

VOLUME 2
ISSUE 10

OCTOBER 2012

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS



***LT. JOHN T. BULLOCK CAMP
#2205***

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PLEDGES



THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIENCE

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands: one nation under God, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all.

SALUTE TO THE CONFEDERATE FLAG

I salute the Confederate flag with affection, reverence, and undying devotion to the cause for which it stands.

SALUTE TO THE NORTH CAROLINA FLAG

I salute the North Carolina Flag and pledge to the Old North State Love, Loyalty, and Faith.

OCTOBER DATES IN CONFEDERATE HISTORY

October 1, 1862

General Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry skirmish at Athens and Huntsville, AL

October 2, 1862

Battle of Columbia, MS

October 3-4, 1862

Battle of Corinth, MS

October 5, 1863

CSS David, a Confederate torpedo boat explodes spar torpedo damaging the USS New Ironsides in Charleston harbor, SC

October 5, 1864

Battle of Allatoona Pass, GA

October 7, 1861

CSA signs alignment treaty with the Cherokee Nation. The Cherokee Braves flag is flown in honor of the event.

October 8, 1862

Battle of Perryville, KY

October 9, 1862

General J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry raids Chambersburg, PA, in first ride around McClelland's army

October 10, 1864

General Nathan Bedford Forrest's troops inflict heavy damage to union vessels and troops at Eastport, MI on the Tennessee River.

October 10, 1864

Sherman's invading troops burn all foundries, mills and shops of every kind in Rome, GA

October 12, 1815

General Willima Hardee's birthday.

October 12, 1870

General Robert E. Lee died.

October 13, 1864

General John B. Hood's forces seize Western & Atlantic RR above Resaca, GA

October 14, 1863

Fighting at Bristoe Station, VA

October 15, 1863

H.L. Hunley sinks for a second time training exercises killing 7 crew members

October 16, 1863

Skirmishes at Grand Coteau, LA, Fort Brooke, FL and Pungo Landing, NC

October 18, 1862

General John H. Morgan's cavalry seize Lexington, KY

October 19, 1864

Battle of Cedar Creek, VA

October 19, 1864

CSS Shenandoah officially received into Confederate Navy.

October 19, 1864

Confederate raid on St. Albans, VT

October 20, 1863

Fighting at Barton's Station, Dickeson's Station, Cane Creek, AL and Treadwell's Plantation, MS

October 21, 1861

Battle of Leesburg "Ball's Bluff", VA

October 23, 1828

Birthday of General Turner Ashby

October 25, 1864

General Hoods men attack yankees at Round Mountain near Turkeytown, AL

October 26, 1824

General Arthur M. Manigault's birthday

October 27, 1864

Union attacks South Side Railroad at Petersburg, VA

October 28, 1863

General Longstreet engages General Hooker at Wauhatchie, TN, in rare night attack

October 29, 1877

General Nathan Bedford Forrest died.

CAMP NEWS

Last Meeting

For the August meeting, Camp No. 2205 ventured out to Bennett Place in Durham, NC to join Camp No. 773 for a Brigade Night. We were blessed with a great presentation by Road Scholar Billy Yeargin. Mr. Yeargin shared some wonderful information on the life of General Robert E. Lee and his life after the war and his time at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, VA.

Next Meeting

Tuesday, October 2, 2012 at 5:30PM at Bob's Barbecue in Creedmoor, NC

Please join us Tuesday, October 2 for a presentation of "Blood & War At My Doorstep", a book written by Brenda Chambers McKean. This book, as well as her 2nd one, is for the reader who never has had time to dig into the state's public and private archives to find the real story of what the war years of 1861 through 1865 were like.

Ms. McKean has written 2 volumes about the North Carolina Civilians in the War Between the States.

She has been an independent researcher and collector of ante-bellum and Civil War history for over twenty-five years. This book is a compilation of ten years of work.

Ms. McKean is a retired nurse anesthetist,

a graduate of Duke University and presently lives in Timberlake, North Carolina with her grandson.

A reader of Ms. McKean's books will learn that North Carolina citizens did not idly stand by as their soldiers marched off to war. The women worked themselves into "patriotic exhaustion" through Aid Societies. Information from period newspapers, as well as mostly unpublished letters, tell their stories.

