

Confederate Veteran.

January/February 2013

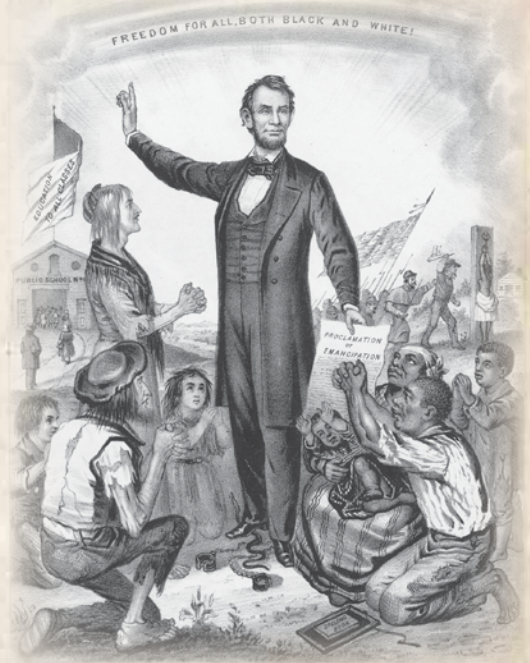


Lincoln's War On Southern Civilians
— ***Walter Brian Cisco***

The Sons of Confederate Veterans presents the 2013 Stephen Dill Lee Institute The Emancipation Proclamation: Southern Views

The following speakers have agreed to speak in St. Augustine.

1. Donald Livingston — "How the North Failed to Respond to the Moral Challenge of Slavery"
2. Jonathan White — "Forty Acres and a Mule: Miscarriages of Justice in Post-Emancipation Federal Policy"
3. Kirkpatrick Sale — "Emancipation Hell: The Disaster the Emancipation Proclamation Wrought"
4. Marshall De Rosa — "Emancipation in the Confederacy: What the Ruling Class doesn't want you to know and why"
5. Ryan S. Walters — "The Powers of a Usurper: Northern Opposition to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation"
6. Brion McClanahan — "Democracy, Liberty, Equality: Lincoln's American Revolution"



February 1-2, 2013 — St. Augustine, Florida

The 2013 Institute will be held at the Renaissance Hotel in St. Augustine hosted by the Florida Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Registration: \$150 per person, \$125 for SCV members and family.
Includes Saturday breakfast, lunch and banquet.

Register by calling 1-800-MY-DIXIE or visit our web site at

www.stephendleeinstitute.com

❧ Scholarships available for teachers and students ❧

For more information visit our web site at www.stephendleeinstitute.com
or call Brag Bowling at (804) 389-3620

CDs from previous Stephen Dill Lee events are available on our website

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THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

*Though men deserve, they may not win, success;
The brave will honor the brave, vanquished none the less.*

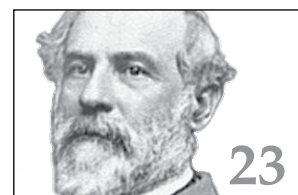
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ON THE COVER — Some of Sherman's bummers raiding a Southern home. A period drawing by Edwin Forbes from the *Library of Congress*.

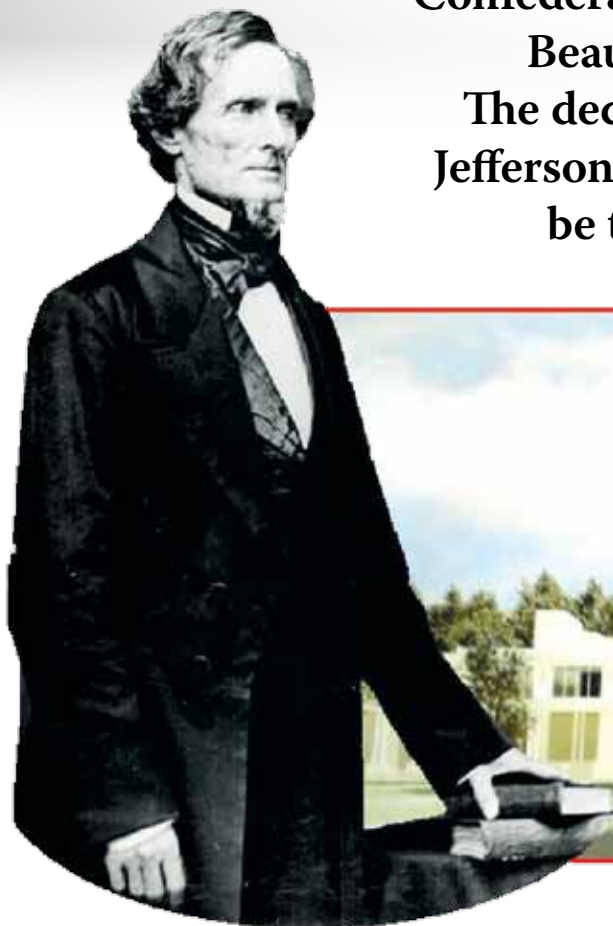
Confederate Heritage Rally 2013

March 16, 1:00 PM
Biloxi, MS
Beauvoir

Sesquicentennial Event!



The 2013 Sesquicentennial Event/
Confederate Heritage Rally will be held at
Beauvoir in Biloxi, Mississippi.
The dedication ceremony for the new
Jefferson Davis Presidential Library will
be the highlight of the event!



For updates go to:
<http://confederate150.com/2013.html>

If you are Southern, you will be there!

Confederate Veteran.

ESTABLISHED 1893

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

It's that time of year again, so, Happy New Year! The start of a new year always offers a clean slate, a fresh start and new hope. I'm hoping 2013 will be a great year, not only for the Sons of Confederate Veterans, but for all of us.

This issue will mark the start of a new era as this will be the first issue ever to be available on-line in an electronic format. This is an experiment and will be available to members only. If you are interested in reading the *Veteran* on your computer, iPad, iPhone or other device, give it a try. Please let me know how it works for you and if you wish to receive your issues like this in the future. All the details are on our website at www.scv.org.

Our Sesquicentennial series continues with an essay by Walter Brian Cisco titled, *Lincoln's War On Southern Civilians*. If this essay doesn't get you mad, upset and raise your blood pressure, you're not alive. This essay is heavily footnoted so all the claims are backed up with facts and sources. You will not find this information and stories anywhere else. It's a great addition to our series.

Information on the 2013 Sam Davis Youth Camp came out right before press time and the details and registration form will be in the March/April issue. But, you can go ahead and place the dates on your calendar and start making plans. The Virginia Camp will be June 16-22 with a deadline of June 10 for registration. The Texas Camp will be held July 28-August 3 with the deadline for this camp on July 19. If you would like more information please call Jack Marlar at 864-862-3946.

If your camp photo has not appeared yet, please be patient. As I have stated before, there is a long backlog of camp news photos. This is a good problem to have as I never have to worry about having enough photos to fill that section. I do try to use them in the order I receive them. Thanks for your letters to the editor. We always appreciate your comments. As always, if you have any questions please let me know. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature of Frank B. Powell, III. The signature is written in dark ink and is stylized, with the first letters of the first and last names being prominent.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

R. MICHAEL GIVENS

CIC@SCV.ORG

‘We must soldier on’

All truth passes through three stages. First, it is ridiculed. Second, it is violently opposed. Third, it is accepted as being self-evident.

— Arthur Schopenhauer, 19th-century philosopher

Herr Schopenhauer was a pessimist who saw the world as an irrational place. His philosophy was anchored in the principle of human *will*. He saw desire as the fuel of man’s *will* and a man’s intellect merely a servant or hindrance to his *will*. He cautioned

“(Happiness) lies always in the future, or in the past; and the present is to be compared to a small, dark cloud which the wind drives over the sunny plain; before it and behind it, all is bright; it alone casts a shadow. The present, therefore, is forever unsatisfactory; the future, uncertain; the past, irrecoverable.”

Do we hold to the stories of the past and hope for better days merely because the present is so unbearable? Do we live under the impression that today should be better than yesterday, while waiting for tomorrow to bring relief? We know today should be better because of all the hard work we put into getting ourselves here. There was a song on AM pop radio stations in the 70s which ended with this chorus:

And stay right here, ‘cause these are the good old days.

Really — who are you trying to convince? If you remember the rest of the song, you may recall Carly Simon pleading for her man to not leave her. She was trying to persuade him that things would possibly get worse in time. Best, stay right here. Can you imagine anything worse than our present situation? I can — a world without hope, which is not life; it is torment.

We live in strange times, difficult and uncertain times. Perhaps my own human vanity blinds me to the fact that men of all ages suffered the same malady of being afflicted by the present while longing for the past and hoping/fearing for the future. Voltaire wrote “we shall leave this world as foolish and as wicked as we found it on our arrival.” This is not the plan. In many ways, mankind has progressed since the days of Voltaire, and since the more recent days of Schopenhauer, and exponentially since Simone was warbling her hopeless song of despair. Civilization marches on, albeit in baby steps, or better yet, as a drunkard, two steps forward and one step back. We must press on. Our choices may be limited, but we may find the path we choose to be well worn.

After the election, many people across America, dissatisfied with the results, have called for secession. They feel hopelessly dejected and are certain that their present needs will not be met under the current circumstances. They feel as if the real problems of the economy and the dangers of this volatile world are not being addressed. Does this condition seem familiar? What might our revered ancestors think of our current situation? One hundred and fifty years later and the struggle is the same. Fact is, 225 years ago our ancestors were putting all they had into a struggle for liberty based on similar circumstances as ours.

“Freedom is a fragile thing and is never more than one generation away from extinction. It is not ours by inheritance; it must be fought for and defended constantly by each generation, for it comes only once to a people. Those who

have known freedom and then lost it, have never known it again."

— California Governor Ronald Reagan, January 5, 1967

Yes, our country has known freedom; beginning with the *Declaration of Independence*, our people wrote the very definition of America's own brand of liberty, which has become the envy of the world. It is freedom's memory which keeps alive the spirit to press on even when our civilization takes so many steps backwards. But what causes the backwards step? Certainly it has not been due to the stalwart and sober advance of the Southern mind. The South has historically been loyal to the Constitution and the ideals of the founders. In complete contrast is the North's arrogant and high-handed disregard of the principles of American liberty. They habitually fight to steer us in a different direction. Perhaps they are aware that the noble American experiment was born in the mind of the South, and being an ambitious and often haughty people "... scorn to tread in the footsteps of any predecessor however illustrious. It thirsts and burns for distinction; and if possible will have it, whether at the expense of the emancipating of slaves or enslaving freeman." So explained Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois, on January 27, 1838.

In 1931, H.L. Mencken and Andrew Nelson Lytle summed up the root cause of our present problem in a review of Edgar Lee Masters, *Lincoln the Man*:

"The American people, North and South went into the war as citizens of their respective states, they came out as subjects of the United States. And what they lost they never got back. No president since, not even Grover Cleveland, has ever followed Jefferson. They have all tried to be Lincoln" (Mencken). "If Lincoln loved the Union, he was responsible, more than any man for its destruction, for he consciously violated the Constitution in calling out armies for the reduction of the cotton states. The war was not a war of slavery verses freedom; it was a war between those who preferred a federated nation to those who preferred a confederation of sovereign states" (Lytle).

From 1931 until today, what has changed? Only in Reagan did we enjoy a moment in time when a president came close to recognizing the unique rights of our states as prescribed by the founders. Will our current president do more than try to be Lincoln? Will he succeed? Will his actions, like those of Lincoln, create a deeper divide in our country? Are we destined to repeat history?

Whatever may be your answer; we must define our will, replenish our hope and soldier on. The cloud overhead may yet be too large or too dark for us to see the other side, but remember that shining brightly above those clouds of calumny is truth, there to light our way. We are in Herr Schopenhauer's second stage of truth; it is violently opposed. It will only be accepted as self-evident if we keep it alive. It is our duty. I will see you at the front.

A luta continua.

God bless you all and God bless the South.

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
@CICSCV



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

National Park Service has slavery agenda

To the Editor:

This letter is in response to Capt. Frank Huggins' letter in the November/December issue. He was disgusted about the film he watched at the new Gettysburg Visitor Center.

I think I can shed some light on this situation. The following information was given to me by a friend who works at a hotel in Gettysburg.

Before the visitor center was opened to the public, they held a hospitality seminar. Area restaurants, hotels, B & B's, etc., were asked to send representatives to this seminar where they heard talks and were given information about the new center. They could then pass this information on to their guests. My friend was the representative for her hotel.

During one of the talks, they were told the official stance of the National Park Service is that *THE* cause of the War was slavery. All other *causes* were simply minor in nature. Slavery was the one and only *REAL* cause. The NPS is now going to institute this teaching at all battlefields across the country. The NPS is also changing the way each visitor center handles their presentations. Instead of concentrating on the individual battle which took place there, each center will give a complete overview of the entire war. Again, the main message will be slavery was *THE* cause of the War. As Compatriot Huggins said, a disgusting situation.

Another thing about the new visitor center is that it is not operated by the NPS. It is run by a for-profit company with the NPS as its overseer. As a result, they now charge admission. The old center did not. This may be the wave of the future with all battlefield visitor centers. Apparently, political correctness

equals more profit.

In light of this information, we can all see why Compatriot Huggins did not and will not receive a reply to his letters of complaint. Historical truth is no longer important to the National Park Service.

John H. Millirons
*Pvt. John Wesley Culp Memorial
Camp 1961
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania*

Let's adopt Confederate Battle Flags

To the Editor:

I don't know if I'm letting my feelings run amok or not, but chose to believe the better of myself. My premise — our Confederate ancestors were honored and proud of their regimental battle flags.

I've discovered many do not really know the purpose of these flags. Today they are more ceremonial, but in times past they were used to signal their soldiers where to maneuver and where to rally. They were very important in the scheme of things; a matter of losing or winning a battle.

At least two of my ancestors lay claim they carried their regimental battle flags. I know from research that the strongest and tallest of a regiment were normally considered for the honor of carrying these flags. Normally, three or four additional soldiers were assigned to follow these flags to replace the flag carrier or to protect the flag. The flag bearer was a prominent target for the opposing force. These flag bearers were even given a special rank in the regiment — ensign.

Motion pictures have a license to present things as the director sees them. Watching a segment of *Gettysburg*, the scene where the soldiers are singing

about their battle flag — “Bonnie Blue, I go from tearing to becoming proud of my heritage.”

This may be out of channels, but I would like to propose that each of our camps be allowed to become flag bearers for a battle flag of their choice. The SCV could grant them or any other Civil War organization (for that matter) a charter to bear and preserve one of these flags — and both should advertise this opportunity.

The SCV could also help coordinate the remanufacture of these flags. In such a way they could lend uniformity to their look and their manufacture. Each flag-bearer organization would be required to present their battle flag to the public at least once each year or risk losing their charter. The chartered organization would be responsible to fund the costs.

This may not be the best of times to take this matter up, but I'm tired of waiting for the proper opportunity. I sincerely doubt a better opportunity will come up in the next few years. I find myself even more reminded that my years are numbered.

I think this would be an excellent way and most appropriate way to honor our ancestors. I ask that all consider and rally around this idea to help make it happen.

Donald Patrick
*Sul Ross Camp 1457
Bryan, Texas*

New Confederate Monuments placed

To the Editor:

In the November-December 2012 issue of *Confederate Veteran*, Compatriot Jones complains about the small number of Southern monuments at the Shiloh battlefield. It's my understanding

this is due to the harsh economic times in the South after the war. It's not only the numbers of Southern markers, its the size, too. Our people placed what they could afford, and for that they should be commended.

Just a few short years back, Tennessee placed a monument to their men in gray at Shiloh. It is magnificent! Also, fund raising is proceeding for a monument to be erected for soldiers from Mississippi. Hopefully, it will be placed in the near future.

*Danny Schmiddlkofer
Freeman's Battery Forrest's Artillery
Camp 1939
Savannah, Tennessee*

An in-depth look at our Constitution

To the Editor:

I hear gentlemen say, "If we would just follow the Constitution that we have, we would have a good government." I do not agree, and I will explain why.

Constitution with a little *c* (*constitution*), means *form*, thus constitution of government means form of government. Our US Constitution with a big *C* contains more than form of government, it contains also statements of principle. As to the forms of government, I would submit to gentlemen that we do follow the Constitution. As to statements of principle, I would submit to gentlemen that constitutional provisions that are optional with the holders of governmental power are no protection for liberty, and, so, "If we would just follow the Constitution that we have, we would have a good government." is a meaningless statement. It is nonsense.

I hear gentlemen say "Our Founding Fathers gave us a nation where 'we the people' had the right to check the abuse of Federal power." Yes, they did, but they did not let us for very long keep those checks. Let us take a look at some of them.

Under the Articles of Confederation, no law could be made but by the consent of all states. "That is too difficult" (it was supposed to be difficult), said the Fathers of our Constitution, so they threw it out. And if that provision was too difficult, perhaps it would have been useful to have kept just a bit of its benefit, perhaps in the form of, in addition to the Senate, a three-chambered House in which no law could be made but by the consent of a majority of 1) the Senate, 2) landed aristocrats, 3) the commercial and industrial interests, and 4) the mass democracy. (Such a constitution as this would have obviated the need for our Southern bid for independence, or at least would have drawn out for many more years the political machinations by the greedy that led to the conditions that produced that bid.)

Under the Articles each state had one vote through its Senatorial delegation which served at the state government's pleasure, subject to recall at any time. The Fathers of our Constitution said "Sometimes the state governments are too democratic for our plutocratic needs, so we will give each state two senators with staggered, fixed terms so that they are less directly accountable to the state governments." (It took them five generations, but the plutocrats finally got it [with the 17th Amendment] so that the senators are elected by the mass democracy instead of by the state legislatures; the plutocrats find it easier to manipulate the mass democracy than any small body or bodies of aware, informed, and involved electors. Senators are now more beholden to the national party that helps them gain power, than to the people of their state (who, in any case, can be fooled again next election, what with the new crop of youth old enough to vote for the first time but not old enough to have watched the machinations of politics and government through numerous election cycles. At least when the state legislatures elected the senators, the senators were beholden to some few people from their own state,

though, with their fixed terms, not much beholden.)

Under the Articles, money for Federal appropriation could be raised only by requesting it from the states, which requests the states could fill completely, partially, or not at all, depending on what they thought of the need. The Fathers of our Constitution said, "That makes foreign affairs, diplomacy, and defense too difficult," so they threw it out and replaced it with direct taxation upon the people. Why did they not change only its operation upon foreign affairs, diplomacy, and defense? Why did they not keep the protections of this provision as it applied to domestic spending? Two words come to mind as possible answers to those whys: *greed* and *power*; the Constitution's Fathers knew they were constituting a government amenable to control by themselves.

Under the Articles, committees performed various of the executive functions of government. These committees were largely independent of each other, but not independent of the Congress. This committee system was scrapped for a presidency that performs almost all executive functions of government. For purposes of dealing with foreign powers, a head of state, such as the president was a good thing to have. And he should appoint his foreign secretary and his defense secretary, but for domestic purposes, for purposes of limiting growth of central government, for purposes of checking the abuse of Federal power, might not it have been beneficial to have only the Senate appoint all other secretaries and they be answerable to the Senate, instead of to the president? I think so, provided the Senate remained a body as the Articles constituted it, and not as it is constituted today.

I hear gentlemen say, "from the date of Lee's surrender at Appomattox, the Federal government is the exclusive and final judge of its power under the Constitution." I ask, what was there

Continued on page 46

Letters to the editor are welcome. Please e-mail to eic@scv.org or you can mail to 9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587. Please include your camp name, number and city. Space is limited; try to keep to 500 words or less, but longer letters may be edited and/or printed, space permitting. Differences of opinion are invited; attacks on fellow compatriots are not and will not be published.



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES KELLY BARROW**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Not for Profit; Not for Charity; But for Heritage

"Listen to me, you who pursue righteousness, you who seek the Lord: look to the rock from which you were hewn, and to the quarry from which you were dug."

— Isaiah 51:1

Recently I saw a billboard which said "Not for Profit, Not for Charity, But for Service." This made me think how this might apply to the Sons of Confederate Veterans; yet, I determined that *heritage* would have to substitute for *service*. So many of us say this word or hear it said in our organization, but do all of the members really know what it means? The definition of *heritage* according to the *Encarta Dictionary* is something somebody is born to: riches of the past; something passing generation to generation; legal inheritance. Words which have similar meanings are *inheritance, legacy, tradition, birthright, custom* and *culture*. But how does that affect the average member?

Our website states, "The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia, in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved." So by reading this, one would assume our heritage is to honor the Confederate soldiers and protecting that history. Sounds easy, but is it what we are doing?

Heritage defense and heritage promotions are two committees which are appointed by the commander-in-chief. They work with local camps and divisions to be the champions of Confederate history. Currently, Gene Hogan is the chairman of Heritage Defense, and Scott Gilbert chairs Heritage Promotions. These men are available to help you and your camp defend and

promote a better understanding of our heritage.

We are entering the third full year of the Sesqui-centennial, and I believe this will be the toughest year yet. As I write this article, the latest movie about Abe Lincoln has not been released; yet, those who celebrate the myth about Lincoln are excited and promoting its propaganda. It is the responsibility of the members of the SCV to inform those who are misinformed. Gentlemen, it is sad to say this will mean even many of our members need to be redirected to primary sources to change their mindset. Cicero says "the first law of history is that it should neither care to say anything that is false nor fear to say anything that is true, for the establishment of truth is never wrong."

As mentioned numerous times in previous articles, one way of taking the SCV to the next level is through education and training. A tool offered by the SCV Education Department which helps to inform members and non-members about our heritage is the Stephen D. Lee Institute. The Stephen D. Lee Institute was created eight years ago by the General Executive Council to help fill the *Charge* of Stephen Dill Lee. The oldest city in America, Saint Augustine, Florida, will act as host to the institute on February 1-2 at the Renaissance World Golf Village and Resort. Per the website, "The Stephen D. Lee Institute's goal is to organize accomplished and distinguished professional scholarship to inform our members and the general public of the Southern side of the war. To that end the Institute makes available recognized scholars to present such subjects as states' rights

and the Constitutional aspects of the war; economic motives for invasion of the South; the dubious benevolence behind the slavery issue; Union Army war crimes and other unsavory aspects of the war against the South in 1861–1865; and other aspects of the true causes and nature of the war.” This year the speakers will examine the ramifications of the Emancipation Proclamation from an academic perspective, which truly differs from prevailing contemporary mainstream dogma.

For additional information on the speakers for this year or registration, please go to www.stephendleeinstitute.com. Scholarships are available for teachers and students. Each camp is challenged to send a teacher and/or student to Saint Augustine. Each participant will learn more about our heritage, especially the teachers who will be given resources to share in the classroom. Of all the past years, this may be *THE* most important topic, and it should not be missed by any member.

The rich heritage we have inherited pertains to more than just battles, generals and tactics. Our heritage is inclusive of the home-front agonies, the political agenda of the day, the different military branches, including the Confederate Marines, and so much more. This heritage must be taught to ourselves, our families, our neighbors and the community. It is like the Gospel of Jesus; it must be shared and not kept inside for only you to see. Are you and your camp able and ready to promote this heritage, and defend, if needed? What steps have you taken to learn more about the particular area which interests you? Are your camp meetings including informative programs where your members can grow? If you are not able to answer these questions affirmatively, then how might you be able to rectify the situation in this New Year?

Remaining in the realm of education, there were more than 40 men from all over the Confederation gathered in the Confederate Memorial Chapel in Richmond, Virginia, for a National Leadership Workshop early in November 2012. They were able to gain unique ways on how to improve the SCV and their camp. If you were unable to attend this workshop, make plans to attend the next one in Foley, Alabama, on Saturday, March 3; registration can be found on www.scv.org. The training is open for all members wanting to know more about the operational side of the camp. Each person in attendance will be given resources which will allow the members and officers to better promote the camp in many facets.

As February approaches, keep in mind the National Proration membership policy, making February the *BEST* month to recruit new members to our organization. Consider the explanation of this resource at www.scv.org/pdf/proration/pdf and become familiar with

these guidelines so you can use them. Reinstating members are also eligible for the prorated dues structure. The prorated dues amount decreases on May 1 as our fiscal year winds down; of course; the bargain benefits do as well! Now is the time to use this tool. Divisions, camps or possibly individual members may even want to offer to pay the proration fee as an additional incentive to recruitment. Begin a camp and Division recruiting contests as incentives for your members. If you don't make use of this excellent recruiting tool, you are missing the best opportunity we have to offer during the year. “Every Member, Get a New Member!” and we could double the membership of the Sons of Confederate Veterans!

