

Confederate Veteran.

January/February 2015

Sherman's War on Civilians in SC — Karen Stokes



The Sons of Confederate Veterans presents the
2015 Stephen Dill Lee Institute
THE REAL
RESULTS OF 1865

The following speakers have agreed to speak in Dallas

Jeffery Addicott, "Lincoln's Legacy: Lies, Damn Lies, and Damn Yankee Lies"

Marshall DeRosa, "Lincoln's War and the Warping of the American Mind"

Donald Livingston, "Lincoln's War and the Destruction of Jeffersonian America"

Egon Tauseh, "Lincoln's Legacy: Who Needs a Constitution?"

Tom Moore, "From 1865 to 1913: the Death Knell of the Old Republic"

Kathleen Mayes Hines, "A Real War on Women"



★ **February 6-7, 2015 – Dallas, Texas** ★

The 2015 Institute will be held at the Hilton Doubletree Hotel in Dallas, call 972-385-9000. Hosted by the Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

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

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

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY IN
THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES KELLY BARROW
CIC@SCV.ORG

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
LT. COL. MICHAEL LANDREE
USMC, RETIRED
EXEDIR@SCV.ORG

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S. A. Cunningham

January/February 2015

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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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2015 National Reunion Richmond, VA 62-63



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ON THE COVER — A 1865 drawing showing the Yankees burning, looting and pillaging Columbia, South Carolina. *Library of Congress.*

1896

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL LITERARY SOCIETY WAS FORMED TO TELL THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE, BY PRESERVING THE TRUE HISTORY AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS FOUGHT FOR ALL FUTURE GENERATIONS. THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM WAS LOCATED IN THE FORMER WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY WHERE THE MOST IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE WAR WERE DETERMINED. IT WAS ORIGINALLY MANAGED BY REPRESENTATIVES FROM EACH CONFEDERATE STATE.

2013

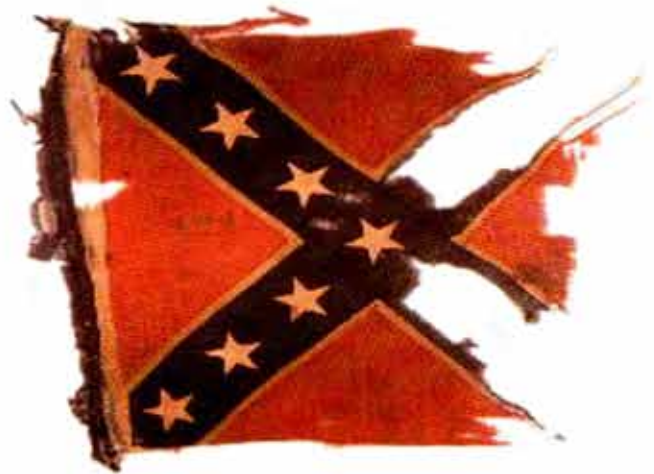
THE CURRENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE MOC ANNOUNCED A PROPOSED MERGER WITH THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR MUSEUM AT HISTORIC TREDEGAR AND THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, VIOLATING THE INTENT OF THE FOUNDERS. IF THE MERGER REMAINS UNCHALLENGED, THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES AND MEMORABILIA IN THE WORLD WILL DISAPPEAR, NEVER TO BE SEEN AGAIN AS INTENDED.

THE HISTORIC NAME ON THE FRONT DOOR HAS ALREADY BEEN REMOVED AND CHANGED; COLLECTIONS ARE ALREADY BEING BOXED AND MOVED; OFFICES HAVE BEEN RELOCATED.

THE VIRGINIA DIVISION, SCV, THROUGH LEGAL COUNSEL, WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO PRESERVE THIS MEMORIAL ACCORDING TO THE INTENT OF ITS FOUNDERS.

OUR ANCESTORS FOUGHT TO PRESERVE LIBERTY AS THE BIRTHRIGHT OF THEIR CHILDREN. WE MUST ACT TO PRESERVE THEIR STORY, OUR BIRTHRIGHT, OUR PRECIOUS HERITAGE.

TIME IS RUNNING OUT.



IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST
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S. A. CUNNINGHAM

FOUNDER

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

FRANK B. POWELL, III

EIC@SCV.ORG

9701 FONVILLE ROAD

WAKE FOREST, NC 27587

CONTRIBUTORS

THOMAS V. STRAIN, JR.

BEN L. JONES

DR. RAY L. PARKER

C.E. AVERY

BYRON E. BRADY

ANN RIVES ZAPPA

KAREN STOKES

JOANNE CULLOM MOORE

DAVIS DARRYL HARTNESS

VERNON R. PADGETT, PH.D.

DOUGLAS W. NASH, JR.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE

PLEASE CONTACT THE
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
FOR ADVERTISING

LEGAL COUNSEL

JUDGE KEN W. SMITH

PROOFREADERS

HELEN M. SHARP

SARA N. POWELL

PUBLISHER

SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS, INC.

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FROM THE EDITOR



Another new year is upon us and along with anticipation of a fresh start, we face the challenge of several changes within the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

First, we must say thank you and goodbye to Ben Sewell as our executive director, but we also say congratulations on his retirement. Ben took the position in 2002 and has done a fantastic job from day one and we have been very fortunate to have had Ben as our executive director. However, we've not seen the last of him. Commander-in-Chief Barrow has appointed him as his chief of staff.

Second, we welcome Michael Landree as our new executive director. Michael just retired from the Marine Corps as a lieutenant colonel and we look forward to working with him in the future. I am sure he will do a great job for the SCV. Ben and Michael will work hard to make a smooth transition. Thank you gentlemen!

Karen Stokes, one of our Sesquicentennial Series authors, joins us this issue with excerpts from one of her recent books, *South Carolina Civilians in Sherman's Path*. I've seen a trend lately to portray Sherman as not such a bad guy, but this is just more revisionist history by the politically correct crowd. After reading this article, you will know better. If you want more, her book is available in the SCV gift shop.

We have another returning contributor, Joanne Cullom Moore, who shares with us her essay on *The Immortal 600*. This is the story of the 600 Confederate officers the Yankees placed in the line of fire off the coast of Charleston in 1864-1865. Both of these articles will help get your blood pressure going up.

Thanks for continuing to send in your camp photos and activities. We still have a backlog, but that's a good problem to have. Also, thanks for the letters to the editor, but I think we have beat the NRA issue to death. I do have a few more that I may or may not publish depending on space. I'm sure we have many other subjects we can discuss. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES KELLY BARROW

CIC@SCV.ORG

Prepare ourselves

Compatriots and friends,

I hope everybody had a great Christmas and a wonderful New Year. It is hard to believe 2015 is finally here, which means the last year of the Sesquicentennial has arrived. As I write this column, I ponder about what thoughts might have been going through the minds of the men in gray in 1865. Were their considerations about family, future, or the current situation of their country? It seems we are, at this moment, asking the same questions today as our ancestors did.

In 1995, the blockbuster hit movie, *Braveheart*, starring Mel Gibson, took the country by storm and put a sense of pride in many of us about our Celtic heritage. While the movie had a blend of fact and fiction, the most inspiring part of the movie was William Wallace's speech before the Battle of Stirling. Many of you remember it, but for those who are not aware of it I have taken the liberty to quote it. "I am William Wallace. And I see a whole army of my countrymen, here in defiance of tyranny! You have come to fight as free men. And free man you are! What will you do without freedom? Will you fight? Fight against that, (Two thousand against ten)?" a Highlander shouted. "No! We will run — and we will live!" "Aye!" Wallace shouted back. "Fight and you may die. Run and you will live — at least awhile. And dying in your beds many years from now, would you be willing to trade all the days from this day to that for one chance, just one chance, to come back here and tell our enemies that they may take our lives but

they will never take our freedom!"

Whether it is today or 1865, Wallace's sentiments are still true. In 1865, our ancestors were on the defensive and hanging on for what they knew was right. It is hard to believe a man would be in the cold, slick trenches at Petersburg in January 1865 if he didn't believe in its cause. Our ancestors gave so much as a whole. Will we, their descendants, be willing to do the same? Fight for the truth of our ancestor to be told by academia and the politically correct media?

Currently the Sons of Confederate Veterans has been on the offensive in four areas, and one of them is a victory. In Danville, Virginia, there was a concerted effort from many to make certain the Third National Flag of the Confederacy (which incorporates the Confederate Battle Flag in its canton) remained present in front of the museum to the Last Capitol of the Confederacy. I personally want to thank Chief of Heritage Operations Ben Jones and Suffolk Attorney Fred Taylor, Esq. for their vast efforts in making this a much needed victory. We are obligated to follow up on this victory with education at the local level. If we neglect this essential aspect, this battle will resume in later years all over again. Education is the key tool we should use at all times to help fight and prevent future battles.

The other areas of operation are the Museum of the Confederacy; Memphis, Tennessee; and Oxford, Mississippi. While at this time we are optimistic of the outcome, we do even need your help to continue with the success. In the November/December 2014

issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, Chief of Heritage Operations Ben Jones enclosed a letter asking you for assistance against those who malign your ancestors and all that we hold dear. Many are unaware that this battle is constantly being waged against us; therefore, what we do today is for our future generations. There must be victory in this culture war or else our children will have nothing but lies, which will not permit pride in their forbearers. In the Epistle to the Ephesians, Paul wrote in Chapter 6 verse 12, *"For we do not wrestle against flesh and blood, but against the rulers, against the authorities, against the cosmic powers over this present darkness, against the spiritual forces of evil in the heavenly places."* Today we see this right in front of our very eyes. Even if you turn a blind eye or change to a different flag, it won't go away.

Dr. Charles Stanley gave a wonderful sermon on how believers should fight the enemy and it fits in very well with us. After all, it seems like the only thing which is okay to attack these days is Christianity and Confederates. An unprepared soldier won't hold out against the enemy, and it appears we are at war with those who hate us. We must train wisely so we can overthrow their ideas, which, as mentioned before, is education. When I was a Cadet in college, I wrote a leadership paper entitled "Be, Know and Do" which deals with the attributes of leadership. As we prepare ourselves for the enemy, let us remember the following:

You must acknowledge there is a war. I am not talking about the War our ancestors fought but the Culture war the liberal media and academia have brought to us.

You must know your enemy. He, she or it is the one who hates all things Confederate and wants you to compromise your beliefs.

You must undergo training. Every day we have the opportunity to read or talk to like-minded friends. There are plenty of books and research material, some social media which will give us more knowledge to fight our enemy and promote the truth. Each year the SCV hosts the Stephen D. Lee Institute to advance the *Cause* and educate the masses. This year the Institute will be held in Dallas, Texas, on February 6-7, 2015.

You must know how to use your weapon. We have been blessed with many weapons and sometimes we forget we have them or how to use them. We have the *Truth* and primary sources, which have been on our side since 1861. The only way you can properly use your weapon is you must be trained. The more you read the *Confederate Veteran* and other pro-Confederate books or material the more you learn. Discuss what you learn with friends and at your camp meetings. Remember what it says in Proverbs 27:17, *"Iron sharpens iron, and one man sharpens another."*

You must resist propaganda. The antagonist will use any means possible to entice us — the media and entertainment industries, educational systems, and false friends are all tools of his trade. You must be wise in deciding what to allow into your mind.

Continued on page 24



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Urgent help needed for Museum battle

To the Editor,

Many years ago, the Museum of the Confederacy lost its way when it began to follow the path of political correctness and tried to tell broader, more balanced stories of the War instead of sticking to the direction of their charter and telling only the stories of the Confederate soldiers and their government. They began to alienate their base, the Confederate heritage community, the SCV, UDC, MOS&B, etc. until, disaffected, we began to let our memberships lapse because the administration wouldn't listen to our complaints. In fact, in the modern era, the board was not obligated to listen to the membership. Confederate-friendly board members were abused, their lives made miserable, they were driven off, leaving only the politically correct members who then saw their opportunity to abolish the largest single collection of Confederate archives and memorabilia in the world.

In response to the proposed merger of the Museum of the Confederacy with the American Civil War Museum at Historic Tredegar and the Virginia Historical Society, the Virginia Division, SCV decided it could not let the merger go unchallenged. If we did nothing, we would regret our inaction the rest of our lives. We have formed a committee, hired an attorney, and begun collecting donations to seek all available legal remedies to stop the merger on the basis that it violates the charter of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society. We have already asked through a Virginia state legislator for an opinion from the Attorney General regarding the legality of the vote to merge.

The VHS has neither the staff, the time, nor the money to do with the MoC collections what they have agreed to do. If we ascribe to the people behind this

plan the best of motives, the best we can expect is that the collections will sit in boxes in the basement of the VHS (out of sight, out of mind), waiting for them to acquire the staff, time and money to do with the collection what the MoC couldn't do in 118 years. If we ascribe to them less than the best of motives, the collections, if they are displayed at all, will not be used to show the Confederacy in the best light. Items from the collection have already been sold. The collections will disappear, never to be seen again.

This is a matter of the utmost urgency. We need several tens of thousands of dollars and we are running out of time. If we lose this battle, our ability to defend "the Confederate soldier's good name" will become immeasurably more difficult, but even in this event, I believe we can expect some intangible benefits. On the other hand, a victory in this battle could have a chilling effect on our enemies' efforts on other fronts. I am often asked "Suppose you win, what does victory look like?" This is a hard question to answer as it is, of course, up to the judge, but at a minimum, we would expect the judge to order the MoC's administration to adhere to the law and their charter; if we have done a good enough job of demonstrating that they haven't been doing that, then maybe there will be an opportunity to select some new administrators.

Edwin Ray
Chairman, MoC Committee
Virginia Division, SCV

Enjoyed article by the Kennedy brothers

To the Editor:

Thank you to the Kennedy brothers for writing and to *Confederate Veteran* for publishing "Our Re-United Country?" in the September/October 2014 issue.

Based on their many years of research and writing, the Kennedy brothers have laid out in this article, in painstaking (not to mention, painful), yet clear detail, the true meaning of the "reconciliation" which followed the War of 1861-1865, expressing in very articulate English what many of us "feel in our bones": that reconciliation actually resulted "in an abandonment of real states rights" (page 61).

Thank you to *Confederate Veteran* for publishing another in a most educational series of essays offered for the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence. Our national magazine has provided a great service in making these essays generally available.

D. Tyrone Crowley
Prattville Dragons Camp 1524
Prattville, Alabama

Research found ancestors in same regiment

To the Editor:

I am a brand new SCV member of the Headquarters Camp and I wish to share a piece of my story.

As a West Point war veteran myself, I am an avid student of history. I joined the SCV under the service of Pvt. John H. Joyner of the 57th Georgia Regiment. John and his friends were part of the garrison at Vicksburg and after the parole, he returned to the fight with the 1st Georgia until the very end. My wife Cathryn is currently applying for membership in the UDC under her ancestor Pvt. Zenus I. Fordham, who we only last week discovered served in the 57th Georgia as well! Both John and Zenus took their wound the same day right before the end on July 4, 1863, and were paroled the same day. Needless to say, this discovery has added a level of unity to our family. John lived until

1916 in Mississippi, and Zenus was erroneously listed as dead after the siege, but actually lived until 1920 in Georgia. Needless to say, I doubt these two old war buddies would ever imagine their descendants would find each other in Alaska, some 150 years later.

Jack DeFabio

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584

Life Member Camp 2

Fairbanks, Alaska

The very last Sesquicentennial event

To the Editor:

The very last Sesquicentennial event will occur across the ocean in Liverpool, England, starting on November 4, and ending November 8, 2015. A focused and determined group of Southern ancestors will reenact the "Last Flag Down" and surrender of the CSS *Shenandoah* to English authorities.

If you have not heard of this naval vessel, the CSS *Shenandoah* fought for the cause against US across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. They continued the fight until August 2, 1865, when reliable information stated that the war was over! Starting from the Bering Sea in Alaska waters, they sailed to England, landing on November 6, 1865, to surrender.

Join us for a week of informative presentations, solemn dedications and, of course, the enjoyment of men and women in the common bond of Southern friendship. A banquet is planned as well as enjoying the English pub scene. Most of the crew positions have been filled, but if you want to be part of this unbelievable story, go to the website. We are also looking for contributors who may not be able to attend but would like to insure the success of this event. No funding by any national organization makes us rely on the generosity of the membership of the Southern ancestor societies and participants. Be a part of history to tell our story in England! We

hope the CSS *Shenandoah* story will end up as a movie on the History channel.

Go to the web site: www.cssshenandoah.org to see how you can be part of this unique historic event.

John B. Gifford, DVM

Lt. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson Camp 2191

Medina, Ohio

US Marines captured John Brown at Harpers Ferry

To the Editor:

I applaud Christian Hamilton's well-researched and insightful article. However, there is one error which must be corrected. On page 58, Hamilton states, "It took the force of the United States Army to quell this act of what should be conceived as domestic terrorism," referring to John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry. Although the officer who took charge of the forces assembled at Harpers Ferry and his aide were officers of the Army, Col. Robert E. Lee, and Lt. James Ewell Brown (JEB) Stuart. Brown and his men were overwhelmed and captured by United States Marines under the command of Lt. Israel Green, (USMC). Incidentally, Green would later tender his resignation as a Marine Corps officer in 1861 (it was refused and he was dismissed from the Corps), offer his services to the governor of Virginia, and subsequently be commissioned as major and adjutant of the Confederate States Marine Corps, a post he held until the end of the war.

David M. Sullivan

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584

Columbia, Tennessee

Congratulations sent on funding

To the Editor:

This is a copy of a letter I sent to Hero Dogs, Inc. in response to their turning down a monetary gift from an

SCV Camp.

Dear Sirs:

I am a proud member of the G.W. Littlefield Camp 39, Sons of Confederate Veterans. I live here in Austin, Texas.

I was so happy to hear that you no longer need any funds for your honorable endeavor.

The returned gift can be forwarded to a cause more in need.

I am also a 100 percent disabled Korea War Veteran and will let my fellow DAV compatriots know that you are no longer in need of funds.

Thank you again for a great job you have done.

Sincerely,

Raymond H. Herrington

George Washington Littlefield Camp 39

Austin, Texas

Disputes date the Confederacy was born

To the Editor:

I really enjoyed the article in the September/October 2014 titled "The Very First Confederate Arms Contract." I have to respectfully disagree calling December 25, 1860, as the birth certificate of the Confederacy by virtue of a letter to "South Carolina Governor Pickens, informing him that a Southern confederacy had been formed whereby he was to notify all the Southern governors in the seceding states" (page 26). At that moment in time there was only one state that had seceded. Why would December 25, 1860 be the birth certificate date? SC seceded on December 20, 1860. That would be a more appropriate date to use.

When the first seven states seceded, they were seven independent states. The Confederacy did not come into existence until February 4, 1861, as they themselves attest. The official record read: "Be it remembered that on the

Continued on page 50

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
THOMAS V. STRAIN, JR.**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Teamwork

"Good planning and hard work lead to prosperity, but hasty shortcuts lead to poverty."
— Proverbs 21:5

Compatriots and friends,

We have now entered the final year of the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence. During the past four years we have held events to honor our Confederate ancestors — men who fought for a cause they, as well as we, knew was right, noble and just. We have only one year left of the most opportune time in most of our lives to get the truth about their struggles during those five years out to the masses. Of course, the Sesquicentennial of "Reconstruction" will then commence, but first things first.

The truth is not what our schools, academia, biased and controlled media outlets, and our other enemies wish to hear, and it is certainly not a message they have an interest in projecting. As the old saying goes "one could fill volumes with what they don't tell you." They are more fixated on spreading their union-biased propaganda, telling people that the cause of the Southern people was totally based on slavery, and that, in the face of all historical (and constitutional) evidence to the contrary, our Confederate forbears were *traitors*. Well, you and I know these were not, and are not, true statements, and that many don't go along with their false *history*: a narrative which is in fact more properly termed *Yankee Mythology*. Will perpetuating factual accounts, and a historically accurate (as opposed to politically correct), telling of history be a simple or easy task? No, but as the Holy Bible says "hard work leads to

prosperity." We, as members, are going to have to dig down, work together as a team and spread the word of their cause. Doing so is now, in fact, *OUR Cause*.

One of the most effective ways to do this is set up at any and every local event your camp is able to attend. The idea is to get known, and be seen in your community. If it is a large event, work with your Brigade to assist in the effort, because at the end of the day a new member is a new member. In too many cases camps hold a grudge when a member transfers to another camp or joins a camp in a nearby city after being a member of or visiting their camp meeting. The primary concern should be that he joined and that he joined the camp which is most suiting to his own personal needs. I understand the need to grow camps, but our first goal is expansion of the organization. Remember, Compatriots, we are on the same team.

We need to do a better job of crossing Division lines, and even Army lines, to assist each other. Communication is the key to any successful organization or business. Together we can and will make a difference, and by working together, we can grow our membership numbers. Who do you think the media, legislators and other *politically correct* organizations are going to listen to: a group of 30,000 members or one with 90,000 members? I think we all know the answer to that question. We have a voice at the table today which is more like a whisper, but just imagine how loud that voice would be if our numbers tripled

over the next year.

There are many ways to expand our membership numbers if we will just use some free, easy tools which are readily available to your camp, Brigade and Division. I know that social media in the wrong hands can be very detrimental; however, if used properly, it can be a very successful means of getting your event or message out to the masses. Think about it for a minute — where else can you reach thousands of people in a matter of minutes for free? For instance, the Tennessee Division was raising money to have a flag restored and turned to Facebook in order to spread the word. The Headquarters' flag of Brigadier General John Adams, who was one of the generals who died during the Battle of Franklin in 1864, had been donated to the Tennessee Department of Archives and History by his widow in 1907. Within 48 hours the post had been seen by more than 5,000 people at a total cost of five dollars, which was used to boost the post. It is not necessary that you must always spend the money to "boost" a post, but that is yet another tool which is available to help get the information spread much faster. Many of you use Facebook daily and know how to build, or possibly have built, an event or camp page already. But, if you don't, I am certain there is a member of your camp who is familiar with and can build one. Social media is not only free, but it is the wave of the future.

The Cadet program was started a few years ago in order to assist in recruiting younger members into the Sons of Confederate Veterans. These young men are the lifeline and future to our organization, but in many cases they aren't given the chance to get involved. What we need to do is involve them more by using the Sam Davis Youth Camp or, as is done in the Alabama Division, by having a "Cadet Day" once a year. Take these young men on a battlefield tour, put together an event at a local park where a living history is set up, work with reenactors to stage a live display of cannon and small arms. The possibilities are endless, and it has been proven that, given the right presentation, our message resonates with these young folks. These events will also get the parent or grandparent involved, and in many cases, if they aren't already a member, they may become one in the near future. Once these young men get interested in the War, they are going to go and tell their friends about our organization and who knows

where this could lead. It is entirely possible that in the mind of just one young person, where you and your camp placed the seed, a future commander-in-chief of our organization could grow. Consider many, if not most of us, will not be here to see the Bicentennial of the War. But, these young men will be carrying the torch and following the *Charge* into the future for our ancestors. It is imperative we reach the young men of today, just as our ancestors passed along the *Charge* to their Sons, and ultimately to us, in 1896.

On February 21, 2015, the recruiting and retention committee will be hosting a "Recruiting and Retention Workshop" in Columbia, TN, at Elm Springs. The workshop will be open to all Division Recruiting officers and any other Division Officers who wish to attend. The goal for this meeting is to begin putting together a recruiting initiative that the Divisions and Armies will put into place for the next year. At the end of the twelve-month period we will hold another meeting to analyze the results of the past twelve months to determine what worked and what didn't. This plan will be an aggressive one and there will be tools available to assist the Divisions as we move forward. There will be more information forthcoming pertaining to the meeting over the next couple of weeks, and we will be e-mailing the Division commanders very soon.

The next few weeks are going to be very busy ones for many of the camps. January not only brings forward a new year but it also means many of the camps are going to be holding their annual Lee Jackson banquets. Tara and I look forward to seeing many of you during our travels in the month of January or at the S.D. Lee Institute in Dallas on Saturday, February 7th.

In closing, it is my sincere hope that you and your families had a very Merry Christmas and will have a prosperous New Year. Always remember the true reason for the season is to celebrate the birth of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. May God bless you and May God Bless the South!

Deo Vindice!

Thomas V. Strain, Jr.
Lt. Commander-in-Chief
ltcic@scv.org





Forward The Colors

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

The Tide Is Beginning To Turn

We who are of Southern lineage, particularly those of us who are descended from Confederate Veterans, are surely more aware and more proud of our heritage and ancestry than most Americans. Our forefathers fought against overwhelming odds for four brutal years and sacrificed everything. They came home to a shattered, devastated South and began the hard work of rebuilding our homeland. Their lasting victory is in our undying respect for their sacrifice and courage.

The pictures on the walls, the stories that have been handed down, the letters and the mementos — all of these things frame their legends. No other Americans so attend to the monuments, the statues, and the cemeteries of their ancient dead, as do we.

But in recent years, our homage to them has increasingly become a point of attack for the demagogues of racial division.

It is common knowledge that a relative handful of racists have at times used the St. Andrews Battle Flag as part of their rituals. We “Sons” have spoken loudly against that. We feel it is a desecration of our families who fought so valiantly under those colors.

It is also common knowledge that these racist groups also wave the American flag and set fire to the Christian Cross, and try to intimidate others. We don’t like that either. But the demagogues of the left care nothing about those offenses, because it complicates their narrow-minded agenda. Their goal is to

demean, desecrate and destroy every vestige of our Confederate ancestry. Their tactics are similar to those of the Nazis and the Communist Governments of the 1930s. Like those totalitarians, they wish to *re-educate* the populace. They ignore attempts at compromise, outreach and bridge-building. It is their way or the highway.

