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**Intelligence Service Europe,
Year 9, Issue 1, Jan. 2016**

Commander's Letter

Members and friends of the Europe Camp, the months have passed by so fast. We had Christmas and the New Year is start right now. I was on duty since October 2015 and came back to my family on the last day of 2015! So I think that it is really time to present you now a new issue of our newsletter. Our editor has brought together some interesting articles about the CSS Shenandoah this will be the topic of the first issue 2016. Enjoy reading and expect more Camp activities soon.

In the service of the South,



Achim "Archy" Bänsch
Commander

EDITOR'S NOTE

Dear Readers,

Happy New Year! and welcome to the 1st Issue of ISE for 2016.

In addition to some other thought-provoking articles, in this 'Shenandoah' issue, we concentrate on the final event of the Sesquicentennial of the War between the States: the November 2015 Commemoration of the Turnover of the CSS Shenandoah to British authorities in Liverpool in November 1865.

Help us make this an interesting publication. If you think that you have material that might interest our readers, forward it (Microsoft Word, if possible) by email to me at cmclvhs@aol.com. (Camp members: especially personal accounts if you are involved in 'Confederate' activities.

(Es kann ruhig auf Deutsch sein – übersetzen können wir auch!)

We cannot promise to publish everything that you send us and we may need to edit the material to fit our format, but we certainly look forward to hearing from you.

We hope you enjoy the issue.

Feedback to cmclvhs@aol.com is always welcome.

We wish you all the best for the new year.

The Editor



Chris McLaren



The Last FLag Down – Liverpool 2015

By Chris McLarren,
portraying Surgeon C.E. Lining,
C.S.N. *CSS Shenandoah*



We usually think of the War of Southern Independence as being a quintessentially ‘American’ struggle. And we often forget the international aspects of that war.

It is perhaps therefore illuminating that the really last act of the war did not take place in North America, but in Liverpool, England! Long after General Lee had surrendered, President Lincoln was dead and President Davis was a prisoner, one solitary remnant of the Confederate States of America still flew the flag – the *CSS Shenandoah*.

Off Madeira in October 1864, the former British troop carrier *Sea King* was converted into and commissioned as the Confederate States Steamer *Shenandoah*. They then set off on a world cruise which took her around the Cape of Good Hope, to Australia and all the way to the North Pacific, where she virtually destroyed the United States North Pacific whaling fleet, without a single casualty!

Far out in the Pacific Ocean, only in August 1865 did the ship hear from a reliable source that their country had died and that they were orphans. Then, in a remarkable example of seamanship, the *Shenandoah* sailed from west of Mexico, round the other half of the world and - to the astonishment of everyone – appeared out of nowhere to drop anchor at Liverpool in November, 1865.

The United States Government desperately wanted to get their hands on the ‘pirates’. But the British government, although badgered intensely by the Yankees, acted justly and determined that the crew of the *Shenandoah* had acted fully within their rights as recognized belligerents. The crew was released.

A century and a half later, to the day, descendents of Confederate soldiers and sailors commemorated this historic occasion in Liverpool on November 4 to 8, 2015.

The driving force behind this remarkable commemoration were Gerald Wells, Commander of SCV Camp 2168 and John Collins, Commander of Camp 2161. Starting in at least 2012, these men set out to ensure the *Shenandoah* would be honored again.

In an early example of the enthusiasm which these men generated, the 2012 SCV national reunion in Murfreesboro, TN. passed a resolution supporting this action.

Throughout the long years of waiting, ‘Jerry’ Wells kept our interest up while he arranged things in Liverpool – a ship for a re-enactment, a church for a memorial service and local support from the Lord Mayor's Office, friends and re-enactors. And until summer 2015, the Liverpool plans looked good. Then the unimaginable happened: the ship which was to be our reborn *Shenandoah* mysteriously sank at her mooring! We still don't know what happened.

And then the shooting in Charleston changed everything. The initially friendly support from the local authorities changed almost overnight to, at most, tolerance. Despite Jerry Wells' best efforts to limit the damage, the planned reenactment had to be cancelled as we had no ship, nor could the Memorial Service as we conceived it take place in the church as they wanted to neutralize it. We went elsewhere. Yet Jerry stayed master of the situation and, with the help of our contacts, arranged alternatives for the over eighteen ‘crew members’ and their wives who crossed the Atlantic (or for me, the English Channel) to Liverpool.