To help you get these new members, we have on the SCV Website a link to Fold3, and Ancestry.com. Fold3 is a great online resource which offers access to millions of Confederate records, such as Service Records, Casualty Reports, Citizens' Files, Amnesty Papers and Navy Subject Files. Ancestry.com offers to help you with your family tree and provides information and US Census Records in that journey. By joining one or both, will be an asset in helping a prospective, and at the same time the National SCV gets a commission when you join. Having Fold3, Ancestry.com and a laptop or PDA will enhance your camp's ability to recruit new members, especially at a recruitment opportunity like a fair, festival or reenactment. While money-saving opportunities have been given in order to provide resources, it is the responsibility of the camp to determine if this is something which will be beneficial or not to you.

If you have an upcoming Sesquicentennial event, contact your local United States Post Office about getting a Pictorial Postmark design for your event. Ask for USPS Publication 186, *Celebrating with Pictorial Postmarks* to help you with this endeavor. This is a great way to celebrate and honor your historic event. But don't wait to the last minute to get started.

In closing, this quote is on the walls of the National Archives in Washington, DC, “*The heritage of the past is the seed that brings forth the harvest of the future.*” Compatriots, we have wonderful heritage, but in order for it to grow, we must work hard to see that the seed is planted and nurtured correctly. It will take each and every one of us to bring forth this harvest, and the future is counting on *YOU!*

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow

Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief

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Forward The Colors

**AN EDITORIAL FROM
THE CHIEF OF
HERITAGE DEFENSE**

Do you want to see your camp and the SCV grow?

In the brief time I have been serving as your chief of heritage defense, I have been acutely aware of, and have often expressed to others, the importance of the duty with which I have been charged. It is never good for any of us to take ourselves too seriously, but we always want to take our responsibilities seriously.

All the command positions that we elect, from commander-in-chief to our camp commanders, are vital — solid leadership, in any organization, is a necessity. Certainly, our other officers — councilman, other staffers, division and camp officers, such as adjutants, chaplains, etc., are all pieces of the puzzle. We can't properly function without them.

Likewise, growth is a necessity. There is no *treading water* — an organization will grow or die; it is that simple. Because of the gravity of this matter, growth is the drumbeat of *VISION 2016* — growth in numbers; growth in the development of quality in our operations; growth in the influence of the SCV. We have challenging, but attainable, goals to pull us forward.

Yet, when we distill this organization down to its most basic element, we are left with ... Heritage. There is a social and fraternal component to what we do — we can often speak of an event as *fun* or a *good time*, but there is a greater responsibility we take upon ourselves as soon as we put on the lapel pin. Heritage is the DNA, the very nature of the SCV. It is the work in which we are engaged. We cultivate good speakers and programs; we raise funds; we seek to enlarge our membership; we sponsor events and participate in other events in our communities, but it is all done with a singular purpose ... Heritage.

Logically, then, we can conclude that Heritage is everyone's job. We can number the Heritage officers at all levels of the organization, but as for Heritage workers ... we have 30,000 of them.

So, then, what does it look like to "do Heritage"? Let's walk through some steps which can speak to our newest or our most senior member, to our large mega camps as well as a fledgling group looking for their charter.

To begin with, if you have any awareness at all

of the society in which you live, the initial step in becoming “Heritage-active” should be an easy one...

GET MAD

It should never cease to offend us to hear the poison which so often overflows the hearts full of hatred that denigrate our heroes. We hear “traitor,” “terrorist” and the like. We’re told how offensive the Battle Flag and even a Confederate uniform can be — akin to Nazi paraphernalia. Furthermore, because there are many with no respect for genuine American heroes (sadly, their own ancestors, in some cases), they also have no respect for those that serve their memory. Yet, having said that, the next step is to ...

GET OVER IT

Anger is a good start, but you can’t live there. By no means do we lose our commitment to stand for the good name of the Confederate soldier, but, we focus on him, not our enemies. We should project a positive image in our communities; we should be Southern gentlemen — exercising manners and politeness in a society where those are rare commodities indeed. We should exude the pride which we have in our ancestors — be positive; be someone who is a good ambassador for the SCV. We should carry ourselves with the same professionalism which lets our community realize we are a service organization which does good — one that is just as necessary as Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, etc.

GET A VISION

No man has a right to be a member of the SCV — it is a privilege. Likewise, no group of men has the right to operate as a camp — there must be a higher goal than merely self-preservation. The camp must be active, always keeping the community attached to its Confederate Heritage. Volumes and volumes of untold, easily obscured history must be taught and preserved all throughout the South. This is done community by community and is the core business of the local camp. Any camp who is not contributing to this effort, that is not executing an active plan, quite honestly, does not need to be a camp.

GET PREPARED

Our friend, Field Representative Jack Marlar, likes to say, “Be ye informed.” The SCV offers nu-

merous opportunities for the education and development of its leaders and membership. To begin with, the series of essays which have run in the *Confederate Veteran* are a gold mine. These works, produced by some of the leading thinkers in the arena of Southern Heritage, allow us to better articulate the issues related to the War Between The States. Stephen D. Lee Institute and Sam Davis Youth Camp provide more intensive educational experiences. Leadership training events occur several times during the year and are spread geographically, allowing those who are so motivated to attend. Similarly, some divisions also make these opportunities available to their members.

Finally, the SCV Leadership Institute is in development and will offer on-line training for those already in leadership as well as those who aspire to it.

GET BUSY

As you build excellence into your camp and enact the concepts listed above to promote Confederate Heritage in your community, you will find numerical growth will occur, as well. There is something about “posting our colors” which draws like-minded men to us.

A highly functional camp who reaches out to the community is the best recruiting scheme we can devise. How many times have you heard a new member say something along the line of “I never knew there was anything like the SCV”? When new men are drawn to our camps by our commitment to Heritage (not just arm-twisted), and they see we committed to the same history which they value and which we are competent to do something about it, we won’t be able to drive them away.

Do you want to see your neighbors develop a respect for the Confederate soldier that, perhaps, they’ve never known that they should have? Do you want to see your camp and the entire SCV grow? Do you want to change the culture? Then don’t just sit there ... **GET!**

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Chaplain's Comments

Mark W. Evans
Chaplain-in-Chief



Eternal Triumph

The War for Southern Independence was brewing for years. The Southland cherished Constitutional liberty and states' rights. The thought of governmental tyranny excited the deepest emotions of resistance. A powerful central government, controlled by a Northern majority, forced itself upon Dixie. Southern states responded by seceding from the Union. War seemed inevitable, but the Confederacy sought to establish its Constitutional right. At stake was more than a contest to see which section of the land could prevail in war. What was at stake was the heart of the Constitution and its future application. In the end, the Northern government gained the high ground as victor and rewrote history. Some 150 years later, the issues of governmental tyranny and states' rights are seen as something more than Southern paranoia. Now, the entire country awaits the outcome of a struggle between the vestiges of a Constitutional republic and a self-determining bureaucracy. What was thought to be a regional problem has become a national crisis.

Following secession, our ancestors accomplished a remarkable feat. Retaining the principles of a

Constitutional republic, they began the labor of creating from virtually nothing, a workable, sustainable government. Most everything, from a navy to a postal system, had to be built from the ground up in the face of a threatening adversary.

The rise of the South was astounding. What was even more incredible was the moral fiber of those who accomplished the impossible feat. President Jefferson Davis, April 29, 1861, spoke for the infant republic: "We feel that our cause is just and holy, we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honor and independence; we ask no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we must resist to the direst extremity. The moment that this pretension is abandoned the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on that Power which

covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence and self-government" (*Christ in the Camp*, 43).

Abraham Lincoln began his aggression, and the greatest bloodbath in our country's history followed. At the end of the struggle, 620,000 soldiers, Northern and Southern, were dead. Yet, the Lord never fails to accomplish His purposes. Although defeated in war, our ancestors had a glorious victory. They left a legacy, much like the heroes of the Revolutionary War, putting iron in our souls to resist the onslaught of tyranny. An additional blessing, one which goes on for eternity, is that the Confederacy enjoyed a revival which brought tens of thousands to profess Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior. The Gospel took root in the Southland and still produces fruit today. This everlasting triumph of Christ has been recorded in written form, providing a glorious light in the midst of our present spiritual darkness. Throughout Dixie, the grave markers tell a story of valor, courage, and faith which was sealed with blood. What would these defenders of the South teach us?

John Thomas Jones of the Fifth Alabama Regiment, a young soldier, speaks through a letter he wrote to his parents: "Dear Parents: Do not be uneasy about me, for sinful as I am and have been, I have put my trust in Christ. Whether I shall live or die, I believe all will be ordered for the best. It is a great consolation to believe you always remember me in your prayers" (*Christ in the Camp*, 427).

The youthful warrior also speaks through a recorded testimony provided by a fellow soldier: "While we were at Mechanicsville, awaiting Jackson's signal-gun, an officer indulged pretty freely in remarks which smacked strongly of infidelity. He had silenced those whom he had been more directly addressing, and appeared to be 'master of the field.' Jones, who had been an attentive but silent listener, modestly asked permission to say something in defence of Christianity. He began in a low, conversational tone to answer all that had been said. As he progressed he became more and more interested in his subject, until his whole soul was aroused, and quite a crowd had gathered around and were eagerly listening. The result was that the officer was astonished and silenced, and they who had not previously known the speaker were inquiring who the little fellow was that had made such a defence of Christianity" (*Christ in the Camp*, 427).

A friend told how shortly after the boy-soldier's defense of the faith, he joined his comrades as they marched to repel the Yankees. The valiant defender died in the struggle. His friend said "He fell in the forefront of the battle. In accordance with his frequently expressed wishes his remains have never been removed. His couch was spread on the field of battle, and the soldier still 'rests in a land hallowed by his efforts in the cause of liberty'" (*Christ in the*

Camp, 427).

Another soldier in gray described his courageous friend, James Chalmers: "He possessed all the higher attributes of a Christian warrior, with hand on hilt and eye on heaven, fighting at once under the banner of his country and the Cross of his Savior." This brave Confederate, like so many others, gave his life for the Cause of Southern Independence and left this world in eternal triumph. His friend said "Upon his death-bed he drew his captain to him, and in whispered accents sent his love to the members of his company, and an earnest appeal to them to put their trust in that Savior who enabled him joyfully to welcome death as a passport to a land of bliss.... "Except in the belief that God disposes all things for the best, there is no balm for the hearts that bleed for the loss of such a husband, such a father, such a brother, such a son. It is, however, an inexpressible comfort to know that he has 'fought his last battle,' and has gone to that long home 'where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.' His reward, as a faithful soldier of his country, will be meted to him by a grateful posterity. As a soldier of the Cross he now enjoys the perpetual bliss promised the good and faithful, and, in the very presence of God wears the victor's crown of immortal glory" (*Christ in the Camp*, 425, 426).

Confederate Chaplain A. D. McVoy described the death of yet another of Dixie's defenders, serving in Gibson's Brigade, 4th Louisiana: "When asked how he felt in view of death, he said, 'I have no fears; all is clear. Jesus died for me; I know He will save me. Blessed be the Lord.' His colonel passing by, came to his side and said, 'Is this you, Dawson? I am sorry to find you so dreadfully wounded?' 'Yes, colonel, I am dying, but I am going home to heaven. I

have tried to do my duty. It is God's will, and I cheerfully give myself up a sacrifice on the altar of my country'" (*The Great Revival in the Southern Armies*, 395, 396).

About one-third of the armies of the Confederacy perished in the attempt to repel the Northern invader. When viewed in light of the impact upon future generations as well as the example of true Christianity, the sacrifice was not in vain. As Sons of Confederate Veterans, we are sustained in our struggles to preserve the same truths they defended. Our souls are encouraged as we turn to the same Bible and from its sacred pages find the way of peace with God through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. The path of duty for our ancestors was not founded upon nebulous, shifting opinions of human intellect. Their belief in the unchanging truths of God's Word steeled their souls to resist their adversaries to the death.

When presented a Bible on behalf of others, General Robert E. Lee said, "I must ask the favor of you to thank them most heartily for their kindness in providing me a Book [the Bible] in comparison with which all others in my eyes are of minor importance and which in all my perplexities has never failed to give me light and strength" (*The Character and Faith of Robert E. Lee*, 79).

In the midst of our present spiritual and national crisis, the Scriptures bring comfort to our souls, direction to our paths, and hope to our hearts. For eternity, God's Word remains the only rule of faith and practice. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works" (II Timothy 3:16, 17).



The Last Roll



Thomas Goode Jones 259
Montgomery, AL
Bobby G. Stone

Savage-Stewart 522
Piedmont, AL
Paul Heflin Savage

Fighting Joe Wheeler 1372
Birmingham, AL
William B. Gresham

David O. Dodd 619
Benton, AR
Thomas S. McCool

James M. Keller 648
Hot Springs, AR
A. G. Harvey

Col. Sherod Hunter 1525
Phoenix, AZ
Robert Paul Perkins

Division Headquarters
Camp 1647
Prescott, AZ
Robert E. Travis

The Stainless Banner 1440
San Jose, CA
Joseph Young Love

Captain James Iredell
Waddell 1770
Orange County, CA
William Thomas Waggoner

Brigadier General E. A.
Perry 285
Pensacola, FL
Douglas D. Dawson

Kirby -Smith 1209
Jacksonville, FL
Robert Van Matre

Brig. Gen. Evander M. Law
1323
Lakeland, FL
Robert Dale Fennell

Capt. J. J. Dickison 1387
Melbourne, FL
Forrest Striplin McCartney

Madison Starke Perry 1424
Gainesville, FL
Martin Preston Locke

Gen. John B. Gordon 46
Atlanta, GA
David P. Rakestraw

Francis S. Bartow 93
Savannah, GA
Andy Edwin Blalock

John K. McNeill 674
Moultrie, GA
Leon Edwin Cooper

Appling Grays 918
Baxley, GA
Clenon H. Russell
Henry P. Hutcheson
Ray Johnnie Chaney

McLeod-Moring 1386
Swainsboro, GA
William Alvin Ricks
Gordon Elza Nail
Carl L. Gillis
James Edward Smith
Frank Mitchell Flanders
William Randall Johnson
James Byrd Flanders
D. Allen Morris
William Bert Clark
Walter Anthony Fagler

Gen. Leonidas Polk 1446
Smyrna, GA
Millard Howard Morrow

The Savannah Militia 1657
Savannah, GA
William Edward Barfield
John F. Brannen

Camp Davis 2073
Guyton, GA
Rodolph Rufus Richards

Tilghman-Beauregard
1460
Mayfield, KY
Landis Franklin

Captain Thomas O.
Benton 1444
Monroe, LA
Charles David Traxler

General Louis Hebert 2032
Lafayette, LA
George King Pratt Munson

Jefferson Davis 635
Jackson, MS
James Andrew Womack

Harrisburg 645
Tupelo, MS
James A. Williamson

B/G Benjamin G.
Humphreys 1625
Indianola, MS
James Hart Morrow

East Mississippi Greys 1666
Forest, MS
Jerry Jones

Lowry Rifles 1740
Rankin County, MS
Benjamin Harris Hopper

George Davis 5
Wilmington, NC
Ronald David Hearn

47th Regiment NC Troops
166
Wake Forest, NC
Robert Outlaw
Andrew Robinson
Henderson

E. Fletcher Satterfield 852
Roxboro, NC
William D. Hovatter

Maj. Egbert A. Ross 1423
Charlotte And Mecklenburg
County, NC
Carlton Vernon Winter
James Edward Whelchel

J.E.B. Stuart 1598
Mt. Airy, NC
Christopher Lowell
Johnson

The Rutherford Rifles 2044
Forest City, NC
Donald Gene Patterson

Cabarrus Rangers-Gen.
Rufus C. Barringer 2318
Midland, NC
Jessie Lee Harkey

Lt. Dixon-CSS *Hunley* 2016
Sparks, NV
George D. Windle

Brig. Gen. Samuel McGowan
40
Laurens, SC
William Drayton Burns

Captain Moses Wood 125
Gaffney, SC
Michael Melvin Harrison
James Stephen Price

Gen. Wade Hampton 273
Columbia, SC
Charles R. Clark

P. G. T. Beauregard 1458
Sumter, SC
Thomas W. Broadway

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Louisiana Crescent Infantry Regiment (24th Louisiana Infantry Regiment)

Originally a militia unit, the Crescent Regiment was mustered into Confederate service on March 6, 1862, for 90-day service. They were sent to Corinth, Mississippi, and became part of General Albert Johnston's army. As such, they fought at Shiloh, Tennessee, on April 6, playing an important role in the capture of two Federal divisions at the Hornet's Nest during the battle. The next day they supported the Louisiana Washington Artillery during the army's retreat.

Returning to Corinth, they were disbanded on June 3 at the expiration of their enlistment. Most of the men, at this time, went into service with the 18th Louisiana Regiment.

On September 17, 1862, the Crescent Regiment was ordered to reorganize and report to General Taylor in south Louisiana.

The actual reorganization occurred at New Iberia on October 16. At this time the men who had joined the 18th Louisiana Infantry Regiment were reclaimed. Eleven days later they fought the enemy at Georgia Landing, near Labadieville, on October 27, where their colonel was killed.

Companies F, G and H of the regiment were on picket duty on the Grand River when they fired on and drove off the Federal steamer *Grey*



*Unidentified Confederate of
Company I, 24th Louisiana*

Cloud, on February 16, 1863. Two months later they fought at Bisland on April 12 and 13, before retreating with Taylor's army to Natchitoches.

In November 1863 they were consolidated with the 11th Louisi-

ana Infantry Battalion and the Confederate Guards Response Infantry Battalion. After which, they went with General Mouton's Brigade to Monroe to support troops crossing weapons over the Mississippi River from the east.

Marched back to west Louisiana, the regiment played a major role in the Battle of Mansfield on April 8, 1864, causing Bank's army to retreat. Here the regiment lost 175 men killed or wounded and became the only Louisiana regiment to lose all three field officers in one battle. The following day they skirmished with the enemy at Pleasant Hill but were held in reserve during the actual battle. Following the enemy down the Red River, they again clashed at Yellow Bayou on May 18, causing the enemy further losses and more retreating. A month later they supported the 2nd Louisiana Battery in a fight with Union gunboats on the Atchafalaga River on June 8.

They were sent to garrison duty at Shreveport for several months and then to Alexandria in January 1865. From here they were marched to Mansfield, site of the regiments' greatest victory, and disbanded on May 19, 1865.



With Malice Toward All: Lincoln's War On Southern Civilians

By Walter Brian Cisco

(Author's note: Sources for quotations are cited in the endnotes. The limited space of an article can but touch on what is a huge subject. An amplified account, with comprehensive documentation, can be found in my book *War Crimes Against Southern Civilians*.)

In the midst of his 1863 invasion of the United States, Gen. Robert E. Lee issued a proclamation to his men. After suffering for two years countless crimes at the hands of their enemies, some Southerners thought at last the time had come for retaliation. Lee would have none of it, reminding his troops that the duties exacted of us by civilization and Christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own. The commanding general considers that no greater disgrace could befall the army, and through it our whole people, than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the unarmed and defenseless and the wanton destruction of private property, that have marked the course of the enemy in our own

country ...

It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men, and that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without ... offending against Him to whom vengeance belongeth, without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove in vain."¹

Lee, the Christian soldier, was a firm believer in "civilized warfare." Over the centuries, by common consent within Christendom, it came to be understood that war would be confined to combatants. Yet warring against noncombatants was the implicit policy and deliberate practice of the United States in its subjugation of the Confederacy: the shelling and burning of cities, systematic destruction of entire districts, mass arrests, forced expulsions, wholesale plundering of personal property — even rape and murder.

Abraham Lincoln, commander-in-chief with a reputation as micro-manager, well knew what was going on and approved. To Lincoln, ruthless

in pursuit of his political agenda, the ends always justified the means. A "benevolent dictator" is how some apologists characterize their demigod. "The numerous civilians who were injured by Lincoln's troops, the citizens whose homes were burned and destroyed, and the parents and wives who lost their loved ones," wrote Andrew Napolitano, "would certainly not have called him a benevolent dictator." (and) "The bloodiest war in American history could have been avoided," Napolitano concluded, "But, with very little regard for honesty, Lincoln increased federal power and assaulted the Constitution."²

Lincoln claimed he wanted only to "save the Union." Thomas DiLorenzo, in his groundbreaking volume *The Real Lincoln*,

m a d e
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that the
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Walter Brian Cisco has published five books dealing with Southern history and biography, including *War Crimes Against Southern Civilians*. Cisco is also the author of *Henry Timrod*, a biography of the poet, and *Taking a Stand*, a study of the secession movement. His books *Wade Hampton: Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman* and *States Rights Gist: A South Carolina General of the Civil War* were both selections of the History Book Club. *Wade Hampton* also won the prestigious Douglas Southall Freeman award. A member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Cisco makes his home in Orangeburg, South Carolina.

sion was to destroy the voluntary Union of the states, replacing it with a consolidated, coercive government the Founding Fathers would not have recognized.

DiLorenzo offered a striking analogy, paraphrased this way: A man was abusing his wife, causing her to leave. The husband tracked her down, grabbed her, beat her up, dragged her back into the house, and said, "If you leave again, I'll kill you!" Ought that man be applauded for having "saved the marriage?"

In waging war on civilians Lincoln returned to the barbarism of the past; he also dealt a blow to limited, constitutional government from which America never recovered.

"Hang and Burn"

In early 1862 Federal victories opened much of Tennessee to invasion. Nashville was occupied, and Lincoln appointed Senator Andrew Johnson "military governor." Less than a year earlier the people of Tennessee had voted by an overwhelming margin to free themselves of Lincoln's Union. Johnson, now backed by bayonets, would overrule their decision. "Treason must be made odious and traitors punished and impoverished," he declared.³

The clergy of Nashville were among the first to feel Johnson's wrath. A group which included ministers and educators from the Methodist, Baptist, Christian and Presbyterian denominations was ushered into the governor's office, where Johnson demanded they declare allegiance to the country at war with their own. When they refused, the pastors were jailed.

Citizens were arrested, sometimes at night, and held without being charged with any specific crime. (A pounding on the door, terrified people dragged away by authorities — that horror began not in Stalin's Russia or Hitler's Germany, but in Lincoln's America.) Some were confined in the penitentiary, a few were transferred to Fort Mackinac in Michigan or Camp Chase in Ohio, while others were simply forced into exile.

Soon after his appointment as Lincoln's proxy, Johnson allowed an election for circuit court judge to go on as scheduled in Nashville. There were two candidates — unionist M.M. Brien and Turner S. Foster, a man true to his state and people. Johnson rashly assumed the citizens would put his man on the bench. When Foster won by a large margin, Johnson was furious, vowing there would be no more elections to fill local offices in Tennessee. Judge Foster — democratically chosen by the voters — was arrested, charged with treason, and thrown in the penitentiary.

Nashville Mayor R.B. Cheatham refused to betray his country and was removed from office and hauled off to prison. Elected members of the Common Council lost their offices, and their freedom, replaced by unelected collaborators. By 1863 arrests had become a daily occurrence in Nashville, leading some to wonder where they might confine so many *traitors*. A Nashville diarist sarcastically suggested it might be more practical for the authorities to "build a wall around the city, and take out the Union men."⁴

Federal foraging parties continuously plundered rural Tennessee. A Union army commander admitted that "all suffer, rich and poor; of all methods of providing for any army this is the most wasteful." Brigadier General Grenville M. Dodge was more blunt. "I propose to eat up all the surplus, and perhaps the entire crops in the country. These people are proud, arrogant rebels ... all they possess belongs legitimately to the US Government."⁵

When Major General George Thomas was unable to discover who killed several of his soldiers, he directed that the property of noncombatants living within a radius of ten miles be assessed in the amount of \$30,000. No less than \$66,000 (well over one million dollars today) was collected by his efficient officers, and two years later the money was still unaccounted for.

Soldiers guarding the railroad north of Nashville rounded up civilians they thought had a part in de-

railing one of their trains. A telegram was sent to Major General William Rosecrans asking for permission "to make an example" of the suspects. Rosecrans wired back a murderous nod of approval: "No objection to your making an example, but do not want a report. Let them fall off a log and break their necks, for instance."⁶

Troops under the command of Brigadier General Eleazer A. Paine charged into Fayetteville, Tennessee, on the morning of June 15, 1864. There was the usual burning and theft, but in addition, four men, unarmed civilians, were arrested at random: Dr. J. W. Miller, Thomas Massey, William Pickett and Franklin Burroughs.