Their relentless efforts have been *successful* to some extent, but they have also been terribly counter-productive to the higher goals of brotherhood and understanding. Their ceaseless lobbying has infected academia, the media, and corporate America. Organizations like NASCAR have insultingly banned the Confederate Flag from their races. The Sesquicentennial of the War has brought a new wave of these sanctimonious offensives to our heritage. All of us have been involved in opposing these escalating attacks and in trying to bring common sense and genuine history to the debate. We have had some victories. But the demagogues, with the media cheering them on, have been winning more.

However, for every action there is a reaction. Our focused counterattack is just beginning, but already we and our allies are seeing the tide begin to turn. That is because reasonable people of all races understand symbols mean different things to different people in different contexts, and the absurd argument that the Battle Flag can only be a symbol of racial hatred and slavery is insulting to anyone with the ability to

think critically.

The *New York Times* has never been a friend to Southern heritage, and its columnists routinely savage anything which is remotely related to the Confederacy. So it was a bit of a surprise when a *Times* column recently appeared which featured the noted Princeton linguist Dr. John McWhorter taking a very different view from the knee-jerk sloganism of the NAACP and others.

"If we are really OK with ourselves, we do not require that our environment be perfectly free of any visual evidence historically connected to ills of the past. Beyond a certain point — and I say we're beyond it — it's time to live in the present and look forward." McWhorter, who is black, writes Kanye West, the entertainer, has the idea that the way to weaken the force of the flag is to take over the symbol. West wears a jacket with the flag on it. He says "It's my flag. Now what are you going to do about it?" McWhorter says that "is my idea of Black Power."

As much as we dislike the indiscriminate attacks on Southern symbols, I think it is important that as we stand in determined opposition to them, we also must remember our opponents have had misinformation drummed into them on a daily basis through the media, from politicians and from their schools. Our unyielding disagreement with them must be presented with as much diplomacy as we can muster and as much equanimity as is possible under the circumstances. Most often, those who think this way are simply misinformed, but that misinformation has been reinforced by popular culture for decades.

Yet another positive sign is the slowly growing acknowledgement that slavery in America was not simply a sin of the South. The South has taken the blame for an institution which existed throughout every colony and in all of the early states of the Union. Northerners argue the institution was soon made illegal in the North, and the evil South continued with it despite the overwhelming opposition to it in the righteous North. And they maintain that Southern obstinance led inevitably to war. This absurd canard is the driving force behind the *revisionist* movement which has infested academia right down to our own elementary schools.

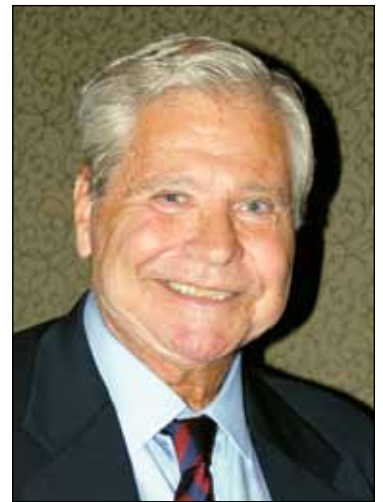
But that trend also appears to be beginning an ebb tide. South-bashers routinely call any attempt at a balanced American history to be the work of *neo-Confederates*, but they cannot play that card with two recent and important books which did not come out of the South.

Complicity, subtitled *How the North Promoted, Prolonged and Profited from Slavery*, is the work of three writers with the *Hartford Courant*. The *Courant*, in Hartford, Connecticut, is the oldest and one of the most respected newspapers in the United States. It has been around since 1764.

Complicity lays it out in hard, cold facts. The *Boston Globe* called it "Startling The scope of the North's involvement with slavery is staggering This is history at its best." Let me quote from the book's cover: "The North's profit from — indeed, dependence on — slavery has mostly been a shameful and well-kept secret ... until now. *Complicity* reveals the cruel truth about the lucrative Triangle Trade of molasses, rum, and slaves that linked the North to the West Indies and Africa. It also discloses the reality of Northern empires built on tainted profits — run, in some cases, by abolitionists — and exposes the thousand-acre plantations that existed in towns such as Salem, Connecticut."

The book makes it clear the slave trade was a Northern enterprise from beginning to end. The money came from there. The slave ships were built and manned there, and most importantly, the cotton and the profits went there. The huge textiles mills of New England were entirely dependent on the slave-picked cotton of the South. *Complicity* should be required reading in our nation's schools.

But *Complicity* is the work of investigative journalists. A new book, which is on its way to me from Amazon, may actually be a game changer. I haven't read it yet, but it sounds from the reviews that it may be the harshest indictment ever of American slavery. But notice — I did not say *Southern* slavery. The book, by historian Edward Baptist, is entitled *The Half Has Never Been Told*. A review from Delancey Place says "Historians have minimized the terrible legacy of American slavery by characterizing it as a phenomenon isolated in the South — a sleepy, unproductive business made irrelevant by the industrialization of the North. Historian Baptist argues the opposite. He



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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker
Chaplain-in-Chief



The Triumph of Truth

The Bible has much to teach us about truth. The Scripture is identified as “the word of truth” (II Timothy 2:15). The Lord Jesus stated that He is “the way, the truth, and the life” (John 14:6). God is the “God of truth” (Deuteronomy 32:4). Jesus taught “the truth shall make you free” (John 8:32). David reminds us that we are to desire the truth (Psalm 51:6). The Apostle Paul directs us to speak “the truth in love” (Ephesians 4:15).

Paul’s words establish two valuable principles. First, Paul reveals our **message**; our message is **truth**. We search for truth. We embrace truth. We speak truth. We do not retreat from truth even when truth is not popular. We cannot change truth to fit a current cultural whim. As Christians (and as Southerners), we are constrained to speak truth.

Truth does not always make one feel comfortable. Truth often challenges popular beliefs and expectations. Spiritually, we know that there are those who (for whatever reason) refuse the good news of the Gospel of Christ. They will not embrace that truth and may even have a substitute. Historically, this is also the case. There are many substitutes for historical truth, especially when one explores the history of 1861-65. Our

challenge, therefore, is to defend the Confederate soldier’s good name, guard his history, emulate his virtues and perpetuate the principles he loved. To do this we will speak the truth.

The second principle established by the Apostle Paul highlights our **method**. We are to speak the truth in **love** (Ephesians 4:15). We are not to be arrogant, belligerent, hostile, hateful, or disrespectful. Others may (and often do) respond to us in these ways; but as General Lee instructed his soldiers moving into Northern regions (to paraphrase), “We will not do what our enemies have done.” Our task, in our current culture, is to speak the truth in love. The voices against us at times seem loud and overwhelming. We, however, will not be silent. As long as we have breath, we will speak the truth in love.

The Truth about Secession

It is a historical and constitutional reality that the States cooperating in union through a Federal Government have sovereignty of decision to leave that cooperation. Before the War against Southern Independence, this sovereignty was not debated.

At the end of the Revolutionary War, the British Monarch King

George acknowledged the British Colonies of North America as “free, sovereign, and independent states” (*Treaty of Peace*, September, 1783). In November 1777, the free, sovereign, and independent states established the *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union*. Article One of said *Confederation* stated: “Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right which is not by the Confederation delegated to the United States Congress assembled.”

In the course of time eleven, of the thirteen states seceded from the agreement established under the *Articles of Confederation* and created a new agreement document, the *Constitution of the United States*. Two states (Rhode Island and North Carolina), remained, for a time, the sole representatives of the original *Articles of Confederation*. Thus, the understanding and practice of secession from one form of agreement to another was an early reality in American history. “Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, said, in reference to the power of nine¹ States to withdraw from the Confederation:

¹Congress initially stated that with the approval of nine States, the Constitution would be considered ratified.

'If nine out of thirteen can dissolve the compact, six out of nine will be just as able to dissolve the new one hereafter'" (*A Short History of the Confederate States of America*, p. 6). In addition, Article X of the said *Constitution* declares, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." Thus, under neither the Articles of Confederation nor the *Constitution* did the States vacate their sovereignty.

In 1861, "a very large majority of (Southern) people believed secession to be a remedy that could be peacefully exercised. The Southern States, one after another, passed Ordinances of Secession, but they made no adequate preparations for war, because it was generally believed none were necessary" (*Ibid*, p. 7). The truth regarding secession is, the Southern States exercised their sovereignty as historically illustrated as well as guaranteed and protected by the *Constitution*. This was not an act of rebellion or an effort to destroy the Federal Government.

Abraham Lincoln stated, "Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable and most sacred right — a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, and make their own, of so many of the territory as they inhabit." This the South did.

The Truth about Slavery

No civilized people desire in current time to establish the institution of slavery. It is true that the world would be a better place if slavery were not part of the fabric of his-

tory and if individuals had not been removed from country, home and family. However, slavery is a reality and is as old as the Biblical record itself (cf. Exodus 21:1-11). Even the Apostle Paul dealt with a runaway slave by the name of Onesimus (Philemon 1:10). He sent Onesimus back to his master, Philemon. Paul's intercession for Onesimus is classic. Paul wrote to Philemon, "If thou count me therefore a partner, receive him as myself. If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on mine account ... I will repay it" (vss. 17-19).

Some have used Paul's plea for Onesimus as illustrative of Christ's plea for repentant sinners. Christ asked the Father to receive the repentant sinner in the same way He would receive Christ. In addition, Christ asked the Father to accept His death on the cross as payment for the believer's sin. Christ says, "Father, put that sin on my account; I will repay it" (see Philemon 1:18-19). Thus, Christ saves us from the slave market of sin and gives us spiritual freedom. Slavery, therefore, is part of history and even used as illustrative of spiritual truth in the Scriptural account.

Mention the *Civil War* and an early response will be, "That was the war about slavery." Adolf Hitler said if one tells an untruth long enough, it will be believed. To say the *Civil War* was about slavery is an easy historical route, for that is the proposal of cultural political correctness. However, what has the historical record left for us? Let us not stop with easy answers and skewed facts. Let us explore to find truth.

Slavery was a nineteenth-century cultural issue. New England merchants often purchased Africans from African chieftains and transported these to the American continent and elsewhere. Thus slavery was not only an American problem, it was a global problem.

The nations of the world had to deal with this weighty issue. The United States was no different. The issue of slavery was discussed and debated. Emotions were high on both sides of the issue. Yet, in spite of the thousands of speeches, no viable plan of emancipation was ever created for the nation. The slavery problem had no immediate solution, but still the question remains: Was slavery the cause of the War Between the States or did something else initiate this War?

The fact is the move of armed Federal troops into the South in 1861 was the cause of the War Between the States. If Federal troops had not marched South, there would have been no war, 620,000 young Americans would not have died, cities and towns would not have been burned, and the horrors of so-called *Reconstruction* would never have happened. However, Federal troops *did* march South. Now the question: "In 1861, did Federal troops march South to solve the problem of slavery?" In other words, was the war about slavery? What is the truth of history?

In 1861, Abraham Lincoln declared in his inaugural address, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so" (*Ibid*, p. 9). One item in the platform of Lincoln's party stated, "Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of each of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends" (*Ibid*, 9-10).

The movement of Federal troops South in 1861, which movement

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The Last Roll



Raphael Semmes 11
Mobile, AL
John E. Hickman
John O'Donnell-Rosales

Woodall Bridge 296
Hartselle, AL
Dr. Herman W. Stringer

Savage-Stewart 522
Piedmont, AL
Floyd H. Jennings

Pvt. James C. Anderson
1489
Thomasville, AL
James Elmus Wilkins

Fort Blakeley 1864
Baldwin County, AL
Larry David Johnson

Gen. John Herbert Kelly
1980
Gordo, AL
Howard Jacob Wolfe

Col. Allen R. Witt 615
Conway, AR
James Hugh Brewer

Confederate Secret Service
1710
Sierra Vista, AZ
Kim Forrest Lehman

Wakulla Guards 742
Crawfordville, FL
Thomas Preston Posey

Kirby Smith 1209
Jacksonville, FL
Billy Karl Hart

1st Lt. Thomas H. Gainer
1319
Bay County, FL
William Howland Coleman

Madison Starke Perry 1424
Gainesville, FL
Roe Edward Crawford

Battle Of Olustee 1463
Lake City, FL
James Evan Guthrie

Jacob Summerlin 1516
Kissimmee, FL
Brandt R. Bass

Confederate Cow Cavalry
2181
Arcadia, FL
Douglas Mack Arthur

Clement A. Evans 64
Waycross, GA
Judge Ben Smith

General Lafayette McLaws
79
Fayetteville, GA
H. Merrill Massengale

Brig. Gen. E. Porter
Alexander 158
Augusta, GA
John A. Givens

Col. Edmund N. Atkinson
680
Valdosta, GA
Charles R. Luke

State Of Dade 707
Trenton, GA
Ronald James Watts

John B. Gordon Memorial
1449
Thomaston, GA
David Michael Parker

Chattahoochee Guards 1639
Mableton, GA
Harold Larogue Gosnell

Sharpsburg Sharpshooters
1729
Sharpsburg, GA
William Earl Poe

Col. Joseph McConnell 1859
Ringgold, GA
Robert Tony Hales

Maj. Gen. Ambrose
Ransom Wright 1914
Evans, GA
**Harold Victor
Woodward
Harold B. Lewis**

Henry Watkins Allen 133
Baton Rouge, LA
**Edward Taylor Lewis Borie
John C. Copes**

General Leroy Augustus
Stafford 358
Alexandria, LA
Preston Kees

Gen. Richard Taylor 1308
Shreveport, LA
C. Fred Gibbons

Maj. Gen. Isaac Ridgeway
Trimble Camp 1836
Ellicott City, MD
Raymond Rooks

B/G John T. Hughes 614
Independence, MO
Kirk McDaniel

Gen. Nathan Bedford
Forrest 1649
Meridian, MS
Charles A. Whitlock

Live Oak Rifles 2236
Pascagoula, MS
James Henry Lebatard

Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668
High Point, NC
Frank Lee Kapp

Pvt. Lorenzo Bennitt/Pvt.
Robert Duke 773
Durham, NC
Hubert Mitchell Lloyd

Columbus County
Volunteers 794
Whiteville, NC
**Raymond Seldon Pait
John Davis Ghent**

Col. Charles F. Fisher 813
Graham, NC
Charles Kelly Towler

Capt. Charles F. Connor 849
Hickory, NC
Ken "Rosebud" Johnson

Pvt. Henry L. Wyatt 1297
Raleigh, NC
**Charles C. Davis
David M. Adams**

Col. Henry King Burgwyn
Jr. 1485
East Wake County, NC
**Lt. Col. K. H. Bailey
William Morton Mitchell**

Cabarrus Guards 1837
Concord, NC
Donald Gilbert Sturgis

General William Dorsey
Pender 1916
Wilson, NC
Kenneth Justin Hill

Hoke/McLaughlin 1947
Raeford, NC
Paul Brown Livingston

Cabarrus Rangers-Gen.
Rufus C. Barringer 2318
Midland, NC
**Charles E. Brooks
Stansell Hoyt Everett**

Secession 4
Charleston, SC
Roswell C. Matthews

Litchfield 132
Conway, SC
Pensa Cola Martin

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



25th South Carolina Infantry Regiment

At the beginning of the war many newly formed companies of militia adopted their own style of uniform, with little knowledge of the Confederate Government prescribed uniform regulations. Adding to the confusion of uniform styles were state militia units already in existence and newly formed volunteer units. In addition, newspapers published appeals to the wives, mothers and daughters to make uniforms for those who were defending their homes.

South Carolina state issuance of 1862-63 for enlisted men was the six-button frock coat, superseded by the six-button shell jacket, with or without branch of service color trim; collar button-hole was omitted; and all other trimming was often omitted. Although gray was the prescribed color, various shades of butternut brown were also issued.

The soldier shown is wearing a dark (probably butternut color) shell jacket with four buttons showing, but the length of the jacket suggests it is a six-button jacket. His branch of service piping goes all the way up to his elbow and could have possibly been



An unidentified Confederate soldier, possibly from a South Carolina regiment.

added after the jacket was issued or was homemade. His pants are of the same color and material as his shell jacket.

The Washington Light Infantry was a Charleston militia company known to have worn jackets like the one shown on this soldier. Shortly after South Carolina left the Union and Fort Sumter was occupied by Federals, this militia company was posted aboard two vessels in Charleston Harbor to

watch the Federals in Sumter. Next, this company along with another militia company was sent to occupy Castle Pinckney on December 10, 1860. They aided in the building of harbor defenses but were forced to withdraw from Rockville by Federal warships shelling in December 1861.

In February 1862 they were mustered in Confederate service as Company B of the 11th Battalion South Carolina Infantry. A few months later this battalion became part of the 25th South Carolina Infantry Regiment and fought at Secessionville on June 16.

Next they served on James Island during the siege of Battery Wagner until ordered to Virginia in April 1864. Here they fought at Walthall Junction, May 6-7 and at Drewry's Bluff, May 12-16, 1864. During the siege of Petersburg they fought along the Weldon Railroad, August 18-21.

From Virginia they were sent to help defend Wilmington, North Carolina. They helped defend Fort Fisher until they were captured when the fort was finally taken in January 1865.



Sherman's War on Civilians in South Carolina

Excerpts from *South Carolina Civilians in Sherman's Path*

By Karen Stokes

Shortly before General William T. Sherman invaded South Carolina, he explicitly expressed his intention to ravage the state, writing to General Henry W. Halleck: "We are not only fighting hostile armies, but a hostile people, and must make old and young, rich and poor, feel the hard hand of war The truth is the whole army is burning with an insatiable desire to wreak vengeance upon South Carolina."

South Carolinians justly feared Sherman, knowing of his earlier destructive march through Georgia, where he had shelled Atlanta without notice, deliberately aiming his guns over the Confederate lines of defense and targeting the residential and business areas of the city, killing civilians there. Mrs. Robert Campbell of Bolton, Georgia, who fled her home to take refuge in Atlanta, recalled that during the shelling in 1864, "A shell killed a newborn baby and its mother in a house

adjoining mine. I hastened into a bomb-proof, as fast as possible. As I entered the door to this shelter, a sixty-pounder fell almost at my feet. Suppose it had burst, where would I have been?"

David P. Conyngham, a New York newspaper correspondent traveling with Sherman's army, wrote:

There can be no denial of the assertion that the feeling among the troops was one of extreme bitterness towards the people of the State of South Carolina. It was freely expressed as the column hurried over the bridge at Sister's Ferry, eager to commence the punishment of "original secessionists." Threatening words were heard from soldiers who prided themselves on "conservatism in house-burning" while in Georgia, and officers openly confessed their fears that the coming campaign would be a wicked one. Just or unjust as this feeling was towards the country people of South Carolina, it was universal.

General Sherman himself

regarded secessionists as traitors, and wrote that the state "deserves all that seems in store for her." In a letter to Major R. M. Sawyer dated January 31, 1864, the general declared his belief the war was the result of a "false political doctrine," namely, "that any and every people have a right to self-government." In the same letter (published in *The Rebellion Record* in 1865), Sherman contended that the Federal government could rightfully take the property, and even the life, of anyone who did not submit to its authority, and he complained that it was the "political nonsense of slave rights, State rights, freedom of conscience, freedom of press, and other such trash" which had "deluded the Southern people into war."

In January 1865, Sherman's forces gathered at Beaufort, SC, and during that month a few of his brigades moved a little farther inland. By the first of February, the main advance was under-

way. Divided into two wings, the army began to cut a wide path of destruction across South Carolina from the coast to the North Carolina border, burning farms, plantations, and towns (including the capital city of Columbia), demolishing railroad lines, destroying or confiscating crops and livestock, and plundering and abusing civilians, reducing them to hopelessness and destitution. One of Sherman's aides, Captain George W. Pepper, recorded his memories of the march through South Carolina. In his memoir published in 1866 he wrote:

... Houses were burned as they were found. Whenever a view could be had from high ground, black columns of smoke were seen rising here and there within a circuit of twenty or thirty miles. Solid built chimneys were the only relics of plantation houses after the fearful blast had swept by. The destruction of houses, barns, mills, etc., was almost universal. Families who remained at home, occasionally kept the roof over their heads.

Sherman's armies met with little in the way of military opposition from the relatively small number of Confederate forces in the state, who were compelled to withdraw and burn bridges behind them as a force of more than 60,000 Union troops relentlessly moved inland.

In 1865, an aide-de-camp to General Sherman, Major George W. Nichols, published a book about the campaign in Georgia and South Carolina, revealing his contempt for the people of South Carolina, whom he dehumanized as "the scum, the lower

dregs of civilization. They are not Americans; they are merely South Carolinians." Nichols thought the thievery committed against civilians by his soldiers was amusing. After describing how the soldiers would search out valuables which had been hidden away by civilians, he added, "These searches made one of the pleasant excitements of our march."

The soldiers sent out as foragers, usually in advance of the main army, were some of the worst offenders in terms of pillaging and other wrongdoing. These men were called "bummers." In his book, *Merchant of Terror*, author John B. Walters described them as "brigands and desperadoes," who operated virtually free of any military discipline or restraint.

Another Federal officer, Major James A. Connolly, wrote home to his wife that halfway through the march, he was "perfectly sickened by the frightful devastation our army was spreading on every hand." He described the army's actions as "absolutely terrible" and reported how most houses were first plundered and then burned, and women, children, and old men were turned out into the "mud and rain." He told his wife that he knew the campaign against South Carolina would be a terrible one before it began, but he had no idea "how frightful the reality would be."

Historian Joseph T. Glatthaar, author of an award-winning book on Sherman's campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, stated the Federal army burned the capital city of Columbia (just as they had

also torched a number of towns on their way to it), and most of Sherman's soldiers admitted that they would. The Columbia correspondent for the *New York Herald* newspaper reported in an article submitted on June 21, 1865, "There can be but little doubt that the destruction of Columbia was the work of our army."

Arson and plundering were not the only outrages committed against the civilian population. Murders and other serious offenses also occurred. In her book on Sherman's march, historian Jacqueline G. Campbell wrote that African Americans, especially female ones, were often the victims of mistreatment by the Federal soldiers, and that their officers were aware of these offenses. Black women, Campbell noted, were viewed by the white soldiers as "the legitimate prey of lust." During Sherman's march through South Carolina, Sergeant Arthur McCarty of the 78th Ohio Regiment was found guilty of the rape of a girl who lived near Bennettsville, SC. Several of his fellow Federal soldiers who were eyewitnesses on the scene testified against him at his court martial in Goldsboro, North Carolina.

In addition to houses, crops, railroads, and plantations, the irreplaceable public records of many South Carolina counties were destroyed. The courthouses of Chesterfield, Richland and Orangeburg counties were burned, and the records of Beaufort and Colleton counties, which had been sent to Columbia, were destroyed when that city was burned. Other counties which suffered significant loss of public

records due to Federal vandalism included those of Barnwell, Horry, Lancaster, Lexington and Georgetown.

Many private libraries were also plundered or destroyed, as well as a large number of important collections of great artistic, scientific, and literary value, such as those of Dr. Robert W. Gibbes of Columbia, Dr. John Bachman, the poet Paul H. Hayne of Charleston, and many others.

In his travels with Sherman's army, reporter David P. Conyngham had seen much destruction in Georgia, but when he gave his general impression of the operations in South Carolina, he stressed how much worse it was than Georgia, summing it up in this way:

We marched, on the whole, four hundred and fifty miles, our wings extending some thirty-five or forty miles. This would give an area of over fifteen thousand square miles which we operated over, all the time supporting men and animals on the country. Indeed, the loss we inflicted on the enemy is incalculable, and all at a trifling sacrifice of life ...

As for the wholesale burning, pillage, devastation, committed in South Carolina, magnify all I have said of Georgia fifty fold, and then throw in an occasional murder, "just to bring an old, hard-fisted cuss to his senses," and you have a pretty good idea of the whole thing.

Horrors in Columbia:

"We are in the hands of our bitter enemies"

In a memoir, Mrs. Sarah Henry Bryce of Columbia described the arrival of Sherman's forces and the beginning of the end for the city of Columbia in mid-February 1865:

When they reached the Broad River they commenced shelling the city, and continued doing so during the day without demanding its surrender...The enemy crossed the river on pontoon bridges on the memorable morning of the 17.

The mayor and three aldermen went out with a white flag to surrender the city, and were assured by one of Sherman's officers, and later, the general himself, that Columbia would be safe. Mrs. Bryce went on:

At that time there was no fire visible in any part of the town. We relied on his [Sherman's] word, but soon found we were leaning on a broken reed

Rev. Robert Wilson, an Episcopal clergyman, reported in a letter to a relative that he was in the

streets of the city just after Sherman's troops entered the city, and that the soldiers began their pillaging that morning. "Many persons were robbed publicly early in the day," he wrote, adding, "And how shall I attempt to describe the horrors of that fearful night? It is useless to make the effort. Hell was empty, and all its devils were in this devoted city. ... A perfect reign of terror existed."

Trying to keep her family and possessions safe, Mrs. Bryce managed to secure guards for her house.

"About dusk I saw three sky-rockets, red, white, and blue, go up. I asked one of the guards what that meant. He shook his head, and said, "Don't ask me; you will know soon enough."