The Events were also attended by fourteen CSS *Alabama* Officers and crew re-enactors from the Southern Skirmish Association in England representing Officers and crew on board CSS *Shenandoah* as well.

The Event dedicated a commemorative plaque at the Liverpool Central Library.

In the town of Wigan, SCV Camp 2168 in Scotland presented two European Confederate Medals of Honor to Lt. Commanding James Waddell, CSS *Shenandoah* and Captain James Paynter, Royal Navy, *HMS Donegal*.

On that Thursday there was a memorial service at the Eldonian Village Hall courtesy of the Liverpool Retired Merchant Seamen Association. Our ‘Captain Waddell’ (FT Ratchford of Florida), as Master of Ceremonies, opened the event. I read out greetings from the Princess Royal, a descendent of President Davis, a descendent of Captain Waddell, the Mayor of Wigan, the Mayor of Bath and from a city authority of Liverpool. Several of us read short talks about the *Shenandoah* and her crew. The names of the Crew were once again heard in a Roll Call. A highlight of the ceremony was the performance of the Liverpool Welsh Choir and 90-year-old Canon Bob Evans assisted us as Chaplain. After the ceremony, we mingled with the local people, who thanked us for bringing the *Shenandoah* story to them.



1 The Crew and wives with our British hosts

Some of us on Friday “took the ferry cross the Mersey” and visited Birkenhead, home of the Laird shipyard, the birthplace of both the *CSS Florida* and the *CSS Alabama*. We spread flowers on the Mersey near the spot where the *Shenandoah* finally dropped anchor that November day so long ago.



2. St George's Hall, scene of the 1864 Confederate Bazaar

Some of us also visited St. George's Hall, a famous neo-classical building, which was the site of the famous ‘Southern Prisoners Relief Fund’ Confederate charity bazaar in October of 1864. In this hall supporters of the South in five days raised some £20,000 (some \$1,300,000 in 2014 US dollars.¹) for the relief (food, blankets) of Confederate prisoners of war. The Lincoln Administration however refused to allow this help for the suffering POW's. They let them freeze and go hungry instead.

We dedicated a plaque in memory of the ship and its crew at 10 Rumsford Place, the original structure that Confederate Naval Agent Commander James Bulloch used back then.



3. The Plaque just outside Commander Bullock's Office

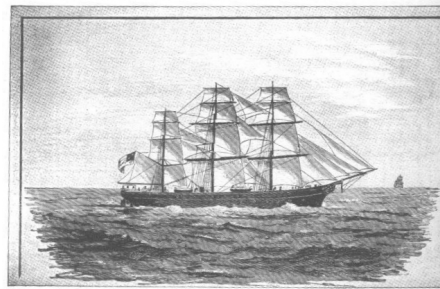
Finally, there was a dinner at the upscale Pan/Am & Blue Bar, a local restaurant on Albert Docks with excellent cuisine, singing and lots of talk, which brought a fascinating time to a close with good memories of remarkable Events.



4 Some Fellow Officers, a Marine and a (lost?) Cavalryman

L to R: Chris McLarren (SCV Europe Camp 1612), Dr John Gifford (Ohio), Byron Bradley (N.C. Camp 166), Norman Fowler (Florida Camp 131), Gary Hall (N.C. Camp 166), Stuart Bogie (Scotland Camp 2168). Not pictured: Tommy Ratchford (Florida Camp 1315), Joe Jordan (Georgia Camp 46), Louis Fritz (Maryland Division), Sam Cooper (Tennessee), Dr John Turrentine (Georgia Camp 485) and, Gerald Wells (Scotland Camp 2168)

I will tell you that being in a room with a dozen other men in Confederate naval uniformsⁱⁱ who shared a love of our ship gave me a sense of the pride with which Captain Waddell and his crew served their country on board the *Shenandoah*!



¹ Estimate based on <http://mykindred.com/cloud/TX/Documents/dollar/index.php?cyear=2010>
<http://www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/relativevalue.php>

¹ When material for the original blue naval uniforms ran out, gray was substituted.



Life aboard a Confederate raider

Address held at the Memorial Service for the CSS *Shenandoah*,
Nov 5th, 2015 in Liverpool. By Chris McLarren

Good Morning!

