



# 15th Regimental Report

1 5 T H R E G I M E N T S O U T H C A R O L I N A V O L U N T E E R S

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## Pineville, a historic refuge Part 22: The Burning of Pineville

By Warner M. Montgomery Warner@TheColumbiaStar.com



**U.S. General Sherman captured Savannah December 10, 1864. He then turned his guns on South Carolina and soon took Aiken and marched on to Columbia. Photo from Library of Congress.**

*"I'm going to march to Richmond.....and when I go through South Carolina it will be one of the most horrible things in the history of the world. The devil himself couldn't restrain my men in that state."*

*- Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman*

The second major disaster suffered by Pineville, the first being the Fever of 1833, was during the final months of the Civil War. The Civil War began with the firing on Ft. Sumter in Charleston harbor by South Carolina militia April 12, 1861. Within a few months, all of the able-bodied men of Pineville had joined the Confederate forces.

On January 15, 1865, U.S. Gen. William Sherman's forces crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina. Charleston was evacuated. On

February 17, Sherman's troops burned Columbia then continued on to Camden, Cheraw, and North Carolina. No men remained in Pineville, only invalids, old men, women, and children. It was defenseless.



**Columbia was burned February 17. This photograph shows the remains a few days later. Photo by George N. Barnard**

The following description of the Burning of Pineville comes from the personal account of W. Mazyck Porcher of Mexico Plantation.

**April 29th Speakers**

**Warner Montgomery  
Columbia Star  
Newspaper**

**The Rise and Fall of  
Pineville**

**&**

**Jack Marlar SCV**

*Send all camp  
correspondence to:*

**15th Regiment SC Vols  
345 Cape Jasmine Way  
Lexington, SC 29073**

*(Continued on page 8)*

**Winner of the S. A. Cunningham Newsletter Award  
Camps with over 50 members**

- 2007 SCV National Convention - Mobile, Alabama**
- 2006 SCV National Convention - New Orleans, Louisiana**
- 2004 SCV National Convention - Dalton, Georgia**
- 2003 SCV National Convention - Asheville, North Carolina**
- 2002 SCV National Convention - Memphis, Tennessee**

**Winner of the Ambrose Gonzales Newsletter Award**

- Second Place Electronic Distribution 2009 S.C. SCV Convention - Anderson**
- First Place-Electronic Distribution 2008 S.C. SCV Convention - Lexington**
- First Place-Electronic Distribution 2007 S.C. SCV Convention - Mount Pleasant**
- First Place-Electronic Distribution 2006 S.C. SCV Convention - Beaufort**
- First Place-Electronic Distribution 2005 S.C. SCV Convention - Florence**
- First Place 2004 S. C. SCV State Convention - Greenville**
- Second Place 2003 S. C. SCV State Convention - Mount Pleasant**
- First Place 2002 S. C. SCV State Convention - Aiken**

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**Member - at- Large**

Bobby Frye

**Color Sergeant**

Francis A. Smith



**Ask about how you can become a  
South Carolina  
Guardian**

**Sign up now for the  
Reading of the Roll of the Dead  
Capitol Steps  
April 30th  
10 AM until all names are read.**

**Gentlemen and Ladies**

**This is your one chance each year to honor the men from South Carolina who gave their lives for us.**

**All the SC OCR needs is 30 minutes of your day so that you can honor your ancestors by reading the names of the fallen soldiers from the book, Broken Fortunes.**

**There are several ways for you to sign up:**

- 1) Email Andrea at [Lexington-OCR@sc.rr.com](mailto:Lexington-OCR@sc.rr.com)**
- 2) Email me (Steve) at [swolfe1@sc.rr.com](mailto:swolfe1@sc.rr.com)**
- 3) Sign up at this month's Camp meeting**

**They gave their lives for us.**

**Now get out there and honor them by reading their names.**



# Commander's Comments

## Commander's Comments April 2010

Compatriots,

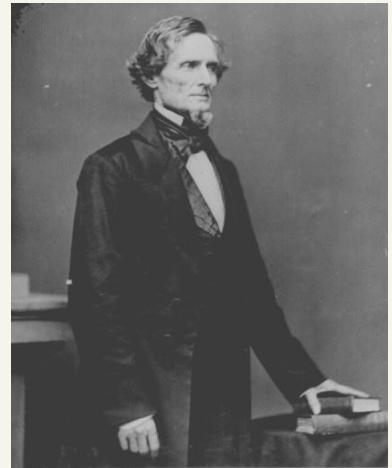
I hope this finds you all well. I, once again missed our last meeting and one of my favorite speakers, Doug Bostic. I am sure the presentation he gave was very educational and entertaining.

I will be at our next meeting on April 29. One thing that I would like everyone to think about is when in October for our Charleston tour. Please look at your calendars, and decide on a weekend that you would like to try the tour again, and we'll discuss it at our next meeting.

**Our next highway cleanup will be on May 15, please plan to help.**

I look forward to seeing you all at our next meeting on April 29, when our speaker will be Warner Montgomery from the Columbia Star Newspaper. His topic will be the Rise and Fall of Pineville SC. We will also have Jack Marlar as a special guest.