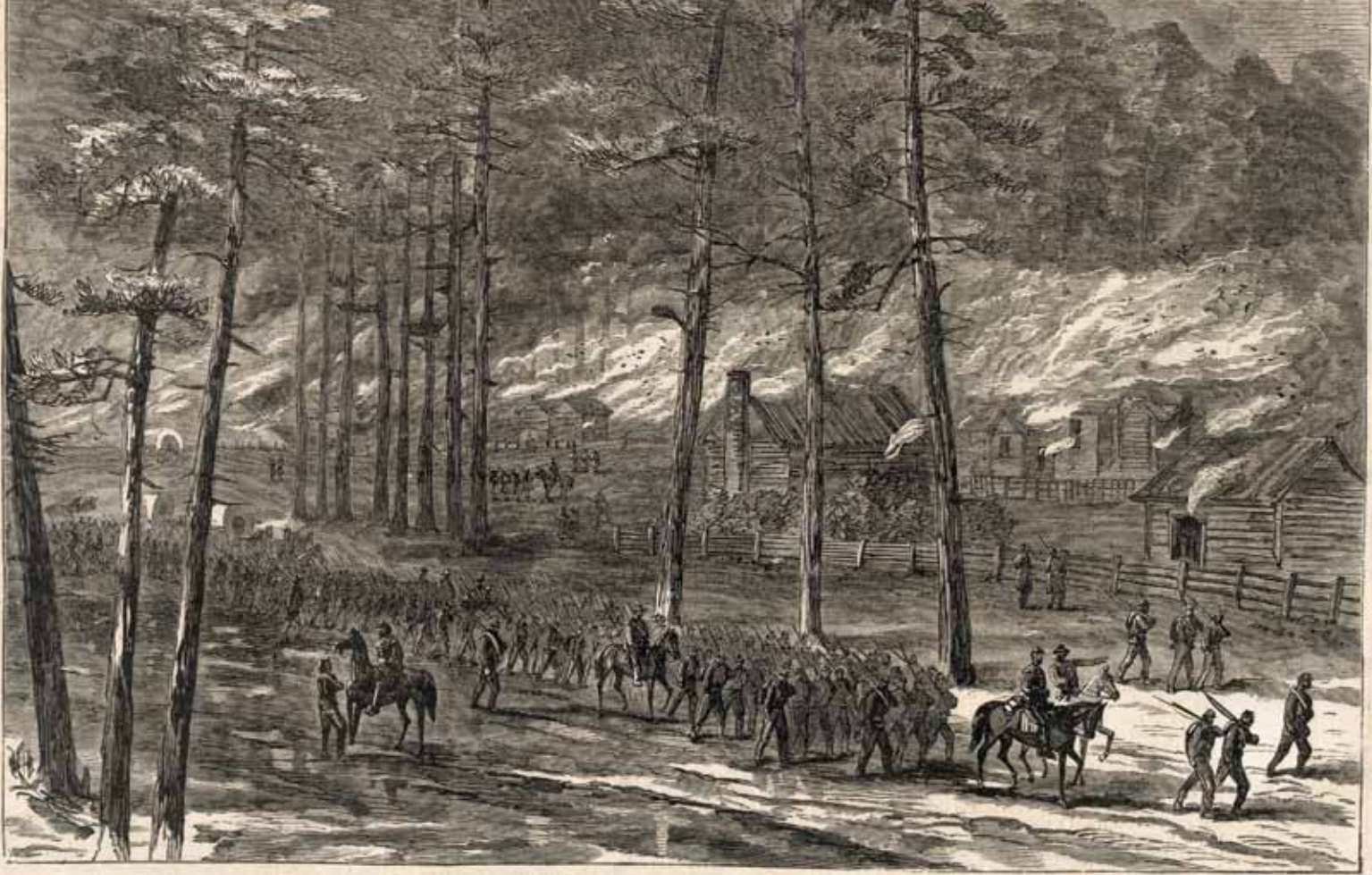
"In a very short time I saw fires springing up all around the city. The citizens brought out the fire-engines and hose; but they were quickly rendered useless by the Federal soldiers, who cut the hose with axes and stuck their bayonets in them. Our people soon realized that it was all premeditated, and it was useless to resist. They destroyed the engines, pierced and cut the hose, destroyed the water-works and then the gas-works. We were in the hands of our bitter enemies, without engines or water and in black darkness, except for the lurid light of our burning houses."

The two Federal soldiers guarding the Bryce family was soon overwhelmed by a crowd of others who had come to rob the house, and Mrs. Bryce was forced to leave with her children and servants, and go into the "bitter cold" and streets "filled with blue coats" who were delighting in "a perfect carnival of robbery and pillage."

South Carolina author William Gilmore Simms described some of the more horrific aspects of the night, noting first the rape of black women by the soldiers, then their mistreatment of white women, and even the dead:

"The poor negroes were terribly victimized by their assailants, many of them ... being left in a condition little short of death. Regiments, in successive relays, subjected scores of these poor women to the torture of their embraces ...

"A lady, undergoing the pains of labor, had to be borne out on a mattress into the open air, to escape the fire. It was in vain that her situation was



SHERMAN'S MARCH THROUGH SOUTH CAROLINA—BURNING OF M'PHERSONVILLE, FEBRUARY 1, 1865.—SKETCHED BY WILLIAM WAUD.—[SEE PAGE 133.]

described as the soldiers applied the torch within and without the house, after they had penetrated every chamber and robbed them of all that was either valuable or portable. They beheld the situation of the sufferer, and laughed to scorn the prayer for her safety.

"Another lady ... was but recently confined. Her condition was very helpless. Her life hung upon a hair. The men were apprised of all the facts in the case. They burst into the chamber — took the rings from the lady's fingers — plucked the watch from beneath her pillow, and so overwhelmed her with terror, that she sunk under the treatment — surviving their departure but a day or two

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

A Mr. McCarter of Columbia reported similar atrocities, recording in his journal how "frightened negro women sought protection and places of refuge against the lustful soldiery" and adding the "bodies of several females were found stripped

naked and with only such marks of violence upon them as would indicate the most detestable of crimes." In his observations, McCarter likened the Federal troops to crusaders. "'This glorious Union' constantly on their lips," he wrote, "they wanted to reestablish the Union even if by doing so they annihilated the present population."

A Columbia physician, Dr. Daniel H. Trezevant, recorded several horrible instances of rape in notes he kept about the burning of the city. One took place at a house where Federal soldiers seized Mrs. Thomas B. Clarkson, Jr. "and forced her to the floor for the purpose of sensual enjoyment." She resisted "and held up her young infant as a plea for their sparing her." The soldiers relented, but took her maid instead, and in Mrs. Clarkson's presence, raped her on the floor. Mrs. Clarkson and her infant daughter were then turned out into the cold. Dr. Trezevant also recorded how a female slave belonging to Rev. Peter Shand was brutally raped and then murdered by seven soldiers who "held her head under the water until her life was extinct."

August Conrad, a German cotton buyer, took refuge in the house of some friends, but soldiers set

fire to it despite the presence of a guard. As the family fled the house, Mr. Conrad caught one soldier setting fire to a bed in which an elderly woman lay. He recalled in his memoir:

“It was a matter of great difficulty to save the old grandmother, who escaped death by fire by a hair’s breadth, and was carried out by two negroes who were kind enough to lend a helping hand. I caught one of the noble heroes by the throat at the moment when he was about to set fire to the bed on which the old lady lay, because I had run thither at her shriek of horror and stopped, just at the right time, fearful murder. In the struggle, which in view of this incredible crime I did not fear ... I found out, to my horror, that the beast was a German who could not even speak English.”

Conrad also noted the mistreatment of other defenseless females, recalling the soldiers “did not restrain themselves till the opening of the jewel cases, but lacerated the ears and tore off the clothing from the bodies of the trembling women. I have myself seen a lady with the lobes of her ears torn asunder.”

The newspaper correspondent David P. Conyngham described the terrible ordeal of the people of Columbia, and was himself almost killed in an attempt to save a citizen from being murdered:

I trust I shall never witness such a scene again — drunken soldiers, rushing from house to house, emptying them of their valuables, and then firing them; negroes carrying off piles of booty ... officers and men reveling on the wines and liquors, until the burning houses buried them in their drunken orgies.

I was fired at for trying to save an unfortunate man from being murdered.

The frequent shots on every side told that some victim had fallen. Shrieks, groans, and cries of distress resounded from every side. Men, women, and children, some half naked, as they rushed from their beds, were running frantically about, seeking their friends, or trying to escape from the fated town. A troop of cavalry, I think the 29th Missouri, were left

Soldiers “did not restrain themselves till the opening of the jewel cases, but lacerated the ears and tore off the clothing from the bodies of the trembling women. I have myself seen a lady with the lobes of her ears torn asunder.”

to patrol the streets; but I did not once see them interfering with the groups that rushed about to fire and pillage the houses.

Miss Louisa R. McCord, who lived on Pendleton Street, wrote about the soldiers in a letter of March 21, 1865:

“The whole night long there was a most horrid confusion. Yells and curses worse than all their horrid laughter and jokes, and then by way of adding to

it they were throwing shells and hand grenades about the whole night. Crowds of women and children gathered in the park and the Yankees actually stood on the hill above and threw hand grenades among them.”

Similarly, in his notes about the events of that same night, Dr. Daniel H. Trezevant reported of the soldiers: “They threw fireballs among the women and girls who had sought shelter in the park.”

William Gilmore Simms recounted an instance of murder during Columbia’s occupation. The mayor of the city, while walking through the streets of Columbia with General Sherman, heard a gunshot, and both men went to find its source. They found a group of Federal soldiers standing over the dying body of a young black man, and Sherman asked them, “What does this mean, boys?” A soldier replied that the “damned black rascal” had been impudent to them, so they shot him. The general ordered his men to bury the body at once. Sherman was asked, “Is that the way, General, you treat such a case?” The general replied, “We have no time for now courts martial and things of that sort!”

The Middleton Family: “The better men and officers were ashamed of themselves.”

Harriott Middleton (1828-1905) was the fourth daughter of Henry Augustus Middleton, a wealthy South Carolina rice planter. She and other female members of her family were living in Columbia when the city was besieged by General Sherman’s forces in February 1865. About ten days after the burning of the city, she penned a letter to her cousin Susan recounting her recent experiences. After

reporting Susan's black servant Henry had been severely beaten and robbed by Federal soldiers, Harriott went on:

"I do not think I can pretend to tell you anything of the days after you left and after the Yankees entered. Wednesday and Thursday were visionary days. There was a wild hurrying to and fro, pale agitated faces, intolerable anxiety, painful rumors, shelling of the town, cannonading advancing and then receding, at times musketry firing was distinctly heard. We thought that nothing could be worse. Alas, we little knew what fate had in store for us"

Harriott's aunt managed to secure a guard for their house, a Corporal Morris. When a nearby house caught fire, the Middleton ladies moved their beds and other belongings outside into a garden, but the corporal soon advised them to go back inside.

"He had been weeping constantly all the evening and very kind. At length he said, 'I will tell you the truth. I have saved your house so far, but I cannot stay much longer and your house will be in ashes before morning. Not one house is to be left in Columbia. Do you not see there are no guards in the streets, the city is given up to the soldiery? Go with your things into the garden if the house catches. I will stay with you and guard you as long as I can, but I must soon leave you to your fate. Do not go into the streets.'"

"I will tell you when I see you how we seized upon him and declared he should never leave us. The kind-hearted man was appalled by the fate he believed was in store for us and it was no wonder we were alarmed by his terror for us. We all went into the dining room, which was crowded with bedding, trunks, etc. ... and we waited together the ending of a night of horror

"The soldiers rushed about with pots of turpentine in one hand and pine sticks in the other. Others had bundles of straw and lightwood torches. They say that in the burnt district the scenes were fearful with the drunken soldiery and helpless women and children The men we saw told us that it was the most appalling night in their experience of war. The better men and officers were ashamed of themselves before morning. They said, 'This is a perfect Hell!' 'What a fiendish piece of work' and such like expressions."

Corporal Morris, watching a neighbor's house burn, turned to Harriott and said, "If I saw any rebels burning down my home as all of you are seeing us burning down yours, I would hate them all my lifetime, and never afterwards give quarter to them in battle. I would kill all of them." The house which the Middletons occupied was not burned, but the next morning, the ladies went out to witness incredible destruction all around them. In the same letter, Harriott also wrote about a pregnant friend, Anna Raven Vanderhorst Lewis (1830-1865), who "died of the Yankees."

"She was in a very agitated state all the time they were here. It brought on a premature confinement and she and her baby left this world of trouble within forty-eight hours. If her excitement could have been lessened, if she could only have slept, her life would have been saved, but nothing could bring her rest. The whole time the Yankees were here she was in fear and trembling Poor Raven! She showed so much unselfishness and kind thoughtfulness of others during and before her illness. She leaves six little children to mourn a most devoted and affectionate Mother. It is another in the long list of Yankee enormities"

Sherman's Troops in Winnsboro: "My soldiers may do as they please!"

After the destruction of Columbia, a wing of Sherman's army moved across the Saluda and Broad Rivers, destroyed the Greenville and Columbia Railroad for about thirty miles, and then moved on into Fairfield County. William W. Lord (1819-1907), was the rector of the Episcopal church in the town of Winnsboro at the time. In a memoir, his son recalled how the townspeople sent Rev. Lord as an emissary to General Sherman, the commander of the approaching Federal army. Rev. Lord met with some of his officers, who conveyed the clergyman's plea for mercy to their general:

This [plea] was to the effect that as Winnsboro contained no cotton held in storage and sheltered only helpless women and children, the army on its march be not be permitted to burn and pillage it. [Sherman's] reply came quick and terse: "Burn and pillage be damned! My soldiers may do as they please!"

My father protested indignantly against what he called an eleventh-century answer to a nineteenth-cen-

tury appeal; but he was promptly warned back to silence by the remark of a staff officer, that gentlemen of his cloth had been sent North in irons for saying less A passport through the Union lines was handed to him, and a promise was made that the headquarters of General Sherman and his staff would certainly be fixed within the residential part of the village, which would avail to save the rectory.

**All homes outside the
sacred limits of the
headquarters precinct
were stripped of food and
treasure**

[The] advance-guard of unofficered and undisciplined stragglers ... rode along our little street without making any depredations or paying any attention to the closed shutters and doors of the frightened villagers; for the pioneers seemed to know their conquering general — “Uncle Billy,” as they fondly called him — was to make his headquarters on that street ... Downtown, however, the torch was soon applied by the main body of the army, which had entered the village by another road, and the business portion of Winnsboro was at once wrapped in flames. Like truants out of school, these overgrown “Boys in Blue” played snowball along the fire-lit streets with precious flour; made bonfires of hams and sides of bacon ... set boxes and barrels of crackers afloat on streams of vinegar and molasses which were sent flowing down the gutters from headless barrels; and fed their horses from hats filled with sugar, throwing what remained into the flames or the mud. In this wanton horseplay enough foodstuff was destroyed to have nourished the community abundantly for at least a year.

While high carnival was held thus amid the burning stores downtown, the residential sections of the village were not neglected. All homes outside the sacred limits of the headquarters precinct were stripped of food and treasure

That the conflagration was at last controlled was due to the intervention of Brigadier General Slocum of New York. Claiming that an extension of the fire line might endanger the headquarters’ residence, he organized a bucket brigade of bluecoats and saw to it that “Uncle Billy’s” house and the public buildings escaped the flames.

General Ario Pardee of the 147th Pennsylvania Regiment reported: “The town was filled with

foragers from different corps of the army. These men, in the most unlicensed manner, had plundered the public and nearly all the private residences, and to the same body may be charged the firing of the town.” Between twenty and thirty buildings in Winnsboro were burned, including St. John’s Episcopal

Church. A report submitted to the Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina by its “Committee on the Destruction of Churches” contained the following statements concerning the Winnsboro church building:

“This church was wantonly burned by Sherman’s troops on their march through Winnsboro. The public square was destroyed, but the Church was not touched by that fire. It was on the outskirts of the town in a large lot, and was deliberately set fire by the soldiers, after the central square was consumed. The organ, furniture, books, and all the Church property perished.”

While the church burned, soldiers exhumed a new grave and split open the coffin with an axe, exposing the corpse. The body was that of Alfred Manigault, a member of the Charleston Light Dragoons, who had died of spinal meningitis in Winnsboro the day before the city’s capture. Alfred’s brother Louis Manigault preserved a letter from a friend, Edward Horlbeck, who informed him that some of Sherman’s soldiers had taken his brother’s body out of his grave and put a potato in his mouth, while others carried the organ out of the church to play music and dance around it as the building burned. Horlbeck also expressed his regret that he had not known of Alfred’s presence in Winnsboro before Sherman’s arrival. “I did not hear anything about him,” he wrote, “until after the Great Incendiary Sherman passed and permitted such acts to be perpetrated by his followers, *the scum of the nation*”

A year later, in February 1866, the Manigault family removed Alfred’s body from St. John’s cemetery and reburied him at St. Philip’s churchyard in Charleston.

A few days after some of Sherman’s forces left Winnsboro, on February 27, 1865, a black woman

Continued on page 56

I am an American and a Confederate Unknown

By Davis Darryl Hartness

When the Yankee soldiers came marching through the land,
I dropped my plow and grabbed my rifle to make a stand.
I left my home and family to defend our Southern right:
My brothers and I suffered many hardships thru the fight.

We diligently defended our given right to secession.
We fought proudly in the war of Northern aggression.
When the Yankees stole our cattle and burned our crops,
We continued with tenacity and pulled out all the stops.

The war was cruel and we lacked boots, clothing and food,
But our spirits remained on high as we tempered our mood.
The Yankee soldier could not crush our morale or thought.
Each and every day the war endured the harder we fought.

We struggled 'til the end of the war with our heads held up high.
We fought to defend our God-given rights and never asked why.
With the cannons blazing and muskets firing at us from a hill,
The northern army's objective was to inflict injury and to kill.

Our bodies the doctors and groundskeepers silently deliver.
To Friendship Cemetery in a grave along the Tombigbee River.
Our families have no knowledge of where we are interred.
Southern ladies laid flowers on our graves with gentle words.

I am an American and a Confederate Unknown.



*Davis Darryl Hartness is a member of the Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140,
Caledonia, Mississippi*

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

A prepared soldier is one whose mind and heart are full of the truth and knowledge. The educated and trained soldier will be victorious against an assault. Are you that person?

It is important to advertise that on January 17, the Stonewall Brigade Camp 1296 in Lexington, Virginia will host their Annual Lee-Jackson Day. The service will be a little different this year due to the closure of Lee Chapel for system upgrades. With this in mind, the Lee-Jackson Day services will be held at Lexington Presbyterian Church, which was the church that General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson attended while living in Lexington. I would like to encourage each and every one of you to be in Lexington to celebrate these two great men. It would be grand if there was standing room only.

On another note, the National SCV is striving hard to be a multi-million dollar organization. I am happy to say the General Head-



quarters Committee has been looking over the designs for our new museum and headquarters building. It is anticipated the ground-breaking for our new building will be in 2015. Updates to the details of this will be posted on the *SCV Telegraph*.

In the area of communications, the Internet Committee is currently working on ways to provide better and faster communications to all its members. Be watching for the wonderful news coming down the pike as well.

After many years of service to the SCV in many capacities, both on and off the General Executive Council, Chief of Staff Chuck Rand has decided to take a much needed break from the General

Executive Council. However, he will continue to serve on my staff as parliamentarian. I want to thank Chuck at this time for not only his friendship, but his continuing service. He is truly one of the hardest workers I have ever known. At this time, it is with great pleasure to announce to the membership that former

Executive Director Ben Sewell will be stepping into the role as chief of staff. Over the years Ben has done an outstanding job as our executive director and I feel he will do the same in this new position. Our new Executive Director Mike Landree has taken the helm and is getting settled. While there are numerous changes, I can assure you the staff and GEC are striving to improve and serve the SCV.

May the God of Jacob richly bless you throughout 2015!

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief



The Official Website of
North Carolina's War Between the States Sesquicentennial
"Unsurpassed Valor, Courage and Devotion to Liberty"
www.ncwbts150.com



Books in Print

Walking The Line — Rediscovering and Touring the Civil War Defenses on Modern Atlanta's Landscape

Walking The Line — Rediscovering and Touring the Civil War Defenses on Modern Atlanta's Landscape is a reader's guide to Confederate defensive positions and installations in the Atlanta area. The guide shows maps and photos of all 36 locations of these former positions and how they have been affected by the modern development of one of the South's largest cities.

"Atlanta was the rail hub of the South. Supplies going to the armies in the field had to pass through Atlanta." This guide explains how longtime Atlanta businessman, Captain Lemuel Grant (no relation to that other Grant), laid out his plan to defend his city. Captain Grant was the Confederacy's senior engineer and in charge of the Confederate Engineer Bureau.

Some of these forts are still visible today such as Fort Walker, located in Grant Park where the Confederate Cyclorama is currently located. Fort Walker, named for Confederate General William H. T. Walker (who died July 22, 1864 during the Battle of Atlanta), has some well-preserved earthworks and rifle pits. This fort was the "southeastern-most point of defenses of Atlanta."

Another well-preserved installation is Fort L and is located in Renais-

sance Park near the midtown section of modern Atlanta. "There are no cannon breastworks, but the top of the hill is abnormally flat, and the southeastern ramparts are high and straight."

Then there is Fort K, which is the northernmost fort site. This fort, located near the Fox Theater, has no remaining visible evidence of a fort except "the current lay of the land." You can, however, see how far the defenses were located from the main part of the city. And just a few blocks away is the Margaret Mitchell House, where *Gone With The Wind* was completed.

Walking The Line will allow you to visit the remaining visible defenses of Atlanta, using its maps, photos, and descriptions. My only complaint with this book is its use of the term for that war. It should be called the War for Southern Independence or the War of Northern Aggression or the War Between the States — not the Civil War.

Author: Lawrence Krumenaker
Publisher: Hermograph Press
3605 Sandy Plains Road, Suite 240-203,
Marietta, GA 30066
Paperback \$19.95

Reviewed by Byron E. Brady

New Market A Civil War Novel

John S. Powell graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, Tulane University, and Duke Law School. He is an avid student of the War Between the States, especially battles fought in the Shenandoah Valley. His great-grandfather, John B. Powell, was a lieutenant in the 43rd NC Infantry and surrendered at Appomattox.

G. Martha Hamblin is an award-winning photographer and poet. She graduated from Randolph-Macon Women's College, Duke University, and Marlboro College Graduate School.

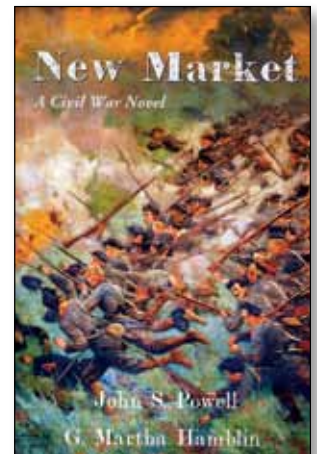
Author Hamblin co-wrote this novel with husband John Powell. They live in North Carolina with their cat.

Many other accounts of the Battle of New Market have been written. This novel is not a history of the battle on May 15, 1864, but focuses on the vital role played by the Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute. This is the only instance in American history where the entire student body of a college fought as a single combat unit. The average age of the 258 Cadets was seventeen years and eleven months. Their casualty rate of 24.3 percent killed or wounded was the second-highest percentage for any Confederate regiment on the field.

Authors Powell and Hamblin present this historical event from different viewpoints. They have chosen Cadets John S. Wise, 17-year-old son of a former Virginia Governor, and Moses Ezekiel, a State Cadet who dreams of becoming a world-famous sculptor.

For the Confederate Army, they feature the remembrances of Major General John C. Breckenridge, Captain Charles W. Woodson, and Captain John Hansen McNeill. Union viewpoints are taken from Colonel David H. Strother, George D. Wells commanding the 34th Massachusetts of Siegel's Army, and First Lieutenant Henry A. DuPont.

The novel begins on May 4, 1864, with McNeill raiding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at the Bloomington



Continued on page 52

The Immortal 600

By Joanne Cullom Moore

The Immortal 600 were 600 Confederate officers, prisoners of war, who were taken from Ft. Delaware prison in August 1864 by Federal Secretary of War Edward M. Stanton and confined in a stockade on Morris Island, SC, under fire of the Confederate batteries shelling that point.¹ The Yankees subjected the officers to brutal, inhumane conditions as a deliberate official policy of “Retaliation.” The 600 endured the barbaric treatment inflicted on them and emerged with their honor and principles intact. Their heroic conduct is timeless and serves as an inspiration and a source of pride to all Southerners.

There were general rules in place to regulate the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war, but they were not going to be applied to the 600. The 600 were singled out for special treatment, even though they had done nothing — except to fight for the Confederacy — to merit the cruelty meted out to them. The international rules of war, the old ideals of chivalry, and the Dix-Hill Cartel were ignored and cast aside by the Yankees in their treatment of the 600.

Lincoln’s administration announced early in the war “that the Southern states were in rebellion, and any prisoners taken were to be treated as traitors. Any agreement to exchange them as prisoners of war signified recognition of the South’s status as a nation.”² However, the US Congress passed a resolution by December 1861 to require negotiations for an agreement to exchange prisoners. Lincoln did not want official rules for large exchanges between the US government and the South. He wanted only special exchanges. He was forced to abandon his stand because the early battles such as Shiloh, the Valley Campaign, and Ft. Donelson produced thousands of prisoners captured by both sides, who had no permanent places to hold that many men for an extended period of time. Prisoners were put in any

convenient place, such as existing jails, warehouses or stockades with tents for temporary housing. All these places quickly became overcrowded, but at first, nothing long-range was built because exchanges were made. Exchanges were practical because the two governments would not have to make long-term arrangements to feed, clothe and house the prisoners.

Non-military prisoners presented somewhat of a problem for Lincoln. In order to find justification for his breaches of the Constitution, such as arresting civilians and public officials who opposed him, confiscating their property, and suspending *habeas corpus* when it was convenient, Lincoln consulted a Prussian legal scholar in international law named Lieber, to find a legal basis for his actions. This became the Lieber Code, or General Order #11, to govern the treatment of prisoners that was sufficiently vague to be a useful tool for Lincoln.