My theme is *Life aboard a Confederate Raider*, particularly our ship. So return with me for a couple of minutes to the deck of the *Shenandoah*.

Except for a short stop at Tristan d' Acunha, one day on St. Paul's island, the month in Australia, the few days on Papete (Ascension Island), the men of the *Shenandoah* were on-board their wooden-walled home for more than one year. Their world consisted of some square feet of deck, the yards above and the decks below.

Acting Masters Mate C.E. Hunt put it this way:

"... On a cruiser, one constantly alternates between a life of stirring excitement and absolute stupidity.

When in pursuit of a prize, all is life and animation. The rigging is filled with eager, excited faces, spyglass is passed from hand to hand, orders are hurriedly given and instantly obeyed, and until the capture is effective, and the ship disposed of, there is little rest for anyone. Then follows, perhaps, weeks of idleness, with nothing to break the tedious monotony. The watches turn out and in, yawning, the lookouts mount aloft, and sleepily throw a glance over the broad expanse of water, – at 7 bells, the master comes up with his sextant, to "take the sun" and work out the position of the ship, with his logarithms, – in the forecastle, tough yarns are spun by solemn visit old sea dogs, and at night perhaps a violin or banjo furnishes entertainment for a little knot; but with every expedient that can be resorted to, and with the working of the ship, a light labor with so many hands to assist in it, the time drags wearily, and if one has not the resource of some mental occupation, it falls, in the course of time, just short of unendurable."

(Hunt , p. 450,451)

So what was life like?

Let's talk of the work first: Hunt just mentioned some of the activities and Executive Officer Whittle made sure that people stayed busy. Scrubbing, repairing, painting: the ship was repainted 3 times during the year, including just 3 weeks before coming here to Liverpool.

Discipline

Considering the nature of the crew – different nationalities and non-naval backgrounds – as Whittle said, “I consider discipline absolutely necessary to our very existence.” Disrespect, disobedience was rigorously but not harshly punished. Whittle would clap a man in irons or trice him up in a heartbeat – and it seemed to work well.

Officers' Life

The officers got along pretty well. The wardroom was there living and dining room. In the wardroom, chess, backgammon, dominoes, whist were all favorite games. Card games were popular and Lining and Whittle beat Waddell and McNulty at whist.

And they read books -

The *Shenandoah* had no extensive ship's library, but the officers brought their own books with them and added those gotten from their prize ships. They read Charles Dickens and William Makepeace Thackeray, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables*.

The officers spent much of the time keeping their private single quarters or shared rooms clean and tidy. This was difficult because the *Shenandoah* was a “wet ship” - in the sense that water often poured down from the decks and into the officers' quarters, fouling everything. Even the officers darned socks and mended clothes and made replacements when clothes wore out. During the last 2 months of the voyage, when the crew knew they would soon be on land again, Surgeon Lining observed that sewing had become a mania.

Food

For most of the voyage the *Shenandoah*'s men ate well. There was fresh meat or vegetables as well as canned, dried, and salted provisions from the prize ships. At Christmas the crew dined on ham and the wardroom had goose and pork, corned beef, fresh potatoes and mince pies. It was only in the last couple of months of the voyage, with no outside contact, that the diet was monotonous and even led to 3 cases of scurvy.

Alcohol

Although the crew got their grog, drunkenness on the *Shenandoah* resembled the problems on other CS and US ships and was punished. When ships were captured, it was urgent to secure the alcohol as soon as the prize crews came on board. There was one incident in the Sea of Okhotsk where this did not happen and the ship was drunk for 3 days and Lieutenant Whittle had great problems restoring order.

Sunday

Unexpectedly, there was no Sunday religious service. Instead there was Sunday inspection between 10 and 11 in the morning of the crew in their Sunday best and at their duty stations. After that, off-duty personnel were free to do what they liked. Religion was a private matter.

Music and dancing.

There was a good deal of singing on board the *Shenandoah*, both from the officers and from the men. There was also dancing as well. Surgeon Lining liked the Kanakas' (native Hawaiians) singing but not the dancing. Mr Mason thought the Kanakas were beautiful dancers but Mason had no love for the accordionist or his instrument.

So, all in all, it was a good ship.