*Allen Frye*  
Commander



# Chaplain's Corner

**April 2010**

I love reading stories on some of the Confederate chaplains who greatly impacted their units, their commanders, and demonstrate the willingness to forsake all and follow Christ—even in times of war. One such chaplain was the Rev. Dr. Robert Franklin Bunting, a Presbyterian minister who moved from Pennsylvania after graduating from Princeton Theological Seminary and to Texas as an appointed missionary. He primarily traveled by boat from Pittsburgh to Houston and after buying a horse, continued his journey westward to preach the gospel and help conquer the wilderness.



He worked for over three years planting churches, moving along the Colorado River valley to San Antonio, where he planted the First Presbyterian Church. He also undertook extensive travels to raise funds for church constructions during a ten month period, covering a distance of approximately ten thousand miles. Rev. Bunting's efforts were interrupted by the outbreak of the War for Southern Independence.

The 8th Cavalry Regiment, otherwise known as Terry's Texas Rangers, was formed and Rev. Bunting was commissioned as its chaplain from Richmond. Upon receiving his commission, he was also informed he was the first commissioned chaplain of the Confederate Army. For three and a half years, Chaplain Bunting rode with the regiment, and quite often, he slept without shelter on the ground enduring rain and snow.

Not only did Rev. Bunting endure the hardships of every other soldier, but he regularly preached to, prayed over, and buried the members of the regiment. Often, he went into battle to rescue the wounded, only then to hold their hands while they experienced surgeries without medications to relieve their pain. It was not unusual for Chaplain Bunting to find homes for the wounded, or to hospitals when available. It was reported that Chaplain Bunting personally raised over \$30,000 to help wounded, and often stranded soldiers of the Confederacy. When he was given temporary leave from the regiment, he spent his time caring for wounded soldiers in Auburn, Alabama.

In addition to this, Rev. Bunting also took the time to write to the folks back home about the regiment and the lives of the soldiers. No doubt, these letters proved to be very comforting to the families back in Texas. He also wrote editorials in the local papers, exhorting the folks back home to stand and fight against the threats to their freedom.

What makes this man so impressive is he could have gone back to Pennsylvania, and lived a fairly comfortable life, but instead, he chose to ride with the Texans because he believed in liberty and

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freedom. He suffered many personal, financial, and ministry hardships, yet this devoted preacher travelled thousands of miles, built many churches, encouraged other congregations, and after the war, continued to suffer many hardships, yet never failing to carry out his work. He died on a train while returning home to Gallatin from a meeting in Nashville where he was the recording secretary, having stayed up all night doing the minutes. They were found in a bag by his side—the last work of a great worker for Christ.

May we find ourselves equally devoted to our responsibilities, whether in our Society, our jobs, with our families, and certainly in serving the Lord. The world needs more folks like Chaplain Bunting the first chaplain of the Confederacy.

Walter M. Blackman  
Chaplain General MOSB

John W. Brinsfield  
Chaplain Corps Historian  
US Army Chaplain Center and School  
10100 Lee Rd  
Ft. Jackson, SC 29207  
[john.brinsfield@jackson.army.mil](mailto:john.brinsfield@jackson.army.mil)

## A few words from the President of the Louisa McCord Chapter

Good day to everyone,

I hope all of you are well and this day finds you well. Soon it will be Mother's Day and our Confederate Memorial Day Services and Reading of the Roll of the Dead will be here. I hope that some of you will be willing to read or ring the bell for the Reading of the Roll of the Dead and also participate in the Confederate Memorial Day Services.

The 2010 National SCV Meeting and Annual OCR Confederate of State Reunion will be here in July and I hope many of you will be in attendance. Our state of South Carolina will host the OCR Reunion and that's a special event, so I'm excited!

I want to share a message sent to me by OCR member Linda Wimpee to let us all remember there is faith and hope in our world. We are really struggling with hard times and many stressors in our lives, but remember we are never given more than our Father thinks we can bear.

God is still there, folks!

### THE SNEEZE

They walked in tandem, each of the ninety-two students filing into the already crowded auditorium. With their rich maroon gowns following .... and the traditional caps, they looked almost ... as grown up as they felt.

Dads swallowed hard behind broad smiles, and Moms freely brushed away tears.

This class would NOT pray during the commencements----not by choice, but because of a recent court ruling prohibiting it.

The principal and several students were careful to stay within the guidelines allowed by the ruling. They gave inspirational and challenging speeches, but no one mentioned divine guidance and no one asked for blessings on the graduates or their families.

The speeches were nice, but they were routine.....until the final speech received a standing ovation.

A solitary student walked proudly to the microphone. He stood still and silent for just a moment, and then, it happened.

All 92 students, every single one of them, suddenly SNEEZED!!!!

The student on stage.. simply looked at the audience and said,  
'GOD BLESS YOU And he walked off stage...

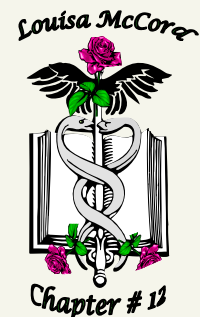
The audience exploded into applause. This graduating class had found a unique way to invoke God's blessing on their future with or without the court's approval.

