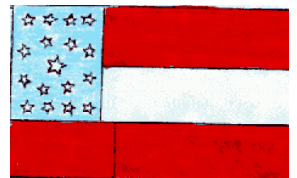




The Vidette

CALIFORNIA DIVISION

Sons of Confederate Veterans



The J. P. Gillis Flag



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INLAND EMPIRE SCV AND SISTER UDC CAMP HONOR

Confederates in Redlands

By Steve Madden, Commander, Camp 1742, Inland Empire

Camp 1742 Memorial Day Service on April 27 at Hillside Cemetery in Redlands: We were joined by Jeri Padley, president of the Bonnie Blue Flag chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

In addition to speaking at the ceremony, Jerri and the Daughters gave us the map needed to locate the graves. Present from the Inland Empire Camp were Steve Madden, Chris Naylor, Billy Williams, and Rob Istik.

After a short ceremony, we located 10 graves, and decorated them with red ribbon, a red rose, a red carnation, and a First National Confederate flag.

This was the first such service the camp has held. We plan to make this an annual event.



Decorated grave of Chester Holmes, an orange grower, formerly of Company B, 3rd Louisiana Cavalry.

Eventually we hope to identify and mark the graves of all Inland Empire Confederates.



Chris Naylor, with flag of the Cherokee Braves; Steve Madden; Jeri Padley; Rob Istik, and Billy Williams with 3d National flag of the Confederacy; photo credits Steve Madden.



Steve Madden stands where the ceremony was held.

Advice to Northerners from General Buell

Should they be tempted to grow
boastful about their victory

Union General Don Carlos Buell, one of the more generous and decent of the enemy commanders, told Northern readers what to keep in mind should they be tempted to grow boastful about their victory:

"It required a naval fleet and 15,000 troops to advance against a weak fort, manned by less than 100 men, at Fort Henry; 35,000 with naval cooperation, to overcome 12,000 at Fort Donelson; 60,000 to secure



Decorated grave of Nathan Spenger, formerly of K Company, 3rd Virginia Cavalry. His grave has "U.C.V."--- one of the rare graves with any Confederate identification.

victory over 40,000 at Shiloh; 120,000 to enforce the retreat of 65,000 after a month's fighting and maneuvering at Corinth; 100,000 were repelled by 60,000 in the first campaign against Richmond; 70,000 with a powerful naval force, to inspire the campaign which lasted nine months against 40,000 at Vicksburg; 90,000 to barely withstand the assault of 60,000 at Gettysburg. 115,000 sustaining a frightful repulse from 60,000 at Fredericksburg; 100,000 attacked and defeated by 50,000 at Chancellorsville; 85,000 held in check for two days by 40,000 at Antietam; 70,000 defeated at Chattanooga, and beleaguered by 40,000 at Chattanooga to Atlanta . . . ; and finally 120,000 to overcome 60,000 with exhaustion after a struggle of a year in Virginia."

---From the 2003 Confederate Memorial Day remarks by Clyde Wilson, Professor of History, University of South Carolina.



Decorated grave of Charles Ferguson, formerly a sergeant with A Company, First Arkansas Mounted Rifles.

U.S. Pitches in \$700,000 to Help Preserve Hunley

Will Help Pay for Continued
Conservation

Associated Press: CHARLESTON -- The Defense Department has earmarked \$700,000 to help conserve the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley, U.S. Sen. Lindsey Graham, R-S.C., announced Thursday.

The money, from the agency's Legacy Resource Management program, will help pay for continued

conservation of the sub, which was raised off the floor of the Atlantic Ocean near Charleston in 2000.

To get the money, Graham worked with the Defense Department, 1st District U.S. Rep. Henry Brown, R-S.C., and those working to conserve and display the Hunley.

"I am proud to have been a part of protecting this piece of American history," Graham said.

"The Hunley is a historically unique artifact that is an object of interest to the people of South Carolina and the nation."

Under an agreement between South Carolina and the federal government approved almost seven years ago, the United States retains title to the Hunley while South Carolina has permanent custody.

One goal of the Legacy Resource Management Program is to conserve and manage historical resources or property owned by the Defense Department.