The four were threatened with death should no one in town volunteer information about Confederate partisans said to be operating in the area. As the hostages waited, John Massey asked to be allowed to take the place of his brother Thomas. "He has a wife and a young family," said John. "If you want Massey blood, take mine." Permission was granted.

"You G__ d__ grey-eyed bushwhacking sympathizer," shouted Paine at the doctor; "I'll have you shot at three o'clock this evening with John Massey and the other d__ scoundrels." But for reasons he never understood, Miller was spared.

The other three men were not. As the Yankee firing squad got ready, William and Franklin knelt in prayer. Massey grabbed them by their collars and pulled them to their feet. "Pray standing," he said, "Don't let these dogs think you are kneeling to them."⁷

Down in Franklin County a Unionist named Moses Pittman, in late December 1864, handed Major General Robert H. Milroy a list of so-called disloyal men and women. Milroy went down the list, marking in his own hand what he wanted done to them. By the names of Joel Cunningham and Green Denison he wrote "KILL." Next to the name of Curtis McCullum was the order "HANG AND BURN." Charlotte, the sister of Curtis, had "BURN EVERYTHING" written by her name. "SHOOT IF YOU CAN MAKE

IT LOOK LIKE AN ACCIDENT," the general wrote next to the name of Cynthia, Curtis' wife. There were 53 additional names on the list. Orders to carry out the murders, and other depredations, were given to Captain William H. Lewis on January 7, 1865, with detailed supplemental instructions on destroying and plundering the property of the victims.

Milroy added the names of four more civilians, in neighboring Coffee County, he also wanted executed. Three of this group were captured, unarmed, at one of their homes. Leroy Moore and Thomas Saunders were both old men; William Saunders was only fourteen. Each had his hands bound behind his back, was forced to wade into the pond at Huffers Mill, then was shot. Only after three days did soldiers allow families to retrieve the bloated bodies for burial.

On February 7, 1865, Milroy issued more orders, specifying 18 individuals who were to have their homes and property burned. Included were the names of 34 he wanted shot. Four other names were included, these to be "hung to the first tree in front of their door and be allowed to hang there for an indefinite period."⁸

Remember, these orders were not issued by some Waffen-SS thug, but by a general in the service of the United States!

What evidence do we have that Lincoln and his regime approved the crimes his officers and armies were committing? Consider one early example: In the spring of 1861, Captain Nathaniel Lyon was in charge of the small US Army garrison in St. Louis. With War Department approval, Lyon enlisted more than 6,000 German immigrants (virtually the only allies Lincoln had in Missouri), and issued them rifles. On May 10 Lyon and this horde surrounded an outnumbered contingent of Missouri Militia, took them prisoner, and marched the captives back through the streets of the city. An angry crowd gathered and began taunting the Germans and throwing rocks. Lyon's troops opened fire. In this and another clash with civilians

the following day, 38 civilians were killed and more than 75 wounded — including many women and children. In the aftermath of the St. Louis Massacre, as many as 10,000 terrified residents fled the city. Was there an investigation of the tragedy? Was Lyon perhaps relieved of duty until it could be determined who was to blame for the carnage? Not in Lincoln's America. Exactly one week after the massacre, Lyon was promoted from captain to brigadier general.

Consider another case: On May 2, 1862, Colonel John Basil Turchin, commanding the US Army Eighth Brigade, occupied Athens, Alabama. Angered that local citizens had aided the Southern army, Turchin ordered his men to stack arms and told them, "I shut my eyes for two hours. I see nothing."⁹ Those soldiers spent the rest of the day pillaging the business and residential sections of town, smashing furniture, chopping pianos to pieces, stealing silver and jewelry, and raping slave women. When Major General Don Carlos Buell learned about it, he court-martialed Turchin. Since the evidence was overwhelming, the court could only find him guilty, and sentenced him to dismissal. But back on June 20, seven weeks after the sack of Athens, Lincoln nominated Turchin for promotion to brigadier general, and in the midst of the court martial he was given his star. Instead of being dismissed from the service, Turchin — with the blessing of Lincoln and a Republican Senate — returned to duty as a general officer.

"A War of Extermination"

Under Major General Henry Halleck's edicts, partisans and guerrillas in Missouri were denied the rights of combatants. Patriots fighting invaders from behind the lines, using hit-and-run tactics — this was the heroic example from the Revolutionary War that Southerners adapted to their own struggle for independence. Confederate authorities were raising independent companies to resist the occupation, but to Halleck, "every man who enlists in such an organization forfeits

his life and becomes an outlaw."¹⁰ Commander of the Confederate Trans-Mississippi Department, Lt. General Theophilus Hunter Holmes, protested.

*Looking at these matters as calmly as the facts will admit of, I can see but one result of the course which the Federal Government and its officers are thus adopting. That result is a war of extermination We cannot be expected to allow our enemies to decide for us whether we shall fight them in masses or individually, in uniform, without uniform, openly or from ambush. Our forefathers and yours conceded no such right to the British in the first Revolution, and we cannot concede it to you in this.*¹¹

Federals would adopt measures which surpassed the Redcoats in brutality. Due process in Missouri was long forgotten; the whim of the military reigned supreme. Three supposed *Rebels* were hanged so high that their feet were over the head of anyone riding beneath the tree. "Don't cut them down!" read the sign posted. One Federal officer reported killing 80 civilians, suspected malefactors, adding, "I think it will largely exceed 100 before any considerable part of our troops withdraw from the pursuit. No prisoners have been taken, and none will be."¹²

In Lafayette County a group of farmers, returning from the market in Lexington, camped for the night beside the road. Union soldiers fired on them, assuming they were guerrillas instead of unarmed citizens. This happened repeatedly. If two or more men were seen together out of doors, soldiers considered this sufficient evidence they were guerrillas and opened fire. Yankee troops having earned a reputation for shooting first and asking questions later, it was common for people of all political persuasions to simply run when approached. Unfortunately, Federals viewed fleeing itself as an admission of disloyalty. Two citizens were shot by members of the Second Ohio Cavalry Regiment when they bolted on seeing blue uniforms. Troopers of the Third Missouri



Bummers looting and pillaging a farm in South Carolina.

Cavalry shot three men who tried to flee their approach. Near the village of Miami, a former judge named Robert G. Smart ran out the back door of his home when troopers of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry rode up. Though not a Confederate, troopers assumed his running was an admission of guilt and gunned him down.

"The military of this county are getting very careless of late," joked a Unionist editor, commenting on the widespread killings. "It can't be helped, 'accidents will happen.'"¹³

It happened too that women were jailed in Union-occupied Missouri. In August 1862 two women from Hainesville, Clinton County, were arrested for refusing to swear allegiance to the United States. In early December, Union troops captured letters penned by Confederate soldiers from Missouri serving in Arkansas. Addressed to their loved ones at home, these letters proved a bonanza to Federal authorities, allowing them to identify the

"disloyal" and target them for arrest.

By the summer of 1863 the second floor of the three-story Thomas Building on Grand Avenue in Kansas City had become a Federal prison for women. Incarcerated in August were as many as 27 female inmates, all accused of aiding the Southern cause and many of the family members of Confederate guerrillas. Most of the girls were in their teens; Martha Anderson was but thirteen. A general merchandise store occupied the first floor. Beneath that, in the basement, was a cell which held arrested prostitutes. Next door, and sharing a common wall, was a structure used as a Union army guardhouse. Over time, soldiers made three large entrances through the cellar wall to visit the prostitutes — in the process carelessly removing weight-supporting columns.

On the morning of August 13, spirited Martha so irritated her guards that they fastened an iron

ball to one ankle of the child. A little later there was a deafening roar and screams of horror as the building collapsed. When the huge cloud of dust cleared, citizens came running to see what had happened. Cries were coming from the rubble. One voice was heard pleading for someone to take the bricks from her head. Rescuers were helpless, most of the girls found crushed to death or mortally injured. Little Martha — shackled by her jailers — had both legs and back broken, and her face disfigured by lacerations.

The crowd watched in growing anger as bloody and mangled bodies were removed. Authorities feared a riot and summoned soldiers with fixed bayonets to the scene. Federals quickly concocted a tale that the girls had weakened the building by digging a tunnel to escape — apparently not considering how unlikely such a feat might be from a building's second story. The truth, Union persecution exacerbated by gross negligence, was

bad enough.

On August 25, 1863, Brigadier General Thomas Ewing issued General Order No. 11, commanding rural residents in four Missouri counties to abandon their homes and all they owned. They had 15 days to clear out. The territory affected made up almost 3,000 square miles, with a population of more than 20,000. George Caleb Bingham witnessed the scene.

Bare-footed and bare-headed women and children, stripped of every article of clothing except a scant covering for their bodies, were exposed to the heat of an August sun and compelled to struggle through the dust on foot

It is well-known that men were shot down in the very act of obeying the order, and their wagons and effects seized by their murderers Dense clouds of smoke arising in every direction marked the conflagration of dwellings ...¹⁴

Union militiamen stole all they could from victims before burning their homes. Fires often spread to fields and forests, giving rise to the term "Burnt District" to describe the devastated counties. "With systematic destruction," wrote a stunned Federal to his wife, "the torch was applied to the one-room cabin, the clapboard house, the porticoed mansion and to the barn, the smokehouse, and all outbuildings ... It is heartsickening to see what I have seen."¹⁵

Many refugee families were stopped on the road and robbed, even outside the evacuated district. "Everyday or two Yankee soldiers would unload our wagons in search of something to steal," remembered a victim.¹⁶ Mrs. P.H. Haggard described how some 35 Union militiamen "came swooping down ... charging and yelling" to where she and other women and children were camped.

The first act was to take possession of all our horses, which they led off a little way from our wagons and tied to some trees. The next thing in order was to search our wagons for contraband goods, of which they knew we had none. Then tearing the

wagon sheets off, two or three men would mount the wagons and pitch trunks, boxes, and everything else they contained to the ground, bursting trunks and breaking everything breakable, scattering things promiscuously; others engaged in ransacking everything¹⁷

Just days before the deadline, Union cavalry descended on the Roupe farm near Lone Jack, Missouri. Called "Redlegs," for the color of their leggings, the Kansas troopers saw the family was loading their wagons, preparing to leave. They led six men a short distance away and shot them. The dead were between 17 and 75 years old. An elderly survivor dug a common grave, lovingly placed a pillow beneath each head, covered the bodies with quilts, and prayed with the womenfolk. That very afternoon the grieving family joined tens of thousands of other homeless exiles, each with their own horrific story to tell.

"The order settled the border war by cutting off the supplies of the guerrillas," said an unrepentant Ewing in an 1879 interview with the *Washington Post*. "It was approved by Major General [John] Schofield and by President Lincoln," he continued. "General Schofield said, in a letter published two years ago, that President Lincoln, himself and myself were responsible for the order, in the proportion of our respective rank and authority."¹⁸

Subjugation in Virginia

West Virginia would join the United States on June 20, 1863 — the last slave state admitted. The conquerors and their local accomplices severed 50 counties from Virginia for inclusion, the will of the people not consulted or considered. One of those counties was mountainous Tucker. In the fall of 1862, residents, now behind enemy lines, waited helplessly as their future was determined by outsiders.

Their master would be a hot-tempered United States brigadier general by the name of Robert H. Milroy. In late November 1862, Milroy issued an edict which would make his name

well-known, North and South.

Unionists in Federally-occupied western Virginia profited by selling horses in Pennsylvania, then making claims with US authorities, contending they had been robbed by "bands of guerrillas." Milroy began assessing innocent Tucker County citizens to reimburse the fictitious losses. In late November, between 30 and 40 people were served with papers and required to appear before the general at his headquarters. All those "taxed" by Milroy had three days to pay, after which he directed that "their houses will be burned and themselves shot and their property all seized." Milroy told officers to "be sure that you carry out this threat rigidly and show them that you are not trifling or to be trifled with."¹⁹

In the same order, Milroy commanded should civilians observe Confederate soldiers approaching a Federal camp, "they must dash in and give you notice." If noncombatants failed to perform as required, "their houses will be burned and the men shot." Another edict required civilians take an oath of allegiance to West Virginia (a state which did not yet exist), and to the United States. Anyone failing to do so "shall forfeit all right to the protection" of his army.²⁰

Colonel John D. Imboden dashed off a letter to President Jefferson Davis. "This is only one of a thousand barbarities practiced here in these distant mountains," wrote the colonel to his commander-in-chief.²¹ Davis forwarded the letter to Robert E. Lee with instructions to question Milroy's superiors.

Milroy's conduct could not have been unknown to them. A copy of his infamous November order had already been published by an Ohio *Peace Democrat* newspaper. On January 10, 1863, Lee wrote General Halleck in Washington, demanding an explanation for Milroy's threats of death and destruction. Should a satisfactory response not be received in ten days, wrote Lee, the Confederate government "will be compelled to protect its citizens by the immediate adoption of

stern retaliatory measures.”²²

Lee’s severe words had their effect. Halleck claimed he would investigate the matter, and if Milroy’s orders were genuine, they were “disapproved.” But Halleck’s disavowal took nearly two weeks to reach Milroy in Tucker County. There would be no telegraphic communication to instantly put a stop to confiscations and death threats. There was no promised investigation. Milroy was never reprimanded. Nothing was said or done to prevent a recurrence.

Winchester, in Frederick County, had been alternately invaded by Federals and liberated by Confederates. On Christmas Eve 1862 began an occupation by the enemy which would last for six long months, their ruler none other than Robert Milroy. He bragged to his wife, “my will is absolute law — none dare contradict or dispute my slightest word or wish ... both male and female tremble when they come into my presence ... I feel a strong disposition to play the tyrant among these traitors.” Virginians had, after all, dared to resist “the best government the world ever saw.”²³

Milroy ordered clerks to read civilian mail, and if a word was detected questioning the Union — or criticizing the imperious Milroy — that offending citizen could expect to be exiled. Exile or jail awaited anyone who insulted a blue-clad officer. When boys throwing snowballs accidentally hit one, a child was arrested. It became an “illegal assembly” for as many as two people to meet publicly in Winchester. Cornelia McDonald recorded in her diary that “even the little school girls are dispersed if more than two stop to talk on the street on their way home.”²⁴ Another local diarist, Laura Lee, wrote “General Milroy told a girl the other day, when she went to him to ask for a pass, that Hell was not full enough of rebels yet, and would not be until more of these Winchester women went there.”²⁵

Milroy employed detectives to spy on the people, eager to “report what the women talk about or if the children play with Confederate flags,” recorded McDonald.²⁶ One young school

teacher, in a note to a friend, expressed an opinion critical of the general. She was taken several miles outside Winchester and simply dropped by the side of the road to fend for herself. Her school was closed.

Winchester was not the only town to feel Milroy’s wrath. Berryville, Strasburg and Front Royal were repeatedly raided. Arrests were made, and troops robbed the “disloyal” and destroyed their property. “The way of the transgressor is hard,” Milroy explained.²⁷

When word reached Winchester of the death of “Stonewall” Jackson, ladies created black crepe rosette badges and wore them on the shoulder of their dresses in tribute. One lady was accosted by a soldier who tore it from her dress. Women were threatened with arrest and exile should the display continue, but one African-American lady would not be deterred. She wore the badge in public, and was ordered by Federals to leave Winchester and not come back.

On March 10, 1863, Milroy was raised to major general, his promotion to date from the previous November 29, a date-of-rank coinciding with — and arguably explicit recognition of — those draconian assessments that first brought him to prominence.

“Demons of Conflagration”

Major General David Hunter had demonstrated little ability as a Union military commander, but in late spring 1864 launched a raid on Virginia’s Shenandoah Valley which proved beyond doubt he could vanquish unarmed civilians.

When a Federal wagon train loaded with supplies was captured by Confederate guerrillas and at least one of his sergeants wounded, Hunter became furious, ordering the torching of homes in the neighborhood. “In case a train or a man is fired on by anyone behind our lines,” wrote a member of Hunter’s staff, “houses of Secessionists and their property are to be burned without mercy. ...”²⁸ Hunter ordered “secession sympathizers” within a radius of ten miles from where supplies

were lost be made to pay “five times the value of such property.” His troops were ordered to “seize and hold in close military custody the persons assessed until such payment shall have been made.”²⁹

It was perilous for civilians to give inaccurate information to the invaders, as reported by one on Hunter’s staff. “The general asked me to go into Woodstock to ascertain who the parties were that attempted to confuse our scouts yesterday as he wished to burn a few houses.”³⁰

At Harrisonburg, the newspaper was immediately targeted for destruction by the invaders. Also, “The office of the *Rockingham Register* was gutted,” reported an officer, “the press broken up, and the debris burned in the street, the rain falling on the heap of ashes.”³¹

On June 11 began a two-day occupation of Lexington. Soldiers charged into homes looking for valuables, and vandalized what they did not take. “Some persons were left destitute and almost starving,” wrote a victim.³² Another remembered “dresses torn to pieces in mere wantonness: even the Negro girls had lost their finery.”³³ Homes, including that of former governor John Letcher, were burned; his singled out, according to Hunter, because the owner was guilty of “inciting the population” to resist invasion. Yankees sacked Washington College, “pelting the statue of the father of their country,” wrote an officer, “supposing it to represent Jefferson Davis.” Viewing the progress of destruction from a nearby hill, the officer declared it “grand,” noting that Hunter too “seemed to enjoy this scene.”³⁴

Hunter was soon forced to retreat, but victory over outnumbered Confederates at the Battle of Third Winchester on September 19, 1864, gave Major General Philip Sheridan opportunity to make the Valley, in his words, “a barren waste.” What followed came to be known by victims simply as “The Burning.”

First there would be an execution. Henry Rhodes, teenaged civilian from Front Royal, had hoped to join the partisans. “Rhodes was lashed with ropes



Ruins in Richmond, Virginia.

between two horses," recounted a friend who witnessed his death, "and dragged in plain sight of his agonized relatives to the open field of our town, where one man volunteered to do the killing, and ordered the helpless, dazed prisoner to stand up in front of him, while he emptied his pistol upon him."³⁵

Unoffending Mennonites lost their homes — as well as barns, livestock, grain, and all they owned — when Sheridan demanded vengeance for the death of a favorite member of his staff. Everything was torched within a radius of five miles. "Splendid mansions in great number, in the vicinity, were laid in ashes," remembered a New Yorker. Most neighboring families spent the night outside, said a witness, the morning "marked by a dense blanket of smoke and fog that had settled over the country as it were to hide from view the awful effect of the great holocaust of fire of the evening before."³⁶

Sheridan's incendiaries were characterized by one of Colonel John S. Mosby's men as "demons of conflagration, rejoicing in the mischief they had wrought."³⁷ The colonel's policy was to ruthlessly punish those who burned houses, but only if the guilty could be identified. In one incident, 29 Federals were caught in the act of house-burning and summarily executed.

"I have destroyed over 2,000 barns, filled with wheat, hay, and farming implements," Sheridan reported to Grant, along with "over 70 mills, filled with flour and wheat."³⁸ That told but part of the story, of course, and only hinted at the suffering of civilians.

Imprisoned Women and Children

When the troops of Brigadier General Kenner Garrard entered Roswell, Georgia, on July 6, 1864, they found a factory operating capable of producing 30,000 yards of woolen cloth per month. A cotton mill nearby held 216 looms, and could turn out 191,000 yards of cotton cloth monthly, in addition to huge quantities of thread and rope. Not surprisingly, primary customer for textiles produced by the mills was the Confederate government. About 400 women held jobs there, all glad to have gainful employment. Many children accompanied their mothers to work.

Upon discovery of the mills, Major General William Tecumseh Sherman expressed outrage. He ordered Garrard to "arrest the owners and employees and send them, under guard, charged with treason, to Marietta."³⁹

For the *crime* of working for a living, 400 women and their children were loaded onto 110 wagons and transported thirteen miles in the July heat over rutted roads to Marietta. First held at the Georgia Military Institute, from Marietta the prisoners were sent by rail to Nashville. They finally began arriving in Louisville, Kentucky, about two weeks after their arrest. "Only think of it!" wrote the *New York Tribune*: "Four hundred weeping and terrified Ellens, Susans, and Maggies transported ... away from their lovers and brothers of the sunny south, and all for the offense of weaving tent-cloth and spinning stocking yarn!"⁴⁰

The prisoners were confined to a house which had been recently seized, on Broadway between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and a newly-constructed building between Tenth and Eleventh. The Federal prison for men was close by, as was the terminal

of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

A Wisconsin reporter visited the women, and came away thoroughly disgusted. He was appalled by the prisoners, not by their plight. "They uttered loud and bitter curses on General Sherman,"⁴¹ asking why he drove them from their homes, why he left them nothing, why he arrested women and children and sent them to far-away imprisonment. Rather than consider those rather serious issues, the Wisconsinite preferred to make fun of the girls' grammar and accent. The *Louisville Daily Journal* invented a tale that the women had begged to leave Georgia, that Sherman's "enlarged and generous spirit of humanity" prompted him to send them to where "they could find work and security." The editor of that paper declared their new rooms "clean and airy," their children "rosy-cheeked."⁴²

Inmate Rose McDonald knew better. She described her imprisonment as "a living death." and "We slept on the bare floor without a pillow, blanket or bedding of any kind, and were never alone, for day and night an armed guard was with us After a time I sickened and lay for several days unnoticed on the bare floor, suffering from a scorching fever."⁴³

Despite unionist propaganda, people outside began learning the truth. A notice appeared in the *Journal*, a call to Louisville citizens from the Commission for the Aid of Refugees, appealing for funds. "There are children of every age, some so attenuated as to be living skeletons, perishing for want of proper care." Dozens of families were crowded together, many were sick, and all needed "proper care and support."⁴⁴

Dr. Mary Edwards Walker was dispatched by Federal military authorities, appointed Surgeon in Charge in late September. Idolized today as a pioneer for women's rights, the doctor was in fact a disturbed tyrant. "It was during my illness that I first saw the anomalous creature that was put over us for our sins," wrote McDon-

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A Little Boy and Me

By Ronald L. Sutton

Riding into a small town one day
I saw a young boy who knelt down to pray.
As my white horse picked up the pace,
I noticed small tears running down his face.

As I got closer, I looked into his eye:
I asked "Son, may I help? Why do you cry?"
He slowly raised his head, he said "You see
Where I live, it's just mommy and me."



My dad is off to fight a great War —
We have no other family, that's just who we are.
There's not much food and winter is coming on fast;
Our clothes are ragged and I pray our supplies will last.

I reached into my pocket and gave him a coin of Gold.
With a smile on his face, he said, "Your name, if I may be so bold."
I said, "Your future will now be better you see —
Your dad will be home soon. Oh, my name is Robert E. Lee"

Ronald L. Sutton is a member of the Frontier Guards Camp 996, Junction, Texas.

War On Southern Civilians

ald. "If ever a fiend in human guise walked this earth it did it in that woman's body." A two-year-old, the child of a prisoner, sat at the top of stairs when Dr. Walker "came storming along," Rose remembered. "Get out of my way, you little brat!" she cried, and kicked the little thing down the stairs."⁴⁵ McDonald continued,

Some kind ladies of Louisville promised us a Christmas dinner, and every day we talked of it over our scanty means. At last the long wished-for day arrived, but we did by no means spend it as we had hoped, for the doctor furnished each room with a loaf of bread and a pitcher of water and locked up the inmates for the day. She received the dinner and she alone knew what became of it.

*During Christmas morning some Confederate prisoners were marched past our window ... I and others waived our handkerchiefs to them. The doctor saw us, consequently we spent the rest of that day in the dungeon.*⁴⁶


When an army inspector showed up, inmates complained about Dr. Walker's thieving and cruelty and presented a statement of grievances. He was deaf to their pleas. Walker heard of the protest, and "She was like an insane person after that," said McDonald.⁴⁷

"We Can Pick Out Almost Any House in the Town"

After a two-month campaign through northern Georgia, by mid-July the Union army was camped outside Atlanta. Over the next three weeks Sherman's field artillery fired on the city. "Let us destroy Atlanta and make it a desolation," said Sherman as shells rained down. "One thing is certain, whether we get inside Atlanta or not, it will be a used up community by the time we are done with it."⁴⁸

"A battery of twenty pieces is posted near my headquarters and is booming away night and day into Atlanta," one Federal officer wrote home. "In the night it is particularly noisy and rest-breaking."⁴⁹ Superintendent of the Atlanta gas works was himself attempting to rest at 11 o'clock on the night of August 3 when one of those iron projectiles crashed into his home at the corner of Elliott and Rhodes streets. Both legs severed by the missile, he died within two hours. His six-year-old daughter was cut in two by the same shot. Elsewhere that day, a man, his wife and daughter were killed by shell fragments. A woman died when shrapnel shattered the window of a train arriving from

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WAS YOUR GREAT-GRANDFATHER A TERRORIST OR PATRIOT?