Isn't this a wonderful story? Share it with all your friends.....and  
GOD BLESS YOU!!!!

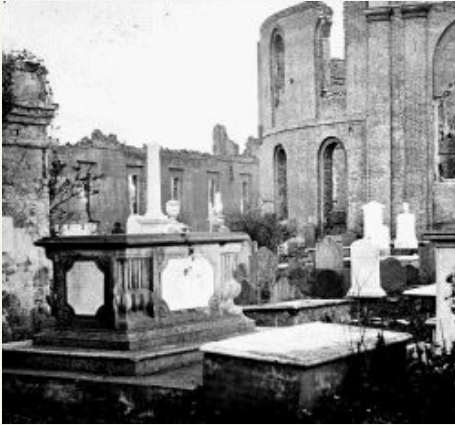
**Yours in history.....**

**Andrea M. Evans-Wolfe**

President, Louisa McCord Chapter OCR & South Carolina Society OCR



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**These are the remains of Charleston's Circular Church and cemetery after Federal bombardment during the Civil War. Photo from Library of Congress.**

After the withdrawal of Confederate troops, Federal troops under General E.E. "Ned" Potter marched up to the St. Stephen's railroad depot. On Monday, February 27, 1865, Lt. Gilbert and ten armed black soldiers went seven miles along the River Road to Pineville. They demanded entrance into the homes where they quietly helped themselves to towels, sheets, and valuables. Widows and orphans were stripped of their clothing and food supplies. After two days of pillage, they moved on down River Road.

At Mexico Plantation, they confronted Mazyck Porcher, an old man who had not served in the military. Relying on Sherman's promise that people remaining in their homes peacefully would be protected in person and property, Porcher opened his home to the soldiers.



**The Robert Mills House stands in the rubble of Charleston after the city was evacuated in January 1865. Photo from Library of Congress.**

The soldiers were joined by 150 plantation negroes in a sacking of the historic plantation. Every goose, duck, fowl, and turkey in the yard was taken along with all the smoked bacon. From the storeroom they took all the sugar, lard, and groceries.



**Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard commanded Confederate forces defending Charleston and Columbia. Photo from Library of Congress.**

Lt. Gilbert and his squadron then entered the house. When Gilbert went after the silverware and a copy of the Madonna painted on copper, Porcher demanded they leave them alone and act like gentlemen. The soldiers withdrew from the house and left with Porcher's horse and mules.

The next day, March 2, General Potter's army of over 2,000 men marched into Pineville. Within two hours, they had ransacked every home, taken every item of value, and left.

On Friday, March 3, Major Rodgers, Captain Loomis, and three men dashed back into Pineville with the mission to burn it to the ground. Dr. Ravenel tried to dissuade them, informing them that these homes were only summer residences of planters seeking refuge from the deadly fever. Their reply was, "One house is enough for a rebel." With that, they set fire to a dozen homes which were quickly consumed.

Eighty- four- years- old and blind, Col. Ferguson and his family of

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refugee females were driven from their home and forced to watch it burn. The widow Marion's home was saved by her faithful Negro, Tim, who also rescued her eight helpless children. Later that day, Tim stopped the fire before it spread to the Episcopal Church as the soldiers looked on and smiled.

Dr. Peter Gaillard Gourdin II wrote the following letter from the field hospital in Adams Run to his wife, Ella Palmer Gourdin, in Pineville on February 6, 1865:

Dear Ella,

Since my letter of the third the turn of military events have been so suddenly menacing that I write again to ask you to begin whatever preparations you think necessary for a move if the move has been decided on. I am afraid that the advance into our sections of the enemy if not unexpected to me, checked, will not be delayed as long as is commonly believed. At any rate, raiders may penetrate even though the bulk of Sherman's army does not advance immediately upon Charleston. Our country may be raided over long before its fall.

Your loving husband,

PGG

Sherman had taken Savannah and was moving toward Columbia. Charleston had evacuated. Dr. Gourdin feared for the life of his wife and children who were living in Pineville while he served in the medical corps at Adams Run. He asked them to flee north before the Federal troops raided his home.

In W. Mazyck Porcher's account of the Burning of Pineville, he reported that General E.E. Potter's troops, who had already raided Pineville twice, furnished arms to the newly- freed plantation Negroes. Twenty- five Negroes organized themselves into squads of six or eight and assembled in the village, marching about and firing their guns.

Potter's officers under the command of Col. Charles Van Wyck went to Mount Pleasant and returned Saturday, March 25, with a large supply of ammunition in boxes. Desiring the weapons, the Negroes threatened to "hang two gentlemen and burn their houses the next morning as a beginning... and then put in order all who held their heads high in Pineville."

The next day, during the Sunday church services, the Negro squads were put upon by four men from Ferguson's Brigade who had been sent to Pineville to ascertain the situation. After a brief skirmish, two Confederates were wounded. Forty men under CSA Lieutenants McGee, Pettus, and Humphries came to the rescue and, after a sharp battle, killed 18 or 19 of the Negroes and the rest fled. In the church, the anxious old men, women, and children prayed for the souls of the dead and grieved over the "dreadful fate of their once faithful and devoted slaves, deceived and seduced into crime by those wicked white men to introduce the serpent of discontent and malice to despoil the Eden of their contented and happy minds."