The Hunley is the first submarine in history to sink an enemy warship. But the submarine itself sank in February 1864, after blowing up the Union blockade ship Housatonic off the coast of Charleston.
---March 28, 2003



Kathy, Margaret, Cathy M., and Sandy at the Jefferson Davis UDC Luncheon: 25th January in San Diego. Sponsored by the Stonewall Jackson Chapter 476 of the UDC, the Luncheon was held at the Holiday Inn, Bayside, San Diego-- where the UDC Division Convention was held last year.

Myths & Realities of American Slavery

by John C. Perry

Some Headaches for Northern Apologists

Book Review by Gary Waltrip

From Amazon.com: List Price: \$39.95
Price: \$27.97 & this item ships for FREE with Super Saver Shipping. You Save: \$11.98 (30%)
Hardcover: 272 pages; Dimensions (in inches): 1.08 x 9.48 x 6.16
Publisher: Burd Street Pr; (November 2002)
ISBN: 1572493356
Amazon.com Sales Rank: 1,626

Ed.: Go to www.scv.com and click on the right on the Amazon.com logo. You don't pay any more, but SCV gets something.

In the current popular mythology that passes for history, slavery in the United States was strictly a Southern thing. It is common to see even conservative writers make this insinuation.

They like to say that the Founders could not make slavery illegal, lest they lose support of the Southern states; that they had to insert that language in the Constitution about "persons held to service or labor" because of this.

What nonsense. Slavery was practiced in all of the thirteen original colonies, and almost all of the Founding Fathers were slave owners. "Slavery as a Southern thing," endured by a disapproving and morally insulted North, is one of the many falsehoods popularly believed about history today.

One of our compatriots, John C. Perry, grew tired of all the myths and misconceptions about African slavery and decided to seek the truth, whatever it might be.

John did not set out to create a new set of mythologies, ones with a Southern tilt. He set out to separate myth from reality and tell the unbiased truth; to the extent this is possible of any human. The result was his book, *Myths & Realities of American Slavery: the True History of Slavery in America*.

John read many sources on slavery, including those of eyewitness accounts like those of Frederick Olmsted, a *New York Times* reporter who, in the 1850s, spent 14 months in the Southern states specifically to study slavery and to report back to the *Times* on what he observed. John also relied on the *Slave Narratives*, the actual accounts of 2,300 former slaves that were written down in the 1930s as a WPA project for writers. Other sources included the 1918 study *American Negro Slavery* by Ulrich B. Phillips, who studied farm and plantation records to produce the first qualitative and quantitative reference source on slavery in the South. He also relied on *Time On the Cross: The Economics of American Negro Slavery* by Robert William Fogel and Stanley L. Engerman, two distinguished economic historians.

Their 1974 study of slave life used quantitative data, computer-assisted research and the best scientific principles of modern economics. What their study found was an embarrassment to liberal academia, because it presented a substantially more favorable view of slave life than that advanced by the Northern myth and abolitionist propaganda.

John Perry did no original research in his book. He relied on the above sources, and many others, to provide a book that is easy to read and understand. John arranged this immense topic in a logical format and discussed many aspects of slavery that are of interest to the Southern movement.

Some of the facts John discusses in this book are these:

1. Slavery in the United States was largely unopposed until about the 1830s.
2. The life span of black slaves exceeded that of whites.

3. Food for slaves was varied and abundant, exceeded that of whites by 10%, and actually exceeded 20th century levels of nutrients. The daily caloric intake of slaves was over 4,000 calories, disproving the abolitionist myth that slaves were poorly fed.