It's been very politically correct the past few years to classify as traitors, or even worse, terrorists the citizen-soldiers of the South who resisted an illegal invasion of their homes during the War Between the States. We see it differently. Outmanned, out-gunned, and out-supplied – but never out-fought – Confederate soldiers wrote a proud chapter in this country's history for independence, toughness, bravery, patriotism, and honor. If you want Confederate symbols to remain a part of our cultural history, and you're the male descendant of a Confederate soldier, we invite you to join us.

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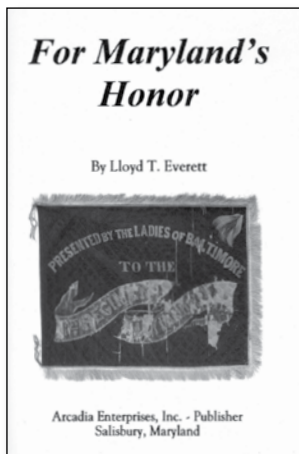
For Maryland's Honor A Story of the War for Southern Independence

This most interesting novel is a reprint of the original published in 1922. The author, Lloyd T. Everett, was a historian, lawyer, and lecturer on Confederate history. *For Maryland's Honor* is dedicated to Author Everett's father. The dedication reads: "To my Father, Rev. Wm. B. Everett, M.D., a Confederate Veteran of the 'Old Line State,' and to Dixie's defenders everywhere..."

Author Everett's prose reflects the time in which he wrote. The dialogue can be termed "quaint," and the author also had his Negro characters speak in a dialect, similar to the speech Joel Chandler Harris used in *Brer Rabbit*.

The heroes of *For Maryland's Honor* are step-brothers Phillip Elliott and Chadman Prentiss. The novel begins in October of 1860 and covers the duration of the War for Southern Independence. Author Everett informs readers: "In the purely historical parts of this and other chapters, careful recourse has been had to the authorities."

For Maryland's Honor features a host of characters and many intertwined story lines of the extended families. Author Elliott has accomplished a monumental task of creating flesh-and-blood characters and setting them against backdrops of wartime life on the home front and battle action.



For Confederate and Southern history lovers, this novel presents a graphic picture of the unique status of Maryland natives, men and women alike. They had to abandon friendship and kinship in many instances to be loyal to the Confederate States of America. Readers will understand the cost of their loyalty to the Confederacy in those "patriotic, yet sorrowful and heartfelt times."

For Maryland's Honor deserves a place on the bookshelves of readers who desire to be knowledgeable in all facets of Confederate history.

Author: Lloyd T. Everett
Publisher: Maryland History Press
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Hardback \$25.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Free To Stay The True Story of Eliza Benson and the Family She Stood by for Three Generations

Eliza Ann Benson was born on December 24, 1836, the daughter of slaves Mable and Tom Benson. Their owner, "Marse" Bradford Harrison, lived on the estate of Clay's Hope in Talbot County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Mr. Harrison, a widower, had married Catherine Townsend in 1839. In a household of adults, Mr. Harrison knew that Anne Catherine Bradford Harrison, their daughter, would need someone near her own age. After consideration, he gave four-year-old Eliza to Anne Catherine. She became Eliza's beloved "Miss Braddie."

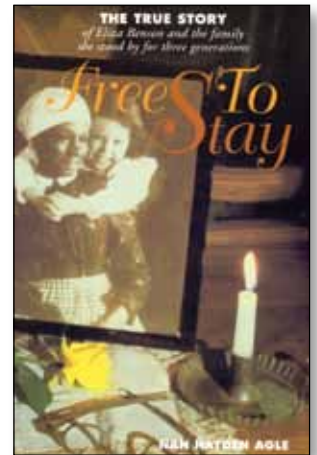
Author Nan Hayden Agle is the granddaughter of "Miss Braddie" and the third generation of family to reap Eliza's gifts of wisdom, delicious cooking, and love. She begins Eliza's story

when she is ten years old and Eliza almost eighty. Some of the happenings come from Eliza's own words, while other parts of her life are the author's interpretation of Eliza's feelings and remembered family history.

Eliza loved "Miss Braddie" from the moment she first peeked at the baby in her cradle. A bond was forged that would survive through happiness and tragedy. "Miss Braddie" was still an infant when her father died, and a few years later her mother was killed in a tragic accident when her carriage overturned. "Miss Braddie" and Eliza were taken into the home of her older half-sister.

Author Agle portrays her grandfather and grandmother in glowing terms. "Miss Braddie" married Edward Spencer, a cousin of her half-sister, but no kin to her. He was quite a Southern patriot and fought hard in Maryland with his words and pen for the Southern side. He was exempt from service in the Confederate Army because of poor eyesight.

Their children were still very young when "Miss Braddie" died of consumption on her forty-first birthday. Grief-stricken Edward survived her for only a year. The city of Baltimore ordered the children into an orphanage, but Eliza boldly confronted the Judge and assembled lawyers and insisted that she should raise the children. Present at the hearing was a gentleman named



Continued on page 48

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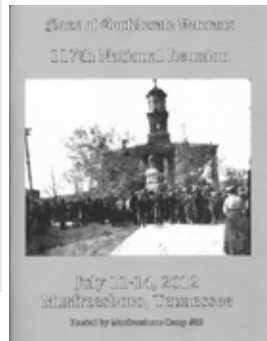


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If your course has been marked by the graves of patriotic heroes who have fallen by your side, it has, at the same time, been more plainly marked by the blood of the invader.
N. B. Forrest

Murfreesboro SCV Camp # 33 is offering these items from the 117th SCV National Reunion which was held July 11-14, 2012 in Murfreesboro. Above is the three medal set and 2012 SCV lapel pin. It includes the standard gold finish Reunion medal, the limited edition two-tone Reunion medal (only 150 were made) and the Forrester's Murfreesboro Raid Sesquicentennial medal. These sets have matching serial numbers from 1-150 and are \$90 per set. The lowest number available will be issued. Above left is the 117th SCV Reunion t-shirt, it is gray with reunion information on the back and Murfreesboro 2012 logo on the left front chest. Below left is the Forrester's Murfreesboro Raid Sesquicentennial t-shirt, it is tan with an image of Forrester on the back with the SCV Sesquicentennial logo on the left front chest. The t-shirts are \$15 each and come in sizes from small—4XL. Reunion programs (center page) are \$5. Add \$6 shipping for orders up to \$100, \$12 for orders over \$100. Tenn. Res. add 9.25% sales tax. Send check or money order to: Murfreesboro SCV Camp # 33, P.O. Box 1915, Murfreesboro, TN 37133-1915. For more information call 615-890-6194 or email mboroscv33@aol.com More items are available online at our Camp store! Go to: <http://www.tennessee-scv.org/Camp33/campstore.htm>

The Surgeon Corps

Happy New Year, Compatriots! I hope you all had a wonderful Christmas. By the time you read this, hopefully, after eating all of those great Southern holiday treats, you are beginning to make some New Year's Resolutions. A great, overall, resolution would be to live a healthier lifestyle. Two ways to accomplish this would be to eat better and to stay fit.

Are y'all ready to start making improvements in your life so that you can better contribute to the Sons of Confederate Veterans and better carry out *the Charge*?

One major goal I have is to reduce the risk of and the occurrence of heart attacks with my patients and throughout the Confederation. There are certain foods which are more heart-healthy than others. Not all food is created equal! Oatmeal contains omega-3 fatty acids, folate, potassium and is high in fiber which helps to lower bad cholesterol and keeps arteries clear. Salmon has omegas, too, and antioxidants which can help lower blood pressure and reduce the incidence of clots. Avocados, olive oil, almonds, walnuts and macadamia nuts can also have a positive impact on our cholesterol values and can even reduce the risk of getting heart disease. Blueberries, raspberries and strawberries have anti-inflammatory properties which can decrease risk of heart disease and cancer. Flaxseed contains not only omega-3 but 6, as well. Spinach and legumes (lentils, chickpeas, black & kidney beans) are high in fiber and heart-friendly vitamins. These are just a few great food choices which can have an awesome impact on your heart health.

Often at the beginning of a new year, budgets are kind of tight. So here are a few ideas which can help you stay fit while economic times are lean or for those of us that are just thrifty Scots and Scots-Irish!

Consider negotiating your gym membership rate. Perhaps you had a lower membership rate while with a company and have lost those benefits. Many fitness clubs would rather keep you at the lower rate than lose you. Another thing one can do is to ride your bike to work if safe and practical. This helps to save you mon-

ey and improve your health. If a gym is not close or feasible for you, try a home gym. Home gyms are more affordable, less cumbersome and much

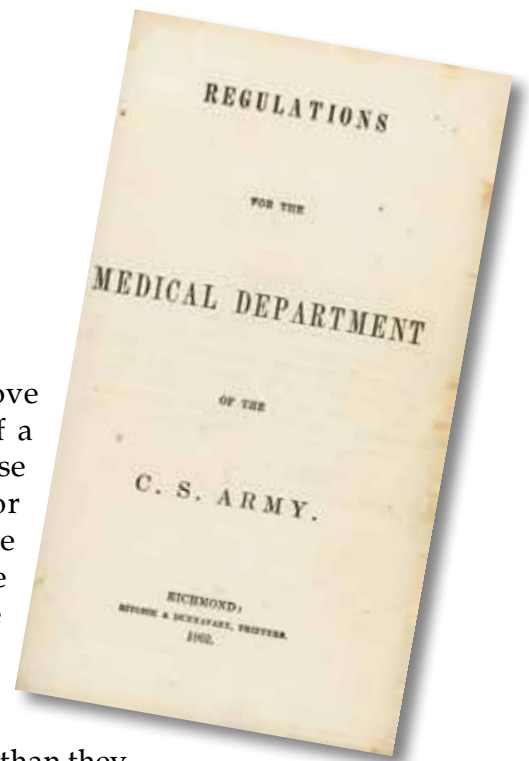
more available than they were in the past. Also, study and read up on good exercise habits, which are readily available on the Internet, and consider coaching yourself instead of hiring that personal trainer. Lastly, remember one does not have to have the most expensive name brands and toys to improve your health. Often, places like Walmart and Target have very affordable workout clothes and equipment.

I hope some of these ideas that I have shared with you all will give you the final push or just more encouragement to get out there and make a difference for yourself, friends, family and the SCV. Whenever you wear a SCV logo, you are a walking advertisement for our great organization. Wouldn't a fit (happy and healthy) Southern man of any age be a great billboard for us? If you have any questions, don't hesitate to send them my way. God bless the SCV, all of Dixie-land, and especially, the Mississippi Division which will be hosting our National Reunion this year. Look forward to seeing y'all in the Magnolia State! Stand Fast, Mississippians!

Deo Vindice

Your Humble Servant,

Major Christopher J M Cummins, MD
Surgeon-in-Chief and Life Member
Tippah Tigers Camp 868
Ripley, Mississippi



Army of Northern Virginia



Randy A. Fix, a member of the **Colonel D. H. Lee Martz Camp 10**, Harrisonburg, VA, visited graves of two of his great-great-grand-fathers' graves and placed flags at each. The tall square stone is Abraham Pickering, Co. H, 10th VA Cavalry, located at Lacey Springs, Rockingham County, VA. The shorter stone is George Washington Smith, Co. D, 10th VA Infantry, located at Beaver Creek Bro. Church Cemetery, Rockingham County, VA.



Members of the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, honored two fallen Confederate soldiers by placing Confederate grave markers on their graves. The two Confederate soldiers were Sergeant Samuel Gerrald, Co. K, 26th SC Infantry and Private Gilbert G. Ray, Co. B, 2nd Battalion, Local Defense Troops. Pictured from left are Danny Stanley, Tommy Taylor, Commander Bruce Tyson, J.C. Pankey, Ted Dalton.



Pictured are charter members of the newly organized **Robert Henry Ricks Camp 75**, Rocky Mount, NC. Pictured, front, from left, H. G. Matthews, Butch Mull, Shelton Gallop, Eric Jeffreys; back, from left, Commander Hoyle Kip Vinson, Dick Arnold, Ed Earl Cratt, David Winstead, Calvin Jones, Barney Bell and James Best.



The **28th VA Infantry Camp 491**, Roanoke, VA, provided a color and honor guard for a memorial service for Captain Charles Henry Jones of the 57th VA Infantry Co. C. Captain Jones served honorably through the entire war and was part of the charge on Malvern Hill, was captured at the battle of Five Forks and sent to Johnson's Island. He is buried in Franklin County, VA.



Members of the **Berkeley Border Guards, Camp 199**, Martinsburg, WV, participated in a reinterment ceremony for Captain Phillip Thurmond Winfield, who was laid to rest in a hand-hewn casket.



The **Colonel Charles F. Fisher Camp 813**, Graham, NC, participated in a recent Christmas parade.

South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania Divisions



Pictured from left are UDC members Elizabeth Wilson, Regina Power and LuAnne Foster, with Mike Barnes of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC, in the family plot of Caleb and Elizabeth Smith at the Belton Cemetery during a history field trip as they observed Veterans Day.



Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722, Fredericksburg, VA, 1st Lieutenant Commander Roy Perry pins the SCV War Service Medal on Commander John Martin, Jr., for his service during the Vietnam War.



Members and guests of the **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, met for their annual Christmas party, which was held at a local restaurant in Keedysville, MD near Antietam National Battlefield.



Members and friends of the **Maryland Line Camp 1741**, Upper Marlboro, MD, show off their certificates.



The **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA, recently dedicated a new Confederate Monument as part of the camp's Sesquicentennial tribute. The monument is dedicated to the men and boys who joined the Confederacy to protect their homes and families. More than 1,500 men left the Suffolk and Nansemond County area beginning May 3, 1861 and now the places where these men mustered in has been preserved in bronze for future generations.



The **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC, placed a tombstone for Private James Beasley, Co. I, 21st NC Infantry in Stokesdale, NC. Pictured from left, Steven Smith, Jonathan Carter, Rickey Vernon, Commander Wayne Byrd, Glenn Fargis and Jerry Hobbs.

South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania Divisions



Stuart's Horse Artillery Camp 1784, Floyd, VA, had the honor of swearing in two new members. From left are Shawn Emmons, Camp Commander Dana Jackson and Van Angle.



Members of the **Charlotte County Grays, Camp 1964**, Charlotte Court House, VA, and the **Armistead-Hill-Goode, Camp 749**, Chase City, VA, participated in a living history event at the McPhails' Mulberry Hill Plantation Christmas open house in Charlotte County, VA, on whose plantation the Staunton River Bridge action resulted in a Union defeat in June 1864.



Roxboro Grays Camp 1932, Roxboro, NC, sponsored the dedication of a Southern Iron Cross on the grave of Private Moses Lawson Oakley, Co. E, 35th NC Infantry. Present were great-great-grandson Charlie Palmer, Richard Hanes, Linzy Rimmer, and Commander David Robinette Jr. of the Roxboro Grays, and prospective member Cory Palmer. Also participating were Rufus Owen, Tom Warren, and Lawrence Woosley of the **John M. Jordan Camp 581**, South Boston, VA; Mrs. Grace Elliot of the UDC and Raymond Winstead of the **E. Fletcher Satterfield Camp 852**, Roxboro, NC and Conrad Kimbrough.



The **Rev. Beverly Tucker Lacy Camp 2141**, Locust Grove, VA, 5th Brigade Color Guard had the honor of posting the colors at the War Service Award Presentation, hosted by the Culpeper Chapter UDC at the Rappahannock Country Club.



Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948, Taylorsville, NC, participated in the Taylorsville Christmas Parade, firing a volley salute in front of the Alexander County Confederate Statue.



Thirteen members of the **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, set up and manned their camp's recruiting booth at the 24th Annual Cotton Ginning Days in Dallas, NC. This is the single largest event in Gaston County with an estimated 35,000 visitors.



Army of Northern Virginia



The members of the **General J. R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, held a memorial service for the Confederate dead in a local cemetery in Emporia, VA. The rifle salute was fired over six unknown Louisiana Zouaves killed here in the Hicks Ford Raid on December 9, 1864. From left are Fred Bare, Bill Bradly, Andy Bowen and Lex Lowery.



Paul B. Livingston, seated, was presented a Real Grandson medal from the **Hoke-McLaughlin Camp 1947**, Raeford, NC. The presentation took place at Livingston's home. At age 96, Livingston is the oldest camp member. Other members attending from left, Bobby Posey, Paul M. Livingston, John Pope, James Jackson, Jimmy Allen, Bille Brown, Al Potts and Commander Jere Lee McClendon.



Jamie Funkhouser of the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, stands at the Confederate Monument in Salisbury, NC. This was the end point of an 18-mile march from Lexington, NC, to Salisbury, NC, to raise awareness of the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States.



Compatriots Richard Johnson and Jeff Johnson of **Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC, cleaned and placed a Southern Iron Cross on the grave of Private Elias Goodyear, who served in Captain Gregg's Company and in Manigault's Battalion. He is buried in the Goodyear Cemetery in Nichols, SC.



Darrel Simmons, left, received his membership certificate from **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA, Commander Carrel Thompson.



The **Thomasville Rifles Camp 172**, Thomasville, NC, had an encampment with outdoor cooking, cannon-firing, demonstrations and lectures at a Thomasville Spring Daze and Heritage Days. The day ended with a march to the cemetery and a service by the UDC. Pictured from left, James Mills, James' grandson Nathanel, Terry Grey, Aaron Coggins and Joshua Miles.

Army of Tennessee



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, celebrated Decoration Day by dedicating veterans' markers, marking the final resting place of Colonel Zolon Z. Ruff and Lt. Colonel Henry P. Thomas, who were both killed in the assault on Fort Sanders, November 29, 1863, at Henry Lonas Cemetery in Knoxville, TN. Pictured is H.K. Edger-ton who recited *I Am Their Flag*, written by Dr. Michael R. Bradley.



Brent Dacus, life member of the **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, proudly displays his TN license plate honoring General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson!



The **General Otho French Strahl Camp 176**, Union City, TN, conducted its first Sesquicentennial observance recently at the Parks Cemetery Ridge Confederate Memorial Plaza near Trimble, TN. A six-pound smooth-bore reproduction cannon was installed at this beautiful site in honor of Marion Spence Parks, wife of Life Member William Hamilton Parks II.



Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227, Laurel, MS, sponsored a Stringer Memorial, near Taylorsville, MS, on behalf of ancestors of Joe Cosper and Carl Ford. Participants include Don Green, Zoe Brumfield (Piper), Joe Cosper, Carl Ford, Ronnie Mitchell, Dennis Avera, Mark Bryant, George Jaynes, Pat Salassi, Andy Salassi, De-wayne Bryant and Mike Merritt.



A grave monument dedication was held for 16 Confederate Soldiers by the Emma Sansom Chapter 1372, UDC at Union Hill Cemetery in Homewood, AL, with the **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, serving as Color Guard. **Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372**, Birmingham, AL, served as the Honor Guard for the musket salute.



Chattooga County Commissioner Jason Winters, seated, signed a proclamation designating April as Confederate History and Heritage Month in Chattooga County. Standing, from left, are **Chattooga Co. Camp 507**, Summerville, GA, members Dale Willingham, Com-mander Dale Mitchell, Stan Nix, Steve Weaver and Jim Johnson.

Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin Divisions



General Jubal A. Early Camp 556, Tampa, FL, carried the colors forward with a vanguard position at the Brandon, FL, Fourth of July parade. Early Camp's color guard, led by Camp Lt. Commander Wayne Sweat, advanced in front of a camp-sponsored Dixie-themed float. Camp members and friends gave away 1,400 miniature Confederate Battle Flags to the 50,000-plus spectators.



Crystal Springs Southern Rights Camp 712, Crystal Springs, MS, recently hosted a Confederate encampment and Living History Presentation in the old "Dogtrot House" at Grand Gulf Military Park in Port Gibson, MS. Pictured from left, front row, Mike Webb, Don Green and Jim Baker; back row, Dennis Avera, Tom Ray and J.J. Daphner.



The **Captain Max Van Den Corput's Battery Camp 669**, Cave Spring, GA, recently did a survey of Confederate graves at the Cave Spring (city) Cemetery in preparation for placing military headstones on the graves of all Confederate veterans. From left are Stephen Johnston, Commander John Harrison, Jimmy Johnston, Stephen Clayton, Daniel Fisher, Brian Byrd and Dennis McCain.



Members of the **Habersham Guard Camp 716**, Demorest, GA, visit the grave in Oakland cemetery of their ancestor William A. Fuller, known for his heroics in the great locomotive chase! Members from left are Andy Eller, Joey Eller and Andrew Eller, who are the great-great-nephews and great-great-nephew of William A Fuller.



General Leonidas Polk Camp 1446, Smyrna, GA, Lieutenant Commander Bill Brand, center, inducted new members George Burkett and Daniel Gaddis into the camp.



Descendants of Private George Washington McClanahan, Wheelers Scouts 1st TN Mounted Scouts, CSA, attended a memorial and dedication service at Mt. Zion Methodist Cemetery in Vinemont, AL. A flat service marker and Southern Iron Cross were placed at his grave in his honor. Placing of colors and a rifle salute were performed by the **Thomas Jefferson Denny Camp 1442**, Cullman, AL.

Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin Divisions



The **Major General Joseph Wheeler Camp 863**, Conyers, GA, held a Confederate Memorial Service in honor of 2nd Sergeant Z. P. Middlebrooks, Co. E, 42nd Regiment, GA Infantry (Harper Guards), and Private James D. Christian, Co. A, 2nd Battalion Inf., GA State Guards who are buried at the Middlebrooks Cemetery in Porterdale, GA. Descendants of Sgt. Z. P. Middlebrooks were on hand to witness the service and are pictured here with Camp Commander J. H. Underwood.



Members of three camps came together at Oakwood Cemetery in Troy, AL, to mark the grave of Dr. A. L. Graves with a Southern Iron Cross. Dr. Graves volunteered as an assistant surgeon with the 2nd AR Infantry and the 27th AL Volunteer Regiment. Camps in attendance were **Coffee County Rangers Camp 911**, Elba, AL; **Private Augustus Braddy Camp 385**, Troy, AL and **Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC. Pictured are Fred Oakes, descendant of Dr. Graves; Oren Fannin, Chip Wallace, Don Parker, Bob McLendon and Clark Boutwell.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, members donated \$2,050 to the Wounded Warrior Project. The funds were raised by the Celebration of American Veterans Day event sponsored by Camp 1209. Wounded Warrior Project is a nonprofit organization headquartered in Jacksonville, which raises awareness and enlists the public's aid for the needs of injured military members.



The **Savage-Goodner Camp 1513**, Smithville, TN, was contacted by SCV member J. David Dunham of Huntsville, AL, to help in the placement of a new headstone for his great-great-grandfather, Sergeant William R. Dunham, Co. C, 1st TN Battalion. He is buried in the Dunham family cemetery, DeKalb County, TN. Pictured from left, Commander Mike Corley, Todd Cantrell, Wayne Fuson, Aubrey Turner, J. David Dunham, Jim Wall and Jamey Tab Dunham.



Members from the **Savannah Militia Camp 1657**, and the **Francis S. Bartow Camp 93**, both of Savannah, GA, began the fence-restoration project in the Gettysburg section of Laurel Grove Cemetery. The camp extends thanks to those who assisted with the restoration.



Members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, along with members of the KY Division and guests, dedicated two historical markers to the Helm family at the Helm Cemetery in Elizabethtown. The camp helped raise funds for the markers and maintenance the cemetery, and is working on a new project of a statue of General Helm in Elizabethtown.



Army of Tennessee



Pictured are the officers of the **Rawdon-Spears Camp 2113**, Summerton, TN. Seated from left are Communications Officer Johnny Hartsfield, Chaplain Brent Kilpatrick, Quartermaster Tim Spears; standing from left are Commander Mike Spears, Surgeon Tom Doss, Sergeant-at-Arms Everett Spears, and First Lieutenant Eric Walker.