Porcher blamed General Potter for endangering the safety of a peaceable village of women and children, and leading astray to their violent end a number of ignorant Negroes.

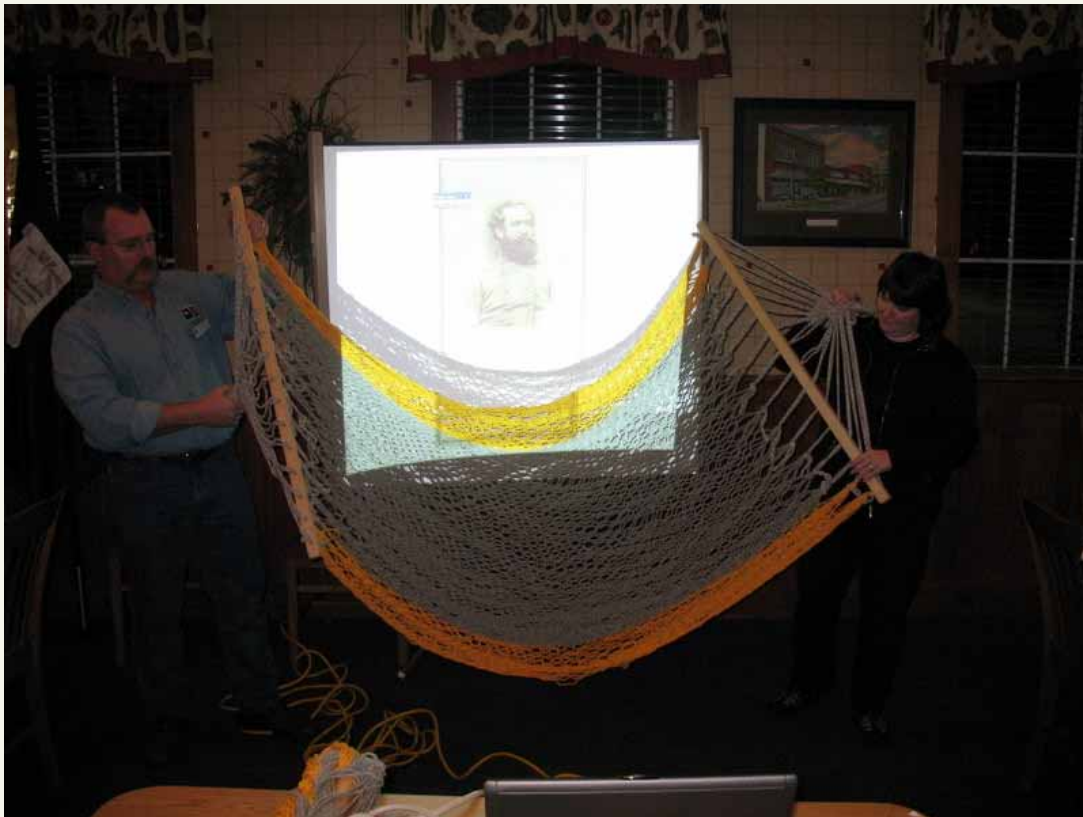
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A colored brigade under Gen. A.S. Hartwell of the 55th Massachusetts that was rebuilding bridges over the Santee River burned by retreating Confederates joined troops of Col. E.A. Kozlay of the 54th New York in Pineville to "avenge the murder of Negroes by guerrillas." They were met by a gentleman who explained the facts of the tragedy and General Hartwell decided not to burn the remaining homes in the village. He did, however, allow the soldiers to pillage the homes in "search of Rebs" in bureaus and drawers.

Following the ransacking, General Hartwell instructed the Negroes on their rights and privileges and listened to their grievances. A treacherous old man of the village informed the general that Confederate soldiers were holdup at Mexico Plantation under the protection of Mazyck Porcher and his overseer, Mr. Foxworth. With that information, the whole force of over 1,000 men started off in the direction of Mexico to capture the owner and soldiers said to be there.

<http://www.thecolumbiastar.net>



**2010 Louisa McCord OCR Raffle**  
**A hammock and chair donated by Willie Smith**



## THE SECESSION MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

*The Illustrated London News*, vol. 38, no. 1070, pp. 47-48 .

January 19, 1861

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

WHEN, immediately upon the announcement of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, South Carolina raised a cry for secession from the Union, it was quietly assumed both by the free States and by the great majority of well-informed politicians in Europe that it had been resorted to only as a threat, and that no serious intention could be entertained of carrying the threat into execution. The advantages of the Union to the Slaveholding States had been so great, so palpable, and so uninterruptedly enjoyed for above half a century—the perils to be faced as the certain consequences of disruption seemed so numerous and obvious—and the occasion seized upon as the ground of justification for so extreme a course appeared to the rest of the world so utterly inadequate, that no sober-minded man could regard the avowed purpose of the Southern States with any other feeling than incredulity. Nevertheless, as we have seen, South Carolina has seceded. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, have either followed her example or are on the eve of doing so. The border States will probably be drawn into the vortex of the revolution; and before Mr. Lincoln takes his place in the Presidential chair the Republic seems likely to be rent in twain, and two or more powerful and rival Confederacies to be substituted for it.