Meeting will be held at Bobs Barbeque at 5:30PM. Feel free to bring a guest.



AMERICAS FIRST AND SECOND WARS OF INDEPENDENCE

Some Parallels Between 1776 and 1861

From Confederate Veteran, May-June 2012

By Karen Stokes

When South Carolinians declared their independence from the United States and seceded in December 1860, delegates of their Secession Convention compared the position of the South to that of the American colonists in 1776, stating in one of their published documents:

"The Government of the United States is no longer a Government of Confederated Republics ... it is no longer a free Government, but a despotism. It is, in fact, such a Government as Great Britain attempted to set over our fathers; and which was resisted and defeated by a seven years' struggle for independence. ...The Southern States now stand exactly in the same position towards the Northern States that the Colonies did towards Great Britain. The Northern States, having the majority in Congress, claim the same power of omnipotence in legislation as the British Parliament ... and the people of the Southern States are compelled to meet the very despotism their fathers threw off in the Revolution of 1776....They -the Southern states- are a minority in Congress. Their representation in Congress is useless to protect them against unjust taxation.... For the last forty years, the taxes laid by the Congress of the United States, have been laid out with a view of subserving the interests of the North

... to promote, by prohibitions, Northern interests in the production of their mines and manufacturesThe people of the Southern States are not only taxed for the benefit of the Northern States, but after the taxes are collected, three-fourths of them are expended at the North. ...No man can, for a moment, believe that our ancestors intended to establish over their posterity, exactly the same sort of Government they had overthrown It cannot be believed, that our ancestors would have assented to any union whatever with the people of the North, if the feelings and opinions now existing amongst them, had existed when the Constitution was framed. There was then no tariff ... African slavery existed in all the States but one. The idea that the Southern States would be made to pay tribute to their Northern confederates which they had refused to pay to Great Britain; or that the institution of African slavery would be made the grand basis of a sectional organization of the North to rule the South, never crossed the imagination of our ancestors. South Carolina, acting in her sovereign capacity, now thinks proper to secede from the Union The right to do so is denied by her Northern confederates. They desire to establish a sectional despotism, not only omnipotent in Congress, but omnipotent over the States; and as if to manifest the imperious necessity of our secession, they threaten us with the sword, to coerce submission to their rule...."

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The South Carolina Secession Convention also produced a document entitled the "Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union." It defended states' rights, including the right of secession, and decried the existence of abolition societies in the North which "sent emissaries, books and pictures" into the South to incite the slaves to violence against their owners. The document also contended that the Northern states were not abiding by the Constitution or federal legislation regarding slaves by resisting the enforcement of the fugitive slave laws. The US Constitution was viewed as a contractual agreement, or compact, which could be rendered null and void if any of the parties -i.e., the states- did not abide by their obligations. The Declaration stated "the constituted compact has been deliberately broken and disregarded by the non-slaveholding States, and the consequence follows that South Carolina is released from her obligation."

South Carolina's secession was followed in the next two months by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. It was not until President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteer troops in April 1861 to invade these states that Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas seceded.

South Carolinians were very proud of the part their ancestors had played in the American Revolution, and viewed their own pursuit of independence as a second American Revolution. A beautiful painting on a banner which hung above the table where the Ordinance of Secession was signed included many symbols of the first revolution, including the palmetto tree and a rattlesnake poised to strike. After the signing of the Ordinance, silver seals designed by Arthur Middleton and William Henry Drayton, noted Revolutionary patriots of South Carolina, were used to seal the document. Later, Southerners would put an image of George Washington on the seal of the Confederate States, and Washington's image, along with other Revolutionary patriots, also appeared on Confederate currency.

At the time of South Carolina's secession, the Unionist James Louis Petigru reportedly made a famous remark implying that the state was full of lunatics [] that secession was madness. At the beginning of the American Revolution, the colonists who wished to remain faithful to the British king, the Loyalists, made similar observations about the "Patriots" [] or Rebels, as the British called them []. Robert Beverly, a Virginia planter, thought the minds of those agitating for independence were "inflamed," and doubted their motives were virtuous. A Loyalist writer asked,

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"Will not posterity be amazed, when they are told that the present distraction [i.e., insanity] took its rise from a three-penny duty on tea? Will they not call it a most unaccountable frenzy?" Peter Oliver, a prominent Massachusetts businessman, was confounded by the revolutionaries. When he left with the British evacuating Boston in March 1776, he lamented as his ship sailed away, "Here I took leave of that once-happy country, where peace and plenty reigned uncontrolled until it was destroyed by that infernal hydra rebellion."