Early in the war, Confederate and Federal prisoners could gain their freedom by an exchange in the field. A captured Confederate could also take the Oath of Allegiance to the Federal government and be released, but taking the Oath and fighting again for the Confederacy was a capital offense resulting in immediate execution if recaptured. A parole of honor was sometimes given, by which a prisoner of war could go home or be free until a regular exchange could take place. The captured soldier simply swore not to fight until he was properly exchanged.³ There were various places where exchanges took place, such as Camp Chase, Ohio, Vicksburg, New Orleans and City Point, VA, where some of the Ft. Donelson prisoners were taken. By 1864, Savannah was a place of exchange east of the Mississippi River.

In July 1862, a document called the Dix-Hill Cartel was signed by both governments. This agreement essentially negated Lincoln’s contention that the Confederacy as a nation did not exist. The Cartel

*Monument to the Confederate "Immortal Six Hundred" at Fort Pulaski National Monument in Savannah, Georgia.
Photo taken by Billy Hathorn*



set terms, which weren't always consistently carried out, for prisoner exchanges. Captain Robert Ould of Virginia was the Confederate Commissioner of Exchange and Major General Ethan Allen Hitchcock was the Federal Commissioner of Exchange. Brigadier General William Hoffman, who served under Stanton, was the first Federal Commissioner of Prisoners. Officers were exchanged one for one, as were enlisted men. A certain number of private soldiers could equal one officer. In September 1862, all prisoners of war were exchanged. The wholesale exchanges were not long-lasting because in December 1862, Stanton refused to exchange any more commissioned officers, though special exchanges of enlisted men continued. Stanton realized the exchanges were more beneficial to the South because exchanged Confederates usually went back to the army to fight, whereas Federal soldiers usually went home and stayed; they did not re-enlist. Grant also ordered the exchanges stopped, partly because of the Confederates' refusal to treat all black prisoners as equal to white prison-

ers. Confederate policy was if a black soldier were a free man of color, then he would be considered the same as a white soldier. Certain black slaves in uniform were considered still slaves, possibly to be returned to their owners. This Confederate policy was later abolished. In the meantime, all prisoners of war, North and South, languished and suffered in camps. Grant also said he would rather feed a Confederate prisoner of war than to fight him on the field of battle. Exchanges were on again, off again, until July 1863, when Vicksburg fell. Grant had 30,000 Confederate prisoners and no place to hold them, so he paroled them after they signed the Oath of Allegiance. The Confederates captured at Port Hudson, except for some officers, were also paroled for the same reason.⁴

In 1864, all exchanges stopped again by order from Stanton and Grant. This order trapped Federal prisoners at Andersonville and other Confederate camps. The Confederates protested this policy and even sent 13,000 Yankee prisoners to Savannah to be freed without getting the usual exchange of 13,000

Confederates back. The Federal commander at Savannah was ordered not to give a receipt for the 13,000 Federal prisoners. Stanton, Grant and General Benjamin Butler, who had been appointed the Federal agent of exchange, knew it was a costly hardship for the Confederacy to feed and maintain the large number of captured Federal soldiers, and they also knew the Confederates could not replace their soldiers that were being held in Northern camps.

Then, an unusual event occurred in August 1864, an event which sealed the fate of 600 Confederate officers then held at Ft. Delaware, located on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River, midway between Delaware and New Jersey.

Six hundred Federal prisoners from Andersonville were sent to General Sam Jones in Charleston because of overcrowding at the camp and a shortage of food. Sherman had cut the rail lines which brought food and supplies into Georgia. Jones protested to Secretary of War James Seddon that he could not take care of them, and he did not have enough troops to guard them. He added it was unsafe in Charleston due to its being shelled. General John Foster, the Federal commander of the Department of South Carolina, Florida and Georgia, was told by escaped officers about the 600 prisoners in Charleston. Although Foster charged Jones with deliberately putting the Federal prisoners in a dangerous place under fire in Charleston, he contradicted himself because he had just written General Halleck that he knew the Confederates were so short of soldiers, guards,

and food that they were forced to send the Federal prisoners to the only safe place available, either Charleston or Savannah. Foster added, "As far as injury goes to them, there can be none, for I know their exact location and direct the shells accordingly." Even though Foster admitted to Halleck the Confederates were not deliberately placing Federal prisoners under fire, he issued orders to have 600 Confederate prisoners from Ft. Delaware sent to him. Foster sent word to Jones that as the Federal prisoners were exposed to fire in Charleston, he planned to put 600 Confederate officers in danger as an act of retaliation. Jones replied the federal prisoners were not being put under fire on purpose and as soon as he could make arrangements at another place, the Federal prisoners would be moved. Jones also reminded Foster it was the Federal government, not the Confederates who refused to exchange the officers.⁵ Foster went ahead and sent the 600 Confederate officers to Morris Island to a stockade between Batteries Wagner and Gregg. The 600 were to be used as human shields and would be under fire from their own Confederate comrades.

On August 20, 1864, 600 officers in the prison at Ft. Delaware were assembled and told they were about to leave there. The men, 550 well ones and 50 wounded, were elated because they believed they were going to be exchanged.

The 600 were crammed into the hold below the waterline aboard the steamer *Crescent City*. The twenty armless or legless amputees were compelled to lie on

the floor under the ladder leading from the hold to the upper deck and were nearly helpless in getting to the latrine. The hatches and portholes were closed, so that no light or air reached the hold. The outside temperature was 96 – 99 degrees. Captain Gormand of NC said, "It was a perfect Hell."⁶ When the boiler on the ship was fired, the heat in the hold was magnified. "On every side was heard, "O, how hot! O, for fresh air! I am suffocating."⁷

"We suffered very much from the scarcity of water. At first, water was given once a day in a barrel. This was exhausted before the next day, giving us several hours each day to suffer for water. After a few days, water was given in smaller quantities and not at regular intervals. The water had a most unpleasant look, an exceedingly offensive smell, and a disagreeable, disgusting taste, and usually sickened those who used it. ... At one time we had no water for forty hours... Many men bowed on their knees before their cruel tormentors and begged like children for a single draught of water."⁸

Once underway, only two men at a time were allowed on the deck for air, and only one was allowed to use the latrine. All the 600 lined up at one time to go above deck. Those that were weak fell out of line and lost control of themselves. Colonel Abram Fulkerson of the 63rd Tennessee Infantry wrote, "When the vessel encountered the rough waters off Cape Hatteras, its rolling and pitching would dash and splatter this horrid combination of filth from one end of the hold to the other. For eighteen days, we were kept in

this miserable place. ..."⁹

Little food was provided, and it consisted of raw bacon and crackers full of worms and weevils. The ship's rolling made the men seasick, and they started vomiting. The stench added to their misery. Relief came once when Lt. Colonel Carmichael, a Federal officer, came on board and ordered the hold washed down. While this was taking place, Captains Thomas Fearné Perkins, Kent and George Ellison got life preservers and went overboard in an escape attempt. They were hoping to float to one of the islands, even though the waters had sharks. They were loose for three days before being captured.¹⁰

When the ship docked at Morris Island on September 7, 1864, fifty of the men were not able to walk off the boat. Morris Island is about 2-3 miles off the coast of Charleston and is mostly sand and marshland. The Yankees had two batteries, Gregg and Wagner, on the island, and the prisoner's palmetto log stockade of about 1½ – 3 acres was 150 yards from Wagner and 400 yards from Gregg. The Yankees used the batteries to fire on Ft. Sumter and Ft. Moultrie on Sullivan's island, about 1,200 yards away. The prisoners could see the Confederate flag flying over Ft. Moultrie. Confederate sharpshooters on Ft. Sumter fired at Morris Island. The prisoners were under fire from four sides. The "Swamp Angel" a mammoth cannon, was 600 yards southeast of the stockade. There was a parapet about twelve feet above the logs for the guards, and each corner of the parapet had a sentry post, which had a

roof to protect the guards from shell fragments and sand kicked up from the Confederate firing. Inside the stockade, about ten feet from the wall, was a rope which ran all around the enclosure. This was the dead line, and to touch it for any reason was to be instantly shot. The stockade was filled with tents meant for two men, but now held four. The prisoners were guarded by black troops, mostly from the South, of the 54th MA, led by white officers from New England; Colonel Edward Hallowell from Philadelphia, "an inhuman brute," was the commander. Captain George W. Nelson of Virginia said, "When he was in the presence of Hallowell, he felt he had come upon a snake."¹¹ Captain J. Ogden Murray said, "He treated us like animals ... the Negroes he commanded were Chesterfields in politeness in contrast with this fellow."¹² The guards' conduct towards the prisoners was characterized by great cruelty and inhumanity, although some individual guards at times were kind. "Any insubordination on the part of a prisoner, or refusal to comply was punished by the guards' rules and authority, which were usually a good kicking or cuffing."¹³ But, the prisoners preferred the black guards to the white officers who commanded them.

Strict rules and regimentation were set for the prisoners. No more than ten men could gather at a time. No talking was allowed in the tents after dark. No candles, lights, or fires were allowed after dark. All their blankets had been taken from them. They got up at sunrise, had roll call, policed the

grounds by smoothing the sand and emptied the barrels used as latrines. Rations came at 8:00 and 2:00. The men had to cook their own rations, but most did not have pots or utensils. These had to borrow from others who did have cooking vessels. Captain Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina was fortunate to have his own skillet. Only a few stoves and a small amount of firewood were available. Roll was called again at noon and at retreat. Every morning, the prisoners were asked to take the Oath of Allegiance. Artillery was placed in the stockade so as to rake the prisoners if they had an uprising.

The prisoners formed a Relief Association with Colonel Abram Fulkerson of Tennessee and Colonel Van Manning of Arkansas as leaders. All the 600 swore an oath among themselves that they would never under any circumstance take the Oath of Allegiance to the US government. The strongest tried to help the sick and weak. Lt. Henry Howe Cook wrote that Lt. John Hooberry of his company was a burden and source of anxiety during their days of affliction, and he spent many long nights nursing him as a mother nurses a child.¹⁴ When Lt. Billy Funk was dying of sickness (dysentery and scurvy) and starvation, Captain Ogden Murray and his fellow officers gave him part of their meager rations, and whatever catmeat and rats they could get, hoping to save his life.¹⁵ Sutlers were allowed to operate most of the time and could sell luxury items, as well as tobacco, clothing and writing paper. The prisoners could write a half-page letter once a week,

but the letters were censored. This is apparent in letters from Thomas F. Perkins to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Perkins, Sr. in Williamson Co., Tennessee.¹⁶ The letters do not tell them about the deprivations he is suffering as a prisoner, but he may have been trying to spare their feelings about what he was enduring. He did ask for money, which the prisoners were sometimes permitted to receive, so they could buy items from the sutler. They also bribed the guards at times.

There is evidence that at first, General Foster ordered Hallowell to give the Confederates the same rations the Federal officers in Charleston were receiving, but Hallowell disobeyed this order. He used short rations to demoralize and weaken the prisoners and sometimes sold the rations back to the provider and put the money in a fund.

The Confederates were given two crackers (hardtack) about 3 inch square and ¼ inch thick, which sometimes had been chewed by rats and mice, and a half pint of bean or rice soup twice a day, but the beans were hard to find.¹⁷ In three weeks, these rations were cut and Lt. Henry Howe Cook said the rations per day were ten ounces of corn meal and pickles which were so acidic, the men's systems could not tolerate them, and they were left uneaten. This diet was ordered by Foster, who said he heard the Federal prisoners at Andersonville were only given corn meal and sorghum. Lt. Cook said the barrels of corn meal were dated 1861 and were so full of worms and mold that when the barrels were broken into, the

meal stood there in one piece. To compare, regulation soldier's ration was 1½ pounds flour, ¾ pound bacon or 1¼ pound beef with coffee and vegetables. When the Confederates first arrived at Morris Island, the Ladies Aide Association of Charleston sent them a boat of provisions and plugs of tobacco, and the Confederate government sent 600 boxes of sweet potatoes, peanuts and tobacco. Lt. Cook said, "You can live on a small amount of food better, if you use tobacco freely."¹⁸ Captain Ogden Murray wrote, "It was all our government had to send, and it told us the story of want at home. We blew off our misfortunes in the smoke of good ole Dixie tobacco."¹⁹

Drinking water was plentiful and came from holes dug in the sand. Water seeped into the holes.

When Hallowell permitted it, the prisoners could receive packages and letters from home and from friends and sympathizers in the North. These letters and packages were often pilfered, or detained by the guards, so if food were sent, it often was spoiled. If money did get through, it was usually given to the sutlers who issued credits for goods. In November 1864, Foster stopped mail and packages to the prisoners. Some prisoners earned money by making jewelry and carving items from scraps of wood and bone. Some cut hair or did laundry. Beer was made from dandelions, molasses and yeast bought from the sutler.

At first, some of the Confederates attended church services with the guards, but they stopped and held their own services when the minister prayed God would

be against the enemy.

For entertainment, they had minstrel shows, they gambled, played bridge, chess and picked lice, which were numerous because the prisoners did not have boiling water to wash their clothes in. Scholarly officers taught classes in Latin, Science and French. They only had a small stock of books and an occasional newspaper.

A decision was made to send the prisoners from Morris Island to Ft. Pulaski on Cockspur Island at the mouth of the Savannah River about twelve miles from Savannah. Then, because of overcrowding at Ft. Pulaski, in October 1864, 200 of those prisoners, among them Captain Thomas F. Perkins, were sent to Hilton Head. Fifty of the extremely sick from Morris Island and Ft. Pulaski were sent to Beaufort.

On the way to Ft. Pulaski, an escape attempt was made by cutting a hole in the stern of the boat. When the ship anchored, six men, including Captain Thomas Perkins, went through the hole into the water. Because one man was floundering, and noise was made in trying to save him, all the men were recaptured.²⁰

Ft. Pulaski covers about five acres. "Facing Tybee Island is a semicircle composed of casemates We were separated from the garrison upon the right and left of us by immense iron gates. The embrasures were grated to prevent our escape A casemate is about 22 x 20 feet, and there were twenty of these, each casemate holding thirty prisoners." Lt. Cook continued, "The brick floor was at all times wet, as if it had been rained upon. When

winter set in, its chilly blasts off the Atlantic wailed mournfully through our open casemate windows, causing the poorly clad prisoners to shiver. Many of the officers had no blankets. On Christmas 1864, the snow was four inches deep; they were on the beach by the ocean. They caught cold, which led to pneumonia and death." Some had frozen hands and feet. They suffered from rheumatism.

The 600's lack of an adequate diet led to dysentery and scurvy. "Scurvy led to their gums decaying, sloughing off, and their teeth falling out. A more serious case caused their arms and legs to swell, mortify, and turn black. Black spots appeared upon the arms and legs of some, looking as though the veins and arteries had decomposed, separated, and spilled the blood in the flesh.²¹ The joints are affected, as the blood swells them and prevents movement, causing excruciating pain. Most become blind to some degree.²²

The camp had a hospital and a Federal doctor, but the doctor usually had only opium and ginger for medicine. Many of the officers became opium eaters and were addicted. The doctor was unconcerned and derelict, and he refused to see Lt. John Peake, who had severe abdominal pain, and could not get to the

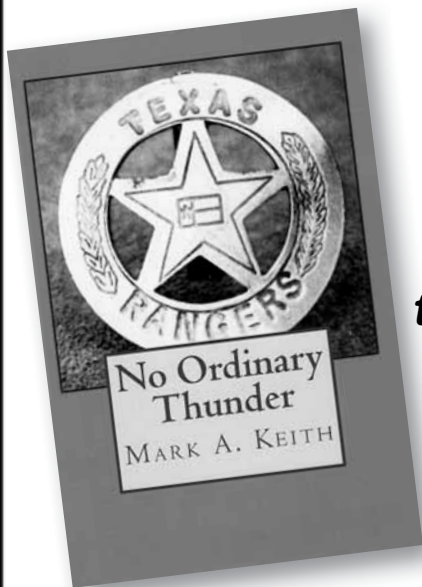
hospital until it was too late, and he died.

The prisoners caught and ate any dog or cat that came into the stockade. Lt. Cook said they soon overcame any revulsion or prejudice in eating a dog or a cat, and that "A baked cat is as good as a squirrel, if not better." The prisoners became adept at catching rats to eat. Captain William D. Ballantine told of seeing a fellow prisoner sitting quietly in a corner. Thinking he was sick, he went over to help. The man had a string with a fish hook baited with a grain of corn. He dropped the hook through a chink in the floor and brought up a rat.²³

On January 20, 1865, Colonel Van Manning of Arkansas was told by one of the guards that Lt. J.W. Davis, 20th VA Cavalry, was going to take the Oath of Allegiance and be released. Lt. Davis betrayed an escape plan involving Captain Thomas F. Perkins, Leon Jestremeska and others. A committee was appointed to meet in Captain Perkins quarters and invite Lt. Davis to appear and refute the news. Davis appeared and swore on his honor he had not taken the Oath of Allegiance, but Colonel Manning had a copy of Davis' application to take the Oath.

Continued on page 58

In this hard-hitting sequel to *The Day Hunters*, Harley Macon and the Texas Rangers ride headlong through one of the bloodiest chapters in Texas history.



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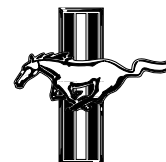
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Army of Northern Virginia



Kevin C. Adams of the **Colonel Joseph Norton Camp 45**, Seneca, SC, cleaned the grave of his ancestor, Private Jasper N. Adams, Co. C, Second Regiment, SC Rifles, at the Adams Family Cemetery, Westminster, SC.



Members of **The McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC, gathered at a North Carolina Memorial Marker in Blandford Cemetery in Petersburg, VA, where Tar Heel heroes are buried in a mass grave. More than 30,000 Confederate Soldiers are buried in the Cemetery with only about 2,000 identified. They sprinkled the ground with native NC soil to help them feel at home and claimed the ground as sovereign NC land.



Members of the **Robeson Rifle Guards Camp 216**, Lumberton, NC, Tommy Taylor and Commander Bryan Stanton, were part of a living history display at the North Carolina Welcome Center near Rowland, NC. A campsite was set up along with displays of artifacts. Members talked with the public about the SCV and the local camp.



Fred Dantzler and son Danny Dantzler, **Secession Camp 4**, Charleston, SC, stand on the ground where exactly 150 years ago to the minute, their ancestor, Jacob Dantzler, 24th SC Vol. Infantry, fought at the Battle of Chickamauga, GA, on September 20, 1863. The 24th SC lost about one-third of their men in less than 40 minutes of fighting.



Captain Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, Compatriots placed 21 Southern Iron Crosses for a total of 59 Crosses placed in Oakland Cemetery in Gaffney, SC. The remaining 41 Confederate soldiers buried there already had Crosses of Honor. Pictured from left, Bill Teaster, Lamar Guest, Jordan Dill, Jerry Cooper, JB Hensley, Tom White, Darren Grigsby, Robert Little, Miles Gettys and Kevin Lancaster.



General Nathan B. Forrest Camp 803, Sanford, NC, and Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest OCR Chapter members Kevin and Krystal Stone and Shane Long pose with Southern Rock band Lynyrd Skynyrd.

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



Members of **Frank Stringfellow Camp 822**, Fairfax, VA, and **R. E. Lee Camp 726**, Alexandria, VA, participated in a recent Veterans' Parade through old town Manassas, VA. Left of banner, David Stringfellow; right of banner, Commander Kerry Worsham; other participants included R. E. Lee Commander Jim Becker and Dave Button and reenactors from the 17th MS Infantry.



Beverly Childs, director of the Anderson County, SC, Museum selected General Barnard E. Bee as a Hall of Fame recipient. Julia Barnes, center, of Honea Path, SC, wrote the narrative for the application. Donna Roper, left, of Pelzer is chairman of the Museum Advisory Board, as is **Palmetto Sharpshooters 1428**, Anderson, SC, Commander Michael Barnes, right, of Honea Path, SC. The UDC commissioned the portrait of General Bee and the artwork has been on display at the Museum since that time.



Participants of a recent Confederate Heritage Youth Day stand in front of the huge Confederate Battle Flag. Pictured from left, Nathan Hamm, Jr., Piper Riley, Parker Riley, Emily Hamm and Kelli Hamm, who are all great-grandchildren of Real Son Cliff Hamm, a member of the **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, swore in a new member, John D. Nelson, Jr., on the verification of his ancestor, Sgt. Larkin D. Coffey, Co. F, 48th AL Infantry service in the Confederate Army. Pictured from left are Camp Commander Michael Wasiljov, John Nelson and Camp Chaplain Toby Law.



The **General Robert F. Hoke/William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincoln, NC, Chaplain Darrell Setzer and Commander Andrew Johnson welcomed new members, Greg Dellinger, Mitch Woolwine and Jessie Adams, Jr.



Powhatan Troop Camp 1382, Powhatan, VA, observed its annual Muster Day/Memorial Service. To honor the men who joined the 1860 militia and subsequent Confederate Army, current troop members read each name of those men who originally mustered on the very spot where the service took place. Guest speaker for the event was Jason Moore, camp member, attorney, and member of the Powhatan Board of Supervisors.

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



George J. Matney, center, holding a photo of his Confederate ancestor, is inducted into the **Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722**, Fredericksburg, VA. His family was present for the ceremony.



Members of the **First In Secession Camp 1963**, Chesterfield, SC, participated in the Chesterfield Fall Festival.



The **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC, welcomed new member Cole Lashley. Pictured left to right, Cole Lashley, Dana Reynolds, Johnny Reb Carter, Commander Wayne Byrd and Lt. Commander Stephen Smith.



Mikie Eldreth, III, a **Lt. Col. Robert H. Archer Camp 2013** Cadet, 4½ years old, has participated in several parades with the MD Division Color Guard, Memorial Day Services with the American Legion and an Iron Cross Grave Marker Ceremony. He is very proud of his Southern ancestors!



The Fredericksburg UDC 163, along with **Matthew Fontaine Maury Camps 1722**, Fredericksburg, VA; The **Reverend Beverly Tucker Lacy Camp 2141**, Locust Grove, VA and the **Major General Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805**, Spotsylvania, VA, held a Veterans' Day Ceremony at the Spotsylvania Confederate Cemetery. The keynote speaker was Robert Silvrants, who spoke on the Christian Life of a soldier.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, at the National Punkin Chunkin' event in Bridgeville, DE. Shown are Camp Commander Jeff Plummer, John Zoch and Tom Drummond. The Grays have a Living History display and raise funds to support the Delaware Confederate Veterans Monument.



Army of Northern Virginia



Mason-Dixon Guards Camp 2183, Ellendale, DE, Commander Rob Eldreth welcomes new member Joe Stanley.



Members of the **Captain William Latané Camp 1690**, Mechanicsville, VA, Color Guard attended a marker dedication at Hollywood Cemetery.



The **Maryland Division** Color Guard gathered in Hancock, MD, for the Major James Breathed Memorial Parade and Confederate Medal of Honor Ceremony.



Jim Reading and George Mudd of the **General P. G. T. Beauregard Camp 1458**, Sumter, SC, after placing one of the camp's new "Civil War" brochure boxes which provide information on local Sumter war history as well as history of the camp and the SCV.



Pictured from left are Robert M. Carpenter, Jr., a member of the **Cold Harbor Guards Camp 1764**, Mechanicsville, VA; Patsy Bradley of the Jerusalem Chapter UDC, and William Bradley, of the **General John R. Chambliss Jr. Camp 1779**, Mechanicsville, VA, at a double-marker dedication at the gravesite of Private Wiley Lynch. The UDC marked his daughter's grave with a Real Daughter marker for Indie L. Willis.



Pictured from left are William Bradley, Susan Hathaway, Jody Williams, **General John R. Chambliss, Jr. Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, Commander Fred Bare. Susan Hathaway presented an interesting program encouraging support of our freedom to fly the Confederate Battle Flag to honor our ancestors.

Army of Tennessee



N.B. Forrest Camp 3, Chattanooga, TN, lost a very active member in Glenn Johnson, who passed away recently. Members participated by being a pallbearer, showing the colors and doing the eulogy. Glenn was quite active in his younger days, and he remained a staunch defender of our Cause right up until he crossed the narrow sea. Some of his accomplishments in the SCV included being a life member, camp commander, TN Division staff member as well as an avid reenactor who built (and fired) his own cannon.



Members of the **Otho French Strahl Camp 176**, Union City, TN, have erected and installed an 80-foot-tall flag pole which flies a 20 x 30-foot flag on a hill overlooking I-155 at Trimble, TN.



Jefferson, GA, City Manager John Ward (left) presents the proclamation recognizing April as Confederate History Month to **Jackson County Volunteers Camp 94**, Jefferson, GA, Commander, Steve Satterfield.



The **Brigadier General John C. Carter, Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA, observed Confederate Memorial Day by hosting a Confederate Memorial Service at the historic Waynesboro Confederate Memorial Cemetery. Chaplain Bill Tinley presented the Memorial Address, and reenactors presented a gun salute.



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, volunteered their services, served as reenactors, and recruited prospective members at the East Tennessee Historical Society History Fair. Pictured, back row, from left, Ron Jones, Bill Bolt, Sam Miller, Larry Schessler and Richard Scott. Sitting, from left, are John Hitt, Cameron Thomas, Arthur Harris and Brian Fox.



Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227, Laurel, MS, member Don Green attended the annual Balfour Christmas Ball at the Old Courthouse in Vicksburg, MS. Also in attendance were Dan McCaskill and Andrew McCaskill of **General Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp 1625**, Indianola, MS and Compatriot Charles Tucker. The ladies are Ann McCaskill, Miranda McCaskill, Alexandria McCaskill, Lucy McCaskill and Suzi White.

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



5th Brigade Members made a trip to Vicksburg for the rededication of the UDC Monument and visited the headstone of Old Douglass, the Mascot Camel of the 43rd MS Infantry killed during the Vicksburg Siege. The Compatriots, kneeling from left, are Mike Lee and Jim Huffman of **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS; standing from left are Daryl Ladner and Alan Spence of Camp 373, and Stacy Smith of the **7th MS Infantry Battalion Camp 1490**, Purvis, MS.



