

THE PALMETTO PARTISAN

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

www.scscv.com

WELCOME BACK !

Qtr. I - Jan/Feb/Mar 2023

Compatriots of the South Carolina Division,

I am happy to report that there are a lot of changes taking place in the South Carolina Division which will positively impact our 2023 year. The first, which is obvious to you by now, is the publication of the Palmetto Partisan. Our beloved division newsletter has been missed and is a very important link in our communication chain. Mrs. Lauri Motts has accepted an appointment as its editor and through her efforts and your submissions, we hope to produce a quarterly accounting of the activities of the SC Division. We invite ALL members to submit articles, pictures, and upcoming events by email to Mrs. Motts for publication at: scdiveditor5@gmail.com - the email address for the Palmetto Partisan.



*Commander Perry Smith
SC Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans*

We also have a few new committee chairmen to mention. Steven Earnhardt has been appointed as the chairman of the Graves Registration Committee, and Pete Peters will chair the Legislative Committee. We are sure that these gentlemen will excel as chairmen and their leadership will take our committees to new levels of success.

On another note: our nation will recognize the many accomplishments and contributions of African Americans during the month of February. Many Southerners forget that the Southern Culture was an amalgamation of cultures from all around the world. French Huguenots, Spanish, English, Scottish, and most certainly the many African nations all contributed to our industry, food, and attitude. It must be noted that hundreds of thousands of black southerners fought for the defense of the South and ten times that number provided the needed supplies for the front lines. In Gregory Newson's new book, "Heroes by Force," he provides a directory of African Americans who served the Confederacy. By his estimations, between 300,000 and 1,000,000 African Americans **served** during the war, and not at gunpoint. We must honor all of those men and women who wore grey, regardless of the color of their skin, and understand that, without all of them, our Southern Culture would not exist.

May God Bless the South!

Perry Smith, Commander

SC Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

May God Bless the South!

A Note From the Editor-in-Chief



As we begin a new series of newsletters, you will notice a different look to The Palmetto Partisan. After several years of dormancy, the newsletter is getting a facelift! Upon speaking with the Division Commander, we agreed that a quarterly publication would be a good place to start. So each quarter, we will focus on specific events and happenings that took place during each period of time (1861-1865), and highlight special activities scheduled to commemorate those events.

And what better way to open the new Palmetto Partisan than with a special word of greeting from our Division Commander, Perry Smith. Also this quarter, we feature Black History month (February) by sharing a story about three black brothers from South Carolina who volunteered to fight for the Confederacy. Photos from Lee - Jackson banquets (January) are also included. And a brief article about the First National Confederate Flag can be found this quarter.

I hope that everyone will like the new look, and that YOU will contribute info about your camp/brigade activities, articles, photos, and even trivia and quotes that will make the Partisan an enjoyable read.



Lauri Motts
The Palmetto Partisan

Advertising information:

Lauri Motts, Editor-in-Chief <scdiveditor5@gmail.com>

The Palmetto Partisan is an e-newsletter created quarterly (January - March; April - June; July - September; October - December) by the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is emailed each quarter as a service to our members. Members can request that friends be added to the Friends of the SCV e-Newsletter List by sending a request to:

scdiveditor5@gmail.com

This newsletter is only available in .pdf format by email only. Subscriptions are not necessary; however, a viable name and email address are required to be added to the Friends list.

The articles, photographs, or content of the Palmetto Partisan may not be reproduced without the consent of the Division Commander. The opinions expressed by the authors of signed articles reflect personal views of the writers and are not necessarily a statement of SCV policy. All articles and photos must be submitted to the Editor-In-Chief.

Commercial advertising may be purchased with the expressed approval of the Division Commander. Advertising rates are as follows: ¼ page \$300, 1/6 page \$200, business card \$100. All artwork and copy must be complete, the correct size and ready for print sent in high resolution file format.

"Camp Classified" ads are for the exclusive use of the Division Camps. Ads are 1 column width by 3" depth in size and must be submitted 30 days in advance of the next publication date. An artwork & design fee of \$65 is required prior to press date sent to Palmetto Partisan address above.

Services or products advertised do not carry SCV endorsement unless otherwise specified.