Even now political good sense finds it hard to believe in the reality of the astounding result. To say nothing of the glorious historic page which is thereby torn to atoms, and the international power and prestige which are at once surrendered, one cannot help surmising that when the heat of passion has had time to cool down, the mutual interests of the sundered parties will operate, like the curative force of nature, to close the wound and reunite the dissevered tissue. Possibly "the wish is father to the thought;" that the South is making use of disruption, not as an end to be rested in, but as a means to an end; but, assuredly, the thought underlies the speculations of most men with regard to the future of the Empire Republic. It is imagined that as soon as a Southern confederacy is constituted negotiations with the North will be opened through the mediation of the democratic Free States and the border Slave States; that terms of compromise will be found, and that a readjustment of the Union will be effected. That the current of feeling in America is gradually

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setting in towards this point, the direction in which the straws upon the surface are drifting seems to indicate. Appearances, however, which have been deceptive before, may again deceive; and the history of nations teems with proofs that when once they have overstepped the bounds of reason, albeit with the purpose of returning when their ends shall have been accomplished, the very events which their own passion has produced frequently raise a barrier against their retreat, and *nulla vestigia retrorsum* becomes their doom.

We are not sure that the eager haste of South Carolina to slip from within the bonds of the Union is due exclusively to the wrongs she professes to have suffered. Doubtless, the "peculiar domestic institution" is sacred in her eyes, and perhaps she believes, and may have some reason for believing, that the late Presidential election has cast an ominous shadow on the perpetuity of slavery. But something more than fear and indignation are needed to account for the precipitancy with which she has detached herself from the Union. Mr. Lincoln's election was not more threatening to her than to other Slave States; nor, supposing his policy to be what has been ascribed to him by Southern demagogues, would she have been the first to feel the injury. But South Carolina is a seaboard State, possessing ports capable of being raised to first-rate importance. A Southern Confederacy, trading direct with England, and released from the restrictions of protective import duties, would export through Charleston the whole produce of the Cotton States, and would import all the foreign commodities they receive in exchange. Her ports would become the centre of commerce between America and Europe, and, in course of time, she would acquire for herself in the South a supremacy similar to that which is now enjoyed by New York in the North. Mingled with the indignation of South Carolina, therefore, there may also be some ambitious aspirations. There are other causes of difference between the North and South than that of slavery. The protective fiscal policy which the North has succeeded in forcing

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upon the Republic has done much to prepare the way for disruptions. Indeed, we doubt whether the slavery question, if it had stood alone, would have occasioned such a revulsion of feeling as has evidently got the upper hand of the South. Not a little of it should be set down to the protective policy whereby Northern manufacturers have flourished at the expense of Southern planters; and thus a wilful and deliberate departure from the sound policy of free trade has brought about its own punishment.

Are we wrong in supposing that terms of compromise dishonourable to neither section of the Union might yet be found, capable of reconciling all interests, and yet conforming to the dictates of justice? Let the North frankly reverse her protective commercial policy, concede the principle of free trade, and declare Charleston a free port, and she might then with more hopefulness, and, let us add, with greater fairness, expect from the South some concessions in regard to slavery. The exclusion of the slave system from new territories and some amelioration of the fugitive slave laws would, perhaps, constitute as large a demand upon the South as could be insisted upon at present, even if both sections were more amicably disposed towards each other than they are. But it seems very unlikely that the smallest point will be yielded by the South in relation to her "domestic institution," unless she can see her

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way clear to an equivalent. The surrender to her of free trade and a free port would be no more than she is morally entitled to. It would show a generous regard to her interests. It would give scope to her natural ambition. It would soothe her irritated pride. On some such terms as the above, both parties, or perhaps it would be more correct to say neither party, would retire victor, and, consequently, neither would be exposed to the mortification of having been vanquished. And the concession on both sides would be for the interests of the Republic, and would conduce largely to its peace, progress, and stability.

If we are too sanguine in thus interpreting future possibilities—if the Slave States are at present too blind and impetuous to listen to a reasonable offer, or the Free States too narrow in their views and too exacting to make it—may we not at least express a hope that time will be relied on as the most efficient and successful peacemaker—*time*, we say, in contradistinction from *force*? The sword may sever peoples, but can never unite them. We trust our American cousins will draw instruction on this subject from the state of Europe. They will see Venetia tied to Austria by treaty while severed from her by race and political sympathy, and they will see Austria, backed by overwhelming military power, insisting upon the perpetuation of the hateful bond. To what purpose? To the exhaustion of her own treasury, to the discontent of her other provinces, to the weakness of her executive administration, to the impending ruin of her empire. Let the Americans lay to heart the impressive warning. "You shall" is a hard policy for any people to digest, fully as hard on the other side of the Atlantic as on this. Far better to let the South go her way, and find out, as she will when her passion is spent, how completely she has mistaken her own interests. Her feet will soon be upon stony places. If she be let alone, she will presently discover that she is hugging to her bosom a dangerous idol. Let her be dealt with firmly but fairly; exact justice from her, but also give it to her, and time will do the rest. If she separates for ever from the Union, the evil will not be enhanced by bitter reminiscences; but if she wishes to retrace her steps the way will still be open to her. In either event it will be infinitely better for all parties to have abstained from force.