Rock Island Memorial POW Camp 2229, Stillman Valley, IL, Camp Commander Jacob M. Lake and Adjutant Tim Lake, discovered yet another Confederate soldier buried in the North, thanks to the assistance of Gale Red, adjutant of **Lieutenant George E. Dixon Camp 1962**, Belleville, IL, and Steve Aarli, graves registration officer, General John Logan SUVCW Camp 26. Julius Hagerty served with Company G, 3rd AL Infantry.



The **Bell's Partisans Camp 1821**, Trimble, TN, celebrated its first birthday with an overwhelming turnout of 70 people, cake, hot dogs and drinks under the giant mega flag at Parks Cemetery Ridge as Camp Commander Mike Shannon presented a Cadet Membership to Gabriel Rainey and then swore in Compatriots Raymond Ballard, Dicky Rigsby and Thomas Stewart. Then, Compatriot Ballard had the honor of swearing in his nephew Mike Alford, his son Cass Ballard and his nephew, Keith Alford.



Pictured from left are **Ten Islands Camp 2678**, Ohatchee, AL, Commander Mac Gillam, Charles Brown, Sr., Dr. Morgan Silvers, Commissioner Eli Henderson, Homer Jennings, and Corrie. Commander Gillam recently presented a replica of the Republic of Alabama Flag to the Ten Islands Camp. This flag represented the Republic of Alabama from its secession on January 11 to February 14, 1861.



Members of the **Fort Blakeley Camp 1864**, Baldwin County AL, are shown after the decorating and memorial service held in Confederate Rest Cemetery in Point Clear, AL. The guest speaker was Capt. Oliver Semmes, USN (Retired), the great-great-grandson of Admiral Raphael Semmes. Present also was Jesse Taylor, the great-great-grandson of Lieutenant General Richard Taylor.



A Confederate grave marker was set at the grave of Private Joseph Cunningham, 4th MO Infantry. Eulogy and history of Private Cunningham was given by great-great-grandson Alan Dale Phipps, a member of **Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham Camp 72**, Tullahoma, TN. Pictured are kneeling, Hassel Phipps, Carl Phipps, Jr., Ernest Phipps, Mike Phipps, Earl Phipps, Carl Phipps, Sr., Ward Phipps and Alan Dale Phipps.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Robert E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX, Honor Guard provided Color Guard for the United Daughters of the Confederacy when they held their general convention recently in Fort Worth. Pictured from left, Ben Hatch, Wesley Massey, Michael Biggers, Tim Bingham, James Floyd (kneeling), Jeff Western (holding flag), Scott Bentley, Allen Hearrean and Jack Dyess.



The **Captain Jesse Amason Camp 282**, Center, TX, was joined by members of **Stone Fort Camp 1944**, Nacogdoches, TX; **Major Josephus Somerville Irvin, Co. C Spaight's Battn. Camp 2031**, Newton, TX; **Sabine Rifles 2057**, Many, LA; Company E, 2nd LA Dismounted Cavalry, Florien, LA; **Lt. Philip Alexander Work Camp 1790**, Woodville, TX, honoring the service of 4th Corp W. C. Turpen, Co. H, 11th TX Infantry, Private John R. Tyre, Co. H, 11th TX Infantry and Private Lewis L. Tyre, Co. C, Griffins Battalion, TX Infantry who are buried in the Tyre Cemetery in Shelby Co., TX.



The **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, welcomed Jay Dean Bowden into the camp. Jay is the great-great grandson of Private Willison Ramsey, Co. A, 3rd Regiment, MS Cavalry. Presenting Jay with his certificate and pin are Commander Doug Hagin (left) and 1st Lieutenant Commander Erik Markham.



Members of the **General W. R. Scurry Camp 606**, Wichita Falls, TX, participated in a recent dedication at Pampa, TX.



Members of the **Lieutenant General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, turn out for the annual cleanup at the Confederate Bivouac Section of Shreveport's Greenwood Cemetery. From left are Jeff Bogan, Carl Burns, LA Division Commander David Hill and Mark Owen.



Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, Sierra Vista, AZ, Commander Silas Griffin, left, presents the SCV Meritorious Service Medal to Camp 1710 Chaplain Jack R. Griffin. Chaplain Griffin, a retired pastor and missionary is 96 years old. At right is Camp Adjutant Curt Tipton.

Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Iowa, Kansas, Washington, Oregon and Utah Divisions



Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586, Weatherford, TX, hosted the 21st Annual Christmas Parade in Weatherford, TX which kicks off the annual Christmas on the Square, sponsored by the Weatherford Chamber of Commerce. At the reception SCV War Service Medals were presented to Ray Bell and Tom Tierce, three not present: Wayne Hayes, Vaughn Oliver, and Robert Smart. Presentations were made by Camp Commander Jerry Walden who is a recipient of the War Service Medal.



Past Commander John Potenza of **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, presents the 1st National flag at a ceremony celebrating the 236th anniversary of the establishment of the Presidio San Augustin del Tucson and the founding of the city of Tucson. Accompanying Commander Potenza are Mrs. Ann Rodgers escorted by Camp Commander Bobby Morris and Mrs. Gretchen Brittain of the John R. Baylor Chapter 2298, UDC, escorted by AZ Division Commander Richard Montgomery.



Six-year old A. J. Ares takes the membership oath from Commander Russ Lane and becomes the newest Cadet in the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX. Observing are his grandfather, Compatriot James Allen Stephenson, and uncle, Compatriot John Thomas DuPree.



Members of the **General Tom Green Camp 1613**, San Angelo, TX, participated in the local San Angelo Genealogical and Historical Society history fair. Pictured from left, Howard Wilson, Charles Westbrook and Commander David McMahon.



Members of the **Dunn-Holt-Midkiff Camp 1441**, Midland, TX, along with help from the **Captain James Walker Camp 3002**, Alamogordo, NM, did a commemoration on the 150th anniversary of General Henry H. Sibley's Brigade. Sibley's troops stopped over at all the different West Texas forts and Fort Davis was chosen for this purpose.



Members of the **Iowa Division** and assisted by SUV members held a ceremony on Veterans' Day recently honoring Colonel Goode of the 7th Mississippi who is buried in Woodland Cemetery near the capitol in Des Moines, Iowa.

Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Iowa, Kansas, Washington, Oregon and Utah Divisions



The **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, hosted the AZ Division's annual memorial ceremony in honor of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. The ceremony was held at the Davis Monument, Peralta Road at US Highway 60 (Jefferson Davis Highway) in Apache Junction. Pictured are Camp Commander Phillip Easley and AZ Division Commander Richard Montgomery placing a wreath at the monument.



A member of the **Robert E. Lee Camp 239**, Fort Worth, TX, spearheaded the effort to obtain a VA grave marker for Eli Rice Boardman, who died in Grapevine, Tarrant County, TX in 1892. Michael Biggers and four other men, all members of the R. E. Lee Camp made the installation. Pictured from left, standing, Michael Biggers, Paul Biggers, James Floyd, Beau Purdom; kneeling are Mike Patterson, member of **E. W. Taylor Camp 1777**, Bedford, TX, who discovered Boardman's residence and service and Barry Turnage.



Captain James I. Waddell Camp 1770, Orange County, CA, members gather at their Confederate Monument at Santa Ana Cemetery. The poem by A.J. Ryan titled, Confederate Heroes was read. Reverend Louis Carlson led the prayer as did their newest member Don Fuson who is a minister with the Baptist Church. Pictured from left, Don Fuson, Don Sullivent, Rev. Lou Carlson and Gordon Bricken.



Pictured from left, Wilfred Schlather of the **Colonel Gustav Hoffmann Camp 1838**, New Braunfels, TX, and John Blair of the **Sul Ross Camp 1457**, Bryan, TX, who were invited to provide historical expertise and research support to the Sophienburg Museum and Archives in New Braunfels, TX, for their War Between the States exhibit.



Pictured is **Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Tulare, CA Commander Richard Kline at Mt. View Dedication in Fresno.



Major Trent Corbett, New Zealand Army and honorary member of the **Brigadier General William Steele Camp 1857**, Leavenworth, KS, recently graduated from the US Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth. During the annual visit of foreign officer students to Gettysburg, PA, Major Corbett shows his Southern affinity by wearing his Battle Flag shirt at the Virginia state monument.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The AZ Division is pleased to announce the establishment of the **Borderland Veterans Camp 2201**, Douglas, AZ. Pictured from right are AZ Division Commander Richard L. Montgomery presenting the Camp Charter to Camp Commander John Mangum as AZ Division Adjutant Curt Tipton looks on.



Three new members were inducted into the **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX. From left, Rod Skelton, Brice McDonald, Vernon Holliman, Bobby Francis and Camp Commander Marc Robinson.



TX Division members attended a memorial to Delia Eckstein, Life Member of the Texas Society, OCR in Kerrville, TX. Pictured from left, William K. Nolan, **Hill Country Camp 1938**, Fredericksburg, TX; Commander John Miller, **Texas Bonnie Blue Camp 869**, San Antonio, TX; Robert Goldsborough, William Paul Burrier, Joseph Ginn, Fred A. Skaggs, all of Camp 1938; David McMahon, **General Tom Green Camp 1613**, San Angelo, TX; Don Taylor, Camp 1938; Gaylan Harrison, **Frontier Guards Camp 996**, Junction, TX.



Members of the **Major General Patrick Cleburne's 7th TX Infantry Camp 2182**, The Woodlands, TX, presents Ms. Renee Kernan with the Army of Trans-Mississippi Ladies Appreciation Medal for her outstanding support of their camp. From left, Commander Joe Raffels, J.R. Wells, Michael Kernan, Bob Mennell with Renee Kernan, David K. Terry, James Robert Langley and Alvin Ham. Renee is also president of a new Rose Chapter 53, The Woodlands, Texas.



Recent inductees to **General Louis Hebert Camp 2032**, Lafayette, LA, are welcomed by some recent inductees. From left, Dale Hebert, new inductees Clyde Aucoin and Jason Charles Landry, member Albert James Leger, Commander Clarence Bonin, and member Fred Hebert.



Members of the **Iowa Division** attended the Lee/Jackson Day Program held at the State Historical Museum in Des Moines, IA. Division Members had the opportunity to view captured Confederate Battle Flags and to work with the Museum Curator in developing a display for the museum showcasing Confederates in and from Iowa during the War. The luncheon program speaker Dave Canon, presented a program on several Iowans who served in the Confederate Armed forces.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11
MOBILE
LaCOSTE, GORDON RAY
LEE, ANDER J.
TOOMER, JOHN REESE

COL. CHRISTOPHER C. PEGUES 62
SELMA
DUNAWAY, RICHARD EUGENE

GEN. ROBERT E. RODES 262
TUSCALOOSA
BROWN, WILMER RANDALL

ST. CLAIR 308
ASHVILLE
TIDWELL, CONNIE L.

EGBERT J. JONES 357
HUNTSVILLE
PENCHOSKY, WAYNE KEITH

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY 385
TROY
LONG, LARRY S.
NEWMAN, CHARLES R.

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443
JASPER
ODOM, MATTHEW GABRIEL

JOHN RAYBURN 452
GUNTERSVILLE
BRADLEY, JAMES DONALD
KRITNER, JERRY GLENN

GEORGE "TIGE" ANDERSON 453
ANNISTON
BRIGMON, ANDREW MICHAEL

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768
ATHENS
HATTABAUGH, ROGER LEE

COL. WILLIAM C. OATES 809
DOTHAN
MARTIN, JOHN WILBORN
THOMPSON, HARTFORD J.

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372
BIRMINGHAM
SMITH, RAYMOND LOUIS

FORREST 1435
BIRMINGHAM
PAYNE, ROBERT EMMITT

TURKEY TOWN VALLEY 1512
ETOWAH COUNTY
MCCOY, DANIEL MICHAEL

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS 1524
PRATTVILLE
DURDEN, JOHN FREEMAN

CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON
SHELBY 1537
COLUMBIANA
HANDLEY, PHILLIP STANCLIF

COVINGTON RIFLES 1586
ANDALUSIA
MCMILLAN, WILLIAM JACKSON
MILLER, RICHARD C.
SMITH, DAVID SCOTT

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS 1788
HALEYVILLE
PENNINGTON, ANTHONY
BAUGHN

DEKALB RIFLES 1824
SYLVANIA
BAILEY, GLENN CHARLES
STEELE, WILLIAM TYLER

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY
GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE
LAWRENCE, DAVID TRAFTON
STROUD, JERRY ROY
THOMPSON, KENNETH GERRYLL

ARKANSAS

GEN RICHARD M. GANO 561
FORT SMITH
BUCHANAN, ROBERT K.

COL. ALLEN R. WITT 615
CONWAY
ADAMS, DAVID KETHI
ADAMS, SHERMAN WAYNE

DAVID O. DODD 619
BENTON
ADKINS, KYLE MARK

THOMAS C HINDMAN 656
PRAIRIE GROVE
HUDSON, MICHAEL DAMON
USELTON, PATRICK

GEN. JO SHELBY 1414
HARRISON
MADISON, BOBBY JOE

GEN. THOMAS DOCKERY 1577
MAGNOLIA
VOLLMER, TERRAL DAVID

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655
JONESBORO
NELSON, JERRY DON

ARIZONA

COL. SHEROD HUNTER 1525
PHOENIX
WADDELL, DAVID ALLEN

CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY 1708
SCOTTSDALE
HOSEY, DAVID
JOHNSON, JAUN

CALIFORNIA

GEN. JOHN B. HOOD 1208
LOS ANGELES
NOEL, WALKER TIMBERLAKE

THE STAINLESS BANNER 1440
SAN JOSE
COFFMAN, KENDALL DAVID
DESMOND, WILLIAM CARL

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY 1627
SACRAMENTO
ARMSTRONG, FRANK

INLAND EMPIRE 1742
INLAND EMPIRE
McBRIDE, CHARLES ROY

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS 175
COLORADO SPRINGS
CREAMER, WILLIAM M.
WEAVER, STEVEN CRAIG

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068
SEAFORD
DANIELS, TIMOTHY LUCIUS

MASON DIXON GUARDS 2183
ELLENDALE
BEACH, JAMES R.
STURGILL, GARY RICHARD

FLORIDA

CSS FLORIDA 102
ORLANDO
BUNTIN, EDWARD SINCLAIR

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556
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CRANFILL, JOHNNY LEE
PRITCHARD, STEVEN LESLIE
REESE, GRAY
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WAKULLA GUARDS 742
CRAWFORDVILLE
THORNTON, DANIEL STERLING

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MOODY, DARREL RODNEY

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770
TRENTON
RUBY, BRAXTON JAMES

KIRBY -SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE
KALDOR, JAMES EDWARD

CAPTAIN FRANCIS ASBURY
HENDRY 1284
SEBRING
HOWERTON, CLINTON
HOWERTON, CLINTON

STONEWALL JACKSON 1381
ST. PETERSBURG
HENSLEY, MORRIS LELAND
PRIVETT, WILLIAM RONALD

CAPT. J. J. DICKSON 1387
MELBOURNE
THORNTON, LAWRENCE MARCUS
THORNTON, MARCUS LAWRENCE

WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS 1395
FT. LAUDERDALE
TURNER, BRIAN KEITH

THIRD FLORIDA WILDCATS 1437
BROOKSVILLE
ADAMS, CHARLES DANIEL
ADAMS, STACY SYKES

BATTLE OF OLUSTEE 1463
LAKE CITY
LILLEY, RALEIGH
WILLIAMS, ROBERT DANIEL

JACOB SUMMERLIN 1516
KISSIMMEE
ELDER, DAVID B.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN 2210
TAMPA
BALDWIN, ROLAND SCOTT
CORBITT, STEPHEN LEON
GEARY, DUANE TYLER
HOLEMAN, JASON

CPT. LUKE LOTT'S CALHOUN
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JONES, ELIJAH SIMON
MORSE, CHARLES HUNTER
MORSE, TRAVIS A.

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GROCE, WILLIAM T.
PETERS, GLENN DAVID
RHODES, MARK AUSTIN
RODGERS, RICHARD WAYNE
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SCOTT, WALTER EDWIN

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WILLIAM THOMAS OVERBY/
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CHEROKEE LEGION 914
CANTON
WALTERS, JOHN AMOS

APPLING GRAYS 918
BAXLEY
HUGHES, EARL ALFRED

GREENE RIFLES 942
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BRICE, STEUART M.

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397
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GOLDEN, HAROLD D.
LEE, GEORGE ALAN
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SAGES, ROBERT G.
STONER, KEITH D.

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449
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BELL, STEPHEN FRANKLIN
LAWRENCE, WHITNEY L.
PENNY, JARED G.
SEDA, EUGENIO E. (TRIPP)

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KENNESAW
PICKENS, WILLIAM CAREY

DAVID W. PAYNE 1633
BLAIRSVILLE
SHREEVE, RUSSELL LUTON

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642
CUMMING
HYDE, ANDREW CLEVELAND
TURKIA, JOSEPH PATRICK

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657
SAVANNAH
ELLIS, ALEXANDER C.
GREENWELL, DREW ALLEN

COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL 1859
RINGGOLD
POSEY, DARREN MITCHELL

RABUN GAP RIFLEMEN 1929
CLAYTON
ROBERSON, CHARLES WAYNE

LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY 2071
COLQUITT
COX, WILLIAM R.

CAMP DAVIS 2073
GUYTON
ADAMS, JOHN JOSEPH
BRIGDON, HENRY C.
FOX, PRESTON JAMES
IVEY, DAVID
PANITZKE, JEREMY PATRICK

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FOWLER, GERALD BRUCE
HOSFORD, CHRISTOPHER
FRANCIS
JONES, WILLIAM OSCAR
WHITEHEAD, WAYNE WILLIAM

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HOGAN, PHILIP MICHAEL
NICHOLS, DALE G.
TEEL, GORDON RAY

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MADDOX, MICHAEL HUNTER

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RICE, GEORGE G.

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STRIDER, FRED DONALD
WHEAT, STEPHEN L.

INDIANA

CAPT. ARTHUR M. RUTLEDGE 1413
BLUFFTON
LOSURE, IAN CARL

DIXIE GRAYS CAMP 2155
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ABELL, BRANDON LEE
MEADOWS, GABRIEL RAYN
MEADOWS, WALKER STONE

COLONEL ROBERT M. MARTIN 2320
EVANSVILLE
CHANNEY, HIRAM LEE

KANSAS

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA
HART, ZACHERY
RINEHART, RAY DEE

KENTUCKY

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342
LOUISVILLE
JOHNSTON, TERENCE LEE

GENERAL HUMPHREY
MARSHALL 1429
PAINTSVILLE
TOMPKINS, CHRISTOPHER
JASON

GEN. BEN HARDIN HELM 1703
ELIZABETHTOWN
PAYTON, GARY ALAN

GEN. ROGER W. HANSON 1844
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LOUISIANA

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BROSSETT, RANDALL LEON
DEVILLE, JOHN THOMAS
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DEVILLE, ROY SCOTT
DEVILLE, THOMAS MIDDLETON

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308
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SUMMERS, NOAH TYLER

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS 1362
LIVINGSTON PARISH
DUGAS, CORY DUANE
DUGAS, KENNETH REED

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390
LAKE CHARLES
FOX, TROY S.
REED, JOHN STEVEN

MAJ. THOMAS McGUIRE 1714
WEST MONROE
PRICE, ROY LAVELLE
WHITE, TIMOTHY AARON

JACKSON VOLUNTEERS 28th LA
CO. F 1965
JONESBORO
ARANDA, BRANTLEY

GENERAL LOUIS HEBERT 2032
LAFAYETTE
AKERS, IRVIN L.

WASHINGTON RIFLES 2211
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GUY, JOSHUA ADAM
MORGAN, KEITH ALLEN
TONEY, RANDALL J.

MARYLAND

COL. HARRY W. GILMOR 1388
BALTIMORE
FOREMAN, EDWARD ADDISON

COL. WILLIAM NORRIS 1398
DARNESTOWN
KENNER, DAVID J.

PVT. WALLACE BOWLING 1400
LA PLATA
BOWLING, JEREMIAH EDWARD

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ELIJAH GATES 570
FULTON
HOLLAND, ISHAM CLARK
MCATTEE, WILLIAM DAVID

B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614
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WOOD, BRANDON

GEN. JAMES H. McBRIDE 632
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SCHATZ, MATOUS DAVID

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1815
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COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934
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GAILLARD, RONNIE

LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON
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VICKSBURG
COX, JAMES STEVEN

B/G BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS
1625
INDIANOLA
STRAWBRIDGE, JAMES ROBERT

STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681
SUMMIT
MURRAY, KENNETH H.
MUSE, CALEB LEE

MECHANICSBURG CORRIDOR
1704
MECHANICSBURG
SIBLEY, CALVIN RAY

LOWRY RIFLES 1740
RANKIN COUNTY
DIXON, AUSTIN LEE

JEFFERSON DAVIS 1862
NEWTON
FOLEY, CHARLES C.

CALHOUN AVENGERS 1969
CALHOUN CITY
BOLLINGER, EDDIE DEWAYNE
LONG, JOHN BENTON

LT. GEN. STEPHEN DILL LEE'S
CALEDONIA RIFLES 2140
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DALE, ROBERT CLARENCE

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PRISOCK, JAMES LEE
REYNOLDS, COLT AUSTIN

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HOOTS, ELBERT RICHARD

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AKERS, JOSEPH GABRIEL
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HOLLINGSWORTH, MICHAEL W.
PITTMAN, JAMES BRYAN
PITTMAN, JAMES BRYAN
PITTMAN, LUKE NANCE
RIVENBARK, CALEB NANCE
RIVENBARK, ROBERT NANCE

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813
GRAHAM
SIMMONS, CALEB MICHAEL

COL. SAMUEL McDOWELL
TATE 836
MORGANTON
FISHER, MICHAEL R.
HALCOMB, RYAN

GEN. MATT W. RANSOM 861
WELDON
FOWLER, FLOYD STEPHEN

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872
GASTONIA
ABERCROMBIE, CAMERON ROSS
DILL, ROBERT SAMUEL

CAPTAIN JONAS COOK 888
MT. PLEASANT
HELMS, SCOTT ALAN

COL. JOHN SLOAN 1290
GREENSBORO
BAME, FRED RONALD
CAIRRIKIER, JAMES WESLEY

BRIG. GEN. J. JOHNSTON
PETTIGREW 1401
LENOIR
HUFFSTETLER, CHRISTOPHER
MICHAEL

MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423
CHARLOTTE AND MECKLENBURG
COUNTY
ATKINS, ROY E.

SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY
1466
SMITHFIELD
PEARCE, EDWIN FILMORE

MAJ. GEN. BRYAN GRIMES 1488
GREENVILLE
GILLEN, JEFFREY RANDALL
GILLEN, RANDY

THOMAS LEGION 1514
CASHIERS
BATY, CHARLES WIENDEL
MERRILL, DAN

DR. B. T. PERSON 1517
FREMONT-PIKEVILLE
JOHNSTON, JAMES HOYLE

COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN 1521
ELIZABETH CITY
GUMMERE, DAVID CLARENCE
HELT, SCOTT A.

COL. STEPHEN DECATUR POOL
1597
BEAUFORT
DICKENS, JULIAN EDWARD
DIFIORE, RALPH JOSEPH
DOUCETTE, MICHAEL JOSEPH
DUDLEY, CECIL H.

J.E.B. STUART 1598
MT. AIRY
LOWE, DAVID MARTY

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J.
HOKE 1616
LINCOLNTON
TAYLOR, AUSTIN M.

THE CSA UNKNOWN SOLDIER
1753
LANES CREEK TOWNSHIP
NANCE, STEVEN LEE

YADKIN GRAY EAGLES 1765
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BEAUCHAMP, WADE EDWARD
KIMEL, JEFFREY SCOT

GASTON GUARDS 1822
STANLEY
MELTON, MICHAEL DAVID

GENERAL WILLIAM DORSEY
PENDER 1916
WILSON
JACKSON, DEVIN KENT
MOONEYHAM, CODY MITCHELL

THE ROXBORO GRAYS 1932
ROXBORO
LUNSFORD, CHARLIE AUSBORN
PALMER, CODY LEWIS

THE RUTHERFORD RIFLES 2044
FOREST CITY
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FRANCIS

COL. LAWRENCE M. ALLEN 2093
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BALL, CASEY LEE

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McNEILL, ROBERT CARLTON
PARSONS, GENE ALLEN
SANDS, WILLIAM JOHNSON
SHOEMAKER, STEPHEN SHARPE

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MICHAEL

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1535
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LT. GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET
1658
TALLMADGE
MASTROMATTEO, JAMES
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BRIDGEMAN, WAYNE EUGENE
SIMPSON, LESTER PAUL
YOUNG, STEPHEN R.