Three members of the **Private Augustus Braddy Camp 385**, Troy, AL, participated in the celebration and marker-placing for Lt. Worthy J. Grubbs, Co. B, 4th AL Cavalry, CSA on Alabama's Confederate Memorial Day. Among those attending were Neal Thrasher, Louis Glayre and Larry Long.



Confederate Memorial Day was remembered as members from the **W. F. Jenkins Camp 690**, Eatonton, GA, gathered to honor 112 Confederate Veterans buried in Eatonton's Pine Grove Cemetery. Each name was read in a memorial roll call and flags were placed on the graves there and in other cemeteries in the area.



Members of **Chattooga County Camp 507**, Summerville, GA, spent time recently putting flags on the graves of Confederate soldiers buried in Chattooga County. Those cemeteries decorated were the old Trion Cemetery, Alpine, Ami, Oak Hill, Lyerly, Henry, Pennville, among others. Those involved were Camp Commander Dale Mitchell and compatriot Wayne Cain.



Kirby Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, Commander Calvin Hart and Communication Officer Hal Schemer award Mr. Bill Gay an SCV Life membership for his contributions to the SCV and for his company, W. W. Gay Mechanical Contractors, expert assistance with the camps' artillery restoration projects.

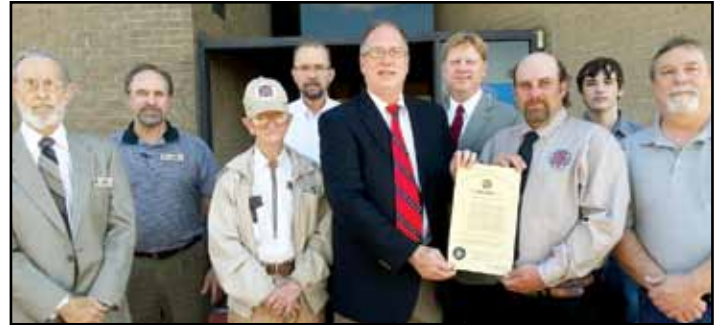


Father and son members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, Daryl and David Nottingham, recently set a marker for Samuel Boutcher of the 9th KY Infantry.

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



Lieutenant John C. Pemberton Camp 1354, Vicksburg, MS, member Joel Bailey, reads a poem he wrote for the rededication ceremony for the Confederate dead monument at Soldiers Rest Confederate Cemetery there. Shown also are Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Hayes-Davis, great-great-grandson of Confederate President Jefferson Davis.



During the first City Council meeting in April each year, the City of Warner Robins, GA, presents a Proclamation proclaiming Confederate History Month for the City of Warner Robins. Members of the **Lieutenant James T. Woodward Camp 1399**, Warner Robins, GA, attending were, from left, Dr. Ben Lowery, Wayne Scarborough, A. O. Smith, Tim Hawkins, Commander Steve Scroggins, C. J. Lashley, Jerry Bridges, Johnny Bridges and Phil Cheatwood.



Following Susan Hathaway's presentation at the **William Henry Harris Camp 1395**, Fort Lauderdale, FL, Lee/Jackson Banquet, she and Adjutant Brian Turner placed the floral wreath, presented to her by the camp at the banquet, on the grave of camp namesake, Pvt. William Henry Harris.



J.N. Williams Chapter UDC and **Fort Heiman Camp 1834**, Murray, KY, conducted a memorial service and Confederate Cross of Honor dedication for Private Nathaniel Oliver Bowman (1836-1863), a Calloway County native and Confederate soldier of Co. F, 154th Senior Regiment, TN Infantry, at Bowman Cemetery in Calloway County, KY. Pictured standing from left, David Garland, Barry Grogan, James Stom, Lacy McGregor, Sara Dixon, Penny Fields, Mary Hooper and Irving Parker. Kneeling are Sandy Forrest and Johnny Young.



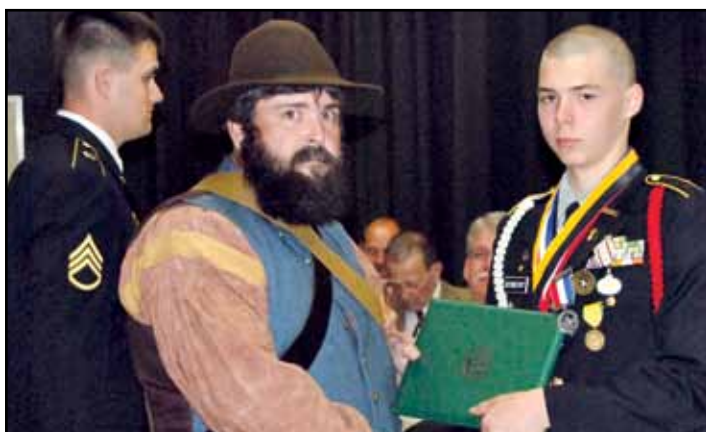
Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929, Clayton, GA, placed a wreath at the Confederate monument on the courthouse grounds in Clayton in commemoration of Confederate Memorial Day. Pictured from left, Bill English, Wayne Roberson, James Hopkins and Bryant Byrd.



Members of FL Division 12th Brigade went to Olso Cemetery to do a clean-up. From left are **Private George W. Thomas Camp 1595**, Ft. Pierce, FL, Commander Wesley Frank; **Florida Cow Cavalry Camp 1680**, Vero Beach, FL, Adjutant Seth Fields; OCR member Martha Kenyon; 1595 member Jim Odell and Bob Burge, 8th FL reenactor.



Army of Tennessee



Myers-Zollicoffer Camp 1990, Livingston, TN, with Commander Jim Loftis presented the *H.L. Humley* Award to Army JROTC C/1LT Steven A. Newberry, Dragon Battalion, at the Alvin C. York Institute in Jamestown, TN.



SCV Members from three camps — **Captain John M. Bradley Camp 384**, Louisville, MS; **Gen. John Herbert Kelly Camp 1980**, Gordo, AL and **Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140** Caledonia, MS — helped observe Decoration Day at Friendship Cemetery in Columbus, MS, where nearly 2,000 Confederate dead from the Battle of Shiloh are interred. Pictured from left, Jessie Riggs, Jr., Dwight McGarity, Brent Dacus, John Hemphill, Tim Gilbert, Jason Hemphill. Boy Scouts are Evan Riggs and Zach Conquest.



John Hunt Morgan Camp 2053, Greenville, TN, Commander Tim Massey placed a flag on the grave of Sgt. Alfred Shelby in Tucumcari, NM. Shelby's grave was not marked until 2012 in the Tucumcari Cemetery. Massey's sister, who lives in the area, checks the grave weekly to make sure the flag is maintained on the grave. Shelby was a member of Co. F, 24th TX Cavalry.



The **Camp of the Unknown Soldier Camp 2218**, Jones County, GA, took part in the first memorial service for this camp. Prior to the occasion, the Compatriots had installed a marker on the grave of Sgt. James Madison Malone, Co. G, 11th & 17th Consolidated AR Infantry Regiment, as well as iron crosses on that grave and the resting place of Private George Washington Comer, Co. B, 32nd GA Infantry Regiment/Captain Co. C, 6th Regiment GA State Guards in the same cemetery.



Quantrill's Raiders Camp 2087, Mayfield Heights, OH, compatriots and friends Sonja and Jesse Ward, Harold Clay, Andrea Mertz, General Morgan, Scott Morris and Bruce Crosby at the surrender site of General J. H. Morgan in Lisbon, OH, following a 500-mile Mechanized Cavalry ride along the path of his 1863 raid through Ohio.



The family of Lt. Wiley Lee, Sr. dedicated a headstone to his service to the Confederacy. Shown from left are **FL Division** Chief of Staff Richard Lee, Mrs Sarah Lee and FL Division Commander James Davis.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of the **2nd Texas Brigade** and the OCR participated in the Junction, TX, Summer Classic Parade.



At a post-convention meeting in San Diego, Ernie Powell, **Father A. J. Ryan Camp 302**, San Diego, CA, Commander Jim Stephens and Roy Adair were presented Meritorious Service Awards by CA Division Commander Farrell Cooley.



The **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, swore in its first cadet, Damon Tre Baker (2nd from left) and Compatriot John Lee Judah. Damon joins on the Confederate service of his 5th great-grandfather, Private James Herbert Wilson, Co. D, 14th AR Infantry. John, CMSgt USAF retired, joins on the Confederate service of his great-grandfather, Private William Brian Judah, Co. H, Nelson's 10th TX Infantry Regiment.



LA Division Adjutant Bobby Herring, Commander David Hill, both members of the **Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, met Mitch Tyson, Jeremy Shaver, Phil Maynard, Freddie Weathers (not pictured) of the **Red Diamond Camp 2193**, Texarkana, TX, in Hosston, LA, to set a headstone for Fabius M. Camp and hold a dedication which followed.



Isham C. Holland, 95, center, **Elijah Gates Camp 570**, Fulton, MO, was honored as a Real Grandson by the Missouri Division. Sadly, he passed away only hours after the 150th anniversary of his ancestor, Capt. T. C. Holland, who suffered a grievous bullet wound at the stone wall during Pickett's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg. Isham was eight years old when his grandfather died in 1925, buried in a ceremony using the above Battle Flag. Isham was the grandfather of Kurt Holland, **John T. Hughes Camp 614**, Independence, MO.



The **Anacoco Rangers Camp 1995**, Leesville, LA, hosted a Memorial/Dedication service for 13 Confederate veterans and one Union veteran. Artillery and Infantry volley salutes were fired. LA Division Commander Ted Brode was among the attendees as well as members from camps in the LA and TX Divisions.

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



Dunn-Holt-Midkiff Camp 1441, Midland, TX and OCR Chapter 57 Blue Bonnet Belles threw a benefit dance for Gold Star Wives of America. The event was held at the Midland Christian Gymnasium. Guest of Honor was Mrs. Ruth Miller of San Antonio, who is the Chair of Education for GSWA. Representatives of some of the corporate sponsors attended, also in period clothing.



Northwest Arkansas Bowers Honor-Color Guard of **Thomas C. Hindman Camp 656**, Prairie Grove, AR and **Major Fontaine R. Earle Camp 1453**, Fayetteville, AR, honored 27 Confederate soldiers of Camp Jackson who were buried in unmarked graves at Georgia Flat Cemetery and are now marked with a bronze marker with their names after 152 years.



Compatriot Rob Guyton of the **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Mesa, AZ, presents the *H.L. Hunley* JROTC award and the AZ Division's David N. Showalter Leadership award to Cadet Master Sergeant Justin Hagarty of the Westwood High School Air Force JROTC unit at their award ceremony and change of command.



Lt. Commander Ben Middleton of the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, presents the *H.L. Hunley* JROTC award and the AZ Division's David N. Showalter Leadership award to Cadet Staff Sergeant Nikolas Spiers of the Tombstone High School Yellowjacket Army JROTC Battalion at the unit's award ceremony and change of command.



Shown are members of the **Captain James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, following a convention meeting in Westminster, CA.



2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904, DeLeon, TX, joined by the Major George B. Erath UDC presented historical programs to Dublin, Gorman and Sidney Schools commemorating Confederate History Month. The programs were complete with rifle and cannon salutes. Participating members are Ronny Jennings, Gene Skaggs, Blayne Williamson, Don Page, Charles Ditmore, Richard Burney and Charles Leatherwood and Frank Bussey (not pictured).

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



Members of the **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, following a convention meeting in Fresno, including Past ATM Commander Chuck Norred and CA Division Commander Farrell Cooley.



The **Arizona Territory C.S.A. Camp 2233** held its organizational meeting in Show Low, AZ. The charter application, member transfers and new member applications were completed. Camp 2233 is the AZ Division's 11th camp. Pictured from left are Camp Adjutant Jerry Minnis, Quartermaster Ron Fox, Commander Tom Todd and AZ Division Commander Clyde England.



These flags are part of a plaza at the **Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815**, Florissant, MO, member Baker's house in Danville, MO, just off highly traveled Interstate 70.



Red Diamond Camp 2193, Texarkana, TX, members Phil Maynard, James Murphy and his daughter Riley, and Levi Duke worked the booth at a gun show in Texarkana.



The **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, hosted a Confederate grave-marker dedication ceremony for Pvt. Thomas Kennedy, Co. I, 7th TX Cavalry at the Pilgrim Cemetery in Anderson County, TX. Davis-Reagan Chapter 2292 UDC assisted. Standing, from left, Nancy Bundrick, Billy Newsom, Dale Roberts, Rudy Ray, Dan Dyer, Marc Robinson, Rod Skelton; kneeling, from left, Gary Gibson and Bobby Francis.



Members of the **Iowa Division** gathered at the gravesite of Julius Breitenstein, who served in the Confederate Navy as a member of the crew of the *CSS Virginia (Merimac)*. Breitenstein was on board the *Virginia* during the epic battle with the *Monitor*. The Iowa Division held a memorial service for Breitenstein and placed a Confederate grave-marker at the site. After the WBTS, Breitenstein moved to Burlington, IA and is buried in Aspen Grove Cemetery.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



John Paul Meyer accepted his SCV membership certificate from **W. W. Heartsill Camp 2042**, Marshall, TX, Commander Frank Crisp, Jr.



The **Bowen Mount Rifles Camp 1759**, Des Moines, IA, Commander Bruce Peterson and Compatriot Dennis Barrick were among those attending a grave-dedication and placement of Confederate grave marker for Private Stephen Hurt, Co. B, 48th VA Infantry who was buried in a St. Charles, IA, cemetery. Soil from Virginia provided by the VA Division was sprinkled on the grave.



J. L. Halbert Camp 359, Corsicana, TX, Commander Ronnie Matthews presented Cadet Lane Brown with the *H. L. Hunley* Award at the JRROTC Awards ceremony at Corsicana High School. Along with the award, Cadet Brown was awarded a \$100 scholarship for the essay he submitted on the *H. L. Hunley*.



For Confederate Memorial Day, **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA, member Tex McKnight fired a 21-gun salute and played *Taps* for the Unknown Confederate soldier who is buried at Rebel State Park near Marthaville, LA.



A Confederate memorial service was held for 11 Confederate veterans buried at Castor Cemetery in Leesville, LA. A 21-gun salute was performed and *Taps* was played for these veterans. The service was attended by LA Division Commander Ted Brode. Camps in attendance were **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA; **Anacoco Rangers Camp 1995**, Leesville, LA; **Maj. J. S. Irvine Camp 2031**, Newton, TX; **Brig. Gen. Alfred Mouton Camp 778**, Opelousas, LA; and **Maj. Jesse Cooper Camp 1665**, DeRidder, LA.



The **General James H. McBride Camp 632**, Springfield, MO, held its annual camp picnic at Smith Park in Springfield. Pictured from left are Rick Perry, Steve Rhinehart, David Lewis, Dale Wrenn and Camp Commander Garry Lisenby.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11 MOBILE MAI, TERRY LAMAR
MAI, WILLIAM EDWARD
PHILIPS, ABRAM L.
SIRMON, WAYNE ERVIN
WALKER, RANDY D.

WOODALL BRIDGE 296 HARTSELLE
BLEVINS, JEREMY B.
BLEVINS, NOAH WILLIAM
TAYLOR
GREENE, LEE YOUNGBLOOD
LOWRY, JEFFREY DAVISON
MILLER, GEORGE W.
SIMS, DAVID WILLIAM

ST. CLAIR 308 ASHVILLE
WATKINS, RAY EARNEST

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY 385 TROY
McLEOD, CURTIS WEBB

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443 JASPER
HERREN, GENE H.

JOHN RAYBURN 452 GUNTSVILLE
AYCOCK, WILLIAM THOMAS
BOLTON, DUSTIN THOMAS
BOLTON, THOMAS JAMES
RAY, JAMES KEVIN

CONFEDERATE GRAY 523 ASHLAND/LINEVILLE
JACOBS, JOHN PULLEN
RUDESEAL, DONALD CHARLES

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911 ENTERPRISE
COGGINS, DAVID EUGENE
DAVIS, ASHTON KYLE
DAVIS, LOGAN RAY
DAVIS, MASON BRYANT
EAGERTON, DONALD
CLARENCE
KYLE, JAKAN RYLEE

TURKEY TOWN VALLEY 1512 ETOWAH COUNTY
MARTIN, BUDDY DALTON

COLONEL JAMES JACKSON 1763 WATERLOO
COOK, GEORGE SEATON

DEKALB RIFLES 1824 SYLVANIA
CHILDS, EDWIN CARLTON
GLOVER, FREDDY L.

FORT BLAKELEY 1864 BALDWIN COUNTY
ASHFORD, WILLIAM TIMOTHY
BEAUCHAMP, MICHAEL WYATT
BRUCE, CRAIG WILLIAM
RAINES, BARRY O'NEAL
ROBINSON, FRED THURMAN
UNDERHILL, JAMES E.

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921 TALLASSEE
BRUMBLE, LARRY ALAN
CHAFFIN, NICHOLAS FRANK
CONNOR, MARK ANDREW
EUBANKS, JAMES G.
WHITMAN, THOMAS ALLEN

GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY 1980 GORDO
ADAMS, JOE EARL

3rd SERGEANT WILLIAM JOHN MARTIN 2004 WINFIELD
LUCAS, JIMMY WAYNE
POORE, STEVEN W.

CAPT. WILLIAM R. McADORY 2114 PLEASANT GROVE
ALLEN, WILLIAM
CHRISTOPHER
ROBERSON, JAMES GARY

HARTSOOK GUARD 2163 BANKSTON
YOUNG, LUKE
YOUNG, NATHAN C.

TEN ISLANDS 2678 OHATCHEE
BELL, PATRICK WILLIAM
STEPHENSON, CHRIS

ARKANSAS

SEVEN GENERALS 135 HELENA
COLLIER, CLAYTON RANDALL

3rd REGIMENT ARKANSAS INFANTRY 246 EL DORADO
GILMORE, STEVEN R.
McMENIS, JAMES EDWARD
MORIN, JACK RANDALL

GENERAL DANDRIDGE McRAE 397 SEARCY
BUTLER, BRICE STANTON
CARPENTER, CODY EUGENE
COLEMAN, JAMES STEVEN
JOHNSON, GIL BUCHANAN
MIDDLETON, MICHAEL DUSTIN
TALBURT, EVERETT EUGENE

DAVID O. DODD 619 BENTON
BUCK, JUSTIN CURTIS

GENERAL EVANDER McNAIR 646 MENA
SMITH, JEREMIAH THOMAS

JAMES M. KELLER 648 HOT SPRINGS
AVERY, DAVID BENJAMIN
EVANS, JERRY RAY
WOODALL, THOMAS WAYNE

THOMAS C. HINDMAN 656 PRAIRIE GROVE
BRYANT, MICHAEL
SHIPLEY, JAMES
WOOD, CODY

GEN. THOMAS DOCKERY 1577 MAGNOLIA
COOK, JOSHUA RYAN
COOK, PHILLIP GREGORY
COOK, SETH BRIAN

1st LT. ELBERT L. STEEL 1623 LEWISVILLE
RIDGELL, PAUL ANDREW

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655 JONESBORO
GREEN, WILLIAM ROBERT

ARIZONA

PVT. NATHAN TERRY WANSLEE 2096 SAFFORD
HARALSON, RYAN
HARALSON, SHAWN D.
HAWKINS, LOGAN JON

CALIFORNIA

DEADERICK-DOREMUS-THURMOND 1631 SANTA BARBARA
RUNIONS, DANIEL WADE

INLAND EMPIRE 1742 INLAND EMPIRE
TRIMBACH, BRIAN VINCENT

GENERAL TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804 FRESNO
OTT, ALEXANDER JASON

GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 2048 TEHACHAPI
FORRESTER, MARK REBEL

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS 175 COLORADO SPRINGS
CLEMMONS, ARCHIE M.

STERLING PRICE 676 DENVER
GIGAX, JAMES
SCHAFER, DONALD LOUIS

DELAWARE

MASON DIXON GUARDS 2183 ELLENDALE
O'HANLON, JOHN F.
SNYDER, HAMILTON A.

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556 TAMPA
HOBSON, KEVIN O'NEAL

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770 TRENTON
SUMMERFIELD, JOHN SHELLY

KIRBY SMITH 1209 JACKSONVILLE
BROWN, STEVEN ROBERT
NICHOLAS, ANDREW RYAN
PARKS, RON
ROBBINS, STEVEN EUGENE

CAPTAIN FRANCIS ASBURY HENDRY 1284 SEBRING
CATALA, PAUL EDISION

THEOPHILUS WEST M.D. 1346 MARIANNA
KOHN, ALFRED AARON

ST. JOHN'S RANGERS 1360 DELAND
LOWE, ROGER DEAN

CAPT. BLUFORD M. SIMS 1630 OCDEE
FOLEY, ROBERT V.
HOSIER, RICHARD PAUL

FLORIDA COW CAVALRY 1680 VERO BEACH
WEAVER, BRIAN MONTE

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 1786 OXFORD
MARTIN, LYNN ALLEN

W. T. COLLIER 2199 MARCO ISLAND
BENFIELD, STEVEN RICHARD
HILL, DAVID EUGENE

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN 2210 TAMPA
MULLINS, DOYLE

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY JR. 18 MACON
WARD, HUNTER COLE

CLEMENT A. EVANS 64 WAYCROSS
LEE, DONALD W.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS 78 AMERICUS
WILLIS, CHRISTOPHER
WILLIAM

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89 ELLIJAY
DAVIS, JONATHAN TYLER

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97 ATHENS
McCORMACK, ROBERT
HERMAN

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108 McDONOUGH
PERRY, HORACE EDWIN

JOHN B. GORDON 599 LAFAYETTE
TURMAN, CASEY DOUGLAS

CAPTAIN MAX VAN DEN CORPUT'S BATTERY 669 CAVE SPRINGS
JAMES, JASON THADD

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673 WACO
FORRISTER, NATHAN E.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' COWBOYS 682 OCILLA
EVANS, JAMES RICHARD

KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD 700 MARIETTA
WALLACE, CHESTER
CHRISTOPHER

CURRAHEE RANGERS 935 TOCCOA
ADAMS, JABLE RAY

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449 THOMASTON
ELLERBEE, JOSEPH GRAHAM
FALLIN, MARK DAWSON
HENDRICKS, RONNIE COLIN
McABEE, WALTER C.
TAYLOR, DONALD RUSSELL

STEWART-WEBSTER 1607 RICHLAND
BALDWIN, ROBERT ERNEST
HARVEY, WILLIAM McGARRAH

DECATUR GRAYS 1689 BAINBRIDGE
BATTLES, JOSEPH FRANKLIN
POWELL, JEFFERSON DAVIS

CALHOUN RIFLES 1855 EDISON
HOUSTON, BENJAMIN EDGAR

COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL 1859 RINGGOLD
GLAZE, KIPP-CAILEAN JONES
MEHL, CONNER RICHARD
MULLINS, LESLIE GENE

BLUE RIDGE RIFLES 1860 DAHLONEGA
SIMMONS, PARRIS HARRISON

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM WRIGHT 1914 EVANS
ANDERSON, WILLIAM BRYAN

PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM 1977 CHICKAMAUGA
GRANT, MICHAEL DEAN

LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998 COCHRAN
COLE, MICHAEL ANDREW
SHOVER, THOMAS RICHARD
WIGGINS, WALTON DEVANE

BUCKHEAD - FORT LAWTON BRIGADE 2102 MILLEN
BELT, CLARENCE I.
LANE, PERRY SIMMONS
SAXON, RICHARD

CONCORD RANGERS 2135 DAWSONVILLE
JACKSON, GRANT DANIEL
PENLAND, DONALD KEITH

B/G HENRY KENT McCAY 2172 JESUP
MURPHY, CRAIG

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200 MOULTRIE
McCLURE, PHILLIP JOHNNY
McDONALD, STEVEN KENT
STEPHENSON, WAYNE TODD

THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER 2218 JONES COUNTY
THOMPSON, JACOB COLVIN

IMMORTAL SIX HUNDRED 2600 RICHMOND HILL
ROBERTS, CHARLES BARRY

IDAHO

CPL. WILLIAM MINK 2244 NAMPA
POSS, JERRY DALE

ILLINOIS

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962 BELLEVILLE
FORTNER, JACOB STEVEN

ROCK ISLAND MEMORIAL P.O.W. CAMP 2229 STILLMAN VALLEY
LITTERAL, STEVE A.

INDIANA

A. J. RINGO 1509 NEW CASTLE
WISE, DAVID C.

SENATOR JESSE D. BRIGHT 2158 MADISON
FLETCHER, JEREMY PAUL

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100 LEXINGTON
EPPERSON, BLAKE GIBSON

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342 LOUISVILLE
HARPOLE, ANDREW GAGE
HARPOLE, COLTON JACK
HARPOLE, GENTRY MILES

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495 PADUCAH
CROWDER, BRAD W.
McNEIL, GARY

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR 1783 CORBIN
HUMFLEET, MIKE

FORT HEIMAN 1834 MURRAY
YOUNG, KNOX W.

COL. ANDREW JACKSON MAY 1897 PRESTONSBURG
HATCHER, MASON ANDREW

KENTUCKY SECESSION SITE 2125 RUSSELLVILLE
CHEATHAM, RODNEY WAYNE
KNIGHT, CHRISTOPHER

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110 NEW ORLEANS
DALY, SCOTT C.

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN 133 BATON ROUGE
BAKER, GEORGE PAUL
BURRUSS, STUART NELSON

BRIG. GEN. J. J. ALFRED A. MOUTON 778 OPELOUSAS
LANGLEY, DANE MARTIN
LAURET, COLIN CHARLES
SMITH, BENJAMIN DEWANE-PAUL

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 SHREVEPORT
BLACK, ROWDY COLT
DONALDSON, EDWARD JAMES
GURGANUS, BENJAMIN
GURGANUS, SCOTT CHARLES
HANSEN, BLAKE JAMES
MAXCEY, ANTONIO CARLOS
ROLAND
MAXCEY, GEORGE MACK
MAXCEY, JOSEPH NATHAN
DAKOTA
MERRITT, CHARLES DAVID
MERRITT, MARSHALL SCOTT
MERRITT, WILLIAM BOYD
MILAM, LANDREY McCOY
TEMPLE, JOHN E.