After South Carolina's secession in 1860, the state, now an independent commonwealth, no longer allowed the collection of federal tariff revenue in her ports, and the other Southern states which subsequently seceded would follow the same course. So the federal government in Washington was left with this choice: allow the South to go in peace or resort to war. In a speech delivered in the US Senate in January 1861, Senator Jefferson Davis of Mississippi compared the political crisis of his day to that of the 1770 s.

"There is," he said, "a strange similarity in the position of affairs at the present day to that which the Colonies occupied. Lord North asserted the right to collect the revenue, and insisted on collecting it by force. He sent troops to Boston harbor and to Charleston; he quartered troops in those towns. The result was collision, and

out of that collision came the separation of the Colonies from the mother country. The same thing is being attempted today... To gather taxes in the Southern ports, the army and navy must be sent to perform the functions of magistrates. It is the old case over again. Senators of the North, you are re-enacting the blunders which statesmen in Great Britain committed."

In his last address to the US Senate, Jefferson Davis also pointed out that among the grievances against King George of Great Britain enumerated in the Declaration of Independence was that he had "excited domestic insurrections amongst us;" he had, as Davis put it, "endeavored to do just what the North has been endeavoring of late to do, to stir up insurrection among our slaves."

In Jefferson's original first draft of the Declaration of Independence, the most extensive, passionate complaint against the British king was the fact he attempted to incite to violence ["murder"] the very people his own merchants had brought into the colonies as slaves. After a long list of complaints, the final version of the Declaration concluded "We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, do ... solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States ... and that as Free and Independent States, they have

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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.”

Like the colonists, the Confederates saw each state as “free and independent,” except for what few powers it had voluntarily delegated to the federal government, with the right to withdraw from that government if necessary.

The First Emancipation Proclamation: A Forgotten Part of American History

In regard to slaves, the war which began in April 1861 had another parallel to the Revolutionary period in American history, one of which is not very well-known today: the first Emancipation Proclamation. Early in the Revolutionary War, the ousted royal governor of Virginia, John, Earl of Dunmore, attempted to put down the “overt Acts of Rebellion” of the colonists by issuing “A Proclamation” on November 7, 1775. In a pamphlet entitled Dunmore’s Proclamation of Emancipation, historian and archivist Francis L. Berkeley, Jr. described the document:

Its terms proclaimed martial law throughout Virginia, forbade the payment of taxes to the rebel government, threatened with punishment as traitors those who should fail to resort to the standard and take the oath, and offered freedom to slaves

“appertaining to Rebels” who would take up arms in support of the Governor.

Berkeley also noted the similarities between Dunmore’s proclamation of 1775 and the one issued by Abraham Lincoln during a later American war:

The document had certain points of resemblance to the more famous Proclamation issued in 1863. It was strictly a war measure, intended to incite a servile insurrection, or the fear of one on the part of the planters; it offered freedom only to rebel-owned slaves; and it failed to effect the freedom of the Negroes.

Many Virginians, including George Washington, reacted to Dunmore’s proclamation with horror and indignation. John Norton, a Virginia merchant, wrote to his father in London how Dunmore had “issued a Damned, infernal, diabolical proclamation declaring Freedom to all our Slaves who will join him.” Less than a hundred years later, many in America and abroad reacted to Lincoln’s emancipation proclamation in a similar fashion.

Though Lincoln’s proclamation applied only to slaves in areas under “rebel” control, where he had no power or authority, some people believed the slaves who learned of it might take up arms against

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white Southerners within their own borders. Clement Vallandigham, an Ohio Congressman, stated in a speech on January 14, 1863, that Lincoln's proclamation threatened "servile insurrection with all its horrors." General McClellan, who opposed Lincoln in the 1864 presidential election, expressed the same opinion, and in an article that appeared in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, a British observer cited an address by Horatio Seymour, a Democratic candidate for the governorship of New York, who, in a speech at Albany, "spoke strongly against the despotic regime under which the country had allowed itself to all, and denounced the president's proclamation of emancipation as an act of unparalleled atrocity."

