

# The Ironclad Newsletter

Volume 2. Issue 6

July 2007



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## SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS TO HOST NOVELIST AND FILMMAKER

Lydia Hawke, whose novels have captured the essence of the ordinary Southerner's struggle with love and courage amidst the violence of the American Civil War, will address the Sons of Confederate Veterans and Order of Confederate Rose on Monday, July 16th at 7:00 P.M. The meeting will be in the Magnolia Room of the Pig BBQ in Callahan. The public is invited to come and enjoy an evening of music, history and Southern culture.

Lydia will venture into *"Firetrail"*,



Lydia wielding clapper

her latest novel, which is being made into a movie in South Carolina. She will share her filming experiences with us and will also be available to sign any of her published works.



Lydia and husband Larry

## Historical Marker Dedication

Camp 745 Colour Guard Sounds Muskets

ORANGE PARK, FLORIDA -- On June 23, 2007, The Kirby-Smith Camp 1209 dedicated a marker to the Confederate warriors who manufactured torpedoes (mines) and anchored them in the St. Johns River channel. The Yankees hauling military supplies and plunder between Palatka and Jacksonville were the intended targets. One

of these vessels found its destiny of Mandarin Point one dark night. The USS Maple Leaf was sent to the bottom with its holds gorged with its ill gotten gain.

The premier Colour Guard present was the Camp 745 "Nassau Red Shirts"

(Marker - Continued on page 2)

## Marker

(Continued from page 1)

under the command of Captain Michael R. Tubbs. Several of our Sons of Confederate Veterans and Order of Confederate Rose members were also in period dress. The sounds of musketry and the boom of cannon fire over the river, only a few miles from the sinking of the Yankee intruders added ambience to the occasion. An artifact display also created interest among the visitors.



## Confederate American Pride Web Site Now Online

Dedicated to Americans who are Proud of their Confederate heritage

The *Confederate American Pride* website has been created for that unique class of people, native to the Southeastern states, who define themselves as being, firstly, Confederates and secondly, as Americans and who are proud of bearing those distinctions. It is to this particular mindset of cultural awareness that this site is dedicated.

With the above in mind, the author's purpose is to design *Confederate American Pride* as a virtual online resource for the Confederate Nationalist in need of the tools and information that is necessary to defend himself and his heritage in the war that is constantly being waged against that heritage. On its pages you will find selected articles and emails that not only define who we are and from where we came, but how we got there; an online store where you can buy the necessary flags and items with which to conduct exercises in Confederate activism that will get results; numerous links to other Southern heritage organisations and websites; and much, much more.

"Government is not reason. It is not eloquence. It is a force, like fire: a dangerous servant and a terrible master."  
George Washington

The site incorporates user-friendly, interactive features for totally unreconstructed Southerners.

See the Confederate American Pride article index, and indulge yourself in an educational and unreconstructed library of Southern heritage and historical messages.

Top stories from the Southern heritage front are also featured on *The Confederate Chronicle* page.

The site also includes biographies, humor, music and famous quotes.

Be sure to visit the *Confederate American Pride* at [www.confederateamericanpride.com](http://www.confederateamericanpride.com)

## A Biblical Admonition

Let no man deceive you with vain words: for because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience. Be ye not therefore partakers with them.

(Ephesians 5:6-7)

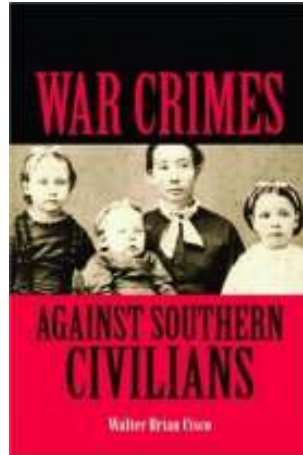
# War Crimes Against Southern Civilians

By Walter Brian Cisco - A Book Review

The sobering and brutal consequences of Mr. Lincoln's war off the battlefield are revealed in this examination of atrocities committed against civilians. Rationale for the Union's "hard war" and the political ramifications of such a war set the foundation for Walter Cisco's enlightening research.

In a series of concise and compelling chapters, Cisco chronicles the "St. Louis Massacre," where Federal authorities proceeded to impose a reign of terror and dictatorship in Missouri. He tells of the events leading to, and the suffering caused by, the Federal decree that forced twenty thousand Missouri civilians into exile. The arrests of civilians, the suppression of civil liberties, theft, and murder to "restore the Union" in Tennessee are also examined.