Compatriots,

Greetings in that name that is above every name; our Savior Jesus Christ the LORD. It is my great honor to have been appointed as your new Division Chaplain. I do not take this appointment lightly or unadvisedly. I accepted this appointment after much prayer, and with the LORD's direction. I would like to take this opportunity to tell you some things to expect from me as your Division Chaplain.



First, it is my desire to rebuild and re-invigorate the Chaplain's Corp. I personally believe that the Chaplain's Corp is a vital part of our organization. Our ancestors were not only Southern Gentlemen; they were Christian Gentlemen. Chaplains should be men of action, not just men who wear a title.

Secondly, I will be developing a Chaplain's training course. This will not be a singular effort, but a collective one. I will draw on the many years of experience which our current Chaplains possess, and attempt to pass it to our future generations. In its current form, this training will be very basic. It was taught during our Division Leadership Training on February 4, 2023. If you are a current Chaplain, or if you have a desire to learn what is expected of a Chaplain and were not able to attend, please feel free to get in touch with me by email.

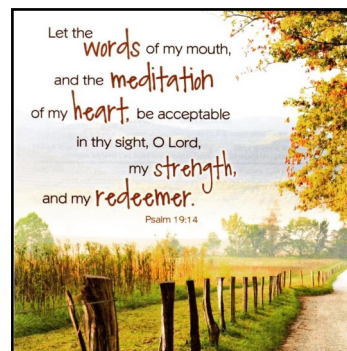
Finally, I would like to establish a Division prayer list. This prayer list will consist of two parts. Part One will be private. It will not be shared with anyone except those to whom you tell me to share it. Your request on this part will be held in strict confidence. Only the Savior and those you designate will know your request. Part Two will be published to all active Chaplains in the Division. These lists are available now. If you have a request, you may call me, text me, or email me that request. Please advise which list you would like the request to be added to (private-Part One; or public-Part Two).

In closing, I look forward to visiting at least one Camp in each Brigade this year. Please be patient; I still work full time. If you would like for me to speak at your Camp or its activities, please contact me. I will do my best, with the Savior's help, to be a blessing and encouragement to our Division.

In His Service,

Danny C. Blackwell
Division Chaplain
blackwell4277@gmail.com
Psalms 19:14

DEO VINDICE



From the Editor:

In honor of Black History Month, Dr. Christopher Rucker has contributed an excerpt from his book, Ferguson's (Beauregard's) SC Artillery Company, which can be purchased through Amazon books. The excerpt, "Three Black Brothers-in-Arms", shares the history of the Dangerfield brothers of Moncks Corner, SC, three free Black soldiers who volunteered and fought for the Confederate cause.



Three Black Brothers-in-Arms

*By Dr. Christopher D. Rucker, 2nd Lt. Commander
Gen. States Rights Gist Camp 1451, 3rd Brigade
Excerpted in part from his book,
Ferguson's (Beauregard's) SC Artillery Company*

The contentious subject of Black Confederates has produced diametrically opposed conclusions on the far sides of the debate, but numerous examples belie the claim that there were never any free Black soldiers bearing arms in the southern cause. This is the story of three free men of color who volunteered in the Confederate forces.

The Dangerfield family of Moncks Corner, SC began when its patriarch, William, a veteran of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, moved from Virginia to South Carolina. His son, John Randall, had two wives. The first marriage produced a son, Starling Dangerfield, who joined Co. C of the 11th SC INF and was killed in the trenches at Petersburg, VA June 30, 1864. John's second marriage was to Hannah, a multiracial slave freed at her master's death in 1818. John and Hannah had three sons who were Confederate soldiers: James; Morton; and William.

The ethnicity of this racially mixed family was investigated through standard historical genealogical tools, before the advent of genetic genealogy. Some had concluded that the once-enslaved Hannah was partly Native American, and the family, in an apparent bid to improve its social status, convinced an antebellum jury that they were Indian, and not Black. The evolving science of genetic genealogy, however, indicates African American as the prominent non-white component of two of their direct male descendants who have had DNA testing.

On March 4, 1862, brothers James and Morton Dangerfield of St. Stephens Parish, Charleston District, enlisted as privates in what would become Co. E of the 5th SC CAV (Ferguson's). "The 6th (Manigault's) Battalion SC Volunteers was organized with a mixture of infantry and cavalry companies in late 1861. Co. A (St. James Santee Mounted Riflemen) was divided into new Companies A and B in May 1862, and new Co. B St. James Mounted Riflemen became an independent cavalry command under Captain Louis Augustus Whilden, of Christ Church Parish, Mount Pleasant, Charleston District. This unit became Co. E, 5th SC Cavalry."

