

Confederate Veteran.

January/February 2014



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"I DIE INNOCENT
OF THE CHARGE
AGAINST ME"

HANCED BY
THE FEDERALS
JAN. 8. KNOXVILLE

*The American Dream:
North And South*

— Egon Richard Tausch

The Sons of Confederate Veterans presents the
2014 Stephen Dill Lee Institute
The South Experiences the
First Modern Total War

The following speakers have agreed to speak in Chattanooga

Don Livingston — Total War and the Creation of American Nationalism

Kirkpatrick Sale — Violating the Leiber Code: The March From the Sea

Muriel Joslyn — The Effects of Total War on Prisoner Policy

David Aiken — Monsters of Virtuous Pretensions

James Russell — My Family's Personal History and the
Devastation of our South Carolina Plantation

Marshall DeRosa — Living in the Ruins: The American
Civil War and the Subversion of Christian Civilization

Douglas Bostick — Violation of The Law of Nations in the
Siege of Charleston



February 7-8, 2014 – Chattanooga, Tennessee

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The *Confederate Veteran* is published six times per year by the Sons of Confederate Veterans as a service to our members. Nonmembers may subscribe to the journal for \$26.00 per annum. Send all subscriptions to the *Confederate Veteran*, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059. The articles, photographs, or content of the *Confederate Veteran* may not be reproduced without the consent of the editor-in-chief. The opinions expressed by the authors of signed articles reflect the personal views of the writers and are not necessarily a statement of SCV policy. Services or products advertised do not carry SCV endorsement unless otherwise specified. The *Confederate Veteran* reserves the right to accept or reject content of advertisements.

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Sons of Confederate
Veterans
PO Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402-0059

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Confederate Veteran.

Volume 72, No. 1

S. A. Cunningham

January/February 2014

Refer all copy to:
Editor-in-Chief
9701 Fonville Road
Wake Forest, NC 27587



Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER — Wrongly hanged by the Yankees, Private Ephraim Dodd of Texas rests far from home in Knoxville, TN. *Photo by Michael Givens*

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST



"Forrest helped to organize the American Christian Terrorist group commonly known as the Ku Klux Klan." - *Helena Sims Dukes - Clarion Ledger*

"FORREST LED THE KLAN FROM 1967 TO 1969. SOME HISTORIANS THINK FORREST WAS ONE OF THE KLAN'S FOUNDERS... THE IMPERIAL WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN." - *FORNERS.COM*

"... THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN" *USATODAY.COM*

"...A FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE KU KLUX KLAN." *ABC NIGHTLINE ROBIN REESE*

"HE SHOULD BE VIEWED IN THE SAME LIGHT THAT WE VIEW Saddam Hussein." *FORREST LED THE KLAN FROM 1967 TO 1969. SOME HISTORIANS THINK FORREST WAS ONE OF THE KLAN'S FOUNDERS...*

"HE SERVED AS THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN." - *ERIC FONER*

"HE JOINED THE NEWLY FORMED KU KLUX KLAN AND BECAME ITS FIRST GRAND WIZARD." - *ROBBIE BROWN NEW YORK TIMES*

KNOWN AS THE FIRST Grand Wizard OF THE KU KLUX KLAN - *CHANGE.ORG*
...Ku Klux Klan's first Grand Wizard or supreme leader...he was an extreme racist. - *Mark Pittcavage, Anti Defamation League*

...HE JOINED THE NEWLY FORMED KU KLUX KLAN AND BECAME ITS FIRST GRAND WIZARD. - *ROBBIE BROWN NEW YORK TIMES*

"Nathan Bedford Forrest is believed to have been the first grand wizard." - *britannica.com*

"HE SERVED AS THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN." - *ERIC FONER*

He should be viewed in the same light that we view Saddam Hussein and Osama bin Laden. - *Derrick Johnson, Mississippi NAACP*

...organize the American... known as the *Clarion Ledger*

FICTION

Nathan Bedford Forrest originated the KKK

Nathan Bedford Forrest was a Grand Wizard in the KKK

Nathan Bedford Forrest was a member of the KKK

FACT

Nathan Bedford Forrest DID NOT originate the KKK*

Nathan Bedford Forrest WAS NOT a Grand Wizard in the KKK*

Nathan Bedford Forrest WAS NOT a member of the KKK*

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WHAT ELSE DID THEY LIE TO YOU ABOUT?

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ESTABLISHED 1893
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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Happy New Year! I hope everyone has a successful and safe 2014. The start of a new year always gives us a clean slate and the opportunity to begin those projects we may have put off last year. This applies not only to personal projects, but camp projects as well. My camp has some of those and we intend to take them up as soon as possible.

Our Sesquicentennial series continues this issue with an essay entitled *The American Dream: North And South (and What Became Of It)* from compatriot Egon Richard Tausch of Texas. This essay gives us compelling evidence which shows the North and South had become two very different cultures long before the start of the War for Southern Independence. This is a very interesting and compelling essay I feel sure you'll enjoy reading.

The first information and registration forms for this summer's National Reunion in North Charleston, SC, are included in this issue. It's never too early to start planning your trip and the events you'd like to attend. Also, the host camp would appreciate all early registrations.

The 2014 Sam Davis Youth Camps will be here before we know it and registration information for both camps is published in this issue. Once again, there will be camps in Virginia and Texas for young men and women. Please look it over and consider sponsoring a young person from your camp this year.

There is more information about the *H.L. Hunley* Junior ROTC program to share with our camps. This program has taken off and is a good way to introduce the Sons of Confederate Veterans, not only to young people, but to your local schools and communities. If you need more information please contact Chairman Trip Wilson.

Thanks to all of you for sending in photos of your camp activities. Our camps are involved in a plethora of projects in their local communities. Please continue sending them and your photos will be published as soon as we can get to them. Having too many photos is a good problem to have. Don't forget to attend a Lee-Jackson event in your area, maybe I'll see you there. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

R. MICHAEL GIVENS

CIC@SCV.ORG

An Act to put an end to Exemption from Military Service of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes

“Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes.”

[Approved January 5th, 1864.]

This was the message which met the Southerner of January, 1864, on the fields and at home. Up to this point the Confederate government and the Bureau of Conscription had allowed drafted men to supply the ranks with substitutes in their stead. The original Confederate forces were solely volunteer, based on the patriotic desire to defend one's home from invasion. The Union also relied on volunteers in their efforts to suppress the rights of self-determination in their former sister States.

Mr. Lincoln had misjudged the determination of the Southerner to live free and mounted what he thought would be a three-month smackdown of what has proven to be the one of the most determined and dangerous armies in the history of warfare.

His underestimation resulted in a protracted war and in response, the setting of quotas for enlistment, offering of bribes and the eventual draft. Lincoln's draft included many outs for the elite rich which longed for war but left the actual fighting and dying to the not-so-elite poor. Lincoln allowed many to purchase their way out of the service for \$300 (a sum well out of the financial reach of the majority of Northerners). He also pressed immigrants, fresh off

the boats, into the bloody service of their new country, creating whole divisions of non-English speaking foreigners. Two-hundred thousand Germans fought, as mercenaries, on the side of the Union, invading a land of people which they knew little to nothing about. But still, even with a seemingly endless amount of manpower, this was not enough to conquer a people as resolute as the South.

Major Octavius Bull of the 53rd PA Infantry Regiment wrote home to his brother on August 1, 1862, echoing the sentiment of hundreds of other letters and diaries from the Army of the Potomac in those critical three months:

“What has become of the much vaunted bravery and stubborn will of the ‘Northern Freeman’ which we were wont to hear during every political campaign? How is it that, beside the bounty of \$100 given by the US, the state must add half as much more? And then how very rapidly recruiting progresses — truly ‘Northern Freeman’ do love their country! Yes, so much that no inducement except positive force can get them over state lines! Oh, what patriotism. Ain't you proud of your birthright?”

"We can never conquer the South in this way, don't you begin to realize it? How now about the war being over in three months? But I'm sick of this subject. We've been here, begging for reinforcements from a population of twenty millions, and have received two brigades, the aggregate of which is probably three thousand men, not more."