America will now have an opportunity of observing how utterly she has been mistaken in imputing to Great Britain a mean jealousy of her rising greatness. So far as our material and political interests are concerned, a disruption of the Union would probably serve rather than injure them. A free and direct trade with a Southern Confederacy holds out to us a more flattering bait than a restricted commerce with the Federal Union; while the distribution of their international power among two or three separate Republics would relieve us of all fear of demands tending to a breach of the peace. If we were really moved by jealousy, we should have received the tidings of disruption with undisguised pleasure. And yet the public opinion of this country was never more sincere, never more unanimous, in deploring the fall of a glorious edifice than it is at this moment in prospect of the rending in twain of the Constitution of the United States. If we were sometimes annoyed by sallies of petulance from our Transatlantic cousins, we entertained for them a deep respect; we felt an unfeigned interest in the grand political problem they had undertaken to work out; and we took pride in their success. We have no wish to see them weakened or humbled. For their own sake, and for the sake of humanity, we desired that they might purge their noble country of the guilt of

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slavery. But it is a real grief to us to witness the maiming of America's power and the spoiling of her national greatness; and if yet she can but settle her internal dissensions without making a sacrifice of freedom, morality, and conscience, no people will congratulate her upon her success more heartily than will the population of these realms.

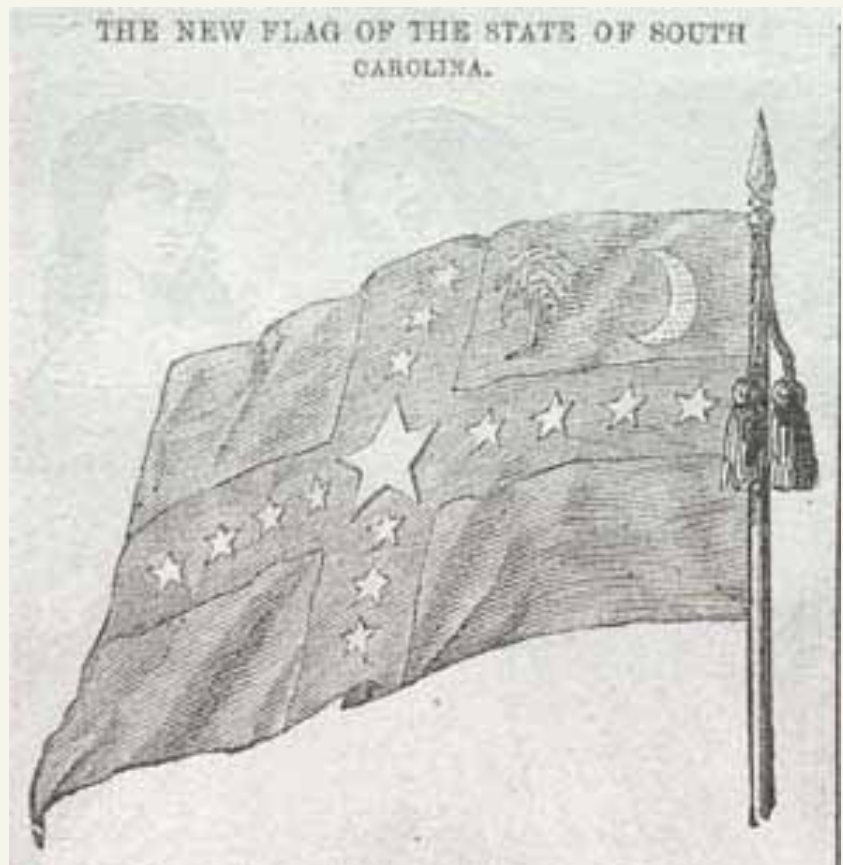
## [THE PARTICULAR FLAG KNOWN AS THE SOVEREIGNTY FLAG]

*The Illustrated London News*, vol. 38, no. 1072, p. 89.

February 2, 1861

THE particular flag known as the sovereignty flag of South Carolina which that State has recently adopted is represented in the annexed Engraving. It is formed of a red ground, with a dark blue cross, on which are fifteen stars (the central one being much larger than any of the [sic] others), with a white palmetto-tree, and a crescent in one of the corners. This is, we believe, the first flag which has been put forward by either of the seceding States.

The arms of South Carolina consist of two shields—on one a palmetto-tree, supported by two Roman fasces crossed, and two shields hanging on the tree, with the inscription, "South Carolina," and the legend, "Animis Opibusque Parati;" on the other shield a figure of Hope, with the motto, "Dum Spiro Spero Spes." Over all is a figure of Fame, winged and trumpeted; a figure of Liberty is on one side, and a soldier in the old Continental uniform on the other. This coat of arms proper is supported by other figures, representing on one side militia men of one of the cavalry companies of Charleston, and on the other a planter and his slaves. The cotton and tobacco plants are at the base, and the whole is surmounted by a palmetto-tree.



