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**Intelligence Service Europe,  
Year VI, Issue 2, April / May. 2013**

**Commander's Letter**

Members and friends of the Europe Camp,

the past two months have passed by so fast. We had Easter holiday and now we can present you a new issue of our newsletter. Our editor has brought together different interesting themes.

Really good to see that the British 290 Foundation, which I do appreciate so much, continues its work spreading all over the world. Interest is growing amongst our members, so please have a look at the site of the 290 (see article inside).

Our Camp remembers an Englishman who is totally forgotten, a Gentleman who went to America to fight for the Confederate cause. We'll always keep all those European knights of the righteous Cause high in our memory.

And there is more to come. For now, enjoy reading and expect more Camp activities soon.

In the service of the South,



***Achim "Archy" Bänsch***  
Commander



## **EDITOR'S NOTE**

British Colonel John St. Leger Grenfell was one of the many Gentleman officers who went from Europe to America with a chosen cause: to defend the Confederacy. Read about his records and his dead, and know about the only memorial stone on American soil recently placed to remember him.

Our friends of the 290 Foundation continue as active as ever. Please consider supporting them by buying a CSS Alabama lapel pin. Several members already own one and they look damn good! Read about the 290's world-wide spreading.

I beg you to pay special attention to the Educational Movies review section in this issue! Despite getting only 2 of the 12 Oscars it had been nominated for, Steven Spielberg's movie "Lincoln" is having much success throughout Europe (I could see the audience in a Spanish cinema giving an applause, close to tears, at the movie's end). If distorting History is successful, we must counteract with the truth. Read professor Thomas DiLorenzo's outstanding analysis of this liberal propaganda movie.

As already announced in the February issue, our recommended book in the electronic library is the diary of Sarah Morgan Dawson, the girl who resisted Union occupation of the New Orleans area with acts of defiance, like the public wearing of Confederate aprons.

And please continue sending your thoughts and ideas, this is your newsletter! Mail from American compatriots is most welcome too, of course!

I wish you all a blessed Easter in the resurrected Lord. Glory to Him!



**Raphael Waldburg-Zeil, Editor**



## **BIRTHDAY OF GENERAL LEE INSIDE U.S. CAPITOL**

Michael Shumaker is a good friend and SCV compatriot. Although not associated to Europe Camp, he's worked with us and contributed to the newsletter (see his excellent movie review of "The Conspirator", ISE June 2011, pp. 37-38). Michael belongs to SCV Frank Stringfellow Camp # 822. February this year they put a wreath in front of Gen Lee's statue at the 103rd annual UDC commemoration of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee, CSA, inside the US Capitol. In an inaugural year, the ceremony occurs in February because it would coincide with the inaugural weekend; in this case it was observed past February 2nd. The enthusiastic attendees sang "Dixie" to the amazement of tourists. I've enjoyed attending this ceremony for about 15 years. The Military District of Washington provided a color guard from the five US Armed Services.

Ms. Teresa Roane, Archivist at the Museum of the Confederacy (MOC), delivered an interesting talk entitled "West Point Alumnus: Robert E. Lee the Engineer". Ms. Roane, a woman of color, is an associate member of the UDC (she has applied for full membership based on research into her ancestors). She referred to a previous speaker from MOC who told her that while serving in the US Army he attended a French military school. They studied four major military leaders, one of whom was Robert E. Lee!

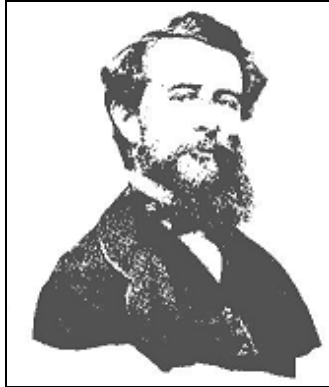


**Past-Cmdr Mike Shumaker( left) , Cmdr. Tom Phillips (middle) and Past-Cmdr David Stringfellow (right), posing with he Camp's wreath.**



## **INTO THE WAR AND THE STORM:**

### ***BRITISH CONFEDERATE VOLUNTEER COL. GEORGE ST. LEGER GRENFELL***



A typical 19<sup>th</sup> century adventurer and cosmopolitan soldier, he was born in London on May 30, 1808 the son of George Bevil Granville Grenfell. He was brought up in Penzance and then sent to the family's business of banking and metal dealing in Holland and France.