BRIG. GEN. RICHARD M. GANO
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PLUMMER, EVERETT CARL
RUST, TERRY LEE

COL. JOHN JUMPER 900
CLAREMORE
RAY, TIMOTHY ALLEN

SHELBY'S OKLAHOMA IRON
MEN 1356
DUNCAN
HAWKINS, ANDREW THOMAS

SOUTH CAROLINA

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BILTON, HOLLIS LEE

JEFFERSON DAVIS 4th REGIMENT
SC VOL 7
EASLEY
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HORRY ROUGH AND READY'S
1026
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ACKERSON, ALLAN G.
BAKER, RUSSELL EDWARD
MORRIS, ANTHONY DALE
STRICKLAND, GARY WAYNE

PEE DEE RIFLES 1419
FLORENCE-DARLINGTON
BYRDIC, CODY O'NEIL

WITHERSPOON-BARNES 1445
LANCASTER
ROCKHOLT, JOHN NEWTON

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD 1458
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GORDON, JAMES M.
SCHUMPERT, STEVEN SCOTT

COL. E. T. STACKHOUSE 1576
LATTA
FLOYD, WILLIAM L.

SGT. BERRY BENSON 1672
NORTH AUGUSTA
REESE, NORMAN EDWIN

MAJOR MORGAN/HART'S
BATTERY 1674
SPRINGFIELD
HARBER, MICHAEL S.

FIRST IN SECESSION/
CHESTERFIELD 1963
CHESTERFIELD
ADAMS, LARRY J.
OLIVER, THOMAS TROTTI

CAPTAIN P. D. GILREATH 1987
GREER
GRIFFIS, MARCUS EDWARD
SWINDLE, WALTER BURT

17th REGIMENT 2069
HILDA
STLL, WYMAN
WILLIAMS, ROGER DALE

COLONEL CHARLES JONES
COLCOCK 2100
RIDGELAND
WELLS, BOBBY R.

PARISH MOUNTED RANGERS
2222
GOOSE CREEK
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CAPT. WILLIAM H. McCAULEY 260
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HOBBS, BILLY WALTER
JACKSON, JONATHAN C.
JACKSON, MATTHEW M.
NEWELL, JAMES EDWARD

COL. JACK MOORE 559
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LOWRY, WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER

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M/G WILLIAM D. McCain HQ 584
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EDWARDS, REV. THOMAS
CLARKE
HILL, JOSEPH ELWOOD
MINOR, CLARENCE ROBIN
ODEN, JOHN WARREN
PREVATT, WAYNE McCAMEY
RAYNOR, DANNY KEITH

GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON 723
LEBANON
CARNEY, STEPHEN HATTON
LAWLESS, JASON
SPICER, ANDREW CHARLES

JAMES R. CHALMERS 1312
MEMPHIS
McANALLY, BILLY VAUGHN

GEN. A. P. STEWART 1411
WINCHESTER
WHALEY, JAMES KENNETH

WIGFALL GREYS 1560
COLLIERSVILLE
DeSTEFANIS, JONATHAN DAVID
DICKINSON, AUSTIN L.
NOE, ASHLEY CARSON "SAM"

SUMNER A. CUNNINGHAM 1620
SHELBYVILLE
NEILL, KENNETH RAY

COL. W. M. BRADFORD/COL. J. G. ROSE 1638
MORRISTOWN
BALES, WILLIAM DAWSON
BUCKNER, DANNY
MOUNTAIN, ANTHONY DION
MOUNTAIN, REMINGTON DION

THE GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE 1640
MEMPHIS
BURNS, JOE ARTHUR
LOWE, ROBERT WHALEY

SERGEANT WILLIAM A. HAMBY 1750
CROSSVILLE
FAALAFVA, JEREMY ARTHUR
FALLAFVA, JAYDEN AVNUUA

LT. ROBERT D. POWELL 1817
BLOUNTVILLE
HAMM, ROBERT LEE

DILLARD-JUDD 1828
COOKEVILLE
PERKINS, CHAD MICHAEL

MYERS-ZOLICOFFER 1990
LIVINGSTON
CLARK, AARON CHANDLER

RODERICK, FORREST'S WAR
HORSE 2072
SPRING HILL
OSMON, LON CARLTON

GENERAL JOHN C. VAUGHN 2089
ATHENS
BIVENS, JAMES DANIEL
CRANFILL, JIMMY DEAN

LEE'S LONG RIDERS 2184
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DILL, GREGORY SCOTT

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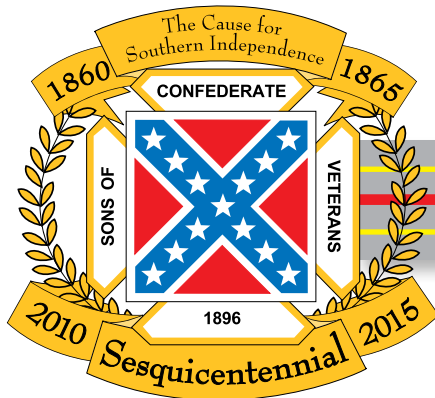
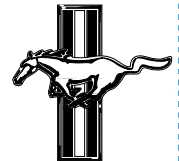


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Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

The Sesquicentennial (150th Anniversary) of the Cause for Southern Independence is upon us! The Sons of Confederate Veterans has established a unique way you can show support for our efforts and build a legacy for the future. It is the SCV Sesquicentennial Society! By joining this prestigious group you will help in supporting two projects very important to the future.

First – The General Executive Council made the commitment in October of 2008 to start the process to erect a new building on our property at Historic Elm Springs. One of the uses of this new building is to give us office space and return Elm Springs to its original grandeur. However, the main function is to house The Confederate Museum. We are planning a museum that will tell the truth about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. It will give an accurate portrayal of the Confederate soldier, something that is lacking in most museums and in the media. 75% of the money received through this effort goes to that building fund.

Second – We need to leave a legacy for our Compatriots who will be the members and leaders of the SCV when the Bicentennial of the Cause for Southern Independence arrives 50 years from now. One can only guess at the obstacles they will have to face in putting forth an accurate commemoration. 25% of the money will go into a fund to be used by the SCV at that point in time.

Here is how you can take part. Join with a minimum payment of \$200. (You can give more if you wish!) You will receive a handsome SCV Sesquicentennial Society Medal and Certificate. This program will end at the close of the Sesquicentennial. You may pay all at once or you can make non-refundable installments of \$50 (you will receive the medal and certificate when paid in full). You can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card or send a check to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans, c/o Sesquicentennial Society, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

The Last Roll

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North Augusta, SC
James Gordon Farmer

Longstreet-Zollicoffer 87
Knoxville, TN
Phillip L. Duncan

General John C. Brown 112
Pulaski, TN
Charles Edward Gordon

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Billy Wallace Hudson

M/G William D. McCain
HQ 584
Columbia, TN
Dr. Ralph Sidney Bradley
William Donald Morgan

Wigfall Greys 1560
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Trimble, TN
Fred Newman Wright

Gen. Felix H. Robertson 129
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James R. Shannon
Bobbie Joe Simpson

Plemons-Shelby 464
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Marion Wilson, REAL SON

Col. Sydney Drake Jackman
977
San Marcos, TX
E. G. Denard

Gen. W. L. Cabell 1313
Dallas, TX
Donald Ray Martin

William H. L. Wells 1588
Plano, TX
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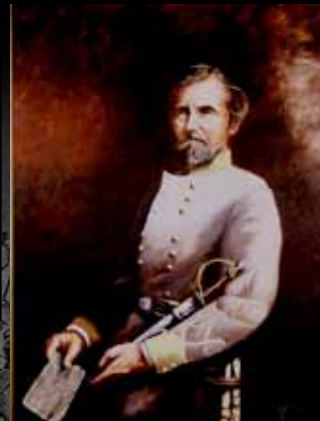
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William David Bower	CA	2048
Herbert D. Bateman	MS	663
Gary A. Payton	KY	1703
Patrick Gibson	PA	1506
Raleigh Boaze	MD	21
Virgil Leo Chain	OK	1356
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John Warren Oden	NC	584
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Andrew McCaskill, Committee Treasurer – andrewomccaskill@yahoo.com*

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Supported by the Mississippi Division, SCV*



Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

before Appomattox that was different? The Federal government already had the power to directly tax the people in any amount for any and all purposes. It already had the power to appropriate money in any amount for any and all purposes. Given those powers, how did the Federal government not have exclusive and final judgement of its own powers from the start of government under the Constitution of 1787? That there were any checks on this power in the Federal government before Appomattox, was due to the evenly divided balance of power in the Senate. That there had been an equality of senators between the two sections, Industrial and Plantation, until 1850, was not a constitutional provision; it was an accident of history.

The Constitution that we have is the problem, not the cure.

George S. Crockett
Captain Alfred W. Bell Camp 2319
Franklin, North Carolina

More information about Woodrow Wilson

To the Editor:

In "Carry Me Back-Woodrow Wilson-Boy Confederate" (March/April 2012), Bill Young waxes great about Wilson's younger days in Georgia during the War for Southern Independence and how those experiences influenced him to try hard to keep America out of World War I. The "Boy Confederate" became an ardent progressive, interventionist, and a rabid statist/Abraham Lincoln worshipper.

In *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, he described Lincoln as "the supreme American ... a common man with genius... The whole country is summed up in him...".

In 1915, in a speech to the North's Grand Army of the Republic, Wilson stated "The nation in which you live is not the nation for which you fought [...] You have the satisfaction [...] of looking

back upon a war absolutely unique in this, that instead of destroying, it healed; that instead of making a permanent division, it made a permanent union".

At his own Gettysburg address in 1913, Wilson claimed "How complete the union has become and how dear to all of us, how unquestioned, how benign and majestic...".

Wilson's statements are Lincoln cult propaganda which ignore the fact Lincoln's war destroyed the original voluntary union of sovereign states, took the lives of perhaps one million Americans, devastated the South, and the "permanent union" was accomplished at the point of a bayonet.

The claim "He kept us out of war" applied to August 1914-March 1915. Americans were not sufficiently *conditioned* for war at that time. By 1917, America was ready for Wilson's twisted logic that entry into the European war was an unfulfilled mission of the Founding Fathers. Wilson equated democracy with peace — "The world must be made safe for democracy."

By 1917, the war in Europe was stalemated and would have ended in a compromise peace. America's entry into the war guaranteed an Allied victory and allowed the imposition of the disastrously vindictive Treaty of Versailles on Germany. Wilson's fatal decision to commit America to war turned the stalemated European conflict into a world war which ultimately led to one hundred million deaths (World War I, World War II, etc.).

One of the most frightening aspects of World War I occurred on America's home front. A literal reign of terror gripped the country from roughly April 1917 to the end of the war. Widespread paranoia descended on the American public, and war against anything German (people, music, culture) was carried out with a vengeance. The Sedition and Espionage Act was quickly passed which made it a federal crime to question the war, its costs or related aspects. All free communications were a thing of the past. People were arrested and imprisoned for casual remarks made in private!

In summary, Wilson suffered from an acute case of *American Exceptionalism*, the arrogant notion that Americans are

the most moral people on earth, and therefore, have the right to impose their will on all other nations even at gunpoint, if necessary.

Walter L Adams Jr
Pettigrew's Partisans, Camp 2110
Kinston North Carolina

Wants to educate students in New York

To the Editor:

Like Scott Payne, whose letter appeared in the September/October *Confederate Veteran*, I live in New York State but my heart is in Dixie. I have lived in Dutchess County in the Hudson Valley for almost 40 years — ever since I got out of college.

Although this is pretty much Yankee country up here, I am a solid supporter of the Confederate Cause. To me the Southern states had every right to resist President Lincoln's invasion of the South which was clearly unconstitutional in denying the States their right to secede.

I grew up down South which gave me an appreciation for its people, culture and heritage. My dad was a career Marine who was assigned to military bases throughout the South. In moving around quite a bit, I lived and attended schools in Edenton and Jacksonville, North Carolina; Norfolk, Virginia and Albany, Georgia.

I attended my first two years of college at Ole Miss and then finished up my junior and senior years in the School of Journalism at Southern Illinois University. It was probably my two years in Oxford, Mississippi, which gave me my greatest appreciation of the Southern Cause. At the time the Rebel flags flying and waving all over the campus were symbols of pride for the student body.

I subscribe to the *Confederate Veteran* but would like to, as Mr. Payne did, join the Friends of the SCV. I want to do all I can to educate the legions of misinformed graduates of New York public schools which side was in the right in the War for Southern Independence.

John Davis
Friend of the SCV
Poughkeepsie, New York

Why remove Confederate Flags from graves?

To the Editor:

I have three ancestors, all killed in action at Franklin, Tennessee. Colonel W. W. Witherspoon, 36th MS Infantry, Captain A. A. Woodard, Co. D, 2nd and 6th MO Infantry, and Private W. B. Driscall, Co. A, 10th TX Infantry.

A chaplain of a SCV Camp in Franklin graciously put a Confederate Battle Flag on each grave, you can guess which cemetery.

Before too long I received a letter, stating in no uncertain words, not to put them up again the next year at the memorial of the Battle of Franklin.

As Real Son Clifford Blain Hamm (God bless him!) said about the cemetery in South Carolina, in the November/December 2012 Confederate Veteran, they would not allow Confederate Battle Flags in the cemetery near where he lives, yet I have never heard of anyone being refused to put a flag on a Union veteran's grave in any state. I see hundred of them every week!

Ken Garrison
Gov. Charles S. Thomas Camp 2126
Grand Junction, Colorado

Salutes and encourages Southern ladies

To the Editor:

While re-reading the 2012 September/October *Confederate Veteran*, an article by David Shields caught my eye. He made mention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Let me be the first to say that every member of the UDC I have had the pleasure to meet has been a true Southern lady in every respect.

Please allow me to introduce another group of ladies who also stand for and proudly represent our Southern Heritage; the Confederate Belles of Tennessee. They were chartered November 12, 2007 and boast a statewide membership. They have been recognized by the Tennessee Division SCV and are slated to become authorized representatives of the Armies of Tennessee. They personify the women of the South and are dedicated to preserving our Southern Heritage and Confederate History.

(www.confederatebellesoftn.com)

We need to encourage women who stand for the pure, right and true history which must be preserved for future generations.

Ladies, I salute you and pray our Lord's blessings upon you.

Ron Walters
Chaplain Col. "Jack" Moore Camp 559
Centerville, Tennessee

We must educate our children at home

To the Editor:

In recent weeks I have found myself musing not only about the fate of the nation that we call home, but of the fate of it's history. We all know that the events of history do not change. Once deeds are done we can not go back to change them. What has changed however, is the way that the facts of history are being presented. We as Confederate compatriots know full well that since the final surrender of the Confederate military the Yankee government has made every effort to vilify our ancestors, and the cause that they so nobly stood for. With the passing of each generation we are separated farther from the truth of the events that took place between 1860 and 1865.

The textbook used to educate our young ones is the primary weapon of those who would see our Confederate ancestry unceremoniously tossed onto the ash heap of history. These books are debated and negotiated by committees who decide which *facts* of history are important enough to include, and which facts shall be neglected.

Far too often our children are taught their ancestors were racists, who not only owned slaves, but beat them unmercifully on a daily basis. They are never told that only a wealthy few possessed the means to obtain even one slave. Let alone many. They are never told the common rebel soldier fought for the safety of his family, the sovereignty of his homeland, and the rights granted to him by his maker. They are never taught their Confederate ancestors sacrificed their livelihood, their fortunes, and all too often their very lives, so that future generations of

Southern children would know a life where the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness would be rightfully preserved, and they would be free of an all powerful federal government.

My fellow compatriots, It has been left to us to insure these truths are never washed away from our history. We have an obligation to our ancestors, as well as a duty to our children to teach our youth what really happened in the events that led to a mass secession of the states from the union. We must convey to them the harshness of the sacrifices the Southern people faced by standing for their principles, and instill in them the righteousness of the Confederate cause so that they may come to understand the honor of their heritage. We can not afford to rely on schools to give our children an unbiased course of study. Education starts at home, not in the classroom. It may take some time. But with the vigilance we can turn the tide of lies perpetuated by a government bent on erasing a hallmark of the past that could only serve to bring it shame.

Frank Keller
1st Lt. John T. Bullock Camp 2205
Southern Granville County, North Carolina



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

March/April 2013 January 1

May/June 2013 March 1

July/August 2013..... May 1

September/October 2013 July 1

November/December 2013
..... September 1

January/February 2014
..... November 1

Books in Print

McCoy, a man of Edward Spencer's acquaintance, perhaps a newspaper man himself. He offered the sum of \$50 per month for the upkeep of the young Spencer children who would remain in Eliza's care.

Nan Hayden Agle has told Eliza's story well. Not a woman for wishful thinking, Eliza emerges as strong, sensible, and tremendously devoted to "Miss Braddie" and her offspring.

Free To Stay is a delightful read for Southerners, perhaps more to the taste of women. In any case, Eliza's story offers another perspective of Southern history.

Author: Nan Hayden Agle
Publisher: Maryland History Press
www.marylandhistorypress.com
410-742-2682
Paperback \$18.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

The Boys of Diamond Hill *The Lives and Civil War Letters* *of the Boyd Family of Abbeville* *County, South Carolina*

My first reaction when I looked at this book was, Oh me, another collection of family letters from the War Between the States After reading it I feel very different. I almost feel like a member of the Boyd Family of Abbeville Co., South Carolina.

The Boyds were like so many other Southern families in 1861; they were farmers struggling to provide for their families. This family sent five sons and a son-in-law to defend the South in war. Only one returned home, Daniel.

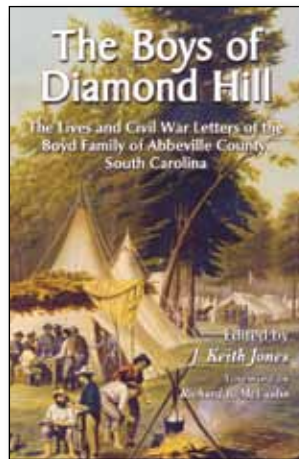
In the early days of the war the men from South Carolina enlisted in the Confederate Army to defend their homes. Most of the young soldiers ended up in Virginia and Tennessee, and in the beginning were rather upset to be

transplanted away from South Carolina. These South Carolina boys felt Virginia's soldiers should be defending Virginia; Tennessee's soldiers should defend Tennessee, and South Carolina boys should defend South Carolina. As the war progressed they slowly accepted that soldiers were sent where they were needed to defend the entire Confederacy.

Prior to each letter the editor, J. Keith Jones, describes the content of the letter, the letter writer's name, his location and a brief description of the contents of the letter. This was much appreciated since Mr. Jones did not correct the grammar or spelling in any of the letters the Boyd boys sent home to their father and sister. A lot of the spelling was difficult to decipher. Also, some words were spelled differently in the same letter; but remember, these young men had very little, if any, formal education.

These young men from South Carolina were no different from the young men of any Confederate state who left home to defend their homeland. Their letters were filled with questions about the health and welfare of family members and friends still living at home. They asked about the condition of the crops. They talked about the battles they witnessed. They shared information about friends from home who were serving with them ... their illnesses ... the hospital stays ... their deaths. They talked of wanting to come home and of hoping the war would end soon, like all men in the Confederate Army.

However, as I read this book, I realized the Boyd sons were expressing deep emotions about the war and home in their letters ... something not all letters from the war contained. The reader gets a very good look inside the hearts and



souls of this South Carolina family.

Edited by J. Keith Jones
Publisher: McFarland & Company, Inc.
Jefferson, North Carolina and London
www.mcfarlandpub.com
800-253-2187
Paperback \$45.00

Reviewed by Elizabeth D. Wilson

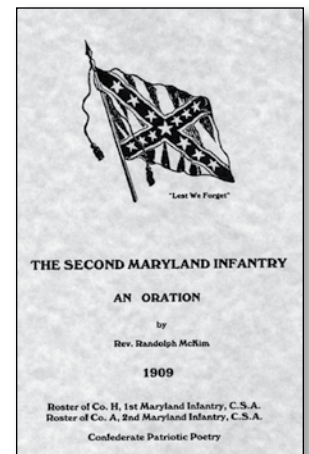
The Second Maryland Infantry *An Oration*

This stirring oration honoring the Second Maryland Infantry was delivered by the Reverend Randolph McKim on Friday, May 7, 1909. Reverend McKim spoke at the State House in Annapolis, Maryland. The occasion was the return of the Regimental Flag of the Second Maryland Infantry, carried proudly by these Maryland Confederate soldiers from the summer of 1863 to April 2, 1865, one week before General Lee's surrender. Reverend McKim thanked the Legislature of Ohio for retuning "this precious emblem and memento of our regimental life and history."

The Reverend McKim is identified as "formerly 1st Lieut. and A.D.C., Third Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia."

In this oration, the Reverend McKim covered the complete history of Maryland's service to the Confederacy. He stated "The

State of Maryland did not secede from the Union. There was no star in the Confederate flag to represent her." He reminded his 1909 listeners that most Maryland men served the Confederacy as single soldiers or in small units assimilated into larger Confederate forces. Reverend McKim stated "To be a Confederate soldier meant for the Marylander, in addition to hardship and danger, exile from home and kindred."



Southern history buffs and lovers of all things Confederate will enjoy reading Reverend McKim's oration. His ardor for the Cause and admiration for Maryland men who served the Confederacy permeate his words. This historic oration will inspire those of us who continue to revere and defend the Confederate States of America and our Southern heritage.

Author: Rev. Randolph McKim
 Edited by Elaine H. Patterson
 Publisher: Maryland History Press
 www.marylandhistorypress.com
 410-742-2682
 Paperback \$8.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Tried Men And True Or Union Life In Dixie

These memoirs of Thomas J. Cyfert have been edited by Margaret M. Storey, associate professor of history at DePaul University. Cyfert finished his manuscript in 1866. Internal notes indicate he intended to publish his memoirs, but for reasons unknown never did. His descendants carefully preserved the manuscript over successive generations. His great grandson, Ralph M. Montgomery of Alabama, decided to bring this reflection of Southern Unionist history into print.

Thomas J. Cyfert was a passionate defender of the Union in Wayne County, Tennessee, where he was born in 1827. He owned sixty-eight acres of farmland worth \$200 and had a personal estate of \$1,000. Thus, he was squarely placed in the yeoman farmer class which characterized most Southerners at that time. Thirteen counties in this part of Middle Tennessee had one of the lowest rates of slaveholding in the state.

When the War Between the States began, Cyfert was instrumental in forming the Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry. Men joining Companies A and B in 1863 were primarily from Wayne and Hardin Counties. They formed close bonds with other Southern Union forces being mustered in Tennessee. These troops guarded their families and property from guerilla Confederates, who were fighting for identical goals.

Editor Margaret M. Storey has established a complete timeline for Cyfert's memoirs, beginning on February 6, 1862, at the fall of Fort Henry.

This informative timeline ends on June 27, 1865, when the Second Tennessee was mustered out of Union service.

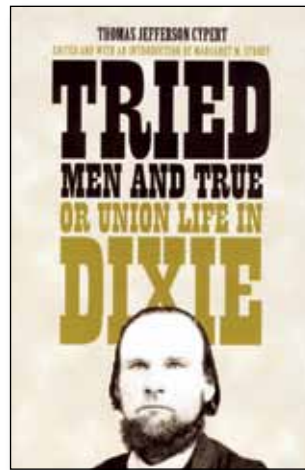
In addition to Cyfert's memoirs, the editor has included in this volume a most interesting bibliographical register of prominent Tennessee Unionists. Also included are meticulously researched notes for each chapter of Cyfert's manuscript. Finally included is an index which will assist readers in locating people and places that are integral to these memoirs.

In his memoirs, Cyfert wrote with passion in defense of the Union and actions taken by Union commanders. Not every Southern reader will appreciate his stance on the War Between the States. He wrote about living in Tennessee from the other side of Southern belief in a Cause and the current political spectrum.

Many students of history during the War Between the States will find Thomas J. Cyfert's memoirs provide a view of the War and life on the Union home front different from that of Confederate Southerners. However, *Tried Men And True Or Union Life In Dixie* gives another perspective to Southern history and events which happened during that time. Old wounds and feuds which began between the Confederates and Unionists cast long shadows and affect feelings even today.