The South had her troubles with recruitment as well. The natural obligation of every able-bodied man to defend his hearth, home and country against foreign aggression was weighed against the demands of keeping food on a table and a roof over the heads of their loved ones. After the success at the Battle of Manassas, many thought that through further victories and European intervention, the War would last but a year, culminating in a Confederate triumph. Unfortunately, Providence took a different route, and by 1862, the all-volunteer army of the South was in great need of more might and was replaced with a system of conscription.

By 1864, both the CSA and the USA had suffered unimaginable loss of human life. The Union-sentimentalist and historian Gary Gallagher concludes, in his *The Confederate War*, "most reenlistments in early 1864 seem to have been motivated by patriotism." And the event was widely applauded across the invaded and blockaded South, in newspapers as well as private correspondence, as a "contrast to the bribes and threats and false pretences of our enemy!" Gallagher's use of the word "seem" seems to discount or ignore the fact the South was pressed by the US government into the corner of no return due to the starvation and destitution of her people as a direct result of "total war." When the enemy took to burning homes, murdering and raping civilians, the Confederate soldier became even more determined to fight.

As their numbers dwindled in 1864, Confederates lost ground and settled into a series of sieges. Being inundated with horrific stories of civilian abuse, soldiers experienced a crisis in morale. Veterans, long in time and distance from their homes, worried they no longer fulfilled their patriarchal responsibility to their families. The valiant Southern soldiers emerged from this crisis as both stronger Confederates and hardened soldiers. Animosity toward their Yankee antagonists strengthened soldiers' bonds of affection with their families. Most Confederate soldiers convinced themselves they could only protect their families from their posts within Southern armies. In other words, it was no longer a matter of physically protecting their homes; they determined that only ultimate victory and independence could secure their families in the future.

Benjamin Freeman of the 44th NC wrote of his determination to stick it out in a letter home on Feb. 19, 1864:

"Pa we have all Reinlisted for the 'War.' We had to do it and I thought I would come on as a patriot soldier of the South. We are soldiers and we have to stay as long as there is any 'war.' There is no way to escape it."

I relate this story to you because today, in this, the fourth year of

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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Promoting the Southern Cause in Michigan

To the Editor:

Once again the American people are given false information on the War Between the States. I just watched *Killing Lincoln*, narrated by Tom Hanks. Mr. Hanks stated the South rebelled against the United States and took up arms against the United States. As we all know, this is a total falsehood. Does Mr. Hanks really believe the aggressor was the South and that the Confederacy invaded the United States? Does he really believe the Southern states were even capable of doing so or had the desire to do so?

Let there be no mistake, the South fought the Northern states for one reason — *THE SOUTH WAS ATTACKED*, for crying out loud. Most battles were fought on Southern soil because the Northern states entered Southern states.

If the North was so concerned about human rights, why did they not free all their slaves? And how about all the industry abusing workers, including children working in hellish conditions? How convenient for the Northerners to pass judgement on the people of the South and get attention off themselves!

I have to say, we must all understand it was far from everyone in the North who supported the War of Northern Aggression. Let's all keep in mind the countless people who opposed the war up here in Yankee country. Remember the hundreds of newspapers in Northern states that were closed down for daring to print the truth about the war, not to mention all the editors and other citizens jailed for trying to come to the aid of the Confederacy and it's people.

I recently gave a presentation at a veterans' club I belong to about the *civil war* here in Michigan. The 60 or so men

in attendance were very receptive to me and my views on the War and some firmly supported my position. I even had a large Confederate Battle Flag behind me as I talked.

I was glad to meet a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans at Gettysburg in April 2012. We had a nice talk and he was somewhat surprised I was a member of the Friends of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, being a Northerner all my life — up here in Michigan, that is.

I fly a Confederate Flag in front of my house and will continue to do so for the rest of my life, so help me God!

*Thomas R. Jantz
Friend of the SCV
St. Clair Shores, Michigan*

PS — Let's all remember Confederate troops who entered Northern states were in pursuit of Northern armies and never intended to occupy Northern states.

Federal tariffs the real cause of the War

To the Editor:

Taxes, not slavery, were the cause of the war and secession. First, in the US Census of 1860, 95 percent of Southern citizens and 75 percent of Southern households owned no slaves. Southerners would not have seceded from the Union of their forefathers — a fateful course of action which America's own battle-born independence warned could lead to war — for the sake of slaves they did not own. Second, in *Dred Scott v. Sanford*, the Supreme Court upheld the bonded status of slaves in free territory. Finally, in Abraham Lincoln's first inaugural address, while threatening "invasion" and "bloodshed" against states which resisted the enforcement of federal tariffs, Lincoln disavowed any author-

ity or intention of his to abolish slavery, even endorsing a constitutional amendment to make slavery permanent down South — a Devil's bargain which the Confederacy would spurn twice more. In the Union, slavery was safer than ever.

Of all the injustices which the South suffered in the Union, federal tariffs were the oldest and most oppressive. Unlike slavery — the privilege of a wealthy few — federal tariffs affected all Southerners equally. In 1850, John C. Calhoun declared before Congress, "The North has adopted a system of revenue and disbursements, in which an undue proportion of the burden of taxation has been imposed on the South, and an undue proportion of its proceeds appropriated to the North ... the South as the great exporting portion of the Union has in reality paid vastly more than her due proportion of the revenue." In 1860, the Republican Party made raising federal tariffs a key plank in its platform, campaigning on the rate-doubling Morrill Tariff. On the eve of the election, the *Charleston Mercury* claimed "the real causes of dissatisfaction in the South with the North" (implying that there were superficial causes clouding the issue), "are in unjust taxation and expenditure, and in the revolution the North has effected in this government from a confederated republic to a national sectional despotism." South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas' secession ordinances all condemned federal tariffs, with especially devastating denunciations from the Palmetto and Peach States. In his first inaugural address, Jefferson Davis proclaimed "peace and the freest trade which our necessities will permit" was the Confederacy's "true policy." In the spring of 1861, after the Confederacy adopted a low tariff, the *Boston Transcript*, dismissing "alleged grievances in regard to slavery," ad-

mitted “trade is perhaps the controlling motive” of Southern secession, since “it is apparent that the people of the principal seceding states are now for commercial independence.”

Given the minority status of slavery in the South, the protected status of slavery in the Union, the equal oppression of federal tariffs upon all Southerners, and the words and deeds of Southerners and Northerners at the time, the verbiage on slavery in the ordinances of secession should not be considered a genuine representation of what inspired millions of non-slave-owning Southerners to risk seceding from the United States. *Deo Vindice.*

*James Rutledge Roesch
Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381
Oldsmar, Florida*

Last issue explains 'It's all about the money'

To the Editor:

After reading “Reflections on Energy, Technology and the Lost Cause,” I had to take pen in hand to send a few lines. The article fully explains not only the War of Northern Aggression, but the economic mess the US is currently experiencing. I have often explained to people while doing Living History that it's all about the money. (I'm hospital steward in the 36th Virginia Infantry, Co. B.)

My father always said “Man will destroy himself,” that we (the US) would go the way of the Roman Empire and that an agriculturally based economy is more stable than an industrial one. He was right; he'd be shocked to hear me admit that, but I've learned a lot over the years.

So few people care what has happened, but I can see how the situation now — government debt — recent shut down — etc, all comes from what Lincoln did in the 1860s, how it's evolved.

Now I understand it more. General Lee was right when he said a central-

ized government would lead to “despotism at home and aggression abroad.”

Keep up telling the truth; we need it! I give a big Rebel Yell for a great issue.

*Barbara Lawrence
Buffalo, New York*

PS — I learned the Yell from my father who learned it from his cousin who attended VMI. Since that was long ago, he may have heard it from Confederate Veterans.

Time to rethink defensive slogans and statements

To the Editor:

It is said the statement “the road to Hades is paved with good intentions” originated with Saint Bernard of Clairvaux, the meaning being that groups or individuals often undertake various goals and objectives with the best of intent yet fail in their endeavors. Perhaps it is time for those of us, descendants of Confederate Veterans, to examine some of our well meaning yet defensive posturing that while having the most honorable of purposes, may be doing us more harm than good. Such I believe to be with the statements such as *Heritage, Not Hate*. I do not know how this statement that we often see on T-shirts, bumper stickers and other paraphernalia dedicated to defense of our Confederate heritage came to be, but we certainly need to seriously rethink our approach in defending the glorious lineage we by God's providence have descended from.