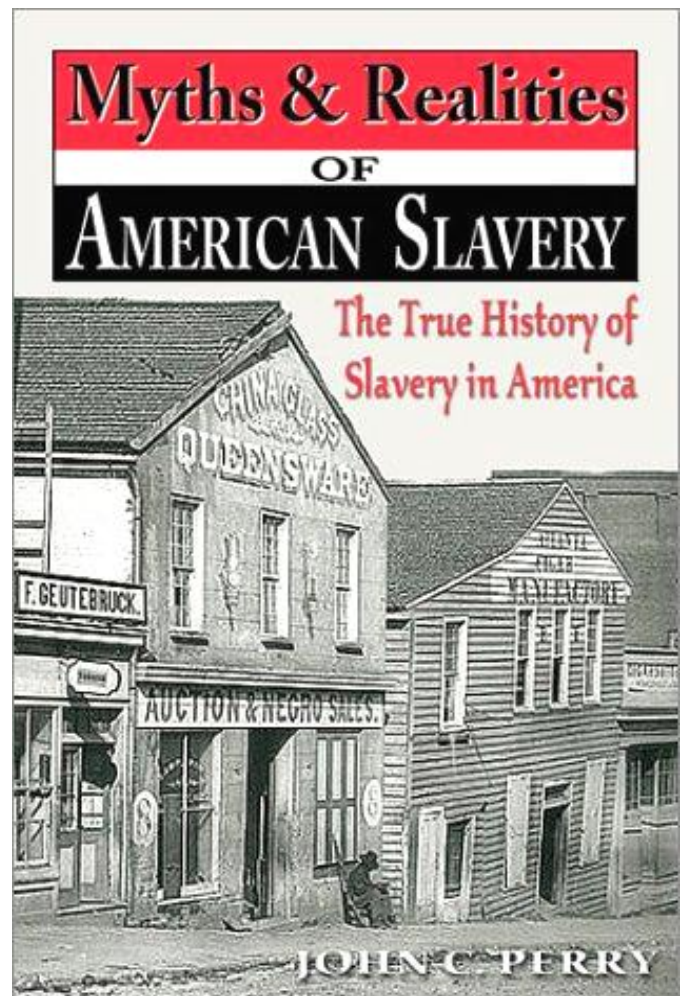
4. Clothing, housing, health care, working hours and time off were equivalent to, or better than that, of rural whites.

5. The Slave Narratives are overwhelmingly favorable, indicating good living conditions and cordial relations (and often close relations) between masters and slaves.

6. Great care was taken to preserve the life and safety of the slaves. Far from Jonathan Farley's recent claims that slaves were routinely murdered or tortured, the opposite is true. When slaves were hired

out as laborers on such projects as railroad construction, they were specifically kept away from dangerous situations, such as blasting tunnels. Irish immigrants were used instead.

7. Slave owners were criminally prosecuted for killing any slaves.



8. Slave families were routinely kept together; the break up of families by selling the members to different owners was a rare occurrence. Stable families benefited both master and slave, by cementing slave loyalty and preventing runaways.

9. Sexual exploitation of slaves was very rare. The number of children sired by whites averaged only 1% to 2%, dispelling another abolitionist myth that slave women were regularly exploited.

There is much more to John Perry's book, and a copy of it should be in the library of every history student.

I recommend these references:

1. *Myths and Realities of American Slavery*, by John C. Perry (2002)
2. *Time on the Cross*, by Fogel and Engerman (1974)

3. *American Negro Slavery*, by Ulrich B. Phillips (1918)
 4. *Life and Labor in the Old South*, by Ulrich B. Phillips (Out of Print) (1929)
 5. *The Cotton Kingdom*, Frederick Law Olmstead (1861)
 6. *The Slave Narratives*, Library of Congress.
- At this reference you will find the 2,300 slave narratives that were recorded in the 1930s. Since the narratives represent 10,000 pages of print, reading all of them would take some time. (1936–1938)

It is common for Yankee historians to attempt to put a spin on the *Slave Narratives*. We are told that the old former slaves were aged when they told their stories, and probably forgot how bad things really were. Also, they were living in the great depression, and the hard times of the 1930s only made slavery seem favorable by comparison, yada yada yada. John C. Perry examines this Northern spin and does a good job of refuting it point by point.

Okay, enough. Go read the book.



Great New Book! Reviewer: Bobby Bardford, Atlanta, Georgia

This is a well-researched history of slavery in America. It is very easy to read. I finished it in just a couple of sittings. The book does start off a little slow, but the last two-thirds of the book is great. It gives an incredible amount of information about slavery, with lots of footnotes. I learned many facts that I didn't know, and it exposed a number of myths about slavery. I liked the use of quotes from many former slaves that talked about their lives as slaves. The book has an excellent chapter on the Civil War.