Author: Thomas J. Cyfert
 Publisher: University of Alabama Press
 www.uapress.ua.edu
 Hardback \$26.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa



Guns of the Pee Dee, the search for the warship's cannons

Discovering abandoned cannons deep in the muck of the Pee Dee river was the culmination of a 21 year quest and resulted in the publication of *Guns of the Pee Dee*. Author Ted L. Gragg led a team of divers and researchers who searched for the remains of the CSS *Pee Dee* near the Mars Bluff shipyard in South Carolina.

Even though it was the only inland Confederate shipyard in the state of South Carolina, finding her remains proved to be quite a challenge. In spite of all of the trials and tribulations they persevered and made a very good story which I'm glad they published because I enjoyed reading it very much.

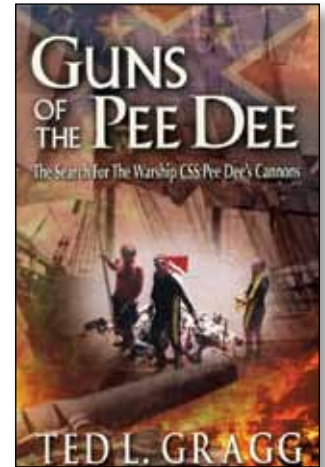
The shipyard only operated for two and a half years and produced one boat, the CSS *Pee Dee*, a Macon class warship. The name Pee Dee comes from a tribe of Indians native to that section of South Carolina. Confederate ships were often named after the body of water next to where they were built.

Unfortunately, like many Confederate ships built on inland Southern waters, the *Pee Dee* had to be sunk by its own men to prevent capture by advancing Yankee troops early in 1865.

This reviewer found the *Guns of the Pee Dee* a fascinating story and was impressed by the recovery team's perseverance in spite of the many obstacles they encountered.

Author: Ted L. Gragg
 Publisher: Flat River Rock Publishing
 843-293-4344
 Paperback \$7.99

Reviewed by Frank Powell



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Invitation to the 2013 Jefferson Davis Service

The annual Jefferson F. Davis Memorial Service will be on Saturday, June 8, 2013, at 9:00 AM at President Davis' gravesite. This year's keynote speaker is Bert Hayes Davis, great-great-grandson of President Jefferson Davis.

The memorial service is a family event complete with music, poems and salutes. There will be a marching bagpipe, band, honor guard and an unforgettable artillery salute over the James River.

The ceremonial flags, which have flown on the president's flagpole, will be available for sale with a certificate of authenticity. Free souvenir programs, ribbons and light refreshments will be served on a first-come, first-served basis.

This service remembers and honors a Southern gentleman who served with the United States army during the Black Hawk War and was a hero of the war with Mexico. In addition to serving as the commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army and Navy, Jefferson F. Davis also served as a US Congressman, US Senator and secretary of war.

The memorial service is free and open to the public.

Deadline for Amendments to Constitution and Standing Orders

The deadline for those wishing to submit proposed amendments to the SCV Constitution or the Standing Orders to be considered at the National Reunion in Vicksburg, MS, in July 2013 is February 8, 2013.

Amendments should be submitted to Executive Director Ben Sewell at General Headquarters. They can be sent either by e-mail to exedir@scv.org or by US Mail to Sons of Confederate Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402. E-mail submissions must bear a date stamp on or before February 8, 2013, and those sent by US Mail must be postmarked no later than February

8, 2013.

Those submitting proposed amendments should include their name, camp name and number and complete contact information: name, mailing address, e-mail address and telephone numbers.

Please also send a brief statement as to the purpose of the amendment and the reasons it should be adopted. This will better help camps and Compatriots to understand the purpose and advantage of the proposed amendment. Executive Director Sewell will acknowledge receipt of the amendments however, it is the responsibility of the sender to confirm with Director Sewell that any amendment submitted was received at General Headquarters.

Please contact Executive Director Sewell or myself if you have any questions.

Stephen Lee Ritchie,
Adjutant-in-Chief
aic@scv.org (765) 759-8038

Reunion Bid Deadlines for Hosting 2016 Reunion

Bid packages for those wishing to host the 2016 reunion are due by January 15, 2013. They should be sent to Chairman Joe Ringhoffer at 1211 Government St., Mobile, AL 36604, or e-mailed to ringhje@aol.com.

Bidders should include in their proposals information such as the cost of guest rooms at the hotel(s), any parking fees, host hotel flag-display policy, meeting facility layout and projected registration cost. This information is needed in addition to the bidders' plans for tours and events and information about attractions in the area.

The guidelines for hosting a convention can be obtained from Joe Ringhoffer at the e-mail address above or on scv.org at www.scv.org/pdf/ReunionGuidelines.pdf.

The place and date of the meeting of the Convention Planning Committee, where bidders will make their formal presentations, will be announced after

receipt of the bids.

For more information, contact Chairman Ringhoffer at 251-402-7593.

The Emancipation Proclamation: Southern Views

It is my pleasure to announce the scheduling of the 2013 Stephen Dill Lee Institute in St. Augustine, Florida, at the Renaissance Hotel on February 1-2.

Hosting the event will be the Florida Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is the aim of the Institute to examine the ramifications of the Emancipation Proclamation from an academic perspective, which truly differs from prevailing contemporary mainstream dogma..

We are pleased to announce the following speakers have agreed to speak in St. Augustine:

1. Donald Livingston — "How the North Failed to Respond to the Moral Challenge of Slavery"
2. Jonathan White — "Forty Acres and a Mule: Miscarriages of Justice in Post-Emancipation Federal Policy"
3. Kirkpatrick Sale — "Emancipation Hell: The Disaster the Emancipation Proclamation Wrought"
4. Marshall De Rosa — "Emancipation in the Confederacy: What the Ruling Class doesn't want you to know and why"
5. Ryan S. Walters — "The Powers of a Usurper: Northern Opposition to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation"
6. Brion McClanahan — "Democracy, Liberty, Equality: Lincoln's American Revolution"

Please join us and our outstanding faculty for a one-of-a-kind academic experience on February 1-2, 2013. We will soon have our website, www.StephenDillLeeInstitute.com up and running with event and hotel information.

Brag Bowling, Director
Stephen Dill Lee Institute

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports distributed to delegates at our annual Reunion should be submitted by all Division Commanders, Chairmen of National Committees, Army Commanders, the Chief of Heritage Defense, Adjutant in Chief, Chief of Staff, Chaplain in Chief, Historian in Chief, Lt. Commander in Chief and the Commander in Chief. The reports should be submitted as an MS Word Document, if at all possible, without any letterhead, photos or imbedded images. The length of the report should be two typed pages or less. If the report cannot be submitted in MS Word, it should be sent as a text in a email message.

Reports are generally due by April 1, 2013. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2013, such as the Division Commander wishes to include a report on their division convention for the report, senders may delay the submission, but should submit the report no later than five days after the close of the convention or other event or activity which will be included in the report. In no event should a report be submitted later than June 10, 2013.

Reports should be submitted to Aide de Camp Dennis Palmer at dpalmer.scv@gmail.com and Chief of Staff Rand at chuckrand3@gmail.com. Questions should be directed to Dennis Palmer at 248-546-1964 or Chuck Rand at 318-387-3791.

2013 Sesquicentennial Heritage Rally

The 2013 Sesquicentennial Event/Confederate Heritage Rally will be held Saturday, March 16, in Biloxi, MS, at Beauvoir. The dedication ceremony for the new Jefferson Davis Presidential Library will be the showcase of the program. Make your plans now to attend.

Two different types of hotels are offering the SCV special rates.

The higher-end hotel is South Beach Hotel, one of the few hotels (formerly a condo) on the south side of Highway 90 (and east of Beauvoir). There is a 20% discount and you will have to use code HR13 to get the discount, and, for now,

the block will be held until 45 days out from the event. 228-388-2627.

The more budget-minded hotel is Motel 6 (which also brand-new) The manager hasn't put a limit on the block size yet and will offer two types of rooms: regular rooms at \$85 and the studio room (includes the kitchenette) at \$93 per night. 228-388-2601.

If you are coming as a reenactor to the 2013 Heritage Rally, good news! We can shoot! You may come as a company or just fall as an individual. Just make sure your loads and gear can pass the usual inspections. All rifles will fall under the overall command of the commander of the reenactment corps.

Artillery is welcome and will be able to fire as well. However, we need to know in advance how many guns are coming in order to fix the line. Therefore, anyone bringing a cannon will need to register first with the commander of the reenactment corps. Also because of the limited entrances, all pieces will need to be placed the day before the event. The event is Saturday, March 16, so on Friday March 15, is when you will need to be there to set up and move vehicles and trailers to the nearby parking location.

For information on this, or to register artillery, contact the Heritage Rally Reenactor Commander Paul Gramling at 318-294-1563 or e-mail Paul1863@cs.com

For more information, see <http://confederate150.com/2013.html>

Special Discount Offer for SCV Members

The Ramada Maingate West in Kissimmee, Florida, is pleased to offer the following rate to SCV members: 2013 Rate: \$39, based on availability. No resort fees (typically \$10 per night plus tax).

In addition, they will make a \$1 donation per-room night contributed to our organization.

Located at 7491 West Irlo Bronson Memorial Parkway, less than two miles from Walt Disney World, Animal Kingdom, EPCOT Center, MGM Studios, Disney's Wide World of Sports and Pleasure Island, and just 10 minutes from all of the other Orlando attractions such as Universal Studios and Sea World. It's also located just 20 minutes from the

Orlando International Airport.

They have 442 guest rooms and suites offer coffee makers, refrigerators, iron and ironing board, hair dryer, safes, satellite television and free wireless high-speed Internet. We also have several different room types to accommodate any traveler, including a kid's suite with bunk beds.

You can visit their website at www.ramadamaingatewest.com for further information, or call 407-589-2180.

60th Virginia Regiment Battle Flag needs restoration

On August 3, 2012, permission was granted by the Museum of the Confederacy to seek donations to protect and preserve this valuable piece of American history. The 60th Virginia regimental flag has not been previously conserved or treated and was among the 282 unidentified regimental flags held by the US War Department which were returned to the Museum of the Confederacy per Joint Resolution No. 43 of June 29, 1906. It was delivered to the MOC on July 13, 1906.

The condition is of such a concern that the conservator has recommended that this flag be advanced "at the top of the priority list to halt any further loss." There is much damage from battle and time, but this is a very viable piece for restoration. Much work needs to be done, and soon.

The expense for restoration is \$16,500, but we believe that we cannot put a price tag on what this flag represents. Many men were wounded or died beneath this flag, marching straight into the enemy. In our hearts they have all marched into immortality.

Contributions can be mailed directly to: Museum of Confederacy
60th Virginia Flag Restoration
1201 E. Clay Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Please make your checks payable to the Museum of Confederacy.

For more information, please contact the official sponsor, William L. Caynor Sr., a member of the Black Horse Camp 780, at caynorwrls@frii.com or visit their website at www.60thvirginiainfantryregiment.com



War On Southern Civilians

Macon. One lady, a refugee from Rome, was ironing clothes when a shell hit her directly, tearing her to pieces.

Field artillery was not enough; Sherman ordered heavy guns be sent by rail from Chattanooga, "with which we can pick out almost any house in the town," he boasted. "Let me know if the 4 ½-inch guns have come and where you will place them," he wrote Major General George H. Thomas on August 8. "I would like to have them at work to-morrow."⁵⁰ Every Union gun within range of the city — 223 cannon of all sizes — opened fire on August 9. As many as 5,000 rounds of shot and shell fell on Atlanta that one day — the heaviest bombardment ever inflicted on an American city. It went on day and night for another three weeks. Six members of one family were killed by a direct hit on their shelter. A 42-pound shell crashed through the roof of the Presbyterian Church on Marietta Street, penetrated the floor, and exploded in a crowded basement. Another shell hit the sidewalk on Alabama Street, mortally wounding black barber Solomon Luckie as he stood outside his shop. One lady was killed instantly by an explosion on the street in front of the Express Office. There seemed no end to the carnage. During the shelling, one surgeon reported having performed 107 amputations on men, women, and children.

An Indiana doctor serving in Sherman's army toured Atlanta after its evacuation.

"I had often heard of the terrors of a bombardment of a crowded city but I never realized it before. Houses were shattered and torn in every shape that can be imagined, some utterly destroyed and some but little injured. Some had shell through the doors, some places the shell had burst inside of a house and torn it all to pieces.

"I would not for a great deal have

missed that ride through Atlanta," concluded the sadistic Hoosier. "It almost paid me for the whole campaign."⁵¹

"You defended Atlanta on a line so close to town that every cannon-shot ... that overshot their mark, went into the habitations of women and children," wrote Sherman to General John Bell Hood only weeks later.⁵² His duplicity defied description. For his own carefully planned, openly executed bombardment of civilians — Sherman now blamed the Confederate commander!

Professor Harry Stout of Yale University Divinity School made a statement about Sherman (applicable to all of his ilk): "For Sherman, God had long ceased to be governor of this war. Sherman's religion was America, and America's God was a jealous God of law and order, such as all those who resisted were reprobates who deserved death."⁵³

"Swing the Old Rebel Up Again!"

"Can we whip the South?" wrote Sherman to Halleck in 1863. "If we can, our numerical majority has both the natural and constitutional right to govern. If we cannot whip them, they contend for the natural right to select their own government." To insure that Southerners not select their own government, "we will remove and destroy every obstacle — if need be, take every life, every acre of land, every particle of property, everything that to us seems proper."⁵⁴

In Sherman's March to the Sea, Georgians were to experience that Federal doctrine in all its hellish fury.

In Henry County, southeast of Atlanta, when soldiers came to the plantation home of Jim Smith they were not content to merely steal and destroy. Charlie Tye Smith, then a slave, recalled how "Ole Marse Jim" was made to pull off his boots and run

barefooted through a cane brake with half a bushel of potatoes tied around his neck; then they made him put his boots back on and carried him down to the mill and tied him to the water post. They were getting ready to break his neck when one of Master's slaves, "Ole Peter Smith," asked them if they intended to kill Marse Jim, and when they said "Yes," Peter choked up and said, "Well, please, suh, let me die with old Marse!"⁵⁵

With that, the Yankees ended their fun and left.

"Madam, I have orders to burn this house," said one Federal to a resident on the road from Madison to Milledgeville. She hoped they would not burn the home of defenseless women.

"I'll insure it for fifty dollars," he said.

"I've got no fifty dollars to pay for insuring it; and if it depends upon that, it must burn."

An offer to "insure" property was one ploy used to extort hidden cash from victims. "Soon as he saw he couldn't frighten me into giving him anything, he went to plundering," she said.⁵⁶

Kate Latimer Nichols, twenty-seven, was sick and bedridden when the Yankees arrived at her farm home near Milledgeville. Two soldiers forced their way past a servant who guarded the door to her room, and raped Kate. "Poor woman," wrote a neighbor in her diary; "I fear that she has been driven crazy."⁵⁷ Indeed, the victim never recovered from the ordeal, dying in a mental institution.

Nora Canning and her elderly husband offered no resistance when Federal troops arrived at their home near Louisville. Soldiers insisted that Mr. Canning show them where a quantity of syrup had been hidden in the swamp. Unable to walk that far, they brought a mule for him to

ride. While he was gone troops fired the gin house, granary, and a large quantity of cloth. "The Negroes went out and begged for the cloth," wrote Mrs. Canning, "saying that it was to make their winter clothes."

"Well, madam," sneered one of the soldiers, "how do you like the looks of our little fire. We have seen a great many such, within the last few weeks."

Meanwhile, Mr. Canning's interrogators got down to business in the swamp, two miles from the house.

"Now, old man, you have to tell us where your gold is hidden." When he replied that his money was in the bank, they cursed and led him to a tree, tied a rope around his neck, threw it over a branch, and lifted him up until his feet were off the ground. Just before he lost consciousness they demanded again, "Now where is your gold?" Another denial led to another jerking off the ground until he nearly suffocated. Lowered again, they shouted, "now tell us where that gold is or we will kill you, and your wife will never know what has become of you."

"I have told you the truth — I have no gold," he insisted. "I am an old man and at your mercy. If you want to kill me you have the power to do it ... I have a gold watch at the house, but nothing else."

"Swing the old Rebel up again!" shouted the leader.⁵⁸ This time the old man heard a sound like rushing water, followed by blindness, before losing consciousness. Finally convinced that he must be telling the truth, the blue-clad gang poured water on his face and brought him back to the house. Where they stole his gold watch.

Freed Blacks following the Federal army were stopped at Ebenezer Creek when troops were ordered to remove a pontoon bridge and leave thousands of the unwanted civilians on the other bank. Attempting to ford the creek, many panicked and drowned. Sherman defended his corps commander's actions, claiming he merely did not want to lose the pontoon bridge. In a letter to Washington on the matter, Sherman tried to dispel similar rumors "that I burned 500 n__s at one



Ruins of the house General Robert E. Lee used as his headquarters near Petersburg.

pop in Atlanta, or any such nonsense. I profess to be the best kind of a friend to Sambo."⁵⁹ Sherman's anti-black bias was becoming notorious. To a friend, the general privately confided that "I like n__s well enough as n__s," but only "fools & idiots" promoted their advancement.⁶⁰

A Union officer estimated his army in marching through Georgia "cleaned up the country generally of almost every thing upon which the people could live." The path of destruction he estimated forty miles wide, and "I do not see how the people can live for the next two years."⁶¹ Sherman himself calculated the damage done at one hundred million dollars (13.8 billion dollars today), eighty percent of which was "simple waste and destruction."⁶²

"Sherman's Bummers are Upon You!"

South Carolina, first state to secede, was marked for special vengeance. One bizarre undercurrent of Sherman's onslaught came to be known as the "war on dogs." Convinced bloodhounds were used to track escaped Union prisoners of war, the invaders became obsessed that all dogs must be destroyed. A Federal colonel said that "we were determined

that no dogs should escape, be it cur, rat dog or blood hound; we exterminate all." And he saw no need to waste ammunition on the creatures. "The dogs were easily killed. All we had to do was to bayonet them."⁶³ Some animals, such as cats, "seemed to feel it in the air that something was approaching," observed one woman in the path of Sherman's army. "The watchdog had, in fear, crouched under the dining table," she said, "when a soldier, spying him there, shot him."⁶⁴ Another lady, living in Barnwell, wrote that the first act of the invaders upon breaking into her home was to kill her pet dogs. They barked and growled at the intruders, "but in an instant both were hushed, two sharp pistol reports followed the last growl as the faithful dogs bounded forward only to fall in their tracks, dead." Her terrified children stood by, "shedding silent tears."⁶⁵ Sometimes soldiers used the butts of their rifles to bludgeon beloved pets in the presence of children.

Near Aiken, Confederate cavalry met an old man, a Baptist pastor, standing in front of his home, leaning against a fence post for support. "My daughter," he sobbed. "A bunch of

Continued on page 56

Confederate Classifieds

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RALEIGH, NC—January 5-6, Antique Gun & Military Collectors Show, North Carolina State Fairgrounds, 1025 Blue Ridge Road, Arms & Memorabilia — Civil War, Indian Wars, WWI, WWII, etc. Info: Carolina Trader Promotions, 704-282-1339.

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Fascinating collection of lesser known patriotic/conservative publications. \$5 for postage. Sidney Secular, PO Box 8336, Silver Spring, MD 20907-8336.

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Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1619-1776. Limited/numbered special edition published 1905-1918. Volumes 1-12, excellent original condition. Volume 13 is a replacement with different binding/paper. \$500 plus shipping. wpittman@uwa.edu or 575-491-4235.

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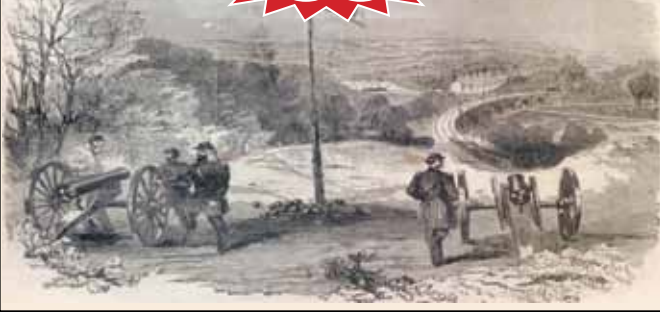
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War On Southern Civilians

Yankees raped her — they just left here.” The troopers charged down the road and quickly overtook the party of foragers. “Boys, I know why you do this, but I had nothing to do with it,” said a wounded Federal as he begged for his life.⁶⁶ The Confederates spared him, but executed the others.

There were so many gold watches, rings, chains, silver cups, canes, and similar treasures in the Federal camps that soldiers jested about the plunder. When asked where he got such a valuable item, the standard reply was that it was presented by a lady “for saving her household goods from destruction.” As one expressed it, “a soldier must have his joke.”⁶⁷

Federals camped in and around the Baptist church in Winnsboro, and staged cockfights inside that house of worship. The Episcopal church was burned. “They stole much that was useless to them,” remembered one, “for even Bibles were taken, one, I remember belonging to a little girl.”⁶⁸ Famed Mount Zion Institute had been converted into a hospital, and there a Confederate soldier named Manigault died just before the invaders arrived and was buried in the Episcopal churchyard. “His new-made grave was dug open,” said a witness, “his coffin placed across the grave and split open with an axe, and left so. This was done by those who termed themselves soldiers. ‘Hunting for buried treasures’ was the reason for such desecration.”⁶⁹

Plantation owner Thomas Lyles, at seventy-eight, was far too old to serve in the Confederate army. When enemy troops arrived they found him in bed and unable to walk. “They thought he was shamin’, playin’ ‘possum, so to speak,” remembered bondsman Abe Harris. “One of the raiders, a Yankee, came with a lighted torch and said, ‘Unless you give me the silver, the gold, and the money, I’ll burn you alive.’ The flaming torch was then thrust

under the bed. ‘I haven’t many more years to live. Burn and be d_____d!’”⁷⁰ Stunned by the man’s bravery — and convinced he concealed no valuables — they withdrew.

At a dwelling in Lancaster an elderly lady was having her morning devotions when the Federals burst in. “Get up, old woman, praying will do you no good now, for Sherman’s bummers are upon you!” Gold-rimmed spectacles were ripped from her face as soldiers plundered the house. A six-year-old girl hid under a bed, clutching her doll in one hand and a bar of sweet soap in the other. A Yankee dragged her out. “The child was too terror-stricken to cry,” said a witness, “but clasped her little doll and her soap fast to the throbbing little heart. The man wrenched both from her and thrust the little one away with such violence that she fell against the bed.”⁷¹

The Reverend Dr. John Bachman, Lutheran minister, was present when Yankee soldiers forced a woman to publicly undress, claiming she was hiding jewels under her clothing. They then turned their attention to him, demanding to know where he kept his valuables. They cocked pistols and held them to his head, promising to send him “to hell in five minutes” if he did not talk. He told them to go ahead and shoot. A lieutenant, with “the face of a demon,” kicked the pastor in the stomach, and then in the back. Bachman was knocked down as many as eight times.

“How would you like to have both your arms cut off?” shouted the lieutenant, a man who seemed unable to speak a single sentence without swearing. That officer hit the clergyman in the left arm with his sheathed sword, breaking the bone. He then did the same to the right arm. The pain was, said Bachman, “most excruciating.” Bachman’s daughter begged for her father’s life, pleading they have mercy

on a man who had served his church for decades. “I don’t believe in a God, a heaven or a hell,” replied the lieutenant.⁷² Finally the torturer gave up, allowing the old man to seek medical attention.

Confederate Brigadier General James Chesnut was informed by cavalrymen of a worse crime. The home of a family, identified as the “M.s,” was found plundered. A party of seven Federals had come upon only Mrs. M and her teenaged daughter at home. They tied up the mother and each then proceeded to rape the daughter. By the time Confederates arrived, the girl was dead and the mother was out of her mind. The Yankees were overtaken on the road by Southern troopers who shot them down, cut their throats, and left the bodies with a sign, “THESE ARE THE SEVEN.”⁷³

“We Mean to Wipe You Out!”

“Should you capture Charleston,” wrote Halleck to Sherman in December 1864, “I hope that by some accident the place may be destroyed, and if a little salt should be sown upon its site it may prevent the growth of future crops of nullification and secession.” Sherman thought Charleston already wrecked by shelling, and since “I look upon Columbia as quite as bad,” he would turn his attention to South Carolina’s capital.⁷⁴

Sherman’s devotees claim he is to be admired for burning Columbia — applauded for all his depredations, for that matter — as it “shortened the war.” (Of course, the war would have ended instantly had the invaders simply gone home; there would have been no war had Lincoln not launched one.) Some like to minimize what happened in Columbia, or divert Union army responsibility for the city’s destruction. What did victims have to say?