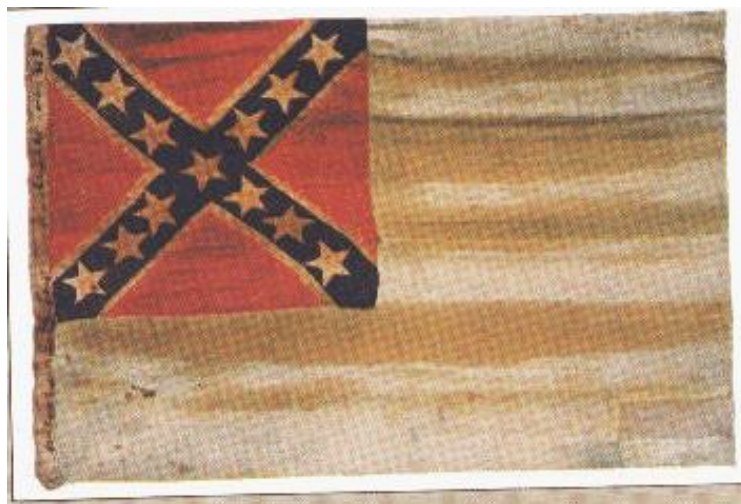
But this changed in August 1865, when the crew received definite news that their country had been vanquished. The basic daily routines remained, but without the spirit: the Southerners on the *Shenandoah* were devastated by the news that their country had disappeared. Beyond the anguish about their families, their personal future was of great concern.

And gnawing at them, too, was a sense that all their efforts on this voyage had been in vain. Indeed, one can argue that all the blood, and treasure and pain and suffering of the Southern people had gone for naught.

What a ghastly thought!

But it's not true, you know! So long as we hold bright the memory of these men, of what they did and why they did it, so long were their efforts not in vain. Resistance to tyranny and to those who inflict cruel war on the innocent is never in vain, for it can inspire the next generation to do that which is right. Therefore, let **no-one** who loves peace and justice gainsay our presence here today.

Long live the South! And long live the memory of the *Shenandoah*!



Final Salute – Liverpool

The other *Shenandoah* commemoration

By Chris McLarren

The mostly SCV members of *Last Flag Down* were not the only people in Liverpool commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the turnover of the *Shenandoah*. The 290 Foundation, a British-based association interested in the Confederate States Navy and the Naval war was also in town.

While 'Last Flag Down's program was centered on personal representation of the *Shenandoah's* crew, the 'Final Salute' program was of a different, more formal nature affording their British and Overseas members an opportunity to get together.

Over three days, they had a Meet 'n' Greet evening, a luncheon and a Commemorative Service. The 290 also organized a tour of St George's Hall and provided the opportunity for guests to visit places where Confederate naval personnel once walked.

Their final event was a formal 'Final Salute' dinner at the famous Britannia Adelphi hotel, attended by descendants of Liverpool's Laird and Millar shipbuilding families, Captain John Maffitt CSN, Commander James Bulloch CSN and other members from the States, many of whom are also SCV members.

Guests of Honor included the SCV Commander-in-Chief, Kelly Barrow and the United States Navy Attaché in London, Captain Mark Rudesill, USN, who, as a Southerner, was very pleased to be able to honor his fellow American seaman of the *Shenandoah*.

'Confederate' organizations are very thin on the ground in Europe, so we try to support one another. As Europe Camp is an associated organization, I was also invited to attend the 290's Final Salute Dinner.



The author, C-in-C Barrow, Captain Rudesill

It was pleasant to be able to talk to Kelly Barrow and his family again. I never imagined to meet the whole family here in Europe! They took time out of a family vacation to come to Liverpool.



The Sefton Sea Cadets presented a Second National Confederate Navy Ensign (as flown on the *CSS Shenandoah*) to the assembled guests.



The story of the *Shenandoah* was presented to a rapt audience by American Civil War Round Table historian Len Ellison.



Dessert was a cake representing the ensign of the CSS Shenandoah and was ceremoniously cut by Captain Rudesill USN, Lady Efiloni Vaotangi Laird and Miss Georgianah Barrow on the occasion of her birthday.