## SC SCV Policy on Hate Groups April 9, 2010

Recently, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, issued a proclamation declaring April, Confederate History month in his State. This action was immediately met with cries of racism, white supremacy and criticism from the media and various members of the Virginia Legislature. Several national news outlets have covered the story and most have made their best efforts to denounce the decree, since the original wording did not include the reference to slavery as the primary cause of the War Between the States. Unfortunately, Virginia Governor McDonnell revised his previous statement and included a paragraph blaming slavery for the war.

As would be expected, the opposition accepted the revision, but continue their attacks of intolerance and malice, some of which is directed toward the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

### **For the record:**

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, established in 1896, does not condone nor support the institution of slavery and furthermore we understand the broader picture historically, that brought about the war. In short, several decades of dispute over high protective tariffs, which benefited Northern States and the concern over the expansion of a more powerful Central Government, diminishing the individual sovereignty of States, led to the secession of the Southern Republics. Secession was merely the “trigger” that prompted Lincoln to invade the South and force them to remain in the Union. While slavery was an issue of the time, “secession” was clearly and definably the primary cause.

The SCV has for many years, declared its position on hate groups and published the policies in our journals and numerous printed materials. Therefore, to reiterate our position, we the South Carolina Division, SCV, republish the Policy on Hate Groups, without apology, for all who may be interested.



### **South Carolina Division Sons of Confederate Veterans Policy on Hate Groups**

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is not a hate group and The South Carolina Division, SCV does not knowingly allow anyone with ties to hate groups to join. The SCV has removed, and will remove, any member who expresses racist sentiments. Specifically, the following is not allowed and will be grounds for immediate dismissal:

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- Membership in or attempting to recruit SCV members for racist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan, American Nazi Party or National Alliance.
- Disseminating racist literature to fellow SCV members by mail or in person.
- Membership in any organization promoting the violent overthrow of the United States government.

**ALL MEMBERS OF THE SCV MUST BE AWARE OF THESE RESTRICTIONS AS THEY WILL BE VIGOROUSLY ENFORCED.**

Loving the South and defending its culture, symbols and heritage DOES NOT MEAN HATE. Many SCV members are descendants of a varied cross section of descendants of the old south, such as: Native-Americans, African-Americans, Asian-Americans, Jewish and Christian Confederates. These groups' contributions to Southern culture have made the South a beautiful and unique region. To deny their descendants membership in our organization would betray our principles and the very ancestors we honor. We welcome all descendants of Confederate Soldiers, Sailors and Marines or those who materially aided the South in its struggle for independence.

Revised: 7-25-08, SC Division Executive Council

**Mark A. Simpson, Commander**

**South Carolina Division**

Sons of Confederate Veterans

HP: 864-576-4561

Office: 864-576-1224

Mobile: 864-680-2514

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**April 17, 2010**

**A Message from the Division Commander:**

**Gentlemen and Compatriots of the South Carolina Division**

Sons of Confederate Veterans

As most of you are surely aware, the opponents of Confederate Heritage have "stepped up" their attacks on all things Southern in recent weeks and, in particular, shown their disfavor and malice toward the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The recent proclamation by Virginia Governor McDonnell in support of Confederate Heritage month in his state has brought national attention to our organization but unfortunately, the liberal media (CNN specifically) does not portray us truthfully nor accurately. Nonetheless, do not fear; our mission and purpose is unchanged and undeterred. We know who we are and what our duty is as descendants of the

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greatest generation of fighting men the world has ever seen. So, let's get on with the charge.

This week, the Charleston news has reported a story that the city of North Charleston has considered accepting the "Secession Signers Monument" commissioned by the South Carolina Division, SCV. This has led to an outcry of displeasure and disapproval from a portion of the citizens and has stymied our proposal. A few weeks ago the Patriots Point Commission was split on placing the monument there which resulted in their decision to pass on the gift. This time, we have to overcome and break this spirit of political correctness and "win the day".

For that reason, we need to move into action to show support for the Mayor of N. Charleston and exhort the City Council to vote favorably in the adoption of the proposed monument.

Therefore, **EVERY SCV COMPATRIOT** is directed to step up and perform his duty. If you have a voice, make the phone call; if you can write a simple letter, send it USPS; if you can send an email – do that also. Don't leave this to your brother to handle; we are all in the fight together to preserve our heritage and the honor of our Confederate Fathers. **THEY NEED US** to stand tall – **TODAY**. Therefore, the following General Order is issued by the South Carolina Division Commander:



### **GENERAL ORDER # 1**

#### **HEADQUARTERS SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION**

At Spartanburg, South Carolina

17 April 2010

Re: Secession Signers Monument – North Charleston, South Carolina

TO ALL COMPATRIOTS, South Carolina Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

**Whereas**, the Mayor and other city officials of North Charleston have expressed their desire to place the "Secession Signers Monument" as commissioned by the SC Division, SCV on public property within the city of North Charleston, *and*

**Whereas**, recent news reports have brought the matter, prematurely, to the attention of the public citing some measure of disapproval, *now*

**Therefore**, Compatriots of the South Carolina Division, SCV are hereby directed and summoned to contact the Office of the Mayor, city of North Charleston, SC – this is of the highest priority.