Women and children, black and white, were robbed, brutalized, and left homeless in Sherman's infamous raid



through Georgia. Torture and rape were not uncommon.

In South Carolina, homes, farms, churches, and whole towns disappeared in flames. Civilians received no mercy at the hands of the Union invaders. Earrings were ripped from bleeding ears, graves were robbed, and towns were pillaged. Wherever Federal troops encountered Southern Blacks, whether free or slave, they were robbed, brutalized, belittled, kidnapped, threatened, tortured, and sometimes raped or killed by their blue-clad "liberators."

Carefully researched, largely from primary sources, the book includes notes and illustrations. This untold story will interest anyone exploring an alternative perspective on this period in American history.

Average customer review: ★★★★★

Purchase this best-selling novel at [Amazon.com](http://Amazon.com) or wherever books are sold

## Declaration One of Separate States

BY RALPH E. SHAFFER, Guest Columnist, Los Angeles Daily News

JULY 4 is the day politicians and editors salute the most hallowed document in our nation's history. Regrettably, one of the most important ideas in that extraordinary statement is lost amid the fireworks, patriotic fervor, platitudes and misconstrued quotations from the Declaration of Independence.

Speeches and editorials about Thomas Jefferson's declaration emphasize it as unifying the colonies into a single country: "one flag," "one nation, indivisible," "the Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

None of those, of course, are phrases from the declaration; nor do they correctly convey the attitude of either Jefferson or the Continental Congress of 1776.

Jefferson's document, read carefully, actually declared the independence of 13 separate, sovereign nations united in a common cause against Great Britain. The title of the engrossed parchment reads "The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America." Unfortunately, most reprints incorrectly capitalize "united."

The difference in meaning between "united States of America" and "United States of America" is readily

*(Separate States Continued on page 4)*

## On the Internet

Just type: "SCV Camp 745" into your browser search and an interesting page will appear with links to our Camp.

Web Address of SCV Camp 745:  
[earth.prohosting.com/scv745](http://earth.prohosting.com/scv745)

Our WEBMASTER is Pastor Greg Wilson of Archer, Florida . His e-mail address is [LIBCFL@aol.com](mailto:LIBCFL@aol.com)

## Projects and Goals

Are We on Target?

### SCV Goals for 2007

- Add more members to the "Red Shirt" Honour guard, especially musicians.
- Concentrate on local history, whenever possible.
- Spread the Camp responsibility

### OCR Goals for 2007

- A stone for the grave of Rebecca Higginbotham Jones
- A Chapter #6 Banner

## Advertisement

Buy and Use Southern ProductsCheck Out This Great Offer!**WDXB Internet Radio**

**At WDXB, you will hear Pro-Southern broadcasting 24 hours every day and seven days a week! We are unapologetically dedicated to preserving our heritage by helping to pave the way for the future of our Confederation.**

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## Historical Quiz

In 1780 the Americans were at war with the British, fighting for independence. However, in the Carolinas, rather than fighting the British, Americans, divided into two camps, were fighting each other.

Name these two Southern groups.

Mail your answer to: **Historical Quiz, P.O. Box 37338, Jacksonville, Florida 32236**, or send an email to: **[neflos@net-host.net](mailto:neflos@net-host.net)**

The first correct answer will win a free Florida State Flag, suitable for outdoor display of your patriotism.



## Separate States

*(Continued from page 3)*

apparent when said aloud, especially when noting that in the original copy "united" is in small letters while "States" is in much larger type.

Throughout the final paragraph, the declaration's action clause, the document is written in the plural, recognizing 13 separate entities, rather than a single, consolidated American state. "They" are absolved from all allegiance to Britain, and "these" colonies ought to be free and independent "states," a term synonymous with independent nations.

Jefferson's reference to "United Colonies" clearly implies that they were one in their opposition to Britain and their wartime cooperation with each other, but not in forming a single government in 1776.

The powers which each state had were clearly enumerated by Jefferson when he wrote that "as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do." Each was a sovereign nation, free to engage in affairs previously conducted by Britain.

*(Separate States Continued on page 5)*



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## We Call Them Southrons

*"The Constitutional right of secession and Southern independence in a 21st century world filled with secession and independence movements all around the globe puts the fear of God into our enemies in Washington and New York. Our success means the end of their rule, domination, control and gravy train of high federal taxes paid for by each one of us."*



The Southern Spirit

Ron Holland - Dixie Daily News

## Separate States

(Continued from page 4)

Furthermore, the declaration did not create a binding national government. That came with adoption of the Articles of Confederation in 1781. Even then, no state was obligated by virtue of the declaration to join the new government.

