commander.



" LETS KEEP UP THE FIGHT FOR OUR HERITAGE "

Keeping God First

Henry Richardson

South Carolina Division LT Commander

The Adjutants World

Division Adjutant Joe Willis

Greetings Camp Adjutants and all.

*Starting January, all Camp Adjutants look over your roster on the Division website and make sure the addresses are correct. If not correct, let me know so I can correct them. I will use the addresses from the roster for the MRS.

*All camp officers need to coordinate a concentrated effort in keeping our older members to not drop by the wayside...their experience is needed and necessary for an effort to relay the true history of the South and of our ancestors. It might be good if a camp meeting might be geared towards the goal of spreading our true history to our members old and new. Arm your members with the truth so they can help spread the truth in conversations of our Southern Heritage.

*I want to thank all the adjutants for all they do for the South Carolina Division and for their own camps. You help make things run smooth and seamless. If help is needed, don't hesitate to contact me.

* REMEMBER, PER OUR DIVISION CONSTITUTION, THE ONLY FEES THAT THE DIVISION CAN CHARGE IS ITS YEARLY DUES OF \$10.00...NO NEW APPLICATION FEE, NO REINSTATEMENT FEE, NO LATE FEE, ETC.



Regards,

Joe Willis

SC Division Adjutant

THE FIELD PULPIT

Chaplain Walter Lindler

“WAKE UP, AND STRENGTHEN WHAT REMAINS AND IS AT THE POINT IF DEATH, FOR I HAVE NOT FOUND YOUR WORKS PERFECT IN THE SIGHT OF MY GOD;”



John's Revelation is full of metaphor. The best way to understand metaphor is to use words, "It's Like" before each sentence. Not "It is" but "It's like". The difference is important.

So, what is it like when we hear that our works are not perfect in the sight of God? God does not want our works for works' sake, or for sake on getting on God's good side. We are called to do good works out of faith. It's like waking up from our sleep of ego-driven works to the light of day, which is love-driven works of faith on behalf of those who are most in need.

We need to listen to what the Spirit is saying in and to follow the Spirit's lead. As we follow the Spirit, we will come to know the deeds of love that God calls us to do on God's behalf. This will bring us closer to God and neighbor.

"God of the day, wake us up to see your ways that we may follow you in faith." Amen

WALTER "Soapy" LINDLER

Tips for Yankees moving South

The BBQ wars (Carolina vs. Kansas City vs. Texas; Vinegar based sauce vs. Tomato based sauce) make the Chicago vs. New York pizza wars look like a playground slap fight.

Division Committees

<i>Committee</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
Division Color Sergeant	Donald Rabon
Division Genealogist	Andy Langdale
Division Historian	Dennis Todd
Division Inspector	Vic Phillips
Division IT	Dean Stevens
Division Palmetto Partisan Editor	Keith Day
Division Awards	Mark Sheppard
Division Convention Planning	Ron York
Division Flag Preservation	Randy Burbage
Division Guardian	Stephen Douglas
Division H. L. Hunley Award	Phillip Lemieux
Division Heritage Operations	Bucky Sutton
Division Graves Registration	Kevin Deitrich
Division Heritage for Youth	Henry Richardson
Division Ordinance of Secession Signers Monument	Albert Jackson

Our Heritage, How Precious It Is

Compatriots,

As time goes by, I have realized that each of us has a different idea as to what "heritage" is all about. So for just a moment, I will share my thoughts about what my heritage means to me.

From the death certificates of my ancestors, one thing stands out prominently: almost all of them died of a heart attack or stroke. Cancer, pneumonia, and other issues just did not occur in my heritage. When I told my doctor about this, he strongly suggested that I exercise and keep my blood pressure low. What he was saying is that knowing my ancestry is vitally important to maintain a long and healthy life.

Should we not know our ancestors as well as possible, not only to understand our DNA, but to understand their ambitions, desires and struggles?

Research has shown that I have 44 ancestors who fought in the War of Northern Aggression, the WNA. It also shows that four of them owned slaves. If it is true that that War was fought over slavery, then why did the other 40 join up, risk their lives, leave their families, and in some cases suffer extreme loss of income and loss of life? Why would most of my ancestors make such sacrifices?

Perhaps some clue lies in the relationship of two of my ancestors. Douglas Winchester fought in the American Revolutionary War. His grandson, Samuel Secrest fought in the WNA. Why would you not believe that Samuel heard time and time again that his grandfather fought for freedom, independence and against tyranny. And isn't it just possible that Samuel chose to do the same when his time came in 1861? Did he not believe that his grandfather fought for truth and principle and that he was going to do the same?