Sadly, in an overreaching effort to appease those who would regulate the memory of our ancestors and the cause for which they fought to back forgotten dusty shelves of libraries if not destroy it all together, many have taken to an unfortunate defensive posture in order to convince our detractors the Southern cause was not one of nefarious intent, rather one of honor stand-

ing for kith and kin and country. When confronted with the dreaded word *racist*, instead of recognizing such words and terms to be Communist-style tools used by both leftists and neo-conservatives to drive us into a particular line of thought and a dark corner of shame, how often do we fall back to the standard response, “I/we are not racist!” Compatriots, at that point we have lost the battle and are in full-blown retreat. Rather, we should use that opportunity to either ask them what led them to their beliefs, give them room to answer and take the opportunity to educate the uninformed, or to let our clear opponents know by using such terminology they have identified themselves as anti-Southern, anti-Confederate, anti-freedom, and stick to that mantra. In other words, put our detractors on the defense and keep them there. We even take to placing in our literature statements and comments trying to prove we are not *racist* and in no way associated with less-than-honorable organizations. Friends, this is nothing less than a fool's errand. While we disapprove strongly of such groups on one hand, on the other we should never fall into the trap of and waste time and resources trying to prove something to those whose opinions will not be swayed. Read the old editions of *Confederate Veteran* magazine available online. Those soldiers of reknown were unapologetic in their stance and did not waste time with such nonsense. If they were unapologetic in any form, then should we not take their example to heart? Would they be proud of the apologetic stand many of their descendants have taken? I think not.

While I do not want to split hairs over popular Southern slogans, I think we need to carefully evaluate how we go about making comments and statements which may lead a largely ignorant public to think there is some question in our own mind about why

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
CHARLES KELLY BARROW**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Stand Strong

“So we built the wall. And all the wall was joined together to half its height, for the people had a mind to work.”

— Nehemiah 4:6

“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish.”

At the General Reunion in Vicksburg, Mississippi, this past July the membership voted to add the official *Charge* from General Stephen D. Lee into our Constitution. By doing this the membership felt his words should guide the Sons of Confederate Veterans in all of our endeavors. In the past I wrote an article which explored the *Charge* at face value, but I feel there is a need to revisit it — to look at it on a deeper level, especially dealing with the local camps. The men in the local camps are who comprise the SCV. No matter what the National or Division Executive Councils do, the local officers and members have a duty to each other. Yes, actions on a higher level can determine to small degree if a member remains in the Sons of Confederate Veterans; however, the majority of people who decide to leave the SCV are due to an issue on the camp level. Many times it is over something trivial.

After studying Allan Taylor’s book entitled *Sunday School Done Right*, I was inspired to write a series of articles which I pray members found were practical in application. I feel it is important to revisit several of these ideas again.

The position of the lieutenant commander-in-chief is two-fold: recruitment and retention. Recruitment, for the most part, is simpler than retention. No matter how much time, effort and money is put into recruitment, it is the local camps which must retain the member, which is more

difficult by far. The regular monthly meeting is the key into this equation. Think about your monthly meeting and answer these questions: Is it friendly? Is there a speaker or program? Is it engaging? Is it consistent (time and place)?

In the previous article series, I addressed what a meeting should *NOT* look like, and I would like to now recap that. Many think of some of our local SCV meetings as just another commitment during the month, a time-drainer. There is a challenge to get members to attend, much less to be more active than to just warm a seat. The officers have no desire to be there and allow their minds to wander about what they could be doing somewhere else. If there is a speaker, it is to a lackluster crowd of men who came because it was what they had to do. In this case it seems like a camp is just meeting because it is required. It is not a place to fellowship with men of like-mind, nor, does it have a purpose or a cause.

Some camps view meetings as an obligation; there is no passion for what the camp is meeting for — the *Charge* — and no projects. Agreed, it should be a place for camaraderie among friends, but it needs to be more intentional.

To build a positive camp atmosphere, an excitement needs to be created. Every camp may have different projects, but the *Charge* unites us in this brotherhood called the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Here is the equation which was discussed in depth in the previous article series:

**Responsibility + Reliability + Respect + Resources =
Retention**

Responsibility is defined by the *Encarta* Dictionary as, “Somebody or something for which a person or organization is responsible.” We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, are responsible for “the defense of the Confederate Soldier’s good name.” People do not live for programs, but for causes. How many charities are you aware of were

created just so they can meet monthly? None! All were created to promote an idea and to get others to contribute with their time, money and resources.

For the SCV, it is the officers' responsibility to make sure each camp has an enthusiasm for why they are meeting. In addition to that, there needs to be reliability about the meeting and events which are planned, as well as a member should feel an officer is reliable in the duties they are performing. Members need to feel respected by everyone, but especially the officers. The Confederate soldiers' memory should be displayed in a reverent fashion, not one of revulsion or anarchy. Educational resources are the only way members can learn about the Confederacy: her officers, soldiers, political issues, home front, atrocities committed by the Federal government, etc. Once a member sees a camp, he has a dedication to a mission and he is educated: the meetings are in a place where he feels accepted with officers who are competent, and the meeting starts on time and is consistent each month, more than likely a member will continue his membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. This is an example of what a camp *SHOULD* look like. Decide where your camp needs attention, find your starting point, and start transforming it into a viable camp any member would be proud to be a part of. Your camp may be perfect where it is, and I commend you for that, but I would encourage the officers to reach out to surrounding camps to inspire them.

The final full year of the Sesquicentennial is on our doorstep. As mentioned numerous times in articles, one way of taking the SCV to the next level is through education and training. A tool offered by the SCV Education Department which helps to inform members and non-members about our heritage is the Stephen D. Lee Institute. The Stephen D. Lee Institute was created nine years ago by the General Executive Council to help fill the *Charge* of Stephen Dill Lee. The "Gateway to the Lower South," Chattanooga, Tennessee, will act as host city of the institute on February 7-8, 2014, at the downtown Doubletree Hotel. Per the website, "The Stephen D. Lee Institute's goal is to organize accomplished and distinguished professional scholarship to inform our members and the general public of the Southern side of the war. To that end the Institute makes available recognized scholars to present such subjects as states' rights and the Constitutional aspects of the war; economic motives for invasion of the South; the dubious benevolence behind the slavery issue; Union Army war crimes and other unsavory aspects of the war against the South in 1861-1865; and other aspects of the true causes and nature of the war." This year the speakers will examine *The South and its Experience of The First Modern Total War*. For additional information on the speakers for this year or registration, please go to www.stephendleeinstitute.com. Scholarships are available for teachers and students. I challenge every camp to send a teacher and/or student to historic Chattanooga to learn more about our heritage. Of all the past topics, I believe

this will be *THE* most important one. Being from a state where General Sherman practiced his "Urban Renewal Program" and other Nazi-like tactics, this opportunity to educate yourself should not be missed by any member.

In an attempt to get members who may have slipped through the cracks over the years, remember that February is the *BEST* month to recruit old members, or even new ones due to proration of dues. Go to www.scv.org/pdf/proration/pdf to become familiar with these guidelines so you can use them to increase your camp membership. The prorated dues amount decreases on May 1st as our fiscal year winds down; of course, the bargain benefits do as well! Now is the time to use this tool. Divisions, camps or possibly individual members may even want to offer to pay the proration fee as an additional incentive to recruitment. Begin camp and Division recruiting contests as incentives for your members. If you don't make use of this excellent recruiting tool, you are missing the greatest opportunity we have to offer during the year. "Every Member, Get a New Member!" and we could double the membership of the Sons of Confederate Veterans!

As a tool to help get new members, on the SCV website there is a link to Fold3 and Ancestry.com. Fold3 is a great online resource which offers access to millions of Confederate records, such as Service Records, Casualty Reports, Citizens Files, Amnesty Papers and Navy Subject Files. Ancestry.com offers to help you with your family tree and provides information and US Census Records in that journey. By joining one or both, this will be an asset in helping a prospective member. At the same time, the National SCV gets a commission when you join. Having Fold3, Ancestry.com and a laptop will enhance your camp's ability to recruit new members, especially at recruitment opportunities like a fair, festival or reenactment.