The 1860 census listed Morton C. as a thirty-two year old "mulatto." William Dangerfield, his younger brother, was a twenty-nine year old mulatto blacksmith when he enlisted at St. Johns Berkeley Parish, Charleston District, April 15 1862, as a private in Ferguson's SC Company of Light Artillery. The families of Captain Thomas Barker Ferguson (the commanding officer of his namesake company) and the Dangerfield men were well acquainted. The 1860 Slave Schedule and the Agricultural Census show the Ferguson and Dangerfield lands were adjacent. James Ferguson, the family patriarch, had once personally intervened to prevent fourteen slaves, living as freedmen and entrusted to Dangerfield's care, from being kidnapped and forced into servitude. The eldest of the Ferguson sons, Samuel Wragg, was briefly associated with the 5th CAV, and may have been one of the reasons that James and Morton chose that unit. Social and family relationships were often the determining factor in deciding where a man would volunteer his services.

The 5th CAV and Ferguson's Artillery were both initially posted in the Charleston area, and the Dangerfield brothers would have had ample opportunity to see one another, attend to family business, and compare their respective commands. On September 7, 1862, William deserted from the artillery to join his older brothers in their cavalry company, in which he enlisted July 31, 1863. This was a frequent practice in the ranks, and although officially considered an offense meriting a court martial, was often excused since the offender was still fulfilling a military commitment. Ferguson's Artillery left for the Jackson, MS campaign in the spring of 1863, and the three Dangerfield brothers went with the 5th CAV to Virginia the next year.

The 5th SC CAV was part of Butler's Brigade, and fought at the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and south of the James River. Before the Federal capture of the regimental records on October 27, 1864, they show that James Dangerfield was present through February of that year, then absent in the dismounted battalion in August. He was admitted to the Danville, VA CSA Gen. Hospital on October 24 for two months of fever, and was returned to duty on November 8.

His brother, Morton C., was present through the spring of 1863. He was absent due to sickness from October to December, and was still sick in camp quarters at Adams Run, SC in February of 1864. A letter from his lieutenant requesting leave for Morton was written on the sixth of February:

Private Dangerfield has just received the intelligence of the death of his wife. He is a poor man and has no one left at home to take care of his effects nor even to lock his doors to prevent thieves from taking every thing he is worth. In consideration of the above facts I would resp. request that you grant him a detached leave for six (6) days to go to his home in St. James Parish.

Morton returned to his company and was present through August of 1864. He was admitted to Episcopal Church Hospital in Williamsburg, VA on September 12, 1864, and was presumably still there when he was issued clothing on December 1.

Brother William's activities are unknown between his desertion from Ferguson's Artillery on September 7, 1862, and his enlistment in the 5th CAV on July 31, 1863. The time gap may be due to incomplete/incorrect records, or it could reflect his personal relationship with Captain Ferguson. As a blacksmith, William was as valuable on the home front as in the artillery and cavalry. He received clothing on July 1, 1863, so was associated with the 5th CAV before his official enlistment therein. He was present for duty until a sick furlough in August of 1864, during which he was paid in Charleston for six months of prior service in Ferguson's Artillery Company (to October 31, 1862). This was followed by transfer to the dismounted battalion in October, at which time the regimental records go mute.

The 5th CAV returned to South Carolina in January of 1865 as part of the Army of Tennessee's mission to contest the advancement of Gen. Sherman's forces through the Carolinas. Steadily pushed north, it was at Bentonville, NC, and was the escort for Gen. Johnston on his way to discuss surrender terms at the Bennett House near Durham, NC. The Dangerfield brothers were surrendered with the rest of the cavalry at Hillsboro in April, and the unit disbanded in May.

The Dangerfields returned to their farms near Moncks Corner, SC. William was employed as a Freedman on White Oak and Mossgrove Plantations in 1866-67. Both Morton and James were hospitalized, for dysentery and bronchitis, respectively. By 1870, William's family was called "white" in the census, having successfully cloaked its multiracial origins. He died before the 1880 census. Morton's family is also white in the 1880 census; he died in 1896. James was still black in the 1870 census, but by 1880 was white, as well. James died after the July 6th census of 1900. All three of the brothers are buried on what was their family land, in Whitesville, near Moncks Corner.