The document that is so widely misinterpreted today as the symbol of national unity actually stands as the peak of states' rights in American history.

Ralph E. Shaffer is a professor emeritus of history at Cal Poly Pomona, California.

Why We Defended our Country in 1861"

*"Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness."*

--- The Declaration of Independence

## SONS OF CONFEDERATE VERERANS ANNUAL CONVENTION

*The Year of Lee*

July 25 - 28, 2007

Mobile, Alabama

Join with your friends across the South in attendance at the annual SCV Convention in Mobile.

Participate in historical and education sessions as well as memorials, tours and great oration.

*Enjoy the Grand Ball at the Battle House Hotel*

**Register Online Now At**

**[scvsemmes.org/2007convention.shtml](http://scvsemmes.org/2007convention.shtml)**

## Reliving Florida's Past

JULY 1 1776 English reinforcements from St. Augustine are assembled to deal with a successful raid by American rebels from Georgia on the plantations of northeast Florida.

JULY 1 1887 The first issue of the Florida Metropolis published. This paper was later renamed the Jacksonville Journal.

JULY 13 1865 William Marvin is appointed Provisional Governor of Florida by President Andrew Johnson and directed to call a constitutional convention to write a new constitution for the state as a condition for being readmitted to the Union. Although the Convention met in Tallahassee on October 28 and wrote a new governing document, the new constitution, which would have become effective on November 7, was never activated because Congress assumed responsibility for establishing the rules for readmission and Johnson's program was rejected.

JULY 17 1779 General Andrew Jackson formally accepts sov-

eignty to Florida on behalf of the United States in Pensacola at Government House and Fort Barrancas. American troops, led by Colonel George Brooke (for whom Fort Brooke--later Tampa--was named), with General Jackson following, ex-



changed courtesies with Spanish Governor Cavalla and a formal exchange of ownership ceremony followed.

JULY 17 1863 The C.S.S. Florida, with Commander John Newland Maffitt at the helm, puts into Ber-

muda to obtain coal and make repairs. Maffitt, upon reaching Bermuda, sent word to the port commander that he planned to salute the British flag and asked whether or not the British would return the salute. Colonel William Munro, the British commander, consulted with the Governor and informed Maffitt that the British would return gun for gun any salute offered thus officially recognizing the Confederate States of America.

JULY 21 1821 On this date, Escambia and St. Johns Counties became the first two counties in Florida (now numbering 67). Escambia County is named for the Escambia River, but the origins of this name are lost forever. Some scholars think "Escambia" is derived from the Spanish verb, "cambar," which means to barter. Others, however, argue that the word is derived from either the Choctaw or the Chickasaw dialects. St. Johns County was named for San Juan Bautisata, the Catholic saint.

# The Army of Emancipation?

From the annals of history. Liberation at its finest hour - Forward by Bernhard Thuersam, Executive Director Cape Fear Historical Institute

The first attempt at "reconstruction" in the 1860s was made by revolutionary Northern missionaries at the recently captured Sea Islands near Beaufort, South Carolina in the fall of 1861. They made no attempt to disguise the intent to "remodel South Carolina along the lines of Massachusetts," but the missionaries seemed to be unaware that it was their own ancestors who brought the slaves to this continent after trading New England rum to African kings in exchange for slaves to work the cotton plantations of the South---that fed the textile mills of the North.

The Western soldiers mentioned in the story below, (excerpted from *Rehearsal for Reconstruction, The Port Royal Experiment, 1964*) were no doubt the German revolutionaries who fled the 1848 socialist uprisings in Europe. It is said that by 1864, one third of Northern troops were German, and that they were the most undisciplined and given to the rape and plunder of Southerners---the diaries of many Southern soldiers mention "Dutch" Yankee soldiers who could not speak English.

The Story follows:

The colored people always referred to the months following the flight of their masters as the time of "confusion." The Negroes of one plantation explained to (Northern missionary) Susan Walker that they had "been so confuse, they did not know what to do." Miss Walker told them that it was now the (US) government that they had to obey.

From the time of the occupation of the islands, the soldiers had been a demoralizing influence on the defenseless Negroes. The very presence of the blue-coated strangers who appropriated everything in sight was in a sense a violation of the manorial feelings of the erstwhile slaves, who regarded their plantations as their homes, if not as their property. The Negroes naturally resented the army's appropriation of the corn stored for their own winter food supply...and discipline (on plantations) was completely wrecked whenever troops were encamped in the vicinity. The New York Tribune's correspondent reported that one enterprising and unscrupulous officer was caught in the act of assembling a cargo of Negroes for transportation and sale in Cuba.