He moved to Paris in 1830 and joined the Royal Guard where he took part in the fighting that led to the downfall of the Bourbon monarchy. However, some financial irregularity led to his father's ruin and the young Grenfell left France in 1837. His adventurous nature was encouraged by the outbreak of the Crimean War where he was a Captain in the "Anglo-Turkish Contingent" under the command of fellow Cornishman Major-General Hussey Vivian. After the war Grenfell went to live in South America, where he was involved in several revolutions. The outbreak of the American War 1861 was the opportunity that he was waiting for. He joined the Confederate side with an introduction letter to General Robert E Lee who passed him on to Colonel John Hunt Morgan who made him his adjutant-general.

Although white-haired Grenfell was as hard as steel and tough as leather and an excellent horseman. Morgan and Grenfell harassed the Federal army throughout Kentucky and in 1863 he left Morgan and joined Bragg's Army in Tennessee and subsequently in Virginia with General 'Jeb' Stuart.

After two years of fighting, as he was not an American citizen he was able to travel to the North where he was interviewed by the Secretary of War, Stanton and allowed to live freely. He became involved with the Northwestern Conspiracy and in due course was arrested. His court-martial took place on 1865 and created a great deal of publicity and was reported daily in the London *Times*. Grenfell was found guilty and sentenced to death, which following demands from the British Parliament was commuted to life imprisonment by President Andrew Johnson. Grenfell was sent to Dry Tortugas, a swampy islet off the coast of Florida when he was held as part of a chain gang under appalling conditions. The name Dry Tortugas comes from the fact that there is no fresh water on those islands, just rain water. The Spanish found many turtles (tortugas) on these very small islands when they discovered them.

When an epidemic of yellow fever broke out he and a fellow prisoner, Dr. Mudd, condemned for helping J.W. Booth as a medic, worked ceaselessly to ease the suffering of others in the camp and the grateful camp commander wrote to President Johnson asking for Grenfell's release. But the president was adamant and his appeal was denied. Although no longer in chains and able to cultivate a garden he decided to make a break for freedom. During a storm on the night of March 7<sup>th</sup>, 1868 he and two companions escaped from the prison to the shore where they joined two desperadoes, one chained to a 30lb weight. They rowed out into the storm and were never seen again.



**Four Confederate agents, July 1864, Table Rock Hotel on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls. From left to right: George N. Sanders; Captain John B. Castleman; Colonel George St. Leger Grenfell; and Captain Thomas H. Hines.**



**Grenfell's memorial stone, Spring Hill Cemetery, Harrodsburg, Ky. It is the only monument on American soil remembering that brave Englishman**

It has to be told here that Spring Hill Cemetery has become in recent years a great memorial ground for the forgotten staff officer of Morgan's cavalry. We have already reported of Partisan Ranger Robert von Massow's only memorial stone in America. For whatever reason, in Virginia not a square foot of terrain was available for a stone remembering this man who rode with Mosby's Rangers.

A similar thing had occurred with a memorial stone to Quantrill's men with forgotten names. It seems certain cavalymen, Partisan Rangers and Bushwhackers are not welcome when times come to honor the heroes. That's not good, dear compatriots, because to forget one means to forget all the men who fought with him. Never let this happen!!!