Two decades ago, Dangerfield descendants from two generations visited the site of their ancestral home, which was called "Bamboretta" after one of the original SC baronies on which the land was located. They interviewed elderly neighbors, who as children witnessed active burials in the graveyard, and wooden markers which persisted until Hurricane Hugo obliterated all remnants of the

graves in 1989. The site was relocated with the assistance of the same Dangerfield descendants and, in 2020, the author and descendants installed Veterans Administration headstones to honor the Confederate service of the three Dangerfield brothers.

1 Will of Morton Wilkes Smith, Charleston County Wills (Typescripts) vol. 34, p. 38.

2 Theresa M. Hicks and Wes Taukchiray, South Carolina Indians, Indian Traders, and Other Ethnic Connections: Beginning in 1670, Spartanburg, SC: Reprint Press Company, 1998.

3 "Curious Anecdote," Charleston (SC) Courier, March 30, 1854.

4 Personal communications, April 19, 2020.

5 5th SC Cavalry Regimental History (sciway3.net), accessed Dec. 17, 2020.

6 William Rice, Reports of Cases at Law Argued and Determined in the Court of Appeals Court of Errors of South Carolina from December, 1838 to May, 1839, Vol. I, Charleston: Burgess & James, 1839, p. 196-203. Google Books.com.

7 Freedmans Bureau records, contracts between J.D. Stoney, Mossgrove Plantation, 15 March 1866, and Edward Manigault, White Oak Plantation, 18 January 1867, FamilySearch.com.

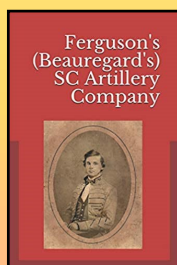
8 Registers of the Sick and Wounded at Unidentified Hospitals, v. 1-3, 1865-67, FamilySearch.com.

References

Combined Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served In Organizations from the State of South Carolina, National Archives and Records Administration. <https://www.fold3.com>.

Rucker, Christopher D. Ferguson's (Beauregard's) SC Artillery Company. Farm Lake Press, 2020.

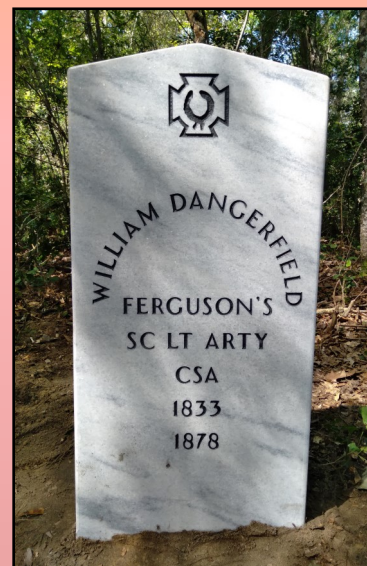
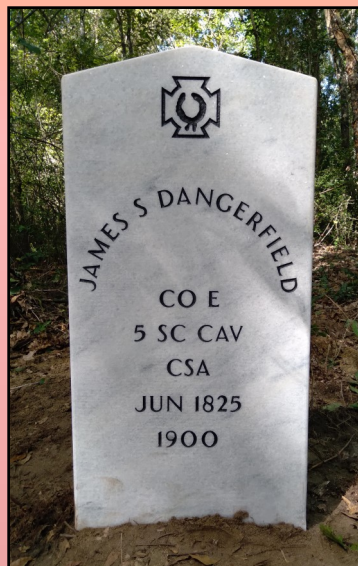
United States census, SC, multiple years. <http://www.ancestry.com>.



Ferguson's
(Beauregard's) SC
Artillery Company:
Rucker, Christopher
D.: 9781736172704:
Amazon.com: Books



The Brothers' Markers that were installed by Dr. Rucker and by two generations of descendants of the Dangerfield family.



January 2023

Lee - Jackson Banquets

This holiday is celebrated on the birthday events of two Confederate generals from Virginia, Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson.

Robert E. Lee was born on January 19, 1807 in Westmoreland County, VA, to Major General Henry Lee III, Governor of VA, and his second wife, Anne Hill Carter. Lee was a career soldier, who rose through the ranks after West Point to be the Commander of the Confederate States Army. He commanded the Army of Northern Virginia



in the War of Southern Independence from 1862 until he surrendered in 1865. Lee died of pneumonia in October 1870.