If you have an upcoming 150th Sesquicentennial event for 2014, consider contacting your local United States Post Office about getting a Pictorial Postmark design for your event. Ask for USPS Publication 186, *Celebrating with Pictorial Postmarks*, to help you with this endeavor. This is a great way to celebrate and honor your historic event, but don't wait to the last minute to get started.

In closing, I would to encourage each of you to stand strong and work together. It is time to celebrate your ancestor and those principles which he knew were right. This is the time to send a resounding message that we have something worth fighting for — a heritage of honor. Let's show the South and rest of the civilized world we are an organization which will never forget the men and events of 1864. It is up to *YOU* to help us make this concerted stand. This is a time to stop talking and start doing!

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief
www.barrowscv.net





Forward The Colors

AN EDITORIAL FROM
THE CHIEF OF
HERITAGE OPERATIONS

Everybody Live It ... Everybody Give It

WARNING: The following column will challenge you to do something. If you do not care for activity, you are advised to not read any further.

Now that I have your attention, let me refer you to the column I submitted for the previous issue of *Confederate Veteran*, “What is a Heritage Violation?” Keep it as a frame of reference and think of this current piece as a “Chapter 2” or an amplification of a particular area which needs to be addressed in further detail. It is also a public announcement of a new initiative which has already begun, which can lead us into a new era — a new tool in our kit for doing the privileged work of defending our ancestors.

Much of what I have written and spoken of during my tenure as chief has addressed our need to focus on *Heritage Promotion*. I have been adamant that we need to be active and visible in our home communities; we need to make certain people know there is an SCV, that we are the SCV and

this is what the SCV does.

That being said, the subject at hand is *Heritage Defense*. Specifically, it amplifies this quote from my November-December column:

“We need to do more than just ‘make noise’ or do something to make ourselves feel good simply for doing something. Our actions need to be aimed at correcting the problem. ...”

Recently, I dealt with a situation where this dynamic came into play and it resulted in quite an epiphany for me ... our greatest effectiveness can often come from our other credentials or affiliations besides the SCV. After all, if we are already in a Heritage battle, it stands to reason there is an existing disrespect for Confederate Heritage, and by extension, those who identify themselves with Confederate Heritage. Hence, to write a letter, make a phone call or send an e-mail, to an offending party, identifying oneself as a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is potentially coun-

terproductive, or, at best, of no effect at all.

We may have any number of noble reasons for fighting a Heritage battle (indeed, the process is, in itself, a noble one), but they are secondary — the primary reason for fighting is... to *WIN*. My job as chief of heritage operations is to lead this organization to win Heritage battles. The question then becomes one of technique (and I have referred to this in the previous paragraph).

Now, I do not claim to be an authority on the American War for Independence, but we probably oversimplify the engagements of that conflict when we think of the Redcoats as always marching in formation and announcing themselves with fife and drum, while the Patriots positioned themselves from rocks, caves, trees, etc. and picked them off in droves. Nonetheless, these images illustrate a point. Our enemies do not need to see us coming. We need to employ a more subtle engagement strategy. After all, what would Nathan Bedford Forrest do ...?

Furthermore, we can find much greater success by fighting *within the bubble*. If we have a Heritage issue which puts us at odds with a particular organization, we are a step ahead of the game if we can address the issue as a member of that particular circle.

For instance, if your church did not want Confederate graves marked in their cemetery, I could certainly approach the pastor or the ruling board with my SCV credentials. However, as a member of that church (perhaps a deacon or elder), you could make the approach, and your chance of success would be much greater. In the end, this would mean a victory for the SCV that might not otherwise have been possible.

A church (or the denomination to which it belongs) is only one example. Other examples could include a professional or occupational organization, a school from which you graduated or other civic organizations.

Here is where this line of discussion is leading — we need to establish affinity groups within the SCV which will allow us to leverage who we are as individual members and enhance our capability of winning the battles for our Heritage. All of us have

circles of influence which can and must be utilized if we are to remain an effective fighting force in our local communities.

So, if you have read this far and have ignored the warning at the beginning of this column, then you are one who is willing to roll up your sleeves and get on with the work of this organization. You are willing to live *The Charge*. Thank you.

It would be impossible for me to sit down with a pad and pencil and determine how many affinity groups we need. This process will be ongoing, ever widening and ever deepening. *YOU* must take the lead in this project; you know where your influence lies ... and where the battles for our Heritage occur.

My mission is to have *strike forces* of SCV men with the appropriate influence and connections to address organization-specific Heritage violations. Again, every one of us should be a member of an affinity group. These groups should be led by a capable compatriot with immediate access to similarly affiliated individual members (and that means e-mail).

I need to hear from you. We are dependent on your initiative to answer this call. Though these affinity groups will come in all shapes and sizes, past history tells us that alumni groups and denominations are *hot spots* which could be successful for this strategy. Already, there is a group being formed by an accomplished compatriot in an extremely critical area of influence.

We need funds — I've made that clear. However, this is about human capital — your talents, your influence; all those things which make you who you are ... and came to you by way of your ancestors.

Lead your affinity group; only you can do what needs to be done. Will you offer your efforts? Heritage ... **EVERYBODY LIVE IT ... EVERYBODY GIVE IT.**

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Chaplain's Comments

Mark W. Evans
Chaplain-in-Chief



Conquering by Faith

Richard M. Weaver, a Southern Agrarian and teacher at the University of Chicago, observed in his book, *The Southern Tradition at Bay*, that Confederate warriors thought it “unprofessional to digress in their memoirs with discussions of non-military subjects.” Yet, he said, “We have, nevertheless, enough to proceed on to insist that the Confederates were a religious soldiery, and that their religion provided them with an interpretation of the tragedy of defeat. But they were not theological casuists; their religious view of life centered quite simply about a belief in Providence” [193]. The Westminster Shorter Catechism defined God’s work of providence as His “most holy, wise, and powerful, preserving and governing all His creatures and all their actions.” God’s Word provides a glorious promise, treasured by Southerner Christians, “And we know that all things work together for good, to them that love God, to them who are the called according to His purpose” (Rom 8:28). Many of our ancestors tenaciously held to this soul-strengthening truth.

General “Stonewall” Jackson’s biographer, Robert L. Dabney, recorded a conversation which took place just before the eruption of the War for Southern Independence. He said of

the future Southern hero: “[A] Christian friend, in whose society he greatly delighted, passed a night with him, and, as they discussed the startling news which every day brought with it, they were impelled to the conclusion that the madness of the Federal Government had made a great and disastrous war inevitable. The guest retired to his bed depressed by this thought, and, in the morning, arose harassed and melancholy. But, to his surprise, Jackson met him at the morning worship, as calm and cheerful as ever, and when he expressed his anxieties, replied, ‘Why should the peace of a true Christian be disturbed by anything which man can do unto him? Has not God promised to make all things work together for good to them that love Him’” [*Life and Campaigns*, 180, 181].

General Jackson’s understanding of God’s providence did not exclude hard work. Dabney said, “Jackson was as laborious as he was trustful, and laborious precisely because he was trustful. Everything that preparation, care, forecast, and self-sacrificing toil could do to prepare and earn success he did. And therefore it was that God, without whom ‘the watchman waketh but in vain,’ usually bestowed success. His belief in the superintendence of God was

equal to his industry” [*Life and Campaigns*, 100]. Even in death, after being wounded and suffering excruciating pain, the general remained steadfast in his belief in God’s providence and attained the eternal victory.

The day after General Jackson’s death, General Robert E. Lee wrote General Order Number 6, beginning with these words: “With deep grief, the commanding General announces to the army, the death of Lieutenant-General T. J. Jackson, who expired on the 10th instant, at quarter past three, P. M. The daring, skill, and energy of this great and good soldier, by the decree of an All-Wise Providence, are now lost to us.” The general faced the immense loss by humbly acknowledging God’s “All-Wise Providence.” Then by a faith which looked beyond the distressing event, he wrote, “But while we mourn his death, we feel that his spirit still lives, and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage, and unshaken confidence in God, as our hope and strength. Let his name be a watchword to his corps, who have followed him to victory on so many fields. Let his officers and soldiers emulate his invincible determination to do everything in the defence of our beloved country” [*Life and Campaigns*, 733].