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON 1444
MONROE
HOLLIS, LOGAN HAROLD

COL. SAMUEL D. RUSSELL 1617
NATCHITOCHE
POE, JONAH OLIVER

MAJOR GENERAL HARRY T. HAYS 2019
BATON ROUGE
GRACE, JAMES HENRY

LT. J. Y. SANDERS 2092
MORGAN CITY
LeBLANC, BRIAN
CHRISTOPHER
SOILEAU, JAMES MALCOLM

LIVINGSTON RIFLES 2240
SPRINGFIELD
BENNETT, DALE LEMAR
HOYT, DARRON
STOETZNER, DONALD LEE

MARYLAND

COL. HARRY W. GILMOR 1388
BALTIMORE
DeMARCO, MASON DOMINIC
HUTCHERSON, ALBION
KENNETH

PVT. WALLACE BOWLING 1400
LA PLATA
DOSS, DENNIS LEE
EPES, EDWARD SAMUEL

LT. COL. ROBERT H. ARCHER 2013
HAVRE DE GRACE
TESTERMAN, JAMES ALLEN
TESTERMAN, LESTER A.

BORDER STATE RANGERS
MECH. CAV. 2202
WESTMINSTER
ANDREW, JAMES PATRICK

MICHIGAN

ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321
DEARBORN
PENDERGRASS, JAMES
ALBERT

MISSOURI

B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614
INDEPENDENCE
FERGUSON, JOHN STEPHAN
KEETER, FARON ROSS
LAMB, JAMES ROBERT

B/G MOSBY MONROE
PARSONS 718
JEFFERSON CITY
BROOKS, STEPHEN R.

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ 1815
FLORISSANT
BISHOP, C. HOWELL
BLUDSWORTH, JOSHUA
JEREMIAHA
BLUDSWORTH, STEPHEN
THOMAS
DODORICO, AUGUST

COL. JAMES J. SEARCY 1923
COLUMBIA
HARRIMAN, BRADLEY
RUSSELL

CAMPBELL'S COMPANY 2252
REPUBLIC
ADKINS, RAYMOND EUGENE
ALLEN, JEREMIE PATRICK
BRYAN, LAURENCE
ROBINSON, JAMES M.
SCOTT, JACOB ALLEN
SMITH, JOSHUA ZANE

MISSISSIPPI

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265
BRANDON
COOK, JAMES LLOYD
JONES, MIKE G.
KURIGER, PHILIP G.
SHEPPARD, CHARLES SCOTT
SHEPPARD, CHARLES BAILEY
SHEPPARD, COLBY TUCKER

COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS 321
CORINTH
DALTON, DONALD LEE
MOORE, ROBERT GREGORY
PHILLIPS, MAXEY J.
RAINES, ROY LESLEY
TUCKER, BILLY THOMAS

SAM DAVIS 596
BILOXI
DELANEY, STEPHEN JAMES
ELLIS, RONALD T.

ATTALA YELLOW JACKETS 663
KOSCIUSKO
GILCHRIST, DANIEL

SGT. SAMUEL J. HOUSE 837
SENATOBIA
EUBANKS, TERRY GLENN

TIPPAAH TIGERS 868
RIPLEY
BENNETT, NEIL
IRVIN, BOBBY JACK
IRVIN, HUNTER JOSEPH

GEN. WILLIAM BARKSDALE 1220
COLUMBUS
JACKSON, CHARLES HASKELL

LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON 1354
VICKSBURG
EDWARDS, JOSH

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE RIFLES 1636
CLINTON
O'BRIAN, JUSTIN R.
ORR, JOSEPH MARION

9th MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY 1748
LUCEDALE
LINS, ROBERT "BRYAN"
MEACHAM, CHARLES DAVID

AUGUSTA GREYS 1956
NEW AUGUSTA
VAUGHN, ZACHARY MONROE

LIVE OAK RIFLES 2236
PASCAGOULA
BROCATO, KENNETH E.
RAMSAY, ALFRED LAWRENCE
RAMSAY, GEORGE GERVIN

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5
WILMINGTON
HAMILTON, BYRON SCOTT

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15
ASHEVILLE
ATKINSON, THOMAS EDWARD
DeBRUHL, BENJAMIN PAYNE
DeBRUHL, MATTHEW HUNTER

STONEWALL JACKSON 23
CHARLOTTE
QUEEN, JAMES K.

ROBERT HENRY RICKS 75
ROCKY MOUNT
COLLINS, JONATHAN KEITH

47th REGIMENT NC TROOPS 166
WAKE FOREST
BERRY, JOSEPH PAUL
COOPER, HAMPTON JAMES
POWERS, FRANKLIN DELANO
ROBERTS, BARNEY WILLIAM

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168
FAYETTEVILLE
FOWLER, TERRY LaVAUGHN

ROBESON RIFLE GUARDS 216
LUMBERTON
BULLARD, RANDALL CHESTER
MANSFIELD, CARLTON
MURRAY

THE McDOWELL MEN 379
MARION
PROCTOR, DEWEY R.

ROWAN RIFLES 405
SALISBURY
RIDENHOUR, RAYLAN
MICHAEL

GOLDSBORO RIFLES 760
GOLDSBORO
BLALOCK, JAMES RAYMOND

PVT. LORENZO LEIGH
BENNETT/PVT. ROBERT DUKE 773
DURHAM
MILLER, MITCHELL EDWARD

COLUMBUS COUNTY
VOLUNTEERS 794
WHITEVILLE
BARTLEY, DAN CARL
BARTLEY, JARRETT BRANDON

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 803
SANFORD
CHILDRESS, FRANKLIN REESE
RAINEY, HUGH DOUGLAS

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813
GRAHAM
FOGLEMAN, JOSHUA SEAN
WARD, MATTHEW MICHAEL

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR 849
HICKORY
RUDISILL, JOHN C.

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872
GASTONIA
NEWTON, DAVID LEE

CHEROKEE GUARDS CO. A
29th NC TROOPS 893
MURPHY
KERR, CHARLES L.
KERR, MICHAEL ERIC

PVT. HENRY L. WYATT 1297
RALEIGH
GREEN, THOMAS E.

MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423
CHARLOTTE & MECKLENBURG
COUNTY
HUGHES, DAVID CHARLES

COL. LEONIDAS LAFAYETTE
POLK 1486
GARNER
BOONE, BRACE BLATTNER

MAJ. GEN. BRYAN GRIMES
1488
GREENVILLE
ABBOTT, CHRISTIAN CALEB

J.E.B. STUART 1598
MT. AIRY
ELVIS, AMOS
LAWSON, RANDY

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/W.M. J. HOKE 1616
LINCOLNTON
CARTER, JOHN THOMAS

MINGO 1717
SPIVEY'S CORNER
PARKER, STEPHEN BRENT

IVY RITCHIE 1734
ALBEMARLE
RICHARDSON, WILLIAM OTIS

YADKIN GRAY EAGLES 1765
YADKINVILLE
JONES, JAMES VOGLER
LUSK, JOHN F.
LUSK, PATRICK G.

GASTON GUARDS 1822
STANLEY
CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM F.

DAVIDSON GUARDS 1851
DAVIDSON COUNTY
BISHOP, AUSTIN COLE

GENERAL WILLIAM DORSEY
PENDER 1916
WILSON
PRINCE, JAMES BARTON

COL. JOHN B. PALMER 1946
BURNSVILLE
CANTRELL, BOBBY SHAWN
POTTER, MICHAEL

THE RUTHERFORD RIFLES 2044
FOREST CITY
GREENE, JOSEPH NATHANIEL
RUFF, JASON TERRY

COL. LAWRENCE M. ALLEN 2093
MARS HILL
PHILLIPS, JAMES ROBERT
PHILLIPS, RYAN EDGAR

JAMES M. MILLER 2116
MARSHVILLE
PARKER, JACKIE STEPHEN

COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE 2142
DALLAS
CAMPBELL, SHAWN LEE
DIXON, ANDREW SIDNEY
LESTER, WYATT KEITH

10th NC HVY ARTY CO. B,
BLACK RIVER TIGERS 2152
COATS
BAKER, DANNY E.
TEMPLE, LANNY ODIS

CONFEDERATE STATES
ARMORY - KENANSVILLE 2157
KENANSVILLE
KORNEGAY, DONNELL EDWIN

CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS
2187
STEDMAN
McDONALD, LIONEL R.
SIKES, JOEL RICHARD

BIG IVY MOUNTAIN GUARD
2230
BARNARDSVILLE
TURNER, JIMMY McARTHUR

COL. WILLIAM H. THOMAS 2231
WAYNESVILLE
MESSER, AYDAN RILEY
O'NEAL, ROBERT LESLIE
O'QUINN, JAMES RANDOLPH

PVT. EPHRIAM HUNEYCUTT-42nd
REGIMENT 2242
ALBEMARLE
MULLINS, ROBERT EUGENE

FORSYTHE RIFLES 2245
WINSTON-SALEM
COOK, FRED MONROE

CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN.
RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318
MIDLAND
BARBEE, JOHNATHAN IRA
HART, JORDON KEITH
LEMMONS, JACK EUGENE

NEVADA

LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY 2016
SPARKS
GAY, HURTT CHARLES

NEW YORK

GEN. ARCHIBALD GRACIE 985
NEW YORK
WILCOX, MICHAEL WAYNE

MISS CONSTANCE CARY 1913
GLOVERSVILLE
BENNETT, MONTE RICHARD
RATHBUN, TIMOTHY P.

OVERSEAS-EUROPE

EUROPE 1612
MUNICH, GERMANY
DRINKUTH, RENE

OHIO

LT. GEN. THOMAS J. JACKSON 2191
MEDINA
CURRY, DENNIS EDWARD

OKLAHOMA

LT. COL. JACKSON F. McCURTAIN 513
MOORE
BILLINGS, KENNETH E.
FRIDAY, MAURICE
McDONALD, RICHARD KING
WADDELL, ROCKY J.

CAPTAIN JAMES J. McALESTER 775
McALESTER
ENGLISH, DONNIE WAYNE

COL JOHN JUMPER 900
CLAREMORE
ALLISON, LLOYD
CULLEN, ERIC LEE
DUNAVENT, CLYDE JENKINS
DUNAVENT, SPENCER
MONTGOMERY

SHELBY'S OKLAHOMA IRON
MEN 1356
DUNCAN
BAGWELL, FRANK F.

LT. WILLIAM H. MAYES 2078
PRYOR
ARTHURS, DONALD MACK

PVT. W. D. CHAIN 2253
COOPERTON
CHAIN, DAVID
CHAIN, LEON
CHAIN, LeROY
CHAIN, MIKE
CHAIN, TIM
HARMS, MATTHEW
MANAS, CHARLES ALLEN

PENNSYLVANIA

J. E. B. STUART 1506
PHILADELPHIA
HALL, JERRY

PVT. JOHN WESLEY CULP
MEMORIAL 1961
GETTYSBURG
KARABIN, ERIK P.

LT. GENERAL JOHN C.
PEMBERTON 2060
WEST CHESTER
JENKINS, SCOTT R.

SOUTH CAROLINA

MOULTRIE 27
MOUNT PLEASANT
AIKEN, DAVID H.

JOHN M. KINARD 35
NEWBERRY
MAYS, CARTER CLAUDE
MAYS, GRANT HARLESTON

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Livingston, TX
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| Benjamin P. Faulkner | GA | 584 |
| William G. Wells | CA | 584 |
| Richard L. Whitehead | VA | 1475 |
| Bland Ballard | ID | 2244 |
| William L. Napier | MO | 145 |
| Norman L. Berry | GA | 4 |
| William R. Karr | LA | 1223 |
| Alan Sherman | AL | 584 |
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Dispatches From the Front

fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the Capitol of the State of Alabama, in the city of Montgomery, at the hour of noon, there assembled certain deputies and delegates from the several independent South States of North America."

The article prompted me thinking what date would have been chosen as CSA Independence Day had we won the war. Here are some dates for your consideration:

- December 20, 1860 (the date South Carolina seceded)
- December 25, 1860 (the letter to Governor Pickens)
- February 4, 1861 (the first session of the seceding states)
- February 18, 1861 (Jefferson Davis' First Inaugural Address; this was for the Provisional Government)
- February 22 (Jefferson Davis' Second Inaugural Address in 1862, the birth-date of the permanent government).

I would say the birth date of the Confederacy was February 4, 1861. It was here that the new nation was named and formed by the seven states that had seceded.

Jeff Wolverton
Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa, Florida

General Lee eighth in American Legion poll

To the Editor:

Greetings to all! Great news! For those who subscribe to the *America Legion Magazine*, you may already know this information, so please bear with me. However, for those who are unaware; I am pleased to report that last May, the *American Legion Magazine* asked its readers, website visitors and social media followers to select from a list of 100 noteworthy US veterans as to whom is our nation's most beloved. More than 70,000 votes were cast. The choices span our nation's lifetime. Out of those noble 100, Robert Edward Lee was ranked in

the top ten as number eight. Just ahead of General Lee are the following:

1. Audie Murphy, 2. George Washington, 3. Teddy Roosevelt 4. Alvin York, 5. George Patton, 6. Dwight Eisenhower, 7. Norman Schwarzkopf.

Also, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson was voted in the number 22 spot.

Pass that on to Washington-Lee University.

Just when you think it's all coming apart; some spark of life shines to influence and motivate.

Thank You, American Legion!

J. A. Moore
Capt. James I. Waddell, CSN Camp 1608
Annapolis, Maryland

Life member of both SCV and NRA

To the Editor:

As the Division Commander of the California Division, and a member for 25 years this coming December, it is imperative I separate myself from Mike Schooling's position; San Diego Camp 302, presented in the September/October 2014 issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

Schooling referenced Mr. McGrath's previous letter to the editor in condemning what he called right wing, anti-social, gun-nut organizations, such as the NRA or Gun Owners of America, claiming the SCV had no need for them or references to them in our magazine. Really, Mike, you yourself have been the number one supporter of ROTC awards at the university level and any and all military organizations involve those kinds of instructors and mentors who support second amendment rights, and marksmanship competition. Go Figure?

The whole NRA issue is something we must discuss, because they refused our proposal for advertising. We need to advertise in their magazine and we should modify our advertisements to find a compatible way to work with them. We do need to associate with them, contradictory to Schooling's article.

I want everyone to know I'm a life member of the NRA, and I am a life member of the SCV. I'm living proof of any so-called crossover which might be

gained from dual memberships. My second amendment rights are every bit as important as my first amendment rights and I find lots of commonalities between the two organizations. I'm a man whose interests involve both subjects.

Some of our most loyal SCV members are law enforcement personnel who fully support the NRA. I'm grateful to have them in our camps and division personally. Additionally, our military members, both retired and currently employed also in most cases fully support the NRA, and again, I'm happy to have them in our camps and division. In my opinion we have a lot to celebrate and acknowledge between the so called anti-social, gun-nuts and heritage-loving Confederates. By the way, I'll go out on a limb and make a bet that most of us are not the opposite of what Schooling implies, and that would be — left wing liberals.

I bet most reenactors who consequently enjoy membership in the SCV, will most likely agree with me that having an interest in guns, black powder, modern or otherwise, compliments their love of history and our War Between the States and gives them pleasure and satisfaction in learning about the weapons of war, owning them for antiques, or pleasure and self-defense.

Who is it anyway, who makes claims that we are so-called right-wing, gun-nuts, if we desire some acknowledgement and acceptance by the NRA, as we've tried to gain through our advertising projects. We need the NRA as they need us, they just don't know it yet. We need to get bigger, and sign up more NRA members within our ranks.

I will agree that some of our members get a little excited in making their point and go overboard to demonstrate their independence, but that is not cause to attack so many of us who believe the crossover of interests exist and we like it. This organization has great potential by hooking up with other organizations of common interest and this compliments our future.

God Bless our anti-social, gun-nut, right wing SCV members, and those few lefties who might agree with Mr. Schooling.

Farrell D. Cooley
California Division Commander

Stop wasting time about NRA issues

To the Editor:

I must tell the readers, fellow SCV members, get a grip: why in the world are we wasting time on petty crap like the NRA while the world burns.

I joined the NRA for the purpose of strengthening resistance to gun control to help keep America free and to keep my guns. I joined the SCV to be associated with men who wish to defend the name and honor and history of our ancestors who bravely fought the Northern Federal government who invaded our Southern states. These are two separate institutions — deal with each individually: they are not in a partnership and we should have all we can do in trying to raise new SCV members, and getting the SCV to resist the political-correctness liberals from destroying and erasing our Confederate history.

Stop wasting time on the NRA or other gripes and act like men. The SCV is faltering while we argue like women over petty nonsense.

Carlton J. Dunford
Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Urbanna, Virginia

SCV and NRA not immune from nuts

To the Editor:

I, being a brand new member of SCV, am a little taken back by the letter in the September/October 2014 issue of our magazine regarding the NRA and other gun-rights organizations.

Having been an NRA life member for more than 50 years, I have never condoned any violent act toward anyone, nor does the NRA except in the case of self-defense and the defense of our country.

Unfortunately, the NRA or the SCV are not immune from a few “nutty” members as exhibited by Mr. Schooling’s letter.

I find it difficult to understand why any patriot would insult five million Americans because of a few bad apples.

Being now 74 years old, I postponed membership in SCV until retirement would allow more participation in our

mission of preserving our heritage and history, along with the common goal of the NRA, protecting and defending the constitution.

Jim Jenkins
Col. Christopher C. Pegues Camp 62
Selma, Alabama

How would our ancestors feel about the issue?

To the Editor:

I, along with several others, expressed our views about the NRA, and the conversation was intelligent and considerate of other opinions.

Then I read the rather brash letter from Mike Schooling who has taken it upon himself to resort to name calling in what is perceived to be a rather childish approach. I am particularly offended by his comment “... purposely avoid all contact with these right-wing, anti-social, gun nut organizations. ...” This is totally uncalled for and an insult to many SCV members. I am also dismayed that the SCV would print such comments.

I wonder how it would have been received by those right-wing, anti-social gun nuts who organized themselves into the Confederate Army?

Robert Lott
Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Columbia, Tennessee

Gun ownership is a serious matter

To the Editor:

I am responding to a letter in the September/October 2014 issue. Since we are not supposed to attack members directly, I must say this Compatriot from California is attacking all SCV members who are also members of the NRA, and even those who are not, but gun owners. He refers to the NRA as Right-Wing, anti-social, gun nuts. This is well understood coming from an obvious left winger. Yes, from the state that gives this country politicians like Nancy Pelosi and Diane Feinstein. I was in San Diego in 1969 at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot and then up to Camp Pendleton, where we honed our shooting skills to battle communism, even to protect the liberals. Wonder how many of our

Confederate ancestors would scoff at his position on guns?

I am a Life Member of the NRA because they work to protect our 2nd Amendment Rights. The liberals can call 911 should they be attacked; the cops, whose response time usually is too late, will call the ambulance, and the coroner will bring the body bags, if needed. I myself will protect my family and my home — with my guns. I will not leave the NRA and will monitor the SCV position to continue my membership. You’re treading on a serious topic when you attack gun owners and the NRA.

Richard E. Pearson
Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Columbia, Tennessee

Supporting the Constitution not nutty

To the Editor:

As a life member of the Sons and a member of the California Division I was offended by the recent letter from California member Mike Schooling of San Diego.

In that letter, Compatriot Schooling voiced the opinion that members of the National Rifle Association (NRA) and the Gun Owners of America are “right-wing, antisocial gun nuts.” Since when is supporting the Second Amendment “anti-social”? Since when does wanting the right to legally own guns, a right guaranteed by the Constitution and handed down by the Founding Fathers, make one a “gun-nut”?

Whether Compatriot Schooling intended to or not, he insulted large numbers of our membership with such unfounded and insulting epithets. I have been a member of the NRA in the past, and there is nothing about that organization which would support his views. Perhaps it is not so much that we gun owners are “right wing,” as it is those who oppose gun ownership are left wing. In any case, you can decide for yourself which “wing” supports the core beliefs of our ancestors, with regard to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, individual liberty, and limited government.

Commander Gary Waltrip
Stainless Banner Camp 1440
San Jose, California



Books in Print

Railway Station. The story progresses from that day throughout the Battle and includes some details of the aftermath.

Authors Powell and Hamblin use a fascinating technique of switching among the narrators for events on each day leading up to the Battle.

Major General Breckenridge is tasked with defending the Shenandoah Valley and preventing Siegel's army from attacking General Lee's forces defending Richmond. When the suggestion of using the Cadets of VMI first arises, he refuses to consider having teenagers on the battlefield. Reality of his grim situation in holding back the Union soldiers changes his outlook, and he accepts the necessity of employing the Cadets in full-scale war.

New Market, A Civil War Novel, is a worthy addition to the annals of this historic Battle told from the perspective of the Virginia Military Institute Cadets who fought. Moses J. Ezekiel did indeed become a world-famous sculptor. Deeply affected by his life as a Cadet and experience at New Market, he sought commissions for monuments with Confederate and Southern themes. One of his first major works was *Virginia Mourning Her Dead*. A life-sized allegorical statue of Virginia mourns over the grave of Thomas Jefferson, Ezekiel's roommate who died in his arms.

Confederate history buffs and lovers of Southern literature about the War Between the States will treasure *New Market, A Civil War Novel*, when added to their bookshelves.

Authors: John S. Powell and
G. Martha Hamblin
Publisher: Hawfields Press
PO Box 130, Mebane, NC 27302
Paperback \$18.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

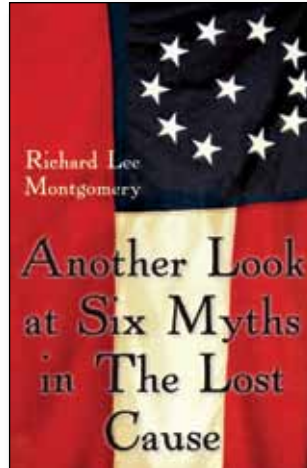
Another Look at Six Myths in The Lost Cause

Every Southerner who is not only proud of their Confederate heritage but also tired of constantly defending it to ignorant and arrogant people, should own a copy of *Another Look at Six Myths in The Lost Cause*. The book, written by Richard Lee Montgomery of Denton, Texas, debunks six popular myths that are being taught in today's schools and preached by uninformed historians and journalists across the nation.

Myths debunked in this book include the War being fought over Slavery; Confederate Flags flying over slave ships; the Confederate Battle Flag represented the Southern Nation; only the North had men of color in their ranks; it was the South who were racists; and God was on the side of the North.

The myth of the War being fought over slavery was taken apart on Page 1 when the author states "When the South started Secession, Lincoln was asked in March 1861 by a newspaper at a Virginia Compromise Delegation, 'Why not let the South go in peace?' Abraham Lincoln replied, 'I can't let them go. Who would pay for the government?'" This is Abraham Lincoln alluding to the fact the South paid 85 percent of the tax burden of the nation at that time. Sensing total financial ruin for the North, Lincoln waged war on the South."

In the Battle Flag section, the author explains the myth surrounding our Battle Flag, which, by the way, is not the Stars and Bars as reported by most journalists. However, the true meaning of the Stars & Bars, the flag that most Yankees think belongs to an east European country, is explained in great



detail. And he correctly identifies that there were two official designers of our First National Flag, one from Alabama and one from North Carolina.

In destroying the myth of "It Was the South Who Were the Racists", the author describes that there were racists on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line and gives key evidence from northern newspapers backing up that claim. "The Columbus (Ohio) Crisis, February 7, 1861: we are not Abolitionists nor in favor of Negro equality."

Another Look at Six Myths in The Lost Cause is a must for your personal library. And this should be a great project for all Confederate heritage organizations to begin placing these books in area school and public libraries. You will need this book for ammunition as we all join together to defend our Confederate heritage.

Author: Richard Lee Montgomery
Publisher: The Scuppernon Press
PO Box 1724
Wake Forest, NC 27588
Paperback \$9.99

Reviewed by Byron E. Brady

John Bell Hood — The Rise, Fall, and Resurrection of a Confederate General

Stephen M. "Sam" Hood is a collateral descendant of General John Bell Hood. Stephen Hood graduated from Kentucky Military Institute and Marshall University and is a veteran of the US Marine Corps Reserve. Hood has served on the Board of Directors of the Blue Gray Education Society and as past president of the Board of Directors of the Confederate Museum in New Orleans.

Author Hood states that his motivation in writing this book is to correct the historical record about General Hood. Accounts of General Hood's many disastrous military decisions in the latter years of his career and his culpability in destroying the Army of Tennessee are false. The author insists that this portrayal of General Hood is not a "hagiography" (defined as "a worshipful or idealizing biography"). This book is intended to establish the truth and set

to right what the author calls a “mal-portrayal” of General Hood’s action during his service in the Army of the Confederacy.

There is no historical disagreement about General Hood’s military record when he served in Virginia. After 1864 when Hood was placed in command of the Army of Tennessee, his historical legacy, according to Author Hood, became misrepresented and literally falsified.

Following the War Between the States, Hood moved to New Orleans and set about making a life for himself and his family. He took an active part in the Southern Historical Society. At that time, he was not engaged in writing any memoirs or personal accounts of his military endeavors. In 1873, the Southern Historical Society moved to Richmond, and Confederate history took on a different aspect.

Author Hood blames Southern nationalists, especially the Virginians,

led by Jubal Early. They began to write Confederate history from the *Lost Cause* perspective and a more romanticized view of the War Between the States. In promoting themselves and their accomplishments in the War, they needed to find scapegoats for defeats and unforgivable decisions. They latched onto General Hood to bear the brunt of their criticisms.