George St. Leger Grenfell was not an immigrant who fought for the Confederacy out of desperation, for three meals a day and a small salary (three meals a day were only guaranteed in the Union Army, by the way). Much like Borcke, Massow, Eriksson and other Europeans, he came and chose the Confederate side to bring-in their experience and military skill to participate in defending liberty. Grenfell was a knight errant looking for a noble cause to defend. He found in the Confederacy his lady to fight and to die for. 19<sup>th</sup> Century romanticism? Maybe, but these knightly soldiers came and risked it all for a cause they had selected on their own: the rightful one, the Southern Cause.

Beside our pride in seeing these men remembered in America, we also note with sadness there's been no official initiative to do so. The memorial stones for Massow and Grenfell were both privately paid by one Southern lady. She didn't expect honors or fame for doing so. She did it out her sense of righteousness to remember these men who gave it all, even sacrificed their health (Borcke, Massow) or their life (Grenfell). This lady is no other than our former correspondent Nancy Hitt from Louisville, Kentucky! Nancy, thank you for your never ending commitment to the Cause. Your splendid work makes this inscription on the cemetery (located a few steps at the right of Grenfell's memorial stone) to shine in a special aura of truth:

**ON FAME'S ETERNAL CAMPING-GROUND  
THEIR SILENT TENTS ARE SPREAD  
AND GLORY GUARDS WITH SOLEMN ROUND  
THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD.**



**BRITISH 290 FOUNDATION CONTINUES TO STRENGTHEN  
OVERSEAS TIES WHILE REMEMBERING  
CONFEDERATE NAVAL WARFARE**

On February 16th, 2013, Dr. Christ Fonvielle Jr., University of North Carolina in Wilmington, was presented his Honorary Membership of the 290 Foundation (BVI) Inc, in recognition of his outstanding contributions researching and recording the history of the American Civil War through his lectures, published books and articles.

Dr. Chris Fonvielle Jr., a native of Wilmington, North Carolina has a lifelong in-depth research focuses on Civil War naval activities, coastal operations, defences and the blockade running of the period. Presenting Chris with his membership and welcoming him formally 'on board' was Robert Maffitt, a descendant of John Maffitt and well-known ambassador for his home city of Wilmington. Bob Maffitt is also Honorary Vice-President (US) of the 290 Foundation.

In sending his good wishes to Dr. Fonvielle, Ian Dewar, president of the 290 Foundation said he hoped this presentation would strengthen the ties between British and American historians interested in the most significant period of their common history.



**Dr. Christ Fonvielle Jr., is presented his membership certificate  
by Robert Maffitt, Honorary Vice-President (US) of the 290 Foundation.**

Ed Bearrs was made a Honorary Member of the 290 Foundation on March 16th this year. As a historian and battlefield guide, Ed Bearss' store of knowledge is prodigious. In recognition of Ed's undying contribution to history,

Honorary Vice-President, Robert Taylor QSM presented him with his membership scroll during Ed's most recent visit to Australia, thus spreading the Foundation all over the world!



Our Camp's support to the 290 Foundation has led to more appointments. By doing so, President Dewar, acknowledged the relentless activity of our Camp in bringing together heritage of the past, SCV activities in Europe today and educational contributions towards the War between the States.

Associate member Javier Prieto, from Spain has become an honorary member with the rank of Lieutenant, as former correspondent Nancy Hitt did time ago.



**Associate member Prieto with his certificate**

Past November 12, 2012, our newsletter editor was appointed honorary Commander. The editor's books and articles focused on the CSS Alabama and Confederate commerce-raiding, including the analysis of Raphael Semmes as captain and of the legal consequences of the so-called "Alabama Claims"



of Geneva, Switzerland, in 1872, were also acknowledged. One of his books, the first entirely researched and written in Spanish, including focus on aspects never analyzed before, was highly praised by the Spanish Royal Academy of History. This book also helped in funding the restoration of CSN Capt. Thomas J. Page's tomb in Rome, the most important Confederate monument in Europe; this was the greatest Sesquicentennial event on this side of the Atlantic. The book will soon be available to 290's members in the Foundation's Library Cafe in London, Endell Street (two minutes walk from Covent Garden tube station).