Lincoln's proposed plan of emancipation had its supporters, however, despite its dangers. In the same article in Blackwood's, the writer quotes a New York clergyman, Rev. W. J. Sloane, who had no qualms about the possibility of the proclamation leading to a slave uprising. Sloan stated, "But suppose emancipation should lead to insurrection? Let this, which I by no means admit, be for the time granted; then I affirm that it is better, far better, that every man, woman, and child in every rebel state should perish in one widespread, bloody, and indiscriminate slaughter; better that the land should be a Sahara; be as when God destroyed the

Canaanites, or overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah, than that this rebellion should be successful."

Though the Earl of Dunmore had proclaimed freedom to the slaves of American rebels in 775, it is telling that his "last official act" as royal governor demonstrated his support for slavery. Historian Berkeley noted of him:

The last official act of the would-be emancipator, after he had fled ...had been to return unsigned to the General Assembly of Virginia a bill aimed at the destruction of the slave traffic. Virginia had tried in the past to prevent the increase of slavery, but each such law had been disallowed by the Crown.

In view of this contradictory act by Dunmore, another parallel could be drawn to the other "would-be emancipator," Lincoln, who, even before the war began, stated his support of the Corwin Amendment, an amendment to the United States Constitution which would have explicitly protected the institution of slavery and made it irrevocable.

After the Corwin Amendment passed by a two-thirds majority in Congress on March 2, 1861, it went to the states to begin the ratification process, and the Ohio General Assembly became the first to ratify it. Maryland and Illinois were the next

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states to approve the amendment, but the process was never completed because of the commencement of the war.

If it was true, as some contend, that the South seceded for the sole purpose of preserving the institution of slavery, then the fledgling Confederacy formed in February 1861 could have waited and watched the progress of the ratification process, and, upon the adoption of the Corwin Amendment, abandoned its attempt at independence and rejoined the Union, with the assurance the slaveholding states could keep their slaves forever without interference.

And what if the "Rebels" of 1776 had lost their bid for independence, like those of 1861? Historian Matthew Page Andrews speculated about this, noting Dunmore's emancipation proclamation "placed Patrick Henry, John Marshall and George Washington in the apparent position of fighting for slavery; since, had the British won, the slaves would have been freed. In that event, it is conceivable it might have been subsequently represented, in British history, that the abolition of slavery, an incidental outcome of a war waged on other grounds, was the principal matter of contention between the Colonies and the Mother Country!"

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BELLE BOYD CONFEDERATE SPY

By C.E. Avery

Born in what is now West Virginia at Martinsburg, Belle Boyd was born on May 9, 1844, going on to become one of the most famous Confederate spies.

Belle's spying operations were conducted from her father's hotel in Front Royal, Virginia. During the Valley Campaign in the spring of 1862, she provided valuable information to Generals Turner Ashby and Stonewall Jackson. It was said of her that she had a knack for spying, coaxing military secrets from Union officers. More than once she performed a dramatic night ride to pass intelligence information on to Jackson and JEB Stuart.

Stonewall Jackson is said to have made her a captain and honorary aide-de-camp on his staff.

Belle was arrested on July 29, 1862 and put in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington for a month. Eventually she was exchanged, sent into exile to live with relatives for a time, but was again arrested in June 1863 in Martinsburg. Suffering from typhoid, she was released on December 1, 1863. Shortly after this, she accepted a mission to carry diplomatic dispatches to England for President Davis.

The blockade runner she was on was captured by Federal authorities, and she fell in love with the handsome prize master, Ensign Samuel Hardinge, who she

later married in England. He was dropped from the Navy's rolls for neglect of duty in allowing Belle to proceed to Canada and then to England. While serving time in prison, Sam became ill and finally made his way back to Belle, but only for a short while. Ensign Hardinge died, leaving Belle a widow at twenty one years of age. By this time she had already been a prisoner twice, reported to Federal authorities about 30 times and arrested 6 or 7 times.

While in England she had a stage career and published a book, Belle Boyd in Camp and Prison. Following the war's end, she turned actress and lecturer about her wartime escapades. It was while she was on her lecture tour she died from a heart attack in Kilbourne, Wisconsin on June 11, 1900.