When these treatises and War articles were first published, General Hood was dismayed at what he deemed betrayal from his fellow Confederate officers. He began to write his own memoirs and attempted to rebut accusations of military blunders. However, his hasty and sparse defense of his military career failed to win him support in deflecting the overwhelming condemnation from other Confederate officers turned historians. General Hood died tragically from yellow fever in 1879 before he could establish his version of the truth.

Author Hood believes now is the time for this book of historical facts to resurrect the Confederate military record of General Hood. The author states that modern Southern historians writing about the Battle of Franklin and the Western Theater of War are still using the original slanted histories tinged with *Lost Cause* lore. Rather than researching primary documents which paint an entirely different picture of General Hood’s achievements and perceived blunders during the War,

writers continue to use flawed history to denigrate him.

John Bell Hood, The Rise, Fall, and Resurrection of a Confederate General, is a monumental addition to Confederate history. Author Hood has included a full Bibliography and several Appendices which add to the overall information about General Hood. For all Southern history buffs and lovers of everything Confederate, this volume deserves to be on your bookshelves.

Author: Stephen M. Hood
Publisher: Savas Beatie
PO Box 4527
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
Hardback \$32.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

*Please send all
books to be reviewed
to the editor-in-chief at
Frank Powell
9701 Fonville Road
Wake Forest, NC 27587*

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City _____
State _____ Zip _____

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Reunion Bid Deadlines for Hosting 2018 Reunion

Bid packages for those wishing to host the 2018 reunion are due by January 15, 2015. 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.

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.

Constitutional Amendments Deadline

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 Richmond, VA, in July 2015, is February 9, 2015.

Amendments should be submitted to Executive Director Michael Landree 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 9, 2015, and those sent by US Mail must be postmarked no later than February 9, 2015.

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 help camps and Compatriots understand the purpose and advantage of the proposed amendment.

Executive Director Landree will acknowledge receipt of the amendments; however, it is the responsibility of the sender to confirm with Director Landree that any amendment submitted was received at General Headquarters.

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

Adjutant-in-Chief
Doug Nash
aic@scv.org
910-635-9700

Seven Scholars Receive Stand Watie Scholarships in 2014

This year we are pleased to provide scholarships of \$1,000 each, to seven worthy scholars.

To be considered for the award, the student must be a member of the SCV, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, or the Children of the Confederacy, and be an undergraduate at an accredited college at the sophomore, junior, or senior class level. They must send a personal letter of application, provide three letters recommending them and provide college transcripts. For more information on the scholarship, see www.scv.org/pdf/StandWatieScholarshipApp.pdf

The fund was set up by Dr. James M. Edwards of Georgia, in 1975. The Stand Watie Camp 1303 of Oklahoma City took the lead in raising funds. Dr. Edwards wanted to memorialize Stand Watie for his Cherokee heritage and his courage in fighting for the Confederate States of America, and for being the last Confederate general to surrender in the field. General Watie was the first American Indian to achieve the rank of general.

Our fund has an endowment of

nearly \$100,000, and the earnings from this investment, along with your donations, allow us to grant these yearly scholarships.

All of the seven chosen for the award this year had excellent grades in their freshman year of college, and they had three outstanding recommendations from someone outside their family — teachers, professors, ministers, or leaders in SCV or UDC.

This year's scholarship recipients are:

James T. Brown, Bentonville, Arkansas. James is a sophomore at Northwest Arkansas Community College and a student at the Arkansas College of Electricity. James has attended college at night while working a 40-hour week in order to support himself and pay for his studies. His goal is a degree in applied science and business and his journeyman's electrician license. He is active at the First Landmark Missionary Baptist Church; he speaks at Civil War Roundtables and UDC meetings, and among his volunteer activity, has served as a tour guide at the Newton House Museum, as a volunteer at the Pea Ridge National Battlefield State Park, the Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park, and the Washington County Historical Society. He is currently the Arkansas Division chaplain and the lieutenant commander of the Northwest Brigade, Arkansas. He served as lieutenant commander of the Fontaine Earle Camp 1453 of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and as lieutenant commander of the Alf Fuller Camp 1819 of Junction City, Arkansas.

Katherine Morgan Bryan, of Manhattan Beach, California. Katherine is a sophomore at Bowdoin College, Maine, where she plans to major in neuroscience. She was president of several high school clubs. Her ACT scores placed her in the 99th percentile nationwide. She was an AP Scholar in 2012, and in 2013, an AP Scholar with Distinction. She was high school Salutatorian, in National

Honor Society, forensics champion, and Varsity Lacrosse player. She created and managed the high school Science Olympiad web site. Katherine's more than 1,000 hours of volunteer work included helping build a school cafeteria and working in an orphanage in Peru with Walking Tree Travel as a 10th grader, and as an 11th grader, teaching English to tribal children in Thailand with Rustic Pathways, and working with teenage brain tumor patients. She received the DAR Good Citizen's Award. Katherine is a member of the Joe Wheeler Chapter 1357 UDC in Long Beach, California.

Alexis Kathleen Kulick of Jonesboro, Arkansas. Alexis is a sophomore at Arkansas State University, where her goals are a B.S. in Accounting and a career as a Certified Public Accountant. Alexis received 18 certificates of Achievement from her high school, for 18 different classes, where she graduated with high honors, as Salutatorian of her class. This past year, she was on the Dean's List at Arkansas State University, and a member of the National Society of Collegiate Scholars. Alexis is a member of the James Wiseman Honnoll Chapter 2607 UDC, of Jonesboro, Arkansas.

Stuart McLean Lyons, Black Mountain, North Carolina. Stuart is a sophomore at Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College in Asheville, North Carolina, where he is majoring in mathematics. He earned a GPA of 4.0 in college-level math and chemistry, is in the Phi Theta Kappa honor society, and is on the Dean's List. His goal is engineering. He is an Eagle Scout and serves as a Senior Patrol Leader. He is active in the Lakey Gap Presbyterian Church; he published the division newsletter for Children of the Confederacy, Texas Division, and served as president of Chapter 13, the Calvin Crozier Chapter, for three years. He participated in Sam Davis Youth Camp each year from 2005 to 2011, and has advanced belts in three martial arts schools. Stuart is a member of the Isaac Newton Giffen Camp 758, in Black Mountain, North Carolina. If you were at the Concord North Carolina 2008 National Reunion, you saw him in the Color Guard at the opening ceremony.

Charles Evan McMichael of

Shreveport, Louisiana. Evan attends the Louisiana State University Honors College, where he is a political science major. He was valedictorian of his high school class, was the National Honor Society Chapter Treasurer, and a Commended Scholar from National Merit Association. He also received the Student of the Year award. In addition to this variety of academic honors and accomplishments, Evan found time to be first-chair clarinet player in the band, and the Army JROTC battalion commander. He is now an ROTC cadet and a member of the honorary fraternity: The National Society of the Pershing Rifles. He plans to serve as an Army officer, and after that, a public service career in Louisiana. He is involved with the student ministries at the St. Alban's Episcopal Chapel on campus, and the Chi Alpha Christian fellowship. Those of you who have attended our National Reunions may remember him as one of the Aides-de-Camp helping during the business meetings. I remember when his father introduced Evan to us as a new Life Member at our National Reunion when he was 12. Evan is a member of the Richard Taylor Camp 1308, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Taylor Adel Sheppard of Humble, Texas. Taylor is a sophomore English major at Avila University in Kansas City, Missouri, where she was on the Dean's List for both semesters of her first year. Her goal is law school, and this summer she is interning with a defense attorney in Houston. She is manager of her college women's basketball team. She has been active in church ministry with the Good Shepherd Episcopal Church of Kingwood, Texas. She held eight different offices in the Children of the Confederacy, ending with president of the Texas Division. As president, she raised funds for, and then dedicated, a Texas Historical Marker honoring the wives and widows of our Confederate veterans at the Confederate Women's Home in Austin. She is a member of the Magnolia Rangers Chapter 2544, UDC, of Humble, Texas.

Morgan Anne Strain, of Athens, Alabama. Morgan attends Maryville College in Maryville, Tennessee, where she was on the Dean's List both semesters.

She is a member of the Academic Honor Society, and Phi Alpha Theta (an academic society for historians). She was in the President's Educational Awards Program (with an award signed by President Obama); she is a student athlete on the college cheerleading squad, and she is a Maryville College Ambassador. Her major is history; her goal is a career in teaching. Morgan was presented as a debutante at the Montgomery 2011 National SCV Reunion. She is a member of the Joe Wheeler Chapter 291 UDC, in Decatur, Alabama.

Congratulations to these seven worthy scholars! Please help us continue to support worthy scholars who are proud descendants of Confederate servicemen. To donate to the Stand Watie Scholarship Fund, send a check made to SCV to Executive Director Michael Landree, SCV HQ, Post Office Box 59, Columbia, Tennessee 38402-0059.

Vernon R. Padgett, Ph.D.
Chairman, Stand Watie Scholarship Committee

Chaplain-in-Chief Website

Compatriots and Friends,

Our Chaplain-in-Chief Dr. Ray L. Parker has developed a web page to help with your spiritual and SCV needs. When you have a moment, please pay a visit to <http://chaplain-in-chief.com>. You will be impressed.

Deo Vindice!
Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

March/April 2015 January 1

May/June 2015 March 1

July/August 2015 May 1

Sherman's War on Civilians

who lived in a cabin on the Catawba River (part of which forms the eastern boundary of modern Fairfield County), was raped and tortured by two soldiers of the 38th Ohio Volunteers, Private Thomas Killgore and Private Daniel Kunkle. The two men were court-martialed and found guilty. Killgore was sentenced to ten years hard labor, and Kunkle received the same penalty for four years.

Conclusion: "Sherman's monuments"

On a visit to South Carolina three months after the war's end, Union General Carl Schurz observed: "The track of Sherman's march ... looked for many miles like a broad, black streak of ruin and desolation — the fences all gone; lonesome smoke stacks, surrounded by dark heaps of ashes and cinders, marking the spots where human habitation had stood ... No part of the South I then visited had indeed suffered so much from ravages of war as South Carolina — the state which was looked upon by the Northern soldier as the principal instigator of the whole mischief and therefore deserving of special punishment. But even those regions which had but little, or not at all, been touched by military operations were laboring under dire distress."

Many decades would pass before South Carolina recovered from the devastation and poverty brought about by Sherman's army, and the indignation and bitterness which was kindled in the hearts of her people remained strong for many more. In a letter written to a Charleston newspaper in 1881, Daniel Heyward (1810-1888), a Beaufort District rice planter, expressed the feelings of most of his fellow South Carolinians, and many Southerners, on this subject.

To the Editor of the *News and Courier*

I see you are paying some attention to General Sherman's address at Hartford.

The General appears quite nervous at the ugly names given him by Mr. [Jefferson] Davis in his book. As he attempts to sneer at Mr. Davis, I, and I alone, probably can give him the opinion of one he

won't attempt to shake off with a sneer — General Robert E. Lee.

I beg for myself to say that I saw the first soldier of General Sherman's army who crossed the Savannah River, and with him came fire. In a very short time, on the west side of the river, every dwelling, negro cabin, barn, and everything that could burn was on fire. From where I was I could see his fires for forty miles.

After leaving Savannah he [Sherman] went to Beaufort and crossed at Port Royal Ferry into South Carolina proper. I was there again before him on the Combahee River. There again every building, dwelling, negro quarter and barn went down before his torch. And so on did he go in his march of one hundred and fifty miles to Columbia, driving the women and children into the woods and swamps, without cover and without food.

This did not cease at Columbia, but continued to the extremest verge of the State. Now General Sherman cannot deny this; for there stand "Sherman's monuments" as they are called, the burnt chimneys. Was it less criminal to turn out women and children into the wilderness than to burn Columbia? General Sherman knew, for his scouts were in the city every day for two weeks before he entered, that it was filled with old men, women, wives, young women and children, people who had means enough to get out of his way of his devastating army as it passed along. The mayor came out and surrendered the city in form. He [Sherman] says that Hampton burned the bridge. He had to make one. Then I leave it to any honorable man on this continent what his conduct should have been as a soldier. He should not have allowed a man of his army to go into that city. He should have built his bridge and gone around the city and continued his march. Women and children are always sacred to brave men. But the General says that this is not war. We admit that it is not with the savage.

Yes. He sheathed his sword, and with a torch in his right hand he led his 14,000 men into that city, whose very atmosphere was terror. The horrors of

that night no one can tell. Old men and women, mothers and children and maidens, in the dead of night, turned into the streets arched with fire and filled with 14,000 soldiers. Is this the nineteenth century?

I never believed this act could be sanctioned by the usages of war, and determined if I ever saw General Lee again to give the opinion of one who everyone must deem the highest authority.

I called on General Lee in Savannah, when on the way to Florida to restore his broken health. After a protracted visit and when about to leave I said: "General, I have a question to ask, of the propriety of which I am doubtful. You will not reply if it is improper." He said: "Ask it, sir, ask it." I asked: "Was General Sherman justified, under the usages of war, in burning as he passed through South Carolina, the homes of our women and children while our men were in the field, fighting him bravely?" His eye flashed as on the battlefield, and half rising from his seat, he said in a voice more emphatic than I ever heard him: "No, sir! No, sir! It was the act of a savage, and not justified by the usages of war."

These were the last words I heard uttered by the great and good General Robert E. Lee.

Very respectfully,

Daniel Heyward

About the author

Karen Stokes, an archivist with the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston, SC, is the co-editor of *Faith, Valor, and Devotion: The Civil War Letters of William Porcher DuBose*, published by the University of South Carolina Press in 2010, and *A Confederate Englishman: The Civil War Letters of Henry Wemyss Feilden* (USC Press, March 2013). She is also the author of two non-fiction books published by The History Press, *South Carolina Civilians in Sherman's Path* (June 2012), and *The Immortal 600: Surviving Civil War Charleston and Savannah* (2013). Her historical fiction includes *Belles: A Carolina Love Story* (2012), inspired by the wartime letters of South Carolinians, *The Soldier's Ghost: A Tale of Charleston* (2014), and her soon-to-be-released *Honor in the Dust*, a novel set in wartime South Carolina.



Garfield Park Confederate POW Monument Restoration Project Indianapolis, Indiana

Indiana members of the William D. McCain Camp 584 are working with the city of Indianapolis Parks Department, and the Indy Parks Foundation to raise funds for the restoration of this Confederate POW monument which was erected in 1912 by the Federal Government to honor the 1,616 Confederate Veterans who died at Camp Morton in Indianapolis, Indiana, during the War for Southern Independence.

The monument sat in Greenlawn Cemetery over the graves of the Confederate Veterans until 1928 when the War Department exhumed the bodies and moved them to Crown Hill Cemetery during a project completed in 1931 where they now rest at Confederate Mound, Lot 32. We have the total support of several local politicians and neighborhood organizations connected with Garfield Park. This monument has not had any maintenance or restoration work done in more than forty years.

To make secure on line donations go to www.indyparksfoundation.org and click on donate or you can mail your donations to:

Indy Parks Foundation
615 N. Alabama St. Suite 119
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204



ALL DONATIONS will be held by the Indy Parks Foundation, a 501(c) 3 entity, and are tax deductible though them. Make all donations care of: Garfield Park Confederate POW Project. For more information on the monument or the veterans buried at Crown Hill Cemetery please contact or e-mail Brian Blevins at 317-217-0243 or blblevins@live.com Deo Vindice.

The Immortal 600

Davis then defiantly admitted the truth. Colonel Manning and the committee decided Davis intended to dishonor his uniform and insult his brother officers by his act, and because of this, his bars and button would be cut off his coat, his coat would be turned inside out, and he would be ostracized by his fellow prisoners. Colonel Manning also told Davis he should immediately ask the Yankees for protection and speedy release because his fellow officers would not tolerate the insult to their honor. "Like a whipped cur, Davis ran and put himself under care of the guard."

The six Confederate officers involved in the Davis affair were put in prison with convicts in a cell six feet long and three feet wide and held there for seven days and nights. They could only lie down spoon fashion. Convicts, deserters, and Lt. Davis were in a cell above the six. They cut a hole in the floor and cursed and spit on them. Davis did worse. Finally, the six were moved to another cell and held for seventeen days.²⁴

The prisoners never stopped trying to escape. Captain Thomas Perkins made at least ten attempts. Lt. Ogden Murray described him as "one of the most daring brave men I ever knew. He was the most determined of men, yet to his comrades he was gentle as a woman. He was a man positively without fear." In one escape attempt in November 1864, Captain Perkins, Col. Folk

of NC, Lt. Killmartin, Captain Campbell, Lt. Casson, and Lt. Hugh Brinkley had only pen knives to cut through two of the thick logs which were part of the floor of their cells. They made it out of the prison but became lost and ended up in mud in a swamp. They stayed at large for several days, becoming very hungry, and not knowing exactly which direction to take. They were finally discovered and returned to prison. On the next attempt, it was decided to send three men out of the prison to scout and then return to the prison with information helpful for a larger escape. Captain Perkins and two other officers dressed in Yankee uniforms they had somehow managed to get, walked out of the prison, and were gone for about thirteen hours. Unfortunately, when they returned to get their comrades, an informer told the guards, and the plan failed. In another of Captain Perkins escape attempts, he was recaptured and placed in a cage just large enough to lie down in, but not large enough to sit up in. He was kept in the cage for a week.²⁵

In March 1865, Captain Leon Jastremski and the remaining 600 were put on a ship headed back to Ft. Delaware. One of the ship's crew, an Irishman, was a Southern sympathizer and told Jastremski he would help him escape. Jastremski relayed this offer to Captain Perkins, Captain Emmett DePriest and Lt. Cicero

Allen. The Irishman told Jastremski to go to a hatch in the forward part of the deck, go down in the hold where the anchor chains and ropes were stored, and he would bring food, clothes and money. Jastremski was to stay in the hold while the ship docked at Ft. Delaware and unloaded the 600, and then, he could get off the ship when it sailed off to New York City and docked. Sadly for Captain Perkins, he was suffering from severe diarrhea and was in such pain in his stomach that he was not able to join in the attempt. The other two stayed in the hold for more than three days and nights. They came on deck when they were sure the ship was tied up in New York harbor. They went into the city, had a meal, and rented a cheap room. The next day, they got in touch with friends who gave them clothes and money. From New York, they went to Baltimore and were planning on going to Virginia to rejoin the Confederate army when they heard Richmond was being evacuated. Their friends gave them money and a railroad ticket to Louisville, where they boarded a ship to Cairo, where they heard about Lee's surrender at Appomattox. From Cairo, they went to Memphis, but when they were not able to get out of the Yankee lines there, they reboarded a steamer, went to Randolph, Tennessee, and from there, made their way to Meridian, where they reported to General Richard

Taylor, who had gone to Meridian when Mobile was evacuated. General Taylor gave them a furlough, and after that, they intended joining Kirby Smith in the Trans-Mississippi, but learned he had surrendered. After the war, Leon Jastremski became mayor of New Orleans from 1876-1881. He helped return the Louisiana capital from New Orleans back to Baton Rouge. Major General Benjamin Butler moved the capital to New Orleans after he burned the state house in Baton Rouge.²⁶

The 430 officers left of the 600 were put on a ship in March 1865 and were sent back to Ft. Delaware. On the way, three of the officers died and were buried at sea, among them Lt. Bolivar Edwards of Miles Louisiana Legion. At Lt. Edwards' burial, the Yankee officers were joking and

using profanity. Before sliding the body into the sea, one of the Yankee sailors cut off Lt. Edwards ears. The death of one of the 600 was concealed from the Yankees, so that his comrades could bury him after the ship landed, instead of at sea.²⁷

Of the prisoners who were taken back to Ft. Delaware in March 1865, 75 had to be carried off the boat, and 125 were carried to the hospital. Captain Robert Park of Alabama said, "The feet and legs of many were so drawn up from scurvy that they had to walk on their toes, if they could walk at all." Captain John Dunkle stated, "Our comrades at Ft. Delaware scarcely knew us, so changed were our features, and so haggard our countenances. Now, we only number about a third we had at first. Many of

us had diseases from which we never recovered. Some died in a short time, some lived longer, and some linger invalids still."²⁸

When the 600 heard about the fall of Richmond and Lee's surrender, they became very despondent. The Virginia officers held a meeting to discuss what they should do. The 600 were told they and those in the hospital would be released soon, but after Lincoln's assassination, all promises of release were gone. No boxes or mail were allowed, and privileges were revoked. Orders were issued to shoot any prisoner who seemed joyful over Lincoln's death. Captain Henry Dickinson said, "We have not been responsible for the assassination. It was not our way of conducting war. We preserved our propriety by a dignified silence."²⁹



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When General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to Sherman in North Carolina, the resolve of the prisoners as a whole began to weaken. When the Yankees called the roll on April 26, 1865, to find out how many would take the Oath, almost all the privates voted yes, but most of the officers refused because they did not know whether the Confederate government still existed.

Then, after Jefferson Davis was captured in Georgia, meetings were held, and the 600 decided the Confederacy no longer existed, and their obligation to it had ended. Even so, 161 still refused to take the Oath of Allegiance until they heard Kirby Smith and Richard Taylor had surrendered. The Yankees told the holdouts if they continued to refuse to take the Oath, they would not be released and would be treated as common criminals and left in prison to do hard labor. By June 16, 1865, all officers under the grade of major were released. Among the field officers who continued to refuse to sign was Colonel Tazewell Hargrove of North Carolina, who had received six bayonet wounds at South Ana Bridge. Finally, on July 15, 1865, all the remaining 600 took the Oath of Allegiance. The Federal government refused to pay for their trip home. Captain George Finley of the 56th VA walked more than 100 miles to get home. He became a Presbyterian minister. When they reached home, they found devastation. They could not vote, hold office, or practice law. Captain Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina found his home vandalized, his servants living in his house, and the books from his

library thrown over the yard. He shot game and sold it to make a living. The remaining members of the 600 met after the war and chose John Ogden Murray to write a history of their experience. Murray wrote *The Immortal 600*, published in 1905. The surviving 600 formed their own organization, called The Society of the Immortal 600, and had special medals struck for each survivor. The last of the 600 to die was Lt. William Epps of the 4th SC Cavalry, who passed away in 1934.

"When the first roll was called after the prisoners arrived back at Ft. Delaware, only 295 of the original 600 could physically stand to answer the call. Statistically, 44 died of the ordeal, 13 lie in unmarked graves at Ft. Pulaski, five died at Hilton Head, and 33 lie buried at Finn's Point in New Jersey, having succumbed to their condition within days after their arrival back at Ft. Delaware on March 11. Three died aboard the *Illinois*, and two died immediately after reaching home. Seventeen took the Oath of Allegiance. Seven escaped, all of whom returned to their regiments and finished out the war."³⁰

Captain Will Page Carter told his comrades at Ft. Pulaski who were too sick to get out of their bunks, "We can suffer, men, for principle. We cannot surrender without dishonor." Ogden Murray said the seventeen who took the Oath were ostracized and denounced by their comrades. He said of the rest of the 600, "They remained true to the end."

Endnotes

¹ Murray, John Ogden, *The Immortal 600* (Little Rock, 1986),

reprint of the 1905 edition, page 9.

² Joslyn, Mauriel P., *Immortal Captives: The Story of 600 Confederate Officers and the United States Prisoner of War Policy* (Gretna, 2008), page 10.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, page 12

⁵ *Ibid.*, page 40

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 75-79

⁷ Fuzzlebug, Fritz (Captain John Dunkle of VA), *Prison Life During the War of 1861: A Brief Narrative of the Miseries and Sufferings of Six Hundred Confederate Prisoners* (Wiggins, Ms., 1997), Reprint of the 1869 edition, pp 23-24.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 25

⁹ Joslyn, pp 75-76

¹⁰ Cook, Henry Howe, "The Story of the Six Hundred," *Confederate Veteran*, v. 5, 1897; 1898

¹¹ Joslyn, p. 116

¹² Murray, pp 47-48

¹³ Dunkle, p. 30

¹⁴ Cook, p. 117

¹⁵ Murray, p. 65

¹⁶ *Williamson County Tennessee Historical Society Journal*, V. 28, 1997, "Civil War Letters of Captain Thomas F. Perkins, Jr., pp. 86-91, Rick Warwick, editor.