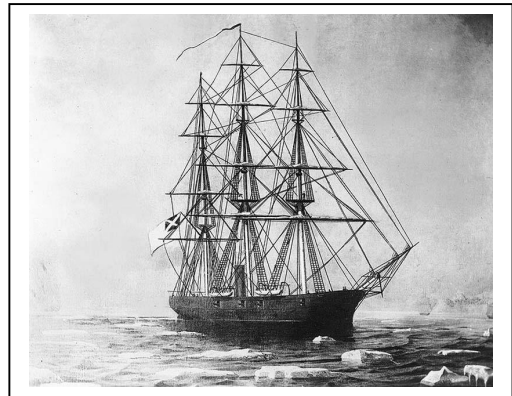
Finally, C-in-C Barrow presented the President of the 290 Foundation, Ian Dewar, with the Stephen D. Lee Award – the highest SCV award for non-members – for his efforts to keep alive the memory of our Confederate seaman and their ships. Ian expressed his appreciation for this award, the first made to a non-American by the Stephen Dill Lee Institute. He also urged the SCV to continue their efforts to ensure the signs and symbols of the Confederacy are not lost in the current political maelstrom and pledged the Foundation's support where and when needed. Ian also announced the 290 Foundation (BVI) Inc., will sponsor an exhibition in Greenwich, England in 2016 on American Civil War Navies.

A most pleasant and memorable Confederate evening indeed.



The Song of the Shenandoah (Lyrics changed from the 'Song of the Alabama' 1864) Words by E. King'

The wind blows off yon rocky shore,
Boys! set your sails all free;
And soon our cannon's booming roar
shall ring out merrily.
Run up your bunting taught a peak,
And swear, lads, to defend her.
'Gainst every foe, where e'er we go,
Our motto "No Surrender!"



Chorus:
Then sling the bowl, drink every soul,
A toast to the Shenandoah;
What e'er our lot, through storm and shot,
Here's success to the Shenandoah!

Our country calls all hands to arms,
we hear but to obey;
Nor shall home's most endearing charms
steal one weak thought away.
Our saucy craft shall roam the deep,
We've sworn, lads, to defend her;

Trim, taught, and tight, we'll brave the fight,

Our motto "No Surrender!"

Chorus

Our home is on the mountain wave,

Our flag floats proudly free;

No boasting despot, tyrant, knave,

Shall crush fair Liberty.

Firmly we'll aid her glorious cause,

We'll die, boys, to defend her;

We'll brave the foe, where e'er we go,

Our motto "No Surrender!"

Chorus

Boys! If perchance it may befall,

When storms of battle raves,

By shot or shell our noble hull

Shall sink beneath the waves,

Yet while a plank to us is left

To death we will defend her;

Facing the foe, down, down we'll go,

But still cry "No Surrender!"

Then sling the bowl, drink every soul,

A toast to the Shenandoah;

What e'er our lot, through storm and shot,

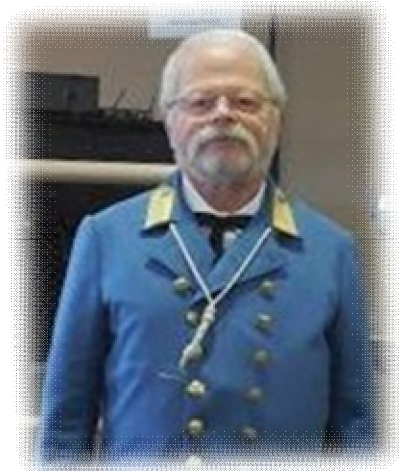
Here's success to the Shenandoah!





General Lee, in his 1866 correspondence with Lord Action, spoke of his fear that the consolidation of the states into one monolithic political unit would result in a government "tyrannical at home and aggressive abroad". Was he right? (Ed.)

The Unconstitutional Amendment



**portraying Boatswain George
Harwood, C.S.N., CSS.
Shenandoah**

By Joe Jordan

Commander , Camp 46, Georgia

The first amendment to the U.S. Constitution reads in part "*Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion.....*" Notice it does not say the States, but **Congress** has no authority to pass laws respecting religion. So how can the Federal government order the Ten Commandments be removed from a State court house wall? Where does it get the coercive power to intervene in state and local affairs and to commit a multitude of other actions not enumerated in Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution? The justification for these vast and intrusive powers comes from the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. Most of the laws, regulations, and rulings pertaining to multiculturalism, U.S. citizenship, voting, reapportionment, religion, education, housing, welfare, states' rights, etc., are based almost exclusively on the 14th Amendment. This eloquent sounding phrase has done some good but wrought much harm. The 14th has other odious provisions and a very dubious history.