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- I. Call this number ONLY : **843-740-2504** (Receptionist – Office of the Mayor)
  - a. Ask to leave a “Brief” message in support of the monument for the MAYOR.
  - b. Phone during Business Hours Only (Mon – Fri, 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.)
- II. Send a Letter showing support

**Mayor R. Keith Summey**  
P.O. Box 190016  
North Charleston, SC 29419
- III. Send an Email:

**Mayor R. Keith Summey**  
[mayor@northcharleston.org](mailto:mayor@northcharleston.org)
- IV. State simply or paraphrase in your own words:

*“As a citizen of South Carolina I wish to urge the City Council of North Charleston to unanimously accept the “Secession Signers Monument” offered by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.”*
- V. Do not go into a debate; plainly state your support, *not as an SCV member*, but simply a private citizen and keep it short.
- VI. SCV members are encouraged to ask their family, friends and neighbors to join in with their support of our monument, under the same guidelines listed above.

The SC Division Adjutant is hereby directed to issue this General Order # 1 throughout the Division and among its compatriots.

Brigade Commanders, are likewise ordered to contact their respective Camps directing them to insure this communication is forwarded to all members with appropriate instructions.

By Order of the South Carolina Division Commander

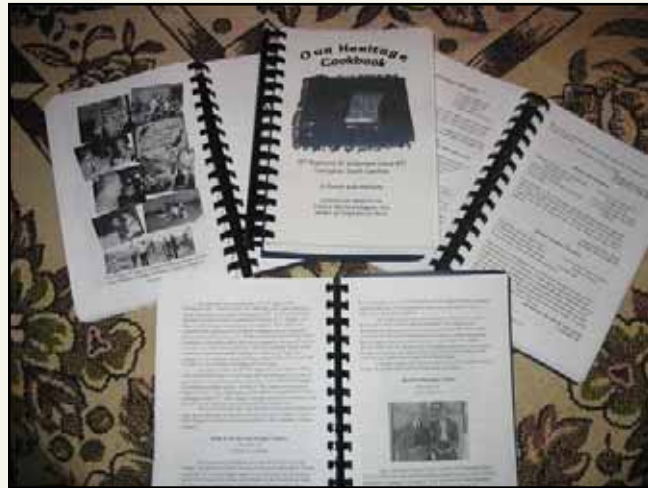


Mark A. Simpson

## Continuing Our Heritage Volume II

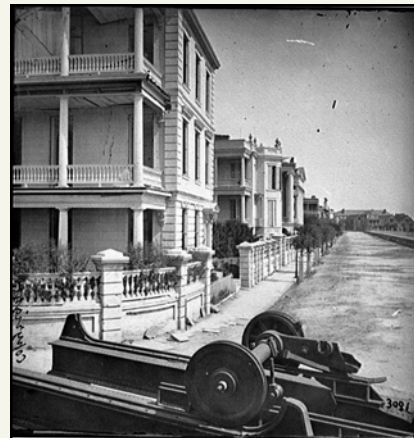
Is currently accepting recipes. This is our main 2010 fundraiser.  
See Andrea at the next meeting or email your recipes in Word format to:  
OCR@15thregtscvols.org.

Volume I-Our Heritage-is still available by request only.  
\$15 each plus \$3 S&H  
*(Save the shipping and handling by picking them up at the Camp meeting)*



## Calendar of Upcoming Events

<b>April</b>	<b>29th</b>	<b>Camp Meeting</b>
<b>April</b>	<b>30th</b>	<b>Reading the Roll of the Dead</b>
<b>May</b>	<b>1st</b>	<b>Confederate Memorial Day Services Elmwood Cemetery &amp; the Statehouse</b>
<b>May</b>	<b>15th</b>	<b>Highway Cleanup</b>



Date	2010Speakers & Topic
January 28th	Rod Andrew - Clemson University Wade Hampton and the Search for Vindication
February 25th	Sam Davis – Lander University South Mountain, MD 9/14/1862
March 25th	Doug Bostick The Confederacy's Secret Weapon: The Illustrations of Frank Vizetelly & The Illustrated London News
April 29th	Warner Montgomery – Columbia Star Newspaper The Rise and Fall of Pineville & Jack Marljar SCV
May 27th	Nita Keisler - UDC UDC Military Service Awards
June 24th	J.R. Fennell – Lexington Museum Gen. Paul Quattlebaum and Elijah Hall, Rifle Makers
July 29th	Eric Emerson – SCDAH Wartime letters of William Porcher DuBose
August 26th	Allen Stokes – USC Twilight on the South Carolina Rice Fields Letters of the Heyward Family, 1862–1871



GOD  
And My Country  
*15th Regiment  
South Carolina  
Volunteers*

Newsletter Editor  
15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers  
130 Upper Loop Way  
Columbia, South Carolina 29212  
Email: SC\_15th\_Regiment@hotmail.com

Next Camp Meeting  
Thursday April 29th,  
6:30 PM  
Lizard's Thicket  
4616 Augusta Road  
Lexington

“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans,  
we will submit 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 emula-  
tion of his virtues, the perpetuation of  
those principles he loved and which  
made him glorious and which you also  
cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see  
that the true history of the South is pre-  
sented to future generations.”

*Stephen D. Lee*

«AddressBlock»

The 15th Regimental Report is a monthly publication of the Lexington,  
South Carolina Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 51.