In his definitive biography of

Robert E. Lee, Douglas Southall Freeman described the general's invincible faith in God's providence: "There was nothing of blind fatalism in his faith. Resignation is scarcely the name for it. Believing that God was Infinite Wisdom and Eternal Love, he subjected himself to seeming ill-fortune in the confidence that God's will would work out for man's good. If it was a battle that had been won, to "Almighty God" he gave the glory; if it was a death that had brought grief to the family, he reminded his wife that their "Heavenly Father" knew better than they, and that there was eternal peace and sure reunion after life. Nothing of his serenity during the war or of his silent labor in defeat can be understood unless one realizes that he submitted himself in all things faithfully to the will of a Divinity which, in his simple faith, was directing wisely the fate of nations and the daily life of His children. This, and not the mere physical courage that defies danger, sustained him in battle; and this at least equally with his sense of duty done, made him accept the results of the war without even a single gesture of complaint" [R. E. Lee, vol. IV, 504, 505].

General J. E. B. Stuart, the fun-loving, daring chief of cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, also trusted his soul to Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior and believed in the providential care of His heavenly Father. General Stuart rewrote the book on cavalry tactics, baffling his adversaries until they finally duplicated his methods. Following a raid into Pennsylvania, in which he captured Chambersburg, collected military equipment, and victoriously engaged the enemy, General Stuart ended his official report with these words, "Believing that the hand of God was clearly manifested in the signal deliverance of my command from danger and the crowning success attending it, I ascribe to Him the praise, the honor, and the glory" [Heros von Borcke, *Memoirs*, 215].

At the Battle of Yellow Tavern,

May, 1864, while defending Richmond against Sheridan's raid, General Stuart received a mortal wound. The surgeon thought he would recover, but the warrior responded, "Well, I don't know how this will turn out; but if it is God's will that I shall die, I am ready." He was transported to his brother-in-law's home in Richmond. President Jefferson Davis visited the dying hero and asked concerning his condition. Stuart answered, "Easy, but willing to die, if God and my country think I have fulfilled my destiny and done my duty." When death approached, he had his pastor, Rev. Dr. Joshua Peterkin, of the Episcopal Church, sing *Rock of Ages*. The general lifted his voice with his pastor. Just before dying, he said, "I am going fast now; I am resigned; God's will be done" [*Christ in the Camp*, 103].

General Nathan Bedford Forrest was not a professing Christian until after the war, yet he understood God was in control. A colonel recorded the following incident: "A staff officer of General S. D. Lee had just arrived, to inquire after the fate of the day. General Forrest was dictating a dispatch in answer to his inquiry, and closed it with the expression: 'By the help of Almighty God we have won one of the most complete victories of the war.' Someone present hinted hard fighting had a good deal to do with the victory. After a style usual to the general, when deeply in earnest, he brought his clenched fist down on his thigh, exclaiming, "I say by the help of God, and it was by His help; for without it we never could have whipped in the fight with the odds against us" [*Christ in the Camp*, 600].

Within the armies of the Confederacy, another war was taking place — a war for the souls of men. Chaplains, colporteurs, evangelists, missionaries, combined with ministers, Christian workers and laymen wearing the grey, to storm the kingdom with the Gospel. Through God's gracious providence, tens of thousands professed Christ as Lord and Savior. Confederate Chaplain R. A. Wilson,

having served for twelve months, made another visit to the Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiment. He wrote, "Gambling once the prevailing vice in the regiment, had given place to the reading of God's Word, and oaths and obscene jests to prayer and praise. Said an officer to me, 'Almost all of our boys are religious.' Another remarked that he had not seen a deck of cards in the regiment for twelve months, and that an oath was seldom heard. Even those who have made no profession of religion have become much reformed in their habits. A spirit of religiousness (if you will allow the expression) seems to be resting upon every one" [*Christ in the Camp*, 620]. Such were the practical results of the revival in the Southern Armies that produced the country's Bible Belt.

One hundred-fifty years later our nation is reaping the sad results of thwarting States' rights and shredding the Constitution. Our relatives led the way, both by their fight for Constitutional liberty and their spiritual battle for the souls of men. In God's providence, we have the privilege of advancing the same cause. "If God be for us, who can be against us?" (Romans 8:31).

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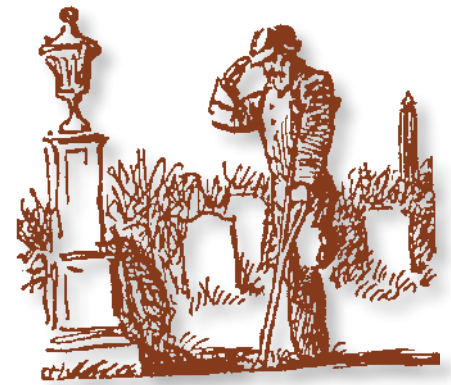
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The Last Roll



St. Clair 308
Ashville, AL
Randles Edmund Smith
Benjamin Madison Hestley

Maj. John C. Hutto 443
Jasper, AL
Emmett Eugene Darby

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs 768
Athens, AL
Dewey R. Spears

James M. Keller 648
Hot Springs, AR
Howard Edwin Gann
James Fred Jones

General Wade Hampton
2023
Modesto, CA
Robert Dennis Sullivan

Joseph Oliver Russell 1492
Grand Junction, CO
Robert Frederick Lundy

Gov. Charles S. Thomas
2126
Grand Junction, CO
Ronald E. Ross
Thomas Henry Wise

Delaware Grays 2068
Seaford, DE
Harry Frederick Bauer

St. Johns Rangers 1360
Deland, FL
William Earl Johnson

W. T. Collier 2199
Marco Island, FL
Lawrence Stone

Brig. Gen. E. Porter
Alexander 158
Augusta, GA
Ervin Long

Gen. Henry Lewis Benning 517
Columbus, GA
Joe D. Gilbert

Kennesaw Battlefield 700
Marietta, GA
Joseph Jenkins Cornish

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler
863
Conyers, GA
James Harold Moore

Forrest's Escort 1239
Kennesaw, GA
L. C. Williams
Fred Lewis

Chattahoochee Guards 1639
Mableton, GA
Robert F. Rider

Pine Barrens Volunteers
2039
Eastman, GA
John Ryals Yawn

Concord Rangers 2135
Dawsonville, GA
Charles Grigsby Doles

Rock Island Memorial
P.O.W. Camp 2229
Stillman Valley, IL
Gearald Lee Mance

Col. Samuel St. George
Rogers 1508
Indianapolis, IN
Beuna Jene Key

John C. Breckinridge 100
Lexington, KY
William H. Sewell

Forrest's Orphans 1744
Calhoun, KY
Paul B. Keller
John Franklin Jones
Richard W. Curtis

Gen. Richard Taylor 1308
Shreveport, LA
Joseph H. Bragg

Washington Rifles
2211
Franklinton, LA
Joshua Adam Guy

Col. Harry W. Gilmor
1388
Baltimore, MD
Stephen John Harrison

Col. William Norris 1398
Darnestown, MD
Galen Dale Norman

Major General Arnold Elzey
1940
Salisbury, MD
Henry Vanderford Trippe
James Bradford Robertson

Col. William P. Rogers 321
Corinth, MS
Rufus Earl Millsaps
James L. Brown

East Mississippi Greys 1666
Forest, MS
Will Thaggard

George Davis 5
Wilmington, NC
Lawson Hugh Ballard

Zebulon Baird Vance 15
Asheville, NC
James L. Rivers

47TH Regiment, NC Troops
166
Wake Forest, NC
Edward Joseph Morris

Lt. Col. Maurice T. Smith
171
Oxford, NC
Danny Lee Cifers
Robert Macon Critcher

Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668
High Point, NC
James Henry Hicks