Or how about another ancestor, Captain John Cuthbertson, another Revolutionary War hero? He came from Scotland and settled in Mecklenburg County in North Carolina. He lived until 1826 and would have many opportunities to talk about his fighting against oppression to his sons and grandsons. Most of my ancestors came from Mecklenburg County.

My DNA is part of both the American Revolution and fighting the tyranny of 1861-1865. If I am going to take the advice of my doctor, and believe that DNA is important, why would I not also believe that I should pay respect and adherence to my ancestors and their struggle for what is right in the world.

Bucky Sutton

SC Division Heritage Operations Chairman

Support for the Southern Victory Campaign -- Sons of Confederate Veterans

Gentlemen,

Our new SCV web site, Make Dixie Great Again (<https://www.makedixiegreatagain.com/>) is up and running as of today. As is usual with all new start-ups, there will be a few "bugs" that will have to be addressed. Please forward to all your friends the good news about the beginning of the Southern Victory Plan.

Also, please place a link to Make Dixie Great Again web site on all camp and division web sites and social media. To start our P. R. campaign, we will need our members and friends to join (donate) to the Confederate Legion. At present we can only take funds via check or money order; the appropriate form to mail in can be downloaded from the web site. We will be able to take credit card donations in the future but we did not want to delay the start of this effort any longer.

Again, PLEASE, let our members and fellow Americans know about this effort and together we can "Make Dixie Great Again!"

Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy
Chief of Heritage Operations, SCV



Div Cmdr Graham
H. K. Edgerton
Colcock Cmdr Smith



H. K. Edgerton with his kids.



Santee Light Artillery
with the
Georgia Black Creek Artillery



The Artillery salute when the flag was raised.

★ Union Forces ★

Approx 5000 Men Total Casualties - 1223 U.S. Army

Military District of the South
Major General John G. Foster
Brigadier General John P. Hatch
Brigadier General Edward E. Potter

★ Units ★

- 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment
- 56th New York Infantry Regiment
- 127th New York Infantry Regiment
- 144th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 157th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 25th Ohio Infantry Regiment
- 3rd New York Light Artillery Regiment Battery F
- 3rd Rhode Island Heavy Artillery Regiment
- 32nd U.S. Colored Troops
- 33rd United States Colored Infantry Regiment
- 102 United States Colored Troops
- U.S. Navy
- South Atlantic Blockading Squadron
- Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren
- Naval Support Brigade Ashore
- Commander George H. Preble
- U.S. Marine Corps
- First Lieutenant George G. Stoddard



Battle at the Tulfinny Crossroads

December 6-9 1864

On November 11, 1864, Union General W. T. Sherman would telegraph his Chief of Staff saying: 'I would like to have Foster break the Charleston and Savannah Railroad about Pocotaligo about the 1st of December.' It was his intention to cut off supplies in and out of Savannah by the time he reached the city on his 'March to the Sea'.

Major General Foster was the Commander of the Department of the South which had occupied Hilton Head Island, SC since it's capture at the beginning of the War.

On December 6, 1864, the Federal fleet would enter the Tulfinny River at low tide at 8:00 AM under the command of Brig. General E. E. Potter. He would land at the Gregory Farm located on Deveaux's Neck. With him were Soldiers, Sailors and Marines which would number around 5000 men total. They mustered only a few miles away from the Savannah and Charleston Railroad tracks without a Confederate defense to be seen. General Potter began his advance toward the railroad with the intent to finally destroy the line that had troubled them throughout the war.

Unbeknownst to the Union commander, Confederate forces had been assembling for a defense. A rag tag group of about 800 men, consisting of some Regulars, Militia, Reserves and South Carolina Citadel Cadets had gathered under the command of the 47th GA's Colonel Edwards. The sheer number of troops and the sudden appearance from the landings had ensured a quick Union advance nearly capturing the railroads and allowing them to hold several of the roadways.



★ Confederate Forces ★

Approx 900 Total Casualties 490

Military District of South Carolina
Major General Samuel Jones
Brigadier General Lucius J. Garrettt

★ Units ★

- 5th Georgia Infantry
- 32nd Georgia Infantry
- 47th Georgia Infantry
- South Carolina Battalion of State Cadets
- Charleston German Light Artillery
- Rachmann's Artillery
- 7TH N.C. Reserves
- 1ST Ga. Reserves
- 1ST South Carolina Infantry
- 3rd S.C. Cav. Co. E

The rapid advance of the Union Forces from the previous day would be slowed by a Confederate counterattack on December 7th. A back and forth battle ensued as the Union Forces looked for a way to break the defensive line and advance on the railway.

December 8th saw rains move in, and saw little fighting, as both sides withdrew to resupply ammo, dig in further, and tend to the dead and wounded. Union losses totaled around 1000 at this point. Confederate killed and wounded was reported to be around 50. Reinforcements kept Federal numbers around 5000. Confederate troops now numbered 1600.