With the coming of the soldiers and sailors, sheep-stealing became common enough. (One night), a party of soldiers came ashore at the remote Gabriel Capers plantation and held a party that degenerated into an outrageous drunken brawl. (An investigation found) two men named Mike and Jim were the chief culprits, and that they had killed a cow, beaten up several Negro men, and attempted to rape the women. It was not an isolated incident.

Nearly all the cotton agents had been remiss in paying the Negroes who had helped them in collecting the

cotton....the Negroes had received nothing in cash for their labor until late April, and even then the payments were made "in part of orders on friends of the cotton agents for goods at exorbitant rates---as molasses for a dollar a gallon---and shoes which are 87 cents a pair at home for three dollars and so on.

Through the month of January (1864), a large part of Sherman's army passed through Beaufort on the way to resume its march through the mainland of South Carolina. The abuse of the freedmen that had always occurred whenever new troops came into the island district was vigorously reenacted. Some soldiers cheated the Negroes by selling them horses they did not own, and others behaved "like barbarians, shooting pigs, chickens and destroying other property." Negroes who attempted to defend their belongings were "very roughly" handled.

The missionaries and the spit and polish Eastern regiments stationed at Port Royal were looking at an army the like of which they had never seen before. "The officers and men are on terms of perfect social equality," marveled Arthur Sumner. "Off duty they drink together, go arm in arm about the town, (and) call each other by the first name in a way that startles the Eastern man. One civilian agent gasped to hear a private address a brigadier general as "Jake."

The brotherhood of the Western army stopped abruptly, however, at the color line. The Western soldier was appalled by the free manners of the missionaries with the Negroes. "Sherman and his men," explained Arthur Sumner to a Northern friend, "are impatient of darkies, and annoyed to see them so pampered, petted and spoiled, as they have been here."

The morale of the Western troops was high because they had made the slaveholding aristocrats of Georgia feel the force of their élan. They could hardly wait to get to South Carolina. The goal of Negro emancipation would continue to play for the "ragged heroes" a poor second to the preservation of the Union and the destruction of treason.

In the matter of recruiting (black soldiers), General Saxton had assured the (black) people that no man would be taken against his will, but he had been undone by General Hunter in the first place, by General Quincy Gilmore in the second place, and last by General John G. Foster, who in 1864 resumed wholesale recruiting "of every able-bodied make in the department." The atrocious impressment of boys of fourteen and responsible men with large dependent families, and the shooting down of Negroes who resisted, were all common occurrences. The Negroes who had been enlisted were promised the same pay as other soldiers. They had received it for a time, "but at length it was reduced, and they received but little more than half of what was promised.

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## Camp Calendar

### Dates to Remember

- **Jul 16** - Camp 745 Monthly Meeting  
7:00 PM The Pig BBQ, Callahan  
**Speaker:** *Lydia Hawke, Novelist.*
- **Jul 25-28** - SCV National Reunion  
Mobile, Alabama
- **Aug 20** - Camp 745 Monthly Meeting  
7:00 PM The Pig BBQ, Callahan  
**Program:** *To be announced.*
- **Sep 17** - Camp 745 Monthly Meeting  
7:00 PM The Pig BBQ, Callahan  
**Program:** *To be announced.*

## July 2007

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

## August 2007

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

## Understanding Southerness

A true Southerner knows exactly how long directly is, as in "Going to town, be back directly."

## A Challenge to all Southerners

"Our country demands all our strength, all our energies. To resist the powerful combination now forming against us will require every man at his place. If victorious, we will have everything to hope for in the future. If defeated, nothing will be left for us to live for."

*General Robert E. Lee*



## September 2007

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

## Official U.S. Policy on Confederate POW's Preamble to H.R. 97, Passed by Both Houses of Congress

"Rebel Prisoners in our hands are to be subjected to treatment finding it's parallels only in the conduct of savage tribes and resulting in the death of multitudes by the slow but designed process of starvation and by mortal diseases occasioned by insufficient and unhealthy food and wanton exposure of their persons to the inclemency of the weather."

**LT. EDWARD K. JOHNSTON, CSN - SCV CAMP  
745**

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## 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. Are you ready to die for your country? Is your life worthy to be remembered along with theirs? Do you choose for yourself the greatness of soul?”

Not in the clamor of the crowded street,  
Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,  
But in ourselves are triumph and defeat”

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General. United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.

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