Maj. Egbert A. Ross 1423
Charlotte & Mecklenburg
County, NC
Claud E. Hefner

Gen. Robert F. Hoke/Wm. J.
Hoke 1616
Lincolnton, NC
James Henry Leatherman

Son Of Mars 1632
Laurinburg, NC
Clyde H. Willoughby

The Silver State Grays 1989
Las Vegas, NV
Robert Michael Manning

First Cherokee Mounted
Volunteers 1501
Edmond, OK
Melvin Loyd Manning

Secession 4
Charleston, SC
Thomas Walker Duncan

Gen. Wade Hampton 273
Columbia, SC
Edward Hawthorne Fetner
Charles W. Fetner

Marlboro 835
Bennetsville, SC
Jerry Thomas Kendall

Fort Johnson 1201
James Island, SC
Amos Basil Youngblood

Continued on page 47

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



11th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment

The 11th Tennessee Cavalry was formed on February 20, 1863, by combining two partisan ranger battalions with other units that already existed. These rangers were small, independent cavalry units operating behind enemy lines, who provided their own horses, weapons and equipment. Frequently they would assist the regular Confederate army, but mainly raided the enemy supply and communications systems. Because the rangers were allowed to keep their captured spoils, as a way of supplying themselves without Confederate assistance, many soldiers deserted their units to join ranger battalions.

At the recommendation of General Lee, the ranger units were required to join regular Confederate armies, thus the 11th Tennessee Cavalry was born. It was composed of eleven companies under the command of James Edmundson and was part of General Forrest's Cavalry.

Less than a month after being formed they helped capture Thompson's Station on March 5, 1863, taking 1,200 prisoners. Another 800 prisoners were taken on the 25th at Brentwood.



An unidentified Tennessee Cavalryman poses for a photograph.

From Tennessee they were sent to Florence, Alabama, on April 19, where they captured Colonel Streight's command of 1,700 men, a force of about three times the size General Forrest had at hand. Shortly afterwards they returned to Middle Tennessee and were with Forrest in the retreat of Bragg's army to Chattanooga in July.

The 11th fought at the Battle of Chickamauga on September 19-20, taking several casualties.

Following this battle, Bragg took General Forrest's command away from him and Forrest was sent to Mississippi to recruit another cavalry unit. The 11th was placed in General Wheeler's Cavalry Corps.

As Longstreet lay siege to Chattanooga, the 11th moved in East Tennessee in support of Longstreet.

In October they captured 700 soldiers, 50 wagons, 12 ambulances and six pieces of artillery at Philadelphia, Tennessee. The 11th remained in East Tennessee until spring. They participated in the Atlanta campaign fighting at Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas and Kennesaw Mountain. Following this, the regiment was sent on special service, policing Atlanta, serving as scouts and couriers.

When General Hood took command of the army, they returned with him to Tennessee, fighting at Franklin and Nashville. In February 1865 they were consolidated with the 10th and fought around Selma, Alabama, on April 2. They were surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama, in May 1865.

The American Dream: North And South (And What Became of It)

By Egon Richard Tausch

The distinctiveness of the South as compared to the rest of the US (i.e. The North and its extensions to West Coast) has been gradually pushed back into history, by those who think of the *big picture*, from the mid-20th century and Segregation, still fashionable among those obsessed by race, back to the late 19th century and the consciousness among all Southerners that they were the only Americans to be totally defeated and almost destroyed in war, back to the late 18th to mid-19th centuries and the gradual rise of black slavery in the plantation system (by those who forget that institution not only existed in the North, but throughout the Western Hemisphere, especially the Caribbean and Brazil.) Now most intelligent scholars trace it back to the early British settlement of North America in the 1600s, and even to the parts of England and the British Isles the colonists came from.¹

Carey Roberts, of the Abbeville Institute of the South, makes a comparison of the two *American Dreams*: the *stagecoach* and the *farm*. He describes the Northern Dream as a stagecoach: The function of America is to take ever-diverse people to a distant location by using the horses, harnesses, driver, coach and wheels as one *machine* to reach the promised land (which it never seems to

achieve).² We can see this vision most clearly in the settlement of New England by English Puritans, starting in 1620, to create a shining *City on a Hill*, which, by collectively practicing strictly the Puritan interpretation of God's Will, eventually would serve as a *beacon unto the nations*.³

Although Mr. Roberts does not do so, one can follow the analogy of the *stagecoach* forward in history into two competing Northern visions after the demise of Puritanism as a mass motivator. The *progressive* view of constant striving for the abstract concepts of complete equality, democracy, social justice, ethnic diversity and universal peace, but still led by a driver or *governor*, with his eyes always fixed on the horizon, and in complete control of the *machine*. In competition with this vision is that of the Northern *conservative* who sees America as a giant ladder, which each citizen should be permitted and expected to climb, as in a corporate or economic structure. When he reaches the top, he becomes a Hero of the North, the *Self-Made Man*. Both these Northern visions often lead to expansionist dreams of the entire world, and sometimes to the planets and stars beyond. And both Northern views involve materialism, industrialism, and constant striving and motion. And an ideology, held in common by followers of each world

view. Younger generations are quick to leave their homes to follow their business careers or missions.

As the 1930 classic of Southern philosophy, *I'll Take My Stand*, put it, "[Northern] Men are prepared to sacrifice their private dignity and happiness to an abstract social ideal, and without asking whether the social ideal produces the welfare of any individual man whatsoever The responsibility of men is for their own welfare and that of their neighbors; not for the hypothetical welfare of some fabulous creature called society."⁴ It is "... to our sorrow when we had decided that it is time for us, marching to some magnificent destiny, to abandon an old home, an old provincial setting, or an old way of living to which we had become habituated. It is the complaint of human nature ... when it is plucked up by the roots from the place of its origin and transplanted in foreign soil, or left dangling in the air. [It is] the instinctive objection to being transplanted that chiefly prevents the decimation of human communities and their complete geographical dispersion as the casualties of an insatiable wanderlust."⁵

Incidentally, the early 20th century system of racial segregation was introduced to the South by Northern progressives in an effort to turn the

white Southern *proletariat* against their *aristocratic* leaders.⁶

The Southern Dream would be that of a *farm*. The purpose of a farm is not to make money or ideology an end, but to provide a home and roots for one's entire family, each member of which has his specific functions, and his own abilities, virtues and vices, corresponding with the various kinds of work on a farm — plowing, planting, harvesting, hunting, maintenance, cooking, feeding and care of livestock, etc., each chore always competing for importance and always subject to the whims of nature — rain, drought, floods, frosts. But always for the sake of one's family. Starting at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, people who emigrated to the South were often, if not the *losers* in the Old Country that Mr. Roberts describes (unfortunate Englishmen, and ethnic groups like the Welsh, Irish, Scots and Scotch-Irish), then they had been second- and third-sons, adventurers, and outsiders, with little hope of owning their own land or inheriting fortunes in Europe. They came to have their own private property, independence, and self-sufficiency, and to establish their own new dynasties on their own farms. This would apply not only to those who became actual landowners, but to the people in towns which supported the agrarian society, whether

mechanics, clergy, doctors, grocers, carters, shopkeepers, millers, lawyers or house builders. Yes, as the population grew, some of the later generations expanded westward, but in stages, always creating more agrarian societies, well into distant Texas, and later, Oklahoma. Always with the idea of growing new roots, without which a family tree cannot grow.