On the cold and wet morning of December 9th, the Union Forces would make one more push on the Confederate lines. A steady advance saw the Marines on the far right flank draw within 50 yards of the railroad only to be halted by a resilient group of well disciplined Citadel Cadets. The withdrawal of the 157th NY Regiment forced the Marines to break off the attack or risk being cut off completely from the Union lines.

With ammo running low and seemingly at a standstill, US forces made the decision to withdraw. A slow and steady retreat to a well fortified Deveaux's Neck prevented a serious counterattack from the Confederate forces who were themselves low on ammo. An additional 200 Federal troops were lost with Confederates reporting 8 killed and 44 wounded on this day.

Holding this railroad allowed for the successful evacuation of around 1,000 Confederate troops from Savannah, GA during the advance of Sherman's overwhelming forces.



Up Coming Events

April 20: SC 3rd Bat Co A Annual Meeting at the clubhouse. Bluebird Loop, Conway, SC

May 4th: State Confederate Memorial Day observance at the State house capitol

May 5th: Confederate Memorial Day, Newberry County Commemoration, Downtown, Newberry, SC

Demystifying the myth of black Confederates

I have read with great interest works of noted historians examining the positions of those who claim that blacks who served in the Confederacy were not soldiers. Some have even suggested there are no records verifying blacks served in the Confederate army; and if they served, they were enslaved against their will. These fallacious premises are very disturbing. I question their credibility as reliable authorities on African-Americans involvement in the Confederacy.

The critics claim black Confederates were not actual soldiers, nor they were armed. According to the American Heritage Dictionary of the English language, a soldier is one who serves in an army, an enlisted person or a noncommissioned officer, or an active, loyal, or militant follower of an organization. Notice the definition did not mention that a soldier is one who carries an armed weapon. Therefore, infantryman, cooks, nurses, musicians and laborers are considered soldiers. Some of these critics would never question whether blacks served as soldiers in the Union because they were on the victor's side. To question the legitimacy of black Confederates as soldiers is outright hypocritical and folly.

The critics claim that records of black Confederates are not verifiable.

There is overwhelming evidence that black Confederates served in many capacities verified by primary and secondary source documents. There are accounts of black Confederates who were armed; such as the account in the Charlotte Western Democrat on July 29, 1861. A black Confederate soldier was captured by the Union, drew a pistol and shot the officer dead.

In the Douglass Monthly on September 1861, the great abolitionist Frederick Douglass wrote, "It is now pretty well established, that there are at the present moment many colored men in the Confederate army doing duty not only as cooks, servants and laborers, but as real soldiers, having muskets on their shoulders, and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down loyal troops, and do all that soldiers may to destroy the Federal Government and build up that of the traitors and rebels. There were such soldiers at Manassas, and they are probably there still."

There are books, like "Black Confederates" by Charles Kelly Barrow, J.H. Segars, R.B. Rosenberg, "South Carolina's African-American Confederate Pensioners" by Alexia Jones Helsley, "The Confederate Negro" by James H. Brewer, and many other sources on the subject. To question the verifiability of records of black Confederates is delusional.

The critics claimed poignantly that black Confederates who served were enslaved.

The evidence show there were black Confederates who were freedmen. A freedman named Henry "Dad" Brown, an African-American Confederate soldier from Darlington, served as a drummer in the 1st, 8th and 21st South Carolina Volunteer Infantry during the war. There is an historical marker memorializing his service, and he was given full Confederate military honors by 37th Texas Cavalry Pee Dee Rifles, SVC Camp 1419 8th S.C. Infantry.

According to Isabel Vandervelde's book, "Aiken County: The Only South Carolina County Founded During Reconstruction," which was published in 1999, a freedman named Charles D. Haynes was conscripted and joined the Confederate army as a private in company B, 32nd Georgia Regiment under Col. Georgia P. Harrison, commanding. He later became South Carolina state legislator and one of the three African-American founders of Aiken County. The S.C. House of Representatives passed a resolution, H.3729, on March 10, 1915 recognizing "Aiken Founders Day in South Carolina" honoring Haynes, a slave named Prince Rivers who served in the Union Army and Samuel J. Lee.

I would like for the critics to provide their definition of a soldier. I would like for the critics to tell black families who have Confederate ancestry that their ancestors are not worthy of recognition. I would like for the critics to measure their arguments against the 2017 American Historical Association Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct which states that historians "should report their findings as accurately as possible and not omit evidence that runs counter to their own interpretation." In the final analysis, black Confederates were not a myth, but were real.

From the Aiken Standard, Jan 17, 2018

By Dr. Walter Curry