Adopted in 1868 in the aftermath of the War Between the States, the 14th Amendment contained four sections, each made a mockery of the US Constitution. The equal protection clause in Section One contravenes the 9th and 10th Amendments. Section Two permitted the disenfranchisement of Southerners for participation in the "rebellion". The meaning of "participation" was nebulous and used by the North to deny the right to vote to the white-male population of the South. Section Three sought to expel the South from every level and branch of government by denying Southern white men who fought for or aided the Confederacy the right to hold political or appointive offices. These two sections violated the Due Process Clause of the 5th Amendment.

Section Four protected Northerners who perpetrated financial fraud in the course of the war from future prosecution and ensured that the North would never have to pay reparations for war crimes committed against the South. It violated both the Due Process and the Just Compensation clauses of the 5th Amendment and the Ex Post Facto provisions of Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution.

When introduced in Congress on June 13, 1866, 14th Amendment was naturally opposed by members from the Southern states, ensuring it would fail the requisite two-thirds majority. To prevent that, the Radical Republicans who controlled Congress unilaterally and in violation of the Constitution's Article I, Sections 2 and 3, and Article V (no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate) excluded the 61 representatives and 22 senators from the Southern states.

The amendment still faced defeat in the Senate by the one vote of Sen. John P. Stockton of New Jersey, so the Radical Republicans unlawfully expelled him from the Senate as well. These frauds were compounded by the refusal of Congress to present the 14th Amendment to the President for his approval as mandated by Constitutional Article I, Section 7.

On June 16, 1866, Congress submitted the fraudulently passed 14th Amendment to the legislatures of all the states, including the Southern states excluded from Congress, for ratification. By March 1, 1867, 12 States had rejected it leaving only 25 states, three fewer than for adoption. The amendment had been constitutionally defeated.

The Radical Republicans reacted by enacting the Reconstruction Acts. These Acts essentially declared no legal state governments existed in ten Southern states, even though Congress had officially recognized these state governments as legitimate since 1865. The South was divided into five military districts in blatant violation of Article I, Section 9. The price for readmission was ratification of the 14th.

Note that if the South had no legal state governments after 1861, as Congress maintained in 1867 following the defeat of the 14th Amendment, then in 1865 the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery was never constitutionally adopted since its ratification depended on Southern states. If the South had legal governments as Congress affirmed in 1865 when the South ratified the 13th Amendment, then the 14th Amendment was constitutionally defeated in 1867. If the South was not part of the Union it could not vote for or against ratification since Article V of the Constitution reads only states in the Union can ratify an amendment. Therefore, all subsequent acts and decisions based upon the 14th Amendment should be null and void.

In 1868 several Southern states challenged the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts and, by implication, the ratification of the 14th Amendment. When the Supreme Court indicated that they were favorably disposed toward the South's constitutional argument, the Radical Republicans enacted legislation removing this subject from the Court's jurisdiction. Under the Constitution's Article III, Section 2, the appellate jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court is limited by such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make. This was the only constitutional act undertaken by the Radical Republicans.

The above facts will not be found in politically correct history books. Their totality means the Federal government has become far more powerful, intrusive, and centralized than the Framers ever intended or imagined.

It is this Tyranny of the Majority that the South contended against. Can this obscene power grab ever happen again? It happened once.



Some final thoughts from the October 1893 *Confederate Veteran*

The merits of a Confederate veteran to honor is more than young people generally realize. Let those who do not know ask any Confederate soldier who did active service through the war if he would go through it again for all the money in the Bank of England, or all the wealth in the United States. Then remember that he did it for nothing.....

... Ours was a great army. That we managed to secure such an equipment and maintain hundreds of thousands the four years is marvellous, when we revert to the conditions of the South from the beginning of the conflict. The Confederates standing abreast allowing three feet to the soldier would have made a solid frontage of 369 miles. True, they would have been overlapped by such a column on the other side more than 1000 miles. But there was not this disparity at first. If the war had been fought through without importing men and supplies, it is quite sure the South could not have been overpowered.

(page 305)



Intelligence

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