Paradoxically, the inherent independence of practical, private farms led to a regional philosophy of freedom, and it is to Southerners to whom we owe the principle of Subsidiarity (also a doctrine of the Christian Church): Power is best held at home, in local communities, and in the individual colonies or States, rather than being centralized in a large, homogeneous nation (or empire). Thomas Jefferson, a farmer of Virginia, wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the American Declaration of Independence, with their concept of Freedom and Natural Law Rights. Jefferson famously maintained freedom could survive only in a country of "yeoman farmers." Virginia's Patrick Henry sparked the Revolution with his "Give me liberty or give me death" (his great-grandson was in Pickett's charge). George Washington, another farmer of Virginia, won America its independence from Britain, with the crucial help of such as

South Carolina's Francis Marion (The Swamp Fox), to win the war in the South, at Yorktown, Virginia. Lord Cornwallis surrendered his British Army not to the US, but to each of the 13 Sovereign States, in 13 separate documents. The early US Articles of Confederation were mostly a product of the South, and the later Constitution was fathered by Virginian James Madison, who also authored the Bill of Rights. Jefferson and Madison wrote the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, which reenforced the concept of States' Rights. John Randolph of Roanoke (VA) fought centralization and its growth in Congress, as well as the plundering of the US Treasury by Northern subsidized industries, and anti-Southern tariffs. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, senator, vice president of the US, and political philosopher, intellectually expanded on the concept of States' Rights, including Nullification and Secession.⁷ Such ideas were the only Constitutional Law permitted by Congress at the US Military Academy, West Point,⁸ thus educating dozens of future Confederate leaders and generals. (Today's Con-Law casebooks cover States' Rights in only one sentence, that the issue was settled at Appomattox, implying



Egon Richard Tausch, descended from three enlisted and officer Confederate veterans, is a member and former officer of SCV Camp 153, Hood's Texas Brigade, San Antonio, Texas, and formed a Texas Confederate cavalry reenactment regiment. He worked his family cattle ranch, which dates from 1844. He served as a decorated Combat Infantry commander in Vietnam, and professor of American history at the USMA, West Point, and later was an attorney and adjunct law professor. He has been published in numerous magazines, mostly on history, law, current events, literature, and culture in *Chronicles: A magazine of American Culture*, *The National Review*, *The Texas Republic*, *The (London) Spectator*, *Southern Partisan*, *History Magazine*, *The Congressional Quarterly*, *The Handbook of Texas*, *The American Spectator*, and two essays in the books *Chronicles of the South: Garden of the Beaux Arts*, and *Chronicles of the South: In Justice to so Fine a Country*, both edited by Clyde N. Wilson. He has had countless speaking engagements, and has testified before US Senate committees. He wrote one book, *The Secret Ledger of an early Texas Doctor*, Eakin Press (Waco), has a novel coming out, and is working on another history book, about the Texas-Germans. He was technical expert on a book (and video) on Waco and the Branch Davidian Trial. He has served on the church council of St. Anthony's Orthodox Church. He is married to fellow Texan Phyllis Keil Tausch.

that in law "might makes right." US President John Tyler of Virginia, a strict constitutionalist, later became a Confederate Congressman, and his grandson a soldier at Pickett's Charge.

These philosophies depended on free enterprise and free trade, and opposed the Northern industrial subsidies and their source, high import tariffs which, besides being unconstitutional, penalized agrarian consumers. These industrial policies were embodied in the early Republican Party.⁹

Southern leaders, like our other Founding Fathers, agreed with Aristotle that democracy was the worst form of government — it was *mobocracy*, or, as Calhoun put it, the tyranny of "King Numbers." Southern colonies and states limited voting privileges to persons with "a stake in the community," mostly property owners, well into the 19th century, and later required literacy tests and poll taxes for voters. These restrictions made as much sense as the prohibition of women's suffrage, common throughout civilized countries until the 20th century. And the Constitution specifically makes the States the only determiners of suffrage, though the 15th Amendment later prohibited race as a determining factor.

The Founders preferred a Republic with a written Constitution as the only Sovereign. The US Constitution has been referred to as the most anti-majoritarian governing document in modern world history. It permits only the lower house of the legislative branch to be directly elected by the people, and then only as each state shall determine. The Senate was then appointed by the state legislatures, without regard to the size of their states' voting populations. The president is elected by the electoral college, itself elected by the individual states. The Supreme Court is appointed by the president with the approval of the Senate, and serves for life.¹⁰ This Constitutional view has been reinforced most recently by

Justice Antonin Scalia in his Dissent on the two "Same-Sex Marriage" cases. He reminds us and his colleagues that a Supreme Court opinion is not "the Law of the Land," but only settlement of a dispute between two parties; the Constitution itself is the law of the land, over the Supreme Court as over the other branches of the Federal government, regardless of popular sentiments or movements. Scalia concludes with John C. Calhoun's position that the States themselves, having founded the Union and retained the power to amend it, remain the interpreters and enforcers of the Constitution, if the Federal branches get it wrong.¹¹

It might be said, somewhat simplistically, that Southerners thought of freedom as God-given and guarded by independence and the Constitution, while Northerners thought of freedom as reflective of the mass Egalite' of the French Revolution, or as a benevolence of government.

Of course, President Lincoln, conscious of the *Southern Dream*, created his own propaganda by heavily subsidizing writers such as Lowell and Whittier to compose a Northern Myth of American history, still taught in our schools, with stories of a Pilgrim Thanksgiving (rather than the real Jamestown one), the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, the non-existent *Midnight Ride of Paul Revere*, a flag-designing Betsy Ross, Barbara Frietchie, Sheridan's Ride, etc. Before Lincoln, general American histories were basically extensions of Virginia's and the South's.

The *Farm* dream of the South did not mean endless drudgery; one became a successful landowner so one's descendants could have the leisure to become philosophers or poets. Southern culture, including the poet Edgar Allan Poe, novelists William Gilmore Simms and John Esten Cooke, and composer Louis Marie Gottschalk of New Orleans (the most respected American composer in Europe), as well as Southern architecture, art, manners, honor

and courage, all agrarian virtues, became the standard for America¹². Opera, play, and concert companies and halls became common in even smaller towns, as did poetry recitals. (All frowned on or outlawed in early New England.) In popular culture, from Stephen Foster's huge production of songs, to *Green Grow the Lilacs*, *Juanita*, *Listen to the Mockingbird*, *The Yellow Rose of Texas*, *Y'ar of Jubilo*, *Maryland*, *My Maryland*, to, of course, *Dixie*, all Southern Agrarian in theme, ruled the music halls and home pianos, excluding all other popular music.

Folk and popular music of the Old South, rather than dwelling on *boy-girl* matters, concerned itself with roots: a yearning to return to a beloved home, or the grief of leaving one's own land, from *My Old Kentucky Home*, *Shenandoah*, (Georgia's) *Home Sweet Home*, *Carry Me Back To Old Virginny*. And, of course, one's ultimate home, in Heaven. Religion is strong in *farm* societies, perhaps due to their familiarity with the cycle of life and death. Hence, the South as the Bible Belt. Indeed, the famous Southern proclivity for old-fashioned speech patterns is less a result of isolation than of the universal reading and quoting of the King James Bible (and, among the educated, Shakespeare's works).

The Baltimore essayist of the 1920s, H.L. Mencken, is celebrated in the North for his supposedly anti-Southern essay, *The Sahara of the Bozart*, which actually praises the culture of the Old South and laments its "extinction" in the Yankee-dominated New South.

Southern agrarianism also tended to adopt European romanticism, based on mediaeval legends of knights, chivalry and honor. Southerners devoured Sir Walter Scott's dozens of novels and poems of that period (indeed, one 20th-century historian has claimed the War was caused by Scott). Poe certainly patterned his writings after such literature. Jousts were held in county fairs



A cotton plantation on the Mississippi River before the War.

in Virginia; stag and fox hunting became popular throughout the South, as did mediaeval and Renaissance festivals. For many reasons, dueling was fashionable in the South long after it was officially outlawed.

As farms expanded into large tobacco and cotton plantations, especially after the invention of the cotton gin, the institution of black slavery grew, and the South became, permanently, a bi-racial region. The expansion of the free black population in the South, including black slaveowners, and the laws against free and slave African-Americans in the North, have been underreported by historians. A large number of Abolitionists were against the expansion of slavery only because it would result in more black people in the North and West.

Perhaps the continued hostility in the North to African-Americans explains the return migration of so many blacks to their old homes in Dixie. Abraham Lincoln made it

clear before and during the War he favored the deportation of all blacks to Africa.

Southerners, on the other hand, accepted reality and wrestled with the contradiction between their belief in Natural Law and their practice of slavery, often settling for prudent, gradual manumission, as did Washington's family, Thomas Jefferson and Robert E. Lee, the last of whom took unpaid leave from the US Army to establish each slave he inherited through his wife in a skilled occupation before manumission. The Virginia House of Delegates came within one vote of abolishing slavery in that state long before the War. Southerners were the only port authorities to prosecute Northern slave ship captains after slave importation became illegal. The last several states to secede did so not because of slavery or political philosophy, but because Lincoln ordered them to supply troops to invade the other Southern states, or themselves face conquest by the

US government. The latter process began quickly in Missouri and previously *neutral* Kentucky.