**Editor Waldburg-Zeil with his honorary membership certificate**

**<https://sites.google.com/site/290foundation/home-1>**



## THE PREACHER'S CORNER



### **END OF DAYS – ARE YOU READY?**

Well, we're still here. You remember the poor souls expecting the end of days for December 2012? The Mayan calendar and other pagan legends told us frightening stories. A truly believing Christian shouldn't be concerned about doomsday tales. But question is: Are you really ready for the true coming of the Lord? No doubt, there is an eagerness for Christ's return among true believers, but the Christian longing for Christ's return is to be framed carefully in the context of repentance and the need for God's saving grace to "deliver us from the wrath to come." (1 Thess 1:10).

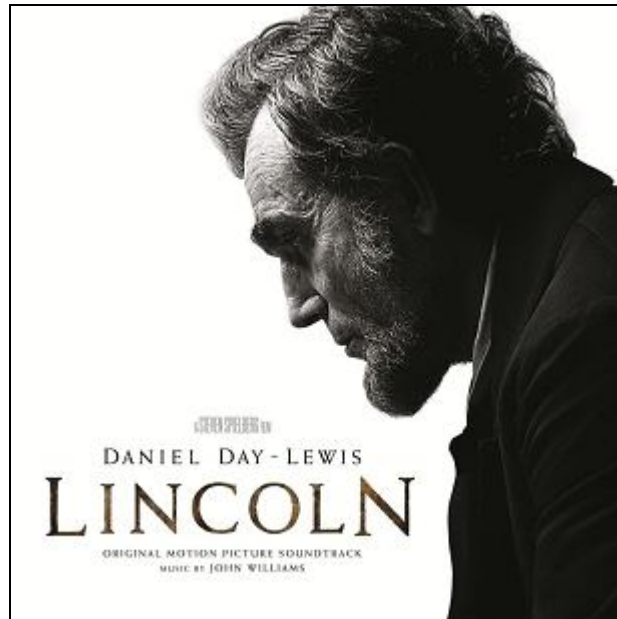
No room for triumphalism here, only pleas: "For the sake of thy sorrowful passion, have mercy on us and on the whole world!" Yes, Lord, do come! But please prepare us for that great and terrible day, that day of awe. What shall I frail man be pleading? Who for me be interceding? When the just are mercy needing! Righteous judge for sin's pollution, Grant thy gift of absolution, before the day of retribution. Yes, any call to usher in the Great and Terrible Day of the Lord, should be made in great humility, in a spirit of repentance and recognition of the need for great mercy and grace to precede it. Otherwise, who can be saved? The Second Letter of Peter gives us good advice in this regard:

*[The Lord] is patient with you, not wanting anyone to perish, but everyone to come to repentance. But the day of the Lord will come like a thief. The heavens will disappear with a roar; the elements will be destroyed by fire, and the earth and everything in it will be laid bare. Since everything will be destroyed in this way, what kind of people ought you to be? You ought to live holy and godly lives as you look forward to the day of God and speed it coming. So then, dear friends, since you are looking forward to this, make every effort to be found spotless, blameless and at peace with him....Therefore, dear friends, since you already know this, be on your guard so that you may not be carried away by the error of lawless men and fall from your secure position. But grow in the grace and knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. To him be glory both now and forever! Amen. (2 Peter 3:6-18)*

Yes, do come Lord! But unto that very day Lord, pour forth your mercy and love, send forth your call unto the ends of the earth. Save us from the pride that forgets we need your mercy every day, even as do our enemies and those who have rejected you. Bring all to conversion Lord, and establish us in on-going conversion. For the sake of your sorrowful passion, have mercy on us and on the whole world.