¹⁷ Joslyn, pp 100-101

¹⁸ Cook, p. 118

¹⁹ Joslyn, p. 130

²⁰ *Ibid.*, pp 138-140

²¹ Cook, pp. 148-149

²² Joslyn, p. 209

²³ Murray, p. 111

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 103

²⁵ Cook, pp 119-120

²⁶ Joslyn, p. 270

²⁷ *Ibid.*, pp 243-245

²⁸ *Ibid.*, pp 248-250

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 257

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 266



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| | | | |
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| Extra Reunion Medal..... | Qty _____ | x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____ | |
| Numbered Special Edition Reunion Medal..(Limited to 150 Medals)..... | Qty _____ | x \$150.00 = \$ _____ | |
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| Heritage Luncheon (Thursday)..... | Qty _____ | x \$ 30.00 = \$ _____ | ** |
| Forrest Cavalry Breakfast (Friday)..... | Qty _____ | x \$ 30.00 = \$ _____ | ** |
| Awards Luncheon (Friday)..... | Qty _____ | x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____ | ** |
| J. E. B. Stuart Breakfast (Saturday)..... | Qty _____ | x \$ 25.00 = \$ _____ | ** |
| Debutante Luncheon (Saturday - free for Debutante, female-only guests \$28.00)..... | Qty _____ | x \$ 28.00 = \$ _____ | ** |
| Grand Ball and Banquet (Saturday)..... | | (\$65.00 Single / \$120.00 Couple) = \$ _____ | ** |

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| | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Appomattox Tour (Tuesday, includes box lunch - 4 hr. round trip) | Qty _____ | x \$ 90.00 = \$ _____ |
| Cemetery Tour Part 1 (Thursday - Hollywood, Huguenot Springs)..... | Qty _____ | x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____ |
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| Ladies Tour Part 1 (Thursday - Richmond as Confederate Capital) | Qty _____ | x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____ |
| Theatrical Production - "Reflected Glory: Letters to Anna" (Thurs.)..... | Qty _____ | x \$ 10.00 = \$ _____ |
| Cemetery Tour Part 2 (Friday - Shockoe, Jewish Confederate, Oakwood)..... | Qty _____ | x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____ |
| Battlefield Tour 2 Led by Robert E. L. Krick (Fri. - Frayser's Farm / Malvern Hill).Qty _____ | x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____ | |
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| Ride Around McClellan Tour (Saturday)..... | Qty _____ | x \$ 55.00 = \$ _____ |
| North Anna Battlefield Tour (Sunday)..... | Qty _____ | x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____ |
| Appomattox Tour (Sunday, includes box lunch - 4 hr. round trip) | Qty _____ | x \$ 90.00 = \$ _____ |

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For more information contact Edwin Ray, Committee Chairman – 804-517-6587

or jray250443@aol.com or JEBStuartCamp@Gmail.com

Reunion Website: www.jebstuartcamp.org/2015reunion

Camp Website: www.jebstuartcamp.org



120th National Reunion Sons of Confederate Veterans Richmond, Virginia July 14-19, 2015

Schedule of 2015 General SCV Reunion

| | | |
|---|--|----------------------|
| Tuesday – July 14, 2015 | | |
| Appomattox Tour | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 9:00 am – 4:00 pm |
| Wednesday - July 15, 2015 | | |
| Vendor Setup and Sales | James River Ballroom Corridor Shenandoah Corridor/Foyer/Parlors A & B | 8:00 am - 6:00 pm |
| Dr. Weaver Monument Dedication | Hollywood Cemetery | 10:00 am - 11:00 am |
| Registration (including OCR) | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 12:00 noon - 7:00 pm |
| GEC Meeting | TBD | 3:00 pm - 5:00 pm |
| Reception | Museum of the Confederacy | 5:30 pm – 8:30 pm |
| History Talk | Parlor G | 7:30 pm - 8:30 pm |
| Concert | Parlor H | 9:00 pm - 10:00 pm |
| Thursday - July 16, 2015 | | |
| Registration (including OCR) | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 7:00 am - 5:00 pm |
| Credentials | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 8:00 am - 2:00 pm |
| Vendor Area Open | James River Ballroom Corridor Shenandoah Corridor/Foyer/Parlors A & B | 8:00 am - 6:00 pm |
| Chaplain's Breakfast | Parlors C & D | 7:00 am - 8:00 am |
| Opening Ceremony | James River Ballroom | 8:00 am - 8:30 am |
| Business Session #1 | James River Ballroom | 8:45 am - 12:15 pm |
| Ladies Tour 1 | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 8:30 am - 12:15 pm |
| Heritage Luncheon | Parlors C & D | 12:30 pm - 1:30 pm |
| Mechanized Cavalry Meeting | Parlor C | 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm |
| Cemetery Tour 1 | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 2:00 pm - 6:00 pm |
| Battlefield Tour 1 | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 2:00 pm - 6:00 pm |
| History Talk / Theatrical Play | Parlor A | 7:30 pm - 9:00 pm |
| Friday - July 17, 2015 | | |
| Registration (including OCR) | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 7:00 am - 5:00 pm |
| Credentials | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 8:00 am - 2:00 pm |
| Vendor Area Open | James River Ballroom Corridor Shenandoah Corridor/Foyer/Parlors A & B | 8:00 am - 6:00 pm |
| Forrest Cavalry Breakfast | Parlors C & D | 7:00 am - 8:15 am |
| Business Session # 2 | James River Ballroom | 9:00 am - 12:00 noon |
| OCR Meeting | Anna Room | 9:00 am - 12:00 noon |
| Ladies Tour 2 | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 8:15 am – 12:15 pm |
| Awards Luncheon | Parlors C & D | 12:15 pm - 1:45 pm |
| Cemetery Tour 2 | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 2:00 pm - 6:00 pm |
| Battlefield Tour 2 | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 2:00 pm – 6:00 pm |
| Memorial Service | TBD | 2:30 pm – 3:30 pm |
| History Talk / Theatrical Play | Parlor A | 7:30 pm - 9:00 pm |
| Oratory Contest | Parlors G & H | 9:15 pm - until |
| Saturday - July 18, 2015 | | |
| Registration (including OCR) | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 7:00 am - 12:00 noon |
| Credentials | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 8:00 am - 12:00 noon |
| OCR Meeting | Anna & New River Rooms | 8:00 am - 12:00 noon |
| Vendor Area Open | James River Ballroom Corridor Shenandoah Corridor/Foyer/Parlors A & B | 8:00 am - 1:00 pm |
| J. E. B. Stuart Breakfast | Parlors C & D | 6:45 am - 8:00 am |
| Army Meetings | | 8:00 am - 9:15 am |
| ANV | Parlor G & H | |
| AOT | Parlors C & D | |
| ATM | Parlors E & F | |
| Business Session 3 | James River Ballroom | 9:30 am - 12:00 noon |
| Debutante Luncheon | Rehearsal, Luncheon & Dance Lessons | 10:30 am - 3:00 pm |
| Ride Around McClellan Tour | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 12:30 pm - 5:30 pm |
| GEC Meeting | Parlor C | 2:00 pm - 4:30 pm |
| Commander-in-Chief Reception | Parlor C | 6:00 pm - 7:00 pm |
| Grand Banquet, Debutante Presentation & Grand Ball | James River Ballroom | 8:00 pm - 11:00 pm |
| Sunday – July 19, 2015 | | |
| Church Service | TBD | 8:30 am – 9:00 am |
| Appomattox Tour | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 9:15 am – 4:00 pm |
| North Anna Battlefield Tour | James River Pre-Function Foyer | 9:15 am – 1:15 pm |

All events will take place at the DoubleTree by Hilton Richmond-Midlothian unless otherwise noted.

Friends of Beauvoir

Beauvoir, a National Historical Landmark, was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina on August 29, 2005. Five of seven buildings on site were destroyed and the remaining two were seriously damaged, including President Jefferson Davis's Last Home. Beauvoir's emphasis has been on restoring the House, Presidential Library, pavilions and garden to this point. In addition to that, there are thousands of items that are still in need of conservation and repair; these tasks are overwhelming to say the least. There is a way to help this ever important historic site who's mission statement is to preserve the legacy of American hero and Confederate President Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Soldier. Annual membership in the Friends of Beauvoir is available to anyone interested in preserving history for future generations. Please complete the required information, check your category and mail that with your payment to Beauvoir, 2244 Beach Blvd., Biloxi, MS. 39531.



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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 which 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 which is lacking in most museums and in the media. Seventy-five percent of the money received through this effort goes to this 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. Twenty-five percent 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:

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contends cotton was the world's leading commodity and powered an economic dynamo with tendrils throughout the US, and Northern merchants and bankers and factory owners invested in slavery, bought from and sold to slaveowners, and took slices of profits from slavery's expansion."

Baptist himself says, "The idea that the commodification and suffering and forced labor of African-Americans is what made the United States powerful and rich is not an idea that people necessarily are happy to hear. But it is the truth."

We of the South, black and white, should not be afraid of the truth of history. We have a shared past, and to have a positive shared

future, we must face the past squarely, and with respect for one another.

This new scholarship reinforces the truth that slavery was the sin of America, not a Southern system, but part of an international business. The *South bashers* have hid their own complicity by telling only a small part of the story of slavery. It flew here under the Dutch flag, the English flag, the French flag and the Spanish flag.

Slavery existed under the American flag for 89 years. And yet the flag it flew under for four years has become the scapegoat for all of America's racial ills.

Until our opponents accept that their own version of events is a self-serving canard, there can be

no real and honest dialogue about the past.

One thing is for certain. Our flag is about heritage, not hate. It is about pride, not prejudice. It is about our ancestors, our families, our kinfolk and our blood. We will fight for that American right to display this symbol for as long as we have breath in our bodies. And every time one of our flags is removed, we shall put two of them up.

Ben Jones
Chief of Heritage Operations
507 Harris Hollow Road
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onecooter@aol.com



Continued from page 13

Chaplain's Comments

caused the War, was not in response to a certain system of labor. "Had Lincoln declared on April 15, 1861, that he was calling for 75,000 troops to invade the South to free slaves, nearly every American would have resisted, as slavery was both constitutional and legal. Many, if not most Americans in 1861, wished to rid the country of the blight of slavery, but not at the cost of 620,000 lives" (*Why the War Was Not About Slavery*, p. iv).

Researchers remind us that one goal of accurate research is to find "primary rather than secondary" sources. A "primary source" is one who was involved in the event or created the model under consider-

ation. Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America, is a "primary source" regarding the War Between the States. President Davis wrote, "If additional evidence be needed to prove that 'emancipation' was not the original purpose (of the War), it may be found not only in the inaugural, but also in the fact that President Lincoln subsequently defended the issuance of his emancipation proclamation, in 1863, on the ground of 'military necessity.' Therefore, the North could not have entered upon the war to abolish Slavery. Developments in the course of the war cannot be transplanted to its beginning, and then be made

to do duty as the cause." (*A Short History of the Confederate States of America*, pp. 10-11).

Let us conclude with the words of the Apostle Paul, "Speak the truth in love" (Ephesians 4:15). We have nothing to fear from truth.

Works Cited

Davis, Jefferson (2002). *A Short History of the Confederate States of America*. Harrisonburg, VA: Sprinkle Publications.

Livingston, Donald (2011). *Why the War Was Not About Slavery*. Columbia, TN: Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc.



[illegible]

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An Appeal by Dr. Clyde N. Wilson and Mr. Howard Ray White

First, the Problem: Have you, Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, been concerned that the truthful history of the Southern States, their people and their culture is being smothered into obscurity by the so-called "politically correct" in our schools and universities, in media, in political discourse, in the entertainment industry, in just about everywhere, including newspapers and television — concerned over misrepresentation of **everything dear to our ancestry** — not just over the core SCV interest in State Secession, War and Political Reconstruction?

Second, an Answer: Well, historians Howard Ray White of Charlotte and Dr. Clyde N. Wilson of Columbia have begun to fight back against the loss of what we of the South hold dear. And we need your help. Although we are historians and writers, we realized that **some of the best writing is in old, almost forgotten books**, and another new book won't matter much. So, in April 2013 we founded a new Society to enable Members to contribute content to a **vast on-line library bibliography** of important works they judge worthy of preservation and promotion — works that present the true story of our history, our people and our culture starting with the first settlers at Jamestown, Virginia Colony, forward to the year 1940 (we relegate happenings beyond 1941 to current events, not history).

Third, an Appeal: Go to www.southernhistorians.org to view our already-large web-site. Note that its structure follows the outline listed on the right. Find categories where important books are not yet posted and where posted books lack reviews. Click on top right button and become a Member. Then **recommend additions**, remembering that the old books are often the best. Membership requires a contribution of \$25 or more (annual budget is \$5,000). For more info contact Howard Ray White, Director of Operations, howardraywhite@gmail.com, or 704-846-4411 or at the address below. Your support is needed and is worthwhile.



Our Historic Region:

Maryland; across the Ohio Valley and Missouri; out to Texas and down to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Eras We Cover:

From Jamestown to 1940.

OUR WEBSITE CATEGORIES

01 Our Overall Top 150 Recommendations Selected from Thousands Listed Below

SOUTHERN HISTORY

02 Histories of Specific Eras

03 Histories of Regions and States

04 Histories of Westward Pioneers

05 Histories of Military Conflicts

06 Agriculture, Industry, Science and Commerce

SOUTHERN LIFE

07 Important Biographies

08 Family Life, Social Life and Education

09 Southern Faith and Religion

10 Social, Political and Constitutional Philosophy

11 Southern Literature

12 Southern Music

MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS

20 Member's Relevant Interpretations & Commentary

21 Member's Relevant Books, Booklets, Essays & Articles

MEDIA AND INDEX

22 Relevant Movies, Television, Videos and Audio Books,

23 Bibliography and Index

The Society of Independent Southern Historians, 6012 Lancelot Drive, Charlotte, NC 28270. 704-846-4411. Founded by historians Dr. Clyde N. Wilson and Howard Ray White in April 2013, we are a website-based North Carolina-registered, non-profit, historical education resource for all Americans.

COMPATRIOTS!

LEARN ABOUT THE ABBEVILLE INSTITUTE

The Abbeville Institute is an organization in higher education dedicated to a scholarly study of what is true and valuable in the Southern tradition. We hold an annual summer school for college and graduate students and an annual conference for academics.

We have the resources of more than a hundred academics in all fields of learning. Fifteen of our students have their Ph.Ds and most have positions in higher education. Since its founding our scholars have produced more than 50 books.

In addition to research and publication, Abbeville scholars are asked for advice on public policy. Three of us testified before State House committees in framing bills nullifying Obamacare as an unconstitutional intrusion into the state's reserved powers. We had some influence in the bills passed last term by the Oklahoma House and the South Carolina House. The bills will be taken up this term by the respective Senates. Abbeville scholars were asked to speak before the Liberty Caucus in the House of Representatives in Washington on state nullification.

A number of our scholars are members of the SCV. We provided essays for every issue of the *Confederate Veteran* over the past three years and have helped to organize the conferences of the SCV's Stephen D. Lee Institute.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE INSTITUTE

The United States is in the grip of a culture war. These wars take no prisoners. They are won by ideas. It is imperative we educate our youth at the college and graduate school level. That is what we do. And we greatly need your financial support.

It costs \$900 to fund a college or graduate student for the week long summer school. If you could provide a scholarship that would be wonderful. (The student would receive it in your name and write a report). But any contribution would help. Since the Institute is a 501(c)3 contributions are tax deductible.

To find out more about the Institute and to hear lectures from past conferences, see www.abbevilleinstitute.org. To make an electronic contribution and to see the options available (automatic transfer, etc. and premiums), check "Make a Donation." Contributions through checks should be made payable to Abbeville Institute, PO Box 10, McClellanville, SC 29458.

A contribution of \$100 or more will receive a signed copy of our latest book *Rethinking the American Union for the 21st Century* with an introduction and edited by Donald W. Livingston

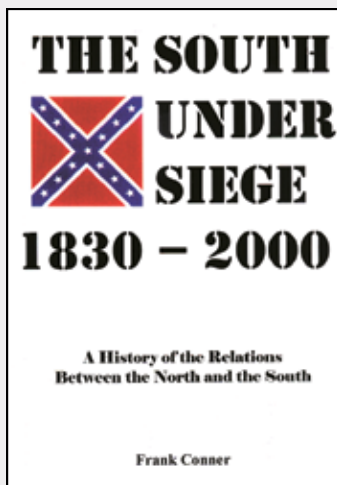
If you are not a member, consider becoming one. It is only \$50 a year — a few cents more than \$4 a month.

Yours sincerely,

Donald W. Livingston,
Professor of Philosophy, Emeritus, Emory University
and President, Abbeville Institute



Confederate Gifts from GHQ



The South Under Siege 1830-2000: A History of the Relations Between the North and the South. This important book by SCV member Frank Conner examines the true

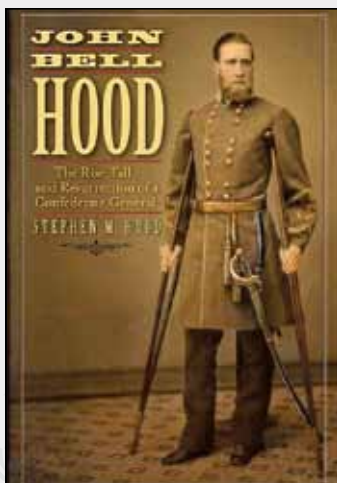
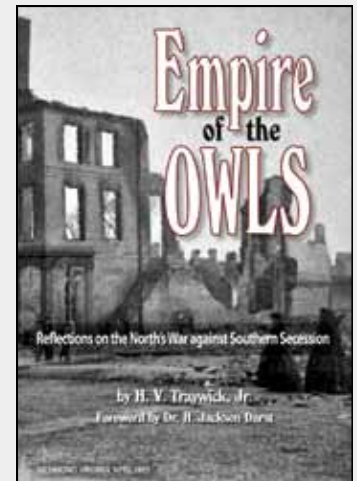
relations between the North and the South from 1830 to June 2000. It identifies the real history of each region, and the lies and distortions by which the Northern liberals have created totally false stereotypes of both the Northern liberal and the traditional white Southerner. It tells what the North has done to the South, and why the North claims to have done it, why the North really did it, and what the consequences have been. An excellent defense against the *official* history currently taught in the government schools. Hardcover, 752 pages, extensive bibliography. 995 \$34.95



Elm Springs

Empire of the Owls: Reflections on the North's War Against Southern Secession. In the middle of the nineteenth century steam power replaced muscle power as the prime mover of civilization, and the Industrial Revolution roared across the world. A new World-Cycle, the Machine Age, was born. But in the Southern United States men took up arms against the imperatives of the machine, and their Lost Cause marked the end of the Age of Agriculture. By the editing of contemporary diaries, letters, essays, newspaper editorials, memoirs, histories and official records, and the collation of them into a narrative form, this work attempts to paint a contemporaneous portrait of the storm-tossed Confederacy and the revolution that swept it away. The narrative is written in the spirit of a bard singing the Confederate Epic. As such, it offers a challenge to

some long-cherished American myths, and — to a *de jure* federated Republic which is in the late stages of transformation into a *de facto* centralized Democracy — it speaks Truth to Power. 1172 \$20.00

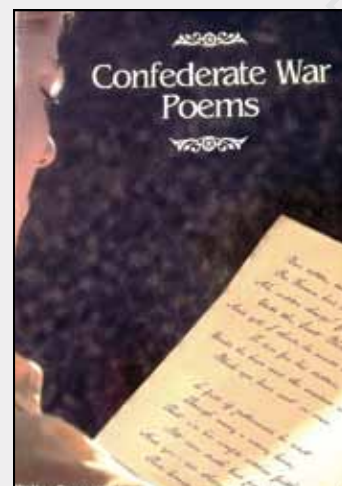
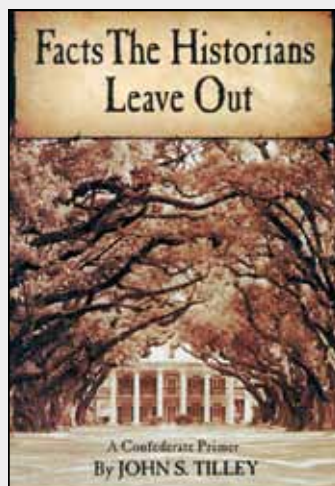
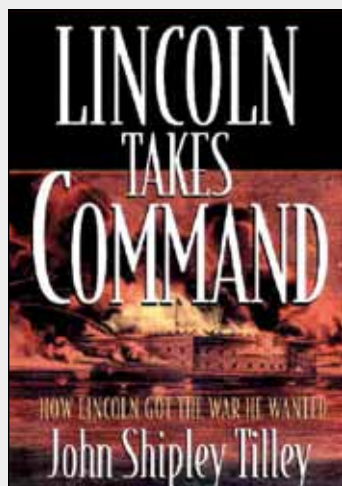


John Bell Hood: The Rise, Fall and Resurrection of a Confederate General. John Bell Hood, one of the Confederacy's most enigmatic figures, died unexpectedly from yellow fever in August of 1879 at the age of 48. He had been working hard on his memoirs, the first draft of which he finished just before his death. When *Advance and Retreat: Personal Experience in the United States and Confederate States Armies* was published the following year, they immediately became as controversial as its author. A careful and balanced examination of these *controversies*, however, compiled with the recent discovery of Hood's personal papers finally sets the record straight. 240 \$32.95

Call 1-800-My-Dixie or fax order to 1-931-381-6712

Special Book Purchase.

The SCV has been fortunate to obtain a large quantity of these fine books. *Lincoln Takes Command*, *The Coming of the Glory* and *Facts Historians Leave Out* were written by John S. Tilley M.A. (Harvard) from 1941 to 1951, *War for What?* by Francis W. Springer, and *Confederate War Poems*



by Walter Burgyn Jones. The retail price for all five of these exceptional books is \$54.90 when purchased separately; however, for a limited time the SCV will sell the bundle of five for only \$35.00. These books will make a wonderful addition to your personal WBTS collection or as a donation to your local schools and libraries. The SCV needs to lead the way in presenting the true history of the South to today's youth as well as future generations.

S003 \$35.00

THE CONSPIRATOR (2-Disc Collector's Edition). In the wake of Abraham Lincoln's assassination, seven men and one woman are arrested and charged with conspiring to kill the president, vice president, and secretary of state. The lone woman charged, Mary Surratt (Robin Wright), 42, owns a boarding house where John Wilkes Booth (Toby Kebbell), 26, and others met and planned the simultaneous attacks. Against the ominous backdrop of post-War Washington, newly-minted lawyer Frederick Aiken (James McAvoy), a 28-year-old Union war hero, reluctantly agrees to defend Surratt before a military tribunal. Aiken realizes his client may be innocent and that she is being used as bait and hostage in order to capture the only conspirator to have escaped a massive manhunt, her own son, John (Johnny Simmons). As the nation turns against her, Surratt is forced to rely on Aiken to uncover the truth and save her life. From director Robert Redford, *The Conspirator* is a riveting thriller which tells a powerful story about America then and now. **1147 \$14.98 (DVD)**



Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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☐ Yes! Round up my purchase to the nearest dollar and donate the difference to the SCV Heritage Defense Fund.

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| Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge | \$6.00 | |
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| \$35.01 – \$50.00 | \$9.00 | \$25 increment over \$100 |
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Why give your money to the USA when you can give your money to the CSA ?

**The OAKWOOD RESTORATION COMMITTEE NEEDS YOUR
HELP to finish honoring our Confederate Heroes resting in the
"HALLOWED GROUNDS" of the Oakwood Confederate Section of
the Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, VA**

As many of you already know the Virginia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans worked for almost 18 years to prove to the City of Richmond that the SCV would be able to competently manage and improve the Confederate Section of the Oakwood Cemetery and five years ago the City and the SCV entered into a contractual agreement. The City and the SCV agreed that many improvements were needed. All improvements have had the guidance and blessings of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the City of Richmond.

Restoration of Lt. Staffords Grave.....COMPLETED
Speakers StandCOMPLETED
Soldiers Monument.....COMPLETED
Listed on the Civil War TrailsCOMPLETED

**There ARE still two unmet goals which are the MOST important objectives
of the SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS ULTIMATE GOAL:**

**UPRIGHT HEADSTONES FOR EACH HERO RESTING IN THE CONFEDERATE
SECTION and insuring the Confederate Section is maintained into perpetuity.**

The Veterans Administration (VA) agreed to provide upright headstones for our resting HEROES

The VA rescinded their agreement to provide upright headstones

The Virginia Division (SCV) retained an attorney skilled in government cases to appeal the VA decision

The SCV attorney has advised the Oakwood Restoration Committee to be patient and wait for the
LEGAL OPINION. **HOW CAN YOU HELP?**

You can help by contributing to the Oakwood Restoration Committee in the following manner:

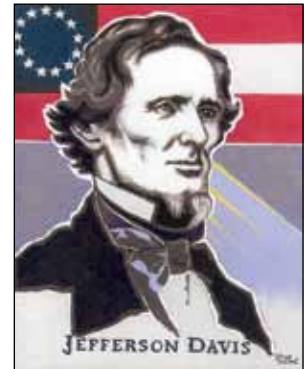
Check, Money Order or Credit Card Name_____

\$_____ Credit card #_____ Exp. Date_____ Sec. code_____

Planned Giving is also an option. Please contact Ms. Bowling for information on leaving a planned gift in one of the following manners: Unrestricted Bequests, restricted bequests, gifts of retirement plans, retained life estates in property, revocable and irrevocable trusts. **You should consult your attorney about the legal requirements in your state, but here is an example of language you and your attorney might use:**

"I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to The Oakwood Restoration Committee, located in Richmond, Virginia, (the sum of \$_____) or (_____ percent of my estate) or (specific items of property) or (the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate). This gift may be used to further the objectives of the Oakwood Restoration Committee in such a manner as the Committee may direct." Please see our website RestoreOakwood.com for more info on Planned Giving or contact Ms. Bowling chatty5@verizon.net or 804-339-4242. Thank you!

CITIZENS TO SAVE OUR PARKS
AND THE
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
Help Save Our Parks



Fight City Hall? We ARE !!!

The Forrest Camp 215 and the CTSOP have filed suit against the Memphis City Council for their illegal attempt to change the names of our three Confederate parks.

These parks, Forrest Park, Confederate Park and Jefferson Davis Park are our history, our Confederate heritage, and a lasting tribute to our Confederate ancestors. They must not be destroyed or taken away by misguided politicians.

Help us to save our historic parks: Forrest Park, Confederate Park and Jefferson Davis Park.

Can you, or your camp or Division donate \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 to the defense?

I wish to join CTSOP. Please sign me up as a member. No membership fee.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Contribute through PayPal at www.citizenstosaveourparks.org

Please donate to our cause: Amount \$_____ check number _____

Parks Defense Fund, PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124

Ride With The SCV Mechanized Cavalry



The Mechanized Cavalry consists of members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in good standing 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 dedication to the SCV charge, an interest in being part of an organization that will always be on the front lines in defending and promoting our Southern heritage, and a one time application fee of \$100. For more information on the SCV-MC please visit our website to download an application, find local contacts in a battalion in your area or contact: Colonel Kevin Stone/ 805 Cool Springs Road/ Sanford, NC 27330 (919)721-1231/ SCVMECHCAV@HOTMAIL.COM/ Website: SCVMCCSA.ORG