On the day Sherman’s army entered Columbia, reported a witness,

"robbery was going on at every corner in nearly every house." Purses, watches, hats, boots, overcoats or any item of value were taken from victims, white or black. "Nor were these acts [entirely] those of common soldiers," he noted. "Commissioned officers, of a rank so high as that of a colonel, were frequently among the most active." At one home soldiers stabbed knives into a mattress between terrified children, searching for hidden valuables, "thinking that the children were put there as a blind."⁷⁵

Countless women had earrings ripped from bleeding ears. "I have myself seen a lady with the lobes of both ears torn asunder," wrote a foreign diplomat.⁷⁶ A bedridden, dying woman had rings removed from her fingers.

"In several cases, newly made graves were opened," remembered a witness, "the coffins taken out, broken open, in search of buried treasure, and the corpses left exposed."⁷⁷

On one street a Union soldier, "seeing some children playing with a beautiful little greyhound, amused himself by beating its brains out."⁷⁸

Churches were pillaged. At the Catholic convent "soldiers drank the sacramental wine and profaned with fiery draughts of vulgar whiskey the goblets of the communion service. Some went off reeling under the weight of priestly robes, holy vessels and candlesticks."⁷⁹

"Columbia is a doomed city!" hissed one. "And what do you think of the Yankees now?" taunted another. "We mean to wipe you out! We'll burn the very stones of South Carolina." One victim observed, "To inspire terror in the weak ... seemed to these creatures a sort of heroism."⁸⁰

On Washington Street the Methodist pastor twice smothered fires set at his church. Soon he saw the parsonage was burning. Quickly he wrapped his child in a blanket and they escaped to the street, only to witness flames breaking out anew at the church. Angered that he had tried to frustrate their arson, a Federal ripped the blanket away and threw it

into the conflagration. "D___ you!" he snapped, "if you say a word, I'll throw the child after it."⁸¹

Witnesses saw soldiers torching the Catholic Convent. "What do you think of God now?" they shouted to the nuns. "Is not Sherman greater?"⁸²

Sherman said to Mayor Thomas Goodwyn the morning after, "It is true our men have burnt Columbia, but it was your fault."⁸³ Columbia's civilian population, he insisted, had made his men drunk. Sherman privately confided in a letter to his brother, "I know that the general judgment of the country is that no matter how it began, it was all right."⁸⁴ In his official report he pointed the finger at Wade Hampton, claiming the Confederate general left burning cotton in the streets. In his memoirs Sherman confessed that he had charged Hampton only "to shake the faith of his people in him."⁸⁵

Perhaps the most pointed observation was that of Edwin J. Scott, a man who was in Columbia the night it burned and saw what happened. "If a transaction that occurred in the presence of forty or fifty thousand people can be successfully falsified, then all human testimony is worthless."⁸⁶

"Fiends Incarnate"

Federal theft, arson, and murder continued once Sherman crossed into North Carolina — and went on even after Confederate armed forces surrendered.

In Anson County a man was robbed of his watch and money, and the next band of blue-clad troops to arrive at his home demanded the very same items. Angered, they killed him when he could not produce more plunder.

Anson County resident Esther Alden grieved about the suffering of her neighbors, as well as over what the Yankees did to the animals.

It is like some horrid nightmare. When I shut my eyes I see nothing but creatures and human beings in agony. The poor suffering horses! Some fortunately dead and out of their misery, others groaning in death pains, some with disabled limbs



A bummer dragging a captured pig back to camp.

*freely hobbling about to glean a blade of grass; the cows and oxen slaughtered and left to rot! I counted eight beautiful calves lying dead in one pen; many times we saw two or three lying dead side by side!*⁸⁷

Teenager Janie Smith was appalled by the soldiers' obsession to spare no living thing, however insignificant, calling them "fiends incarnate." At her home an old hen "played sick and thus saved her neck, but lost all her children," said Janie. Chicks were chased by soldiers, who "would run all over the yard to catch the little things to squeeze to death."⁸⁸

In Fayetteville the Yankees destroyed 1,000 horses and mules they had no use for. There were two killing grounds: one a field on the bank of the Cape Fear River, the other a corral in town. It took hours to shoot them all. Trying to run, some of the terrified animals plunged into the river. Most were left where they fell, with no effort made by their killers to dispose of the carcasses, as troops abandoned the town. "They were burned," wrote a witness, "and you may try to imagine the odor, if you can."⁸⁹

A dozen miles outside Fayetteville, at the home of Duncan Murchinson, Yankee cavalymen charged into the bedroom of a small girl desperately sick with typhoid. They were looking for items to steal, but found nothing and were asked to leave. "Go ahead boys," growled an officer, "Do all the mischief you can."⁹⁰ Seventy-year-old Mr. Murchinson was dragged to the swamp and assaulted, while vandals destroyed furniture, slashed family

portraits, and poured molasses into the piano. The little girl died while the troopers were still in her home.

A woman who lived near Fayetteville told of Yankees murdering two citizens. "They hung up three others and one lady, merely letting them down just in time to save life, in order to make them tell where their valuables were concealed; and they whipped — stripped and cowhided — several good and well known citizens for the same purpose."⁹¹

Young Josephine Worth remembered "the sky was lurid with the flames from the burning homesteads, but it has passed into a proverb that Sherman's route could be traced by solitary chimneys where happy homes once stood." At her uncle's place, four miles from Fayetteville, they vandalized everything. "Even the family Bible was not sacred," wrote Josephine. "One of them opened it and spread it over a mule's back and rode off on it for a saddle."⁹²

Another witnessed Federals torture and murder her neighbors. "J.P. McLean was hung up by the neck three times and shot at once, to make him disclose hidden valuables. W.T. Horne, Jesse Hawley, and Alexander McAuthor were all hung up until nearly dead. John Waddill was shot down and killed in his own house."⁹³

"What Kind of Folks These Here Yankees?"

Federal invaders stole whatever they liked from rich or poor; vandalized or burned the homes, businesses, farms, and churches of everyone in their path, and cared nothing about their victims' politics. Arguably those most helpless of all, African-Americans, suffered the most.

Fannie Carr, a resident of Alexandria, Louisiana, though born a slave had been free for more than 20 years. The widow stayed in her own home on the outskirts of town with a grown daughter, Catherine. Catherine, also free, worked as a domestic for a neighbor, Mrs. Thomas C. Manning. Thomas Manning, associate justice of the state supreme court, characterized

them as "truthful and industrious people."⁹⁴

Blue-clad troops arrived in Alexandria in mid-March, 1864 and immediately began plundering the town. "On seeing me they asked who I was," said Fanny. When she tried to make them understand that she was free, they called her a liar. When she said that the house belonged to her and to no one else, "they cursed me and called me a liar again, and said n__s could not own property in this state."

"They commenced pillaging the house. I begged them to stop."⁹⁵ It was no use. All of their food supply disappeared, including the poultry and a hog. A supply of lumber she had accumulated was chopped to pieces. The vandals then proceeded to pull down the house itself, even taking bricks from the chimney.

The invaders refused to believe Southern blacks owned property, that some could be free and respected members of their communities. And Northerners were shocked to learn how many were loyal Confederates.

In the spring of 1863 Federals marching up Louisiana's Bayou Teche stopped to plunder the mansion of the late Dubriel Olivier. Olivier, wealthy planter and slave owner, raised and equipped — at his own expense — a Confederate company two years earlier. Now his widow Aimee defiantly met the invading Yankees and ordered them away. "Where is your master?"⁹⁶ laughed a blue-clad soldier. Assuming she was the maid, they insisted she have more respect for white people. It finally dawned on the intruders that she was indeed mistress of the plantation, that Dubriel and Aimee Olivier were *gens de couleur libre*, free people of color."

During the Federal invasions of western Louisiana in 1863 and 1864, thousands of slaves were encouraged to leave their homes and follow the troops. Major General Nathaniel Banks was overheard to say, "We use uneducated horses and mules taken from the enemy. Why not negroes?"⁹⁷ Former slaves might end up in the ranks of his army, laboring on

confiscated plantations, or employed as prostitutes. All too often, women, children, and those too old or sick to work were simply abandoned by their liberators. Children were separated from parents, and it was inevitable that disease and starvation would take a terrible toll. A careful examination of the facts found that between May 21 and June 29, 1863, 2,000 of those who ran away with the Union army had perished. The Federal Red River Campaign the following year made matters even worse. In Rapides Parish alone it was estimated between May 1863 and March 1864, 8,000 slaves left their homes to follow the Union army, and that one-half died.

In the spring of 1863 Sherman wrote, "I won't trust n__s to fight yet, but don't object to the Government taking them from the enemy, & making such use of them as experience may suggest."⁹⁸ In Union-occupied Tennessee the army impressed blacks and put them to work at hard labor or hired them out to private contractors who often literally starved them.

In May 1864 Sherman began his invasion of northern Georgia. A black nurse living on a plantation near Kingston found herself in the path of that army. "They've took everything I had," she sobbed,⁹⁹ complaining her animals had been killed and her savings stolen by the blue-clad soldiers.

In the aftermath of a Union raid, a Jefferson County, Georgia, couple noticed one of their slaves "sitting on her door steps swaying her body back and forth, and making a mournful noise, a kind of moaning, a low sorrowful sound, occasionally wringing her hands and crying out."

"Master," she said, raising her head, "What kind of folks these here Yankees? They won't even let the dead rest in the grave."

"What do you mean?" she was asked.

"You know my child what I bury last week? They take him up and left him on top of the ground for the hog to root. What you think of that, sir?"

Her story was true. We found the

vandals had gone to the graveyard and, seeing a new made grave, had dug down into it and taken up the little coffin containing a dead baby, no doubt supposing treasure had been buried there. When they discovered their mistake, they left it above ground, as the poor mother expressed it, 'for the hog to root.'¹⁰⁰

Mrs. Alfred Proctor Aldrich of "The Oaks" plantation near Barnwell, South Carolina, hid her valuables herself. Assuming the servants knew the whereabouts of the silver, one Union soldier put a rope around the neck of a black man named Frank, suspended him in the air three times, threatening him with death if he did not reveal the hiding place.

"Where is all the white people's gold and silver?" soldiers demanded of slaves at a South Carolina home. "My Ma said she didn't know," remembered Adeline Grey, a young girl at the time. "You do know!" they said, and choked her till she couldn't talk."¹⁰¹ When the soldiers left, they made Adeline's mother come with them, forced to carry a sack of stolen meat, until she was finally able to escape and run home.

Soldiers kidnapped twelve-year-old slave Sam Rawls of Lexington County, South Carolina. "I was in marse's yard. They come up where the boss was standing ... grabbed him and hit him. They burned his house, stole his stock, and one Yankee stuck his sword to my breast and said for me to come with him or he would kill me. O' course I went along. They took me as far as Broad River, on t'other side of Chapin; then turned me loose and told me to run fast or they would shoot me. I went fast and found my way back home by watching the sun."¹⁰²

"What did the Yankees do when they come? They tied me up by my two thumbs," said former slave Andy Marion, "and try to make me tell where I hid the money and gold watch and silver, but I swore I didn't know."¹⁰³

"They'd go through the house an' take everything," said Daphney Wright, a young slave woman of



Library of Congress

Bummers return to camp with their plunder.

Hardeeville, South Carolina. "Take from the white, an' take from the colored, too. Take everything out the house!"¹⁰⁴

"First thing they look for was money," remembered bondsman Lewis Evans. "They put a pistol right in my forehead and say, 'I got to have your money, where is it?'"¹⁰⁵

During Sherman's occupation of Columbia, South Carolina, one black woman, a servant of Episcopal minister Peter Shand, was raped by a gang of soldiers. She then had her face forced down into a shallow ditch, and was held there until she drowned. William Gilmore Simms reported how "Regiments, in successive relays," committed gang rape in Columbia on scores of slave women.¹⁰⁶

"What does this mean, boys?" asked Sherman, coming upon a young African-American man dead on a Columbia street.

"The d__d black rascal gave us his impudence, and we shot him," calmly replied a soldier.

"Well, bury him at once!" ordered Sherman. "Get him out of sight!"

When asked about the matter, Sherman said, "We have no time for courts-martial and things of that sort!"¹⁰⁷

Mary Chesnut recorded in her diary the horrific news that the bodies of 18 black women had been discovered on the Sumter District plantation of her niece Minnie Frierson and husband James. Each had been stabbed in the chest with a bayonet. "The Yankees were done with them!" wrote Mrs. Chesnut. "These are not rumours but tales told me by the people who see it all."¹⁰⁸

"Them Yankees done a lot of mischief," said former slave and North Carolinian Tiney Shaw. "I know because I was there. Besides their 'robbin', plunderin' and burnin' up everything, a whole lot of darkies what ain't never been whipped by the master got a whuppin' from the Yankee soldiers."¹⁰⁹

Another small slave boy, Blount Baker, also in North Carolina, recounted the Yankees "talked mean to us an' one of them said that wen's were the cause of the war. 'Sir,' I said, 'folks that are wanting a war can always find a cause.' He kicked me in the seat of the pants for that, so I hushed."¹¹⁰

The Yankees would regret their run-in with eight-year-old Ida Lee Adkins. Ida lived on the plantation of her master Frank Jeffries and his wife Mary Jane, near Louisburg, North Carolina. Mr. Jeffries was too old to serve in the Confederate army, but met the invading Yankees with characteristic defiance, and as a result was tied up on his porch.

"I was scared near bout to death," said Ida, "but I ran to the kitchen an' got a butcher knife, an' when the Yankees wasn't lookin', I tried to cut the rope an' set Marse Frank free. But one of them blue devils seed me an' come running."

"What are you doin', you black brat!" shouted the Federal. "You stinkin' little alligator bait!"

"He snatched the knife from my hand," continued Ida, "an' told me to stick out my tongue, that he was going to cut it off. I let out a yell an' run behind the house."

As the Yankees continued to pilage her master's home, Ida had an idea.

Bout that time I seed the bee gums [hives] in the side yard ... I run an' got me a long stick an' turned over every one of them gums. Then I stirred them bees up with that stick till they was so mad I could smell the poison. An' bees! You ain't never seed the like of bees. They was swarmin' all over the place. They sailed into them Yankees like bullets, each one madder than the other. They lit on them horses till they looked like they was alive with varmints. The horses broke their bridles an' tore down the palings an' lit out down the road. But that running was nothin' to what them Yankees done. They bust out cussin', but what did a bee care about cuss words! ... The Yankees forgot all about the meat an' things they done stole; they took off down the road on a run, passin' the horses. The bees was right after them in a long line.

With the invaders gone, Master Jeffries was quickly freed and most of the plunder recovered. "Ida Lee," said Mrs. Jeffries, "We want to give you something you can keep so you'll always remember this day, and how you run the Yankees away."

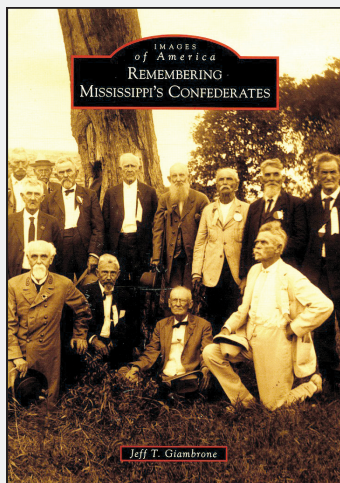
"Then Miss Mary Jane took a plain gold ring off her finger an' put it on mine," seventy-eight-year-old Ida Lee Adkins told a newspaper reporter in 1936. "An' I been wearin' it ever since."¹¹¹

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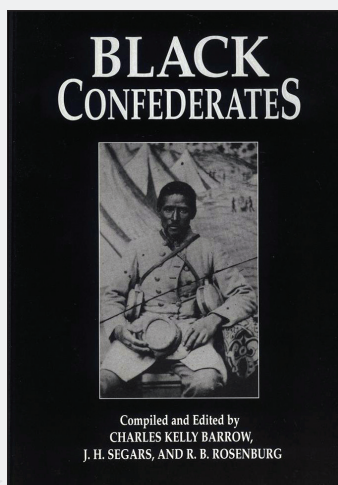
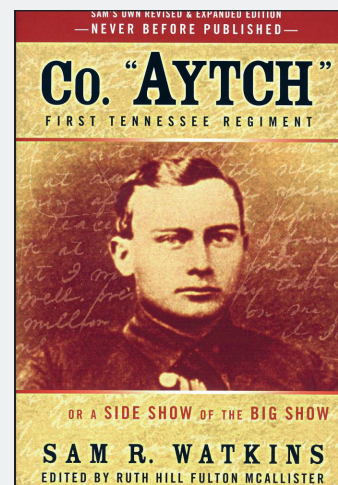


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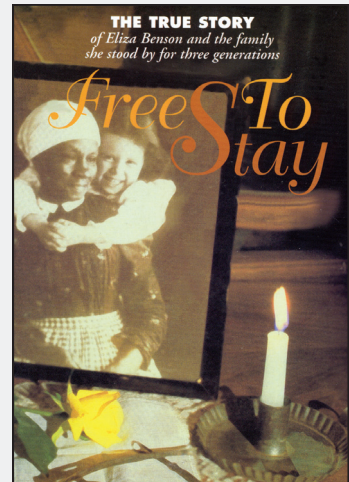
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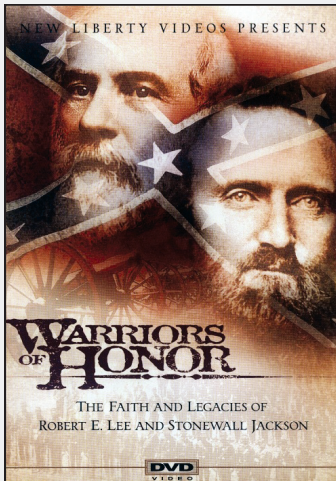
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VETERANS ADMINISTRATION DISCRIMINATES AGAINST OAKWOOD'S CONFEDERATES

The 17,200 Confederate patriots buried in Richmond's Oakwood Cemetery NEED YOUR HELP. Their fight against the federal government goes on today with the blatant and illegal discrimination of the Veterans Administration in denying these brave men a simple upright marker. For 106 years Confederates were considered American military veterans, deserving of government markers. Today, Oakwood is involved in a legal battle with the Veterans Administration, a fight no less sacred and every bit as offensive as when the Lincoln Administration invaded our Southland in 1861.

I ask you, ISNT IT TIME FOR US TO FIGHT BACK IN THE NAME OF OUR FOREBEARS?

Each of the below named SCV members generously donated to Oakwood and joined the battle.

Denne Sweeney, Past CiC, Texas Division; Lt. Col. John Zebelean, Maryland Division;

Joe Ringhoffer, Alabama Division; Brag Bowling, Virginia Division; Loy Mauch, Arkansas Division;

Mark Simpson, South Carolina Division; Burl McCoy, Kentucky Division; Ed Butler, Tennessee Division;

Farrell Cooley, California Division; Mr. Palmer, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Christmas, Alabama Division

**NOW THESE SCV MEMBERS INVITE YOU TO JOIN THEM IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE
OAKWOOD FRIENDS AND DESCENDANTS ASSOCIATION.**

Each of the above named Sons of Confederate Veterans has given a donation of \$100 or an amount they felt comfortably fits their budget. You are being invited to participate in this cause ... WHY you may ask?

**BECAUSE — the Federal Government is again discriminating against the
Confederate Soldier — but this time in a very irreverent way!**

And I ask each of you, ISN'T IT TIME FOR US TO FIGHT BACK IN THE NAME OF OUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTRY?

Please give deep, serious consideration to this deplorable action and help the Oakwood Restoration Committee by joining the fine men mentioned above with a contribution to the Friends and Descendants Association. All monies raised will be utilized for legal expenses in the Veterans Administration battle and for capital improvements in the cemetery.

Please send your donation in the amount of: \$100__ \$50__ \$25__ or other \$_____.

**Make checks to: The Oakwood Restoration Committee or pay by credit card,
we accept Visa, MasterCharge and AmEx**

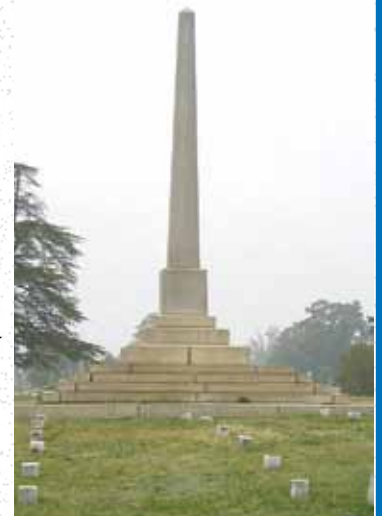
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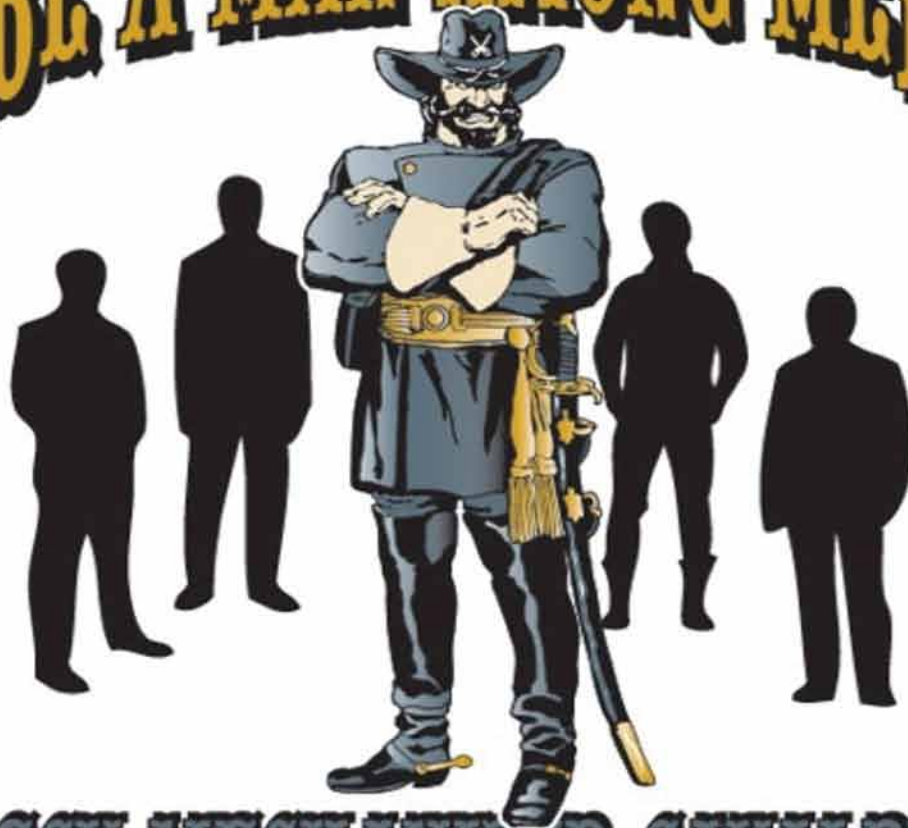
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**Mail to: Oakwood Restoration Committee FVA1861, Attn: Cathy Bowling, 2720 Rettig Rd.
Richmond, VA 23225 or call 804-339-4242 and Mrs. Bowling will take the
information over the phone. *It is not the intent to name every member of
Friends and Descendants in this letter.***

Thank you, the Oakwood Restoration Committee Board.



BE A MAN AMONG MEN



SCV MECHANIZED CAVALRY

The Special Operations Of The SCV

THIS ORGANIZATION CONSISTS OF MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING WITH THE SCV WHO ENJOY THE FREEDOM OF THE ROAD ON THE BACK OF THEIR "IRON HORSE." ANY SCV MEMBER IS ELIGIBLE TO JOIN, FROM THE HARD-CORE HARLEY RIDER TO THE GOLD WING CRUISER AND EVERYTHING IN BETWEEN. EVEN THOSE WHO DO NOT CURRENTLY RIDE MAY JOIN AS DISMOUNTED CAVALRY. ALL IT TAKES TO JOIN IS YOUR INTEREST, AN APPLICATION & ONE TIME FEE OF \$100 TO HELP US PROTECT OUR CONFEDERATE HERITAGE. FOR MORE INFO ON THE SCV-MC, PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE TO DOWNLOAD AN APPLICATION, FIND LOCAL CONTACT ON A BATTALION IN YOUR AREA OR CONTACT:

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