## **EDUCATIONAL MOVIES – SPECIAL ALERT!**

### **LINCOLN (2012)**



### ***Steven Spielberg's Upside-Down History: The Myth of Lincoln and the Thirteenth Amendment***



**by Thomas J. DiLorenzo, professor of economics, Loyola College, Maryland.**

Steven Spielberg's new movie, *Lincoln*, is said to be based on several chapters of the book *Team of Rivals* by Doris Kearns-Goodwin, who was a consultant to Spielberg. The main theme of the movie is how clever, manipulative, conniving, scheming, lying, and underhanded Lincoln supposedly was in using his "political skills" to get the Thirteenth Amendment that legally ended slavery through the U.S. House of Representatives in the last months of his life. This entire story is what Lerone Bennett, Jr. the longtime executive editor of *Ebony* magazine and author of *Forced into Glory: Abraham Lincoln's White Dream*, calls a "pleasant fiction." It never happened.

It never happened according to the foremost authority on Lincoln among mainstream Lincoln scholars, Harvard University Professor David H. Donald, the recipient of several Pulitzer prizes for his historical writings, including a biography of Lincoln. David Donald is the preeminent Lincoln scholar of our time who began writing award-winning books on the subject in the early 1960s.

On page 545 of his magnum opus, *Lincoln*, Donald notes that Lincoln did discuss the Thirteenth Amendment with two members of Congress – James M. Ashley of Ohio and James S. Rollins of Missouri. But if he used "means of persuading congressmen to vote for the Thirteenth Amendment," the theme of the Spielberg movie, "his actions are not recorded. Conclusions about the President's role rested on gossip . . ."

Moreover, there is not a shred of evidence that even one Democratic member of Congress changed his vote on the Thirteenth Amendment (which had previously been defeated) because of Lincoln's actions. Donald documents that Lincoln was told that some New Jersey Democrats could possibly be persuaded to vote for the amendment "if he could persuade [Senator] Charles Sumner to drop a bill to regulate the Camden & Amboy [New Jersey] Railroad, *but he declined to intervene*" (emphasis added). "One New Jersey Democrat," writes David Donald, "well known as a lobbyist for the Camden & Amboy, who had voted against the amendment in July, did abstain in the final vote, but *it cannot be proved that Lincoln influenced his change*" (emphasis added). Thus, according to the foremost authority on Lincoln, there is no evidence at all that Lincoln influenced even a single vote in the U.S. House of Representatives, in complete contradiction of the writings of the confessed plagiarist Doris Kearns-Goodwin and Steven Spielberg's movie (See my review of Goodwin's book, entitled "A Plagiarist's Contribution to Lincoln Idolatry", [www.LewRockwell.com](http://www.LewRockwell.com)).

### **Lincoln's First Thirteenth Amendment Gambit**

There is no evidence that Lincoln provided any significant assistance in the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment in the House of Representatives in 1865, but there is evidence of his effectiveness in getting an earlier Thirteenth Amendment through the House and the Senate in 1861. This proposed amendment was known as the "Corwin Amendment," named after Ohio Republican Congressman Thomas Corwin. It had passed both the Republican-controlled House and the Republican-dominated U.S. Senate on March 2, 1861, two days before Lincoln's inauguration, and was sent to the states for ratification by Lincoln himself.

The Corwin Amendment would have prohibited the federal government from *ever* interfering with Southern slavery. It read as follows:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State,, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

"Person held to service" is how the Constitutional Convention referred to slaves, and "domestic institutions" referred to slavery. Lincoln announced to the world that he endorsed the Corwin Amendment in his first inaugural address:

"I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution – which amendment, however, I have not seen – has passed Congress to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service . . . . [H]olding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, *I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable*" (emphasis added).

Believing that slavery was already constitutional, Lincoln had "no objection" to enshrining it explicitly in the text of the U.S. Constitution on the day that he took

office. He then sent a letter to the governor of each state transmitting the approved amendment for what he hoped would be ratification and noting that his predecessor, President James Buchanan, had also endorsed it.