It has the best explanation of the causes of the Civil War that I have ever seen, and no it wasn't just slavery. The author clearly explains how the war started, very well done. It also has 30 or so boxes that bring out some rarely known facts about slavery.

This is a very good book and is a must on the shelf of any Civil War buff or student of American History or African-American studies. A must read!

Deserves a 10, Reviewer: Lamont from Spartanburg, S.C.

This book is one of the best books I've read in months. It was hard to put down. The author discusses the emotional topic of slavery, its origins, and the myths in media, legends, and tales. John Perry uses detailed and documented sources, including the 1860 census, breaking it down to age, region, city and state. Too often people tend to discuss slavery with nothing but feelings.

This book belongs in every city, and school library. I bought a second copy to donate to our local library. I can only give this book 5 stars, as that is all that is allowed, but it deserves more. Mr. Perry has written an excellent book. I honestly cannot see how anyone could read this book and not enjoy it.

Every serious student of American History, the Civil War, or the issue of "racial problems" in America, should read this. As well as the person that just wants an engrossing book to read, curled up in a chair.

When They Cite Slavery as The Cause of the War for Southern Independence

Here is the Response They Cannot Discredit

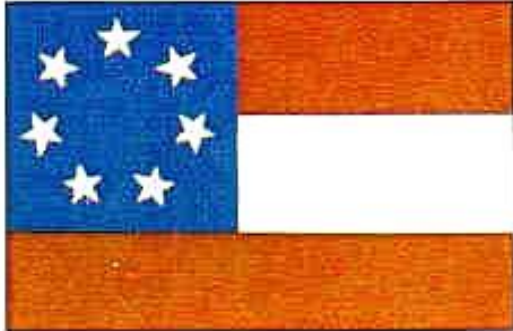
Colonel Michael Kelley, 37th Texas
colonel@37thtexas.org

"The South has furnished near three-fourths of the entire exports of the country.

Last year she furnished 72 percent of the whole ... we have a tariff that protects our manufacturers from 30 to 50 percent, and enables us to consume large quantities of Southern cotton, and to compete in our whole home market with the skilled labor of Europe.

This operates to compel the South to pay an indirect bounty to our skilled labor, of millions annually" -- *Daily Chicago Times*, December 10, 1860.

"They (the South) know that it is their import trade that draws from the people's pockets 60 or 70 millions of dollars per annum, in the shape of duties, to be expended mainly in the North, and in the protection and encouragement of Northern interest.... These are the reasons why these people do not wish the South to secede from the Union.



They (the North) are enraged at the prospect of being despoiled of the rich feast upon which they have so long fed and fattened, and which they were just getting ready to enjoy with still greater gout and gusto. They are as mad as hornets because the prize slips them just as they are ready to grasp it." ~ *New Orleans Daily Crescent*, January 21, 1861.

They (the North) are enraged at the prospect of being despoiled of the rich feast ...

"What were the causes of the Southern independence movement in 1860?" "Northern commercial and manufacturing interests had forced through Congress taxes that oppressed Southern planters and made Northern manufacturers rich." "... the South paid about three-quarters of all federal taxes, most of which were spent in the North." - Charles Adams, *For Good and Evil: The impact of Taxes on the Course of Civilization*, 1993, Madison Books, Lanham, pages 325-327.
YOS, Col. Michael Kelley colonel@37thtexas.org

"The South has furnished near 3/4ths of the entire exports of the country ..."

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Mail check and form to HQ. Life Members are assigned to Camp 2 and are also listed on local Camp rosters with "LM" instead of an expiration date.

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WORDS FROM THE PRESIDENT



"A question settled by violence,
... must remain unsettled forever."
-- Jefferson Davis

California SCV Web Site

Check www.scvcalifornia.net for the California SCV website. Gary Waltrip, Commander Camp 1440, The Stainless Banner, San Jose, continues to expand and add to the web site. See Gary's own site at www.RebelGray.com