Thomas Jackson was born on January 21, 1824, in Clarksburg, VA, to Julia Beckwith Jackson and Jonathan Jackson, a lawyer. Jackson is perceived as one of the most skillful strategists of the War, winning the name “Stonewall” after his stand at the First Battle of Bull Run in 1861. Jackson died in May 1863 from pneumonia, which had set in after he had been

shot by one of his men in an incident of “friendly fire.”

A holiday on January 19th to respect Lee on the anniversary of his birthday was built up in 1889. Jackson was added to the holiday in 1904.

SCENES FROM 2ND BRIGADE LEE-JACKSON BANQUETS



CPT MOSES FOWLER CAMP 1721
FOUNTAIN INN, SC
DIV. CMDR. PERRY SMITH (CTR)
2ND BRIGADE CMDR. BRIAN MOTTS (LEFT)
SWEARING IN NEW OFFICERS:
COMMANDER: RUSSELL SMITH
ADJUTANT: LARRY YELTON
LT. COMMANDER: PAUL TUCKER



ADAM WASHINGTON
BALLENGER CAMP 68
SPARTANBURG, SC
SPECIAL GUEST:
J. KEITH JONES
AUTHOR



16TH REGIMENT, SC VOLUNTEERS
CAMP 36, GREENVILLE SC
RECOGNITION OF UDC, COFC
SWEARING IN OF NEW OFFICERS





FEBRUARY 4, 2023



SC DIVISION LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

It was a great turnout at this year's 2023 Division Leadership Conference on Saturday, February 4, in Columbia, SC. We thank the UDC and the OCR for providing donuts and coffee for breakfast. We appreciate all you do. Lunch was also brought in and provided by the Division. The BBQ was delicious! Our thanks to the Division officers and staff who always take care of us!



MARCH 2023

MARCH 4 - FLAG DAY



THE FIRST CONFEDERATE NATIONAL FLAG consisting of seven white stars on a blue canton with a field of three alternating stripes, two red and one white. The stars represent the seven seceded states of the U.S. Deep South. As many as eight more stars were later added to represent states admitted to or claimed by the Confederacy. The flag's width-to-length ratio is about 2 to 3.

MARCH 13 - EMANCIPATION DAY

MARCH 13 celebrates the day the CS passed the bill allowing black enlistment into the army in 1863, on the urging of both General Cleburne and General Lee. Why then have we not heard of these proud soldiers? The answer may lie in the fact that many of the history books that are in our schools were written by people who are either ignorant of the situation, or by someone bent on covering up the true history of the past. A lot of information about these soldiers can be found on the Internet, and there are blacks in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. This is to bring out the truth about them with the hopes that others will see exactly what the War of Northern Aggression was about.

Many historians would have you believe that all minority groups such as Blacks, Indians, and Hispanics hated the Confederacy and what it stood for. This is completely untrue, according to records that have recently been brought to the forefront of history. Groups such as the 37th Texas Calvary and the Sons of Confederate Veterans have for many years tried to make this information available. For those who do not know, the 37th Texas Calvary is a Civil War reenactment group that prides itself on having minorities in their unit. The Sons of Confederate Veterans is a historical group only. There are men of color within this group and they are very proud of their heritage. There are many resources to go to and read if you wish to learn more. History can no longer be covered up by the 'do-gooders' who wish to wash our minds of the truth. Hatred for the Confederate Battle Flag does not come from the Old Confederacy. It comes from those who chose to degrade the good names of Confederate Soldiers. What they don't realize, though, is that what they are hiding behind in the name of 'racial purity' was fought and died for by men of all races...including blacks.

Jack Marlar Bench Dedication

**Saturday, June 3, 2023
2:00 PM - Abbeville, SC**

(rain or shine)



**The Jack Marlar Bench Dedication
will take place at the Signer's Monument
on Secession Hill in Abbeville, SC.**

**You can come in period dress if you would like,
but it is not required.**

**We hope to have a good turnout of
Confederate Reenactors, SCV, and UDC members.
No seating provided; bring a lawn chair.**

Let's show folks what Mr. Jack meant to us.

For more information, contact:

Henry Richardson (Division Lt Commander) <scdivltcommander@gmail.com>

OR Robert Roper <rhrii7@prtcnet.com>