Lincoln played a much larger role in getting this first Thirteenth Amendment through Congress than merely endorsing it in his first inaugural address and in his letter to the governors. Even Doris Kearns-Goodwin knows this! On page 296 of *Team of Rivals* she explained how it was Lincoln who, after being elected but before the inauguration, instructed New York Senator William Seward, who would become his secretary of state, to get the amendment through the U.S. Senate. He also instructed Seward to get a federal law passed that would repeal the personal liberty laws in some of the Northern states that were used by those states to nullify the federal Fugitive Slave Act, which Lincoln strongly supported. (The Fugitive Slave Act forced Northerners to hunt down runaway slaves and return them to their owners).

As Goodwin writes: "He [Lincoln] instructed Seward to introduce these proposals in the Senate Committee of Thirteen without indicating they issued from Springfield [Illinois]. The first resolved that 'the Constitution should never be altered so as to authorize Congress to abolish or interfere with slavery in the states.'" The second proposal was that "All state personal liberty laws in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law be repealed."

So, go and see Spielberg's Lincoln movie if you must, but keep in mind that it is just another left-wing Hollywood fantasy.

*November 30, 2012*

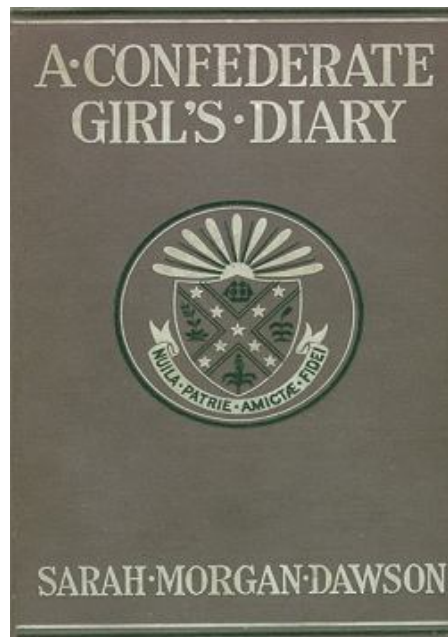
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**At least the make-up Oscar would have been deserved:  
Daniel Day-Lewis as Lincoln**



## CAMP LIBRARY



*"They were on the wharf, and saw the ships sail up the river, saw the broadside fired into Will Pinckney's regiment, the boats we fired, our gunboats, floating down to meet them all wrapped in flames; twenty thousand bales of cotton blazing in a single pile; molasses and sugar thrown over everything. They stood there opposite to where one of the ships landed, expecting a broadside, and resolute not to be shot in the back. I wish I had been there! And Captain Huger is not dead! They had hopes of his life for the first time day before yesterday. Miriam saw the ball that had just been extracted. He will probably be lame for the rest of his life. It will be a glory to him. For even the Federal officers say that never did they see so gallant a little ship or one that fought so desperately as the McRae. Men and officers fought like devils." (pp. 25-26)*

Although Sarah Dawson originally requested that her diary be destroyed upon her death, she later deeded the writings to her son, who had it published as *A Confederate Girl's Diary* in 1913. From March 1862 until April 1865, Dawson faithfully recorded her thoughts and experiences of the war. Her early entries, which deal primarily with Baton Rouge society, give way to detailed accounts of her family's daily fears about living in Baton Rouge as the fighting encroaches upon the city. Several times Dawson describes her family chaotically fleeing their home on foot, bringing only what they could carry with them. She also includes accounts of slaves faithfully rescuing their masters' children and household goods without the opportunity to salvage anything of their own. Sounds a bit like "Gone with the Wind", doesn't it? But this diary reflects fact, not fiction and we strongly recommend it to you as a testimony of the Old South.

You can access and read the diary online by clicking here:

**<http://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/dawson/dawson.html>**



# Intelligence

# Service Europe

Bi-monthly electronic newsletter.

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