Most Southerners know of the many black regiments who offered their services to the Confederacy (such as the *Gentilhommes de Colour* of New Orleans), and the Confederate leaders, most famously led by General Pat Cleburne, who urged their acceptance, and of the thousands of blacks who volunteered as teamsters and cooks, and who served and fought alongside their Confederate masters as body servants. The latter were a common sight scouring the battlefield of Gettysburg after the fighting, in *found* buggies to find their dead masters and return them to their Southern homes.

One cannot deny the many written defenses of slavery as an institution (though those which claimed it to be a "positive good" rather than a "necessary evil" were rare, if popular among Northern historians). The most massive collection of almost all

the pro-slavery writings, 900 pages of pamphlets, is called *Cotton is King* (Augusta, GA, 1860), and argues black slaves and white masters are all subject to the economics of a cotton economy and must work or perish together.¹³ The collective view of plantation life is covered in the numerous modern works of historian Eugene Genovese, and several other studies have shown, by statistics, that Southern slaves were better off materially and in work-hours than Northern industrial workers.¹⁴

Most of the plethora of Northern books purporting to attack slavery were more concerned with the *arrogance* of Southerners in wearing white suits, wide-brim hats, riding boots and carrying riding crops or fancy walking sticks, all common in rural and traditional societies.¹⁵

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freed no slaves, of course, not even in the Southern areas where he had troops.¹⁶ Indeed, he continued to enforce the Fugitive Slave Act in the North, and labelled runaway slaves as contraband property. The Proclamation was clearly meant to start a racial insurrection behind Confederate lines. The only place the Proclamation succeeded was in the North, New York City, where countless blacks were lynched because of it. But Lincoln's government promptly called the killings a draft riot to disguise their nature.

Few Southerners, especially among the Confederate soldiers, were slaveowners, nor were their families. They fought against Yankee invaders of their homeland. Black slavery cannot be ignored, but was not a significant cause of Secession or the War.

The agrarian South thoroughly incorporated many other ethnic groups, in addition to the ones listed above. Some examples were the French (Protestant) Huguenots and Germans in Charleston. New Orleans was famous for its French and French Creoles, Germans, Spaniards and Cajuns, along with lesser numbers of Eastern Orthodox Greeks and

Russians. Jews were common in Louisiana, and the first Jewish US Senator represented that state, the future great Confederate cabinet member Judah Philip Benjamin. Confederate commissioner to Europe, John Slidell, was another prominent Jew. In Texas, Germans were more than a third of the population of that state,¹⁷ and fought in most of the battles in New Mexico, Arizona, Galveston and all over Louisiana, including the Red River Campaigns, where CS General August Buechel was killed leading the charge at the Battle of Pleasant Hill. Texas also had communities of Czechs and Poles, as well as a sprinkling of Hispanics (not California Latinos) led, during the War, by Confederate General Santos Benavides. All of these groups considered themselves Southern agrarians.

Perhaps most interesting were the Confederate Indians. All five Civilized Tribes were allied with the Confederacy. Although the Cherokees, originally from Georgia, were the largest tribe, by the late 18th century they were mostly Scottish by blood due to intermarriage, and had cotton plantations throughout central Georgia. The US government stole their land under President Andrew Jackson and drove them on the Trail of Tears to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) where they reestablished their farms and cotton plantations. The Cherokees were not hesitant to declare war on the US government, as did the Creeks and Seminoles. The Confederate Cherokee general was Stand Watie, one of the few still bearing an Indian name, who led his Cherokees bravely at the Battle of Elkhorn Tavern and in many smaller engagements (wearing fake Indian costumes from New York, in order to terrify the Yankees). Watie became the last Confederate general to surrender his command after the War.¹⁸

How did the Northern and Southern *Dreams* affect the conduct and results of the War Between the States (or The War of Northern Aggression or Mr. Lincoln's War)? Recently, the debates over compre-

hensive immigration reform have unwittingly brought up the issue of whether a civilization has the right to defend itself against unarmed invasions by masses of foreigners with alien cultures. (This writer is vaguely annoyed by characterizations of the United States as "a nation of immigrants," since all his New World ancestors immigrated from Europe into either the British colonies of Virginia and South Carolina, or the sovereign Republic of Texas. They probably would have been surprised their descendants would be citizens of the United States, which nation the later group went out of their way to avoid, and all their families went to war against in 1861.) The overwhelming majority of Southerners in each state voted for secession. After secession, the Southern states had an easier choice to make than what to do about mass but peaceful immigration: It was whether to defend their civilization against armed invaders bent on conquest.

If the Southern leaders believed the Confederacy could not win, then they would have been guilty of a vast murder-suicide plot, a romantic gesture not being a just goal. But the end could not have been foretold. Initially, and in a shorter war, the South had the advantage.

The War did not start at Fort Sumter, as public schools tell us. US General Twiggs had surrendered all US property in Texas, then went on, as a Confederate general, to collect Fort Sumter, in South Carolina, for the Confederacy, in which it was situated. There was as yet no word that the South would not be allowed to leave in peace. Major Anderson, US commander of the fort, was under authority to negotiate the terms of surrender, when he received, at the last moment, contradicting orders from Lincoln, who sent supplies to reinforce the fort knowing they would be prevented from arriving in time. Sumter had no choice, after an exchange of gunfire, but to surrender, without casualties (except for an accident with a cannon inside

the fort), and Anderson's men were sent by train, with military honors, to Washington City. Major Anderson promptly had a showdown with Lincoln for what he considered to be a betrayal by the president, resulting in his being one of the very few US officers, if not the only one, to enter the War with the same rank he had at the end of it. But he had served Lincoln's purpose — the president could use the firing on Fort Sumter as a propaganda tool to claim the South started the War, and to unite the North. Lincoln then called for troops to put down the *Rebellion*.¹⁹ Such manipulation of events began the European teaching of Lincoln as "the American Bismarck."

As Carey Roberts of the Abbeville Institute has pointed out, Southerners, due to their agrarian system, were generally organizers and leaders of men, while Northerners were generally managers of machines. Southerners were reared with the concept of family and patriotic *honor*. Their states had a long tradition of military schools and local military training, as individuals, as well as in unit tactics. Every county seat had its own militia unit, practicing on weekends. It was a major form of entertainment, as well as an expression of local independence. West Point had a numerical advantage of Southerners as graduates (the Battle Monument at the Academy, listing all West Pointers who died for the Union, is still referred to by Southern tour guides and officers as the "Tribute to Southern Marksmanship.")

Of the more than 670 Confederate generals — the number reflects the high casualties among that usually protected rank — almost all are still admired for their abilities and courage; lack of the latter was a fatal flaw in the South. A list of the Union generals of only the highest and most active positions present a dismal sequence of mediocrity, from Irvin McDowell, to John C. Fremont, to Nathaniel Banks, to John Pope, to Benjamin (Beast) Butler, to Henry Halleck, to George Buell, to Am-

brose Burnside, to George Meade — George B. McClellan, David Hunter, William T. Sherman and U.S. Grant, ranging from worse to not much better, rate later mentions.

Union generals tended to be appointed due to their political connections, including Congressional office, regardless of qualifications. General Robert E. Lee was asked after the War if there was any Union general for whom he had utter contempt. His chivalry prevented him from mentioning most of the others, but he could not help himself from singling out General Pope, of Second Manassas infamy, for the latter's war crimes, braggadocio, and continued failures. In reply to Pope's signature line, "My headquarters is in the saddle," many answered that "If his headquarters weren't where his hindquarters should be, he might win a battle."

But it was not a short war. Therefore, the Northern manufacture of war material, as well as Northern wealth to bribe European kings and princelings into conscripting their peasants and forcing them into Union armies, were decisive in the end. The blockade of the South deprived it of significant help from Europe, despite the quiet sympathies of Europeans like Queen Victoria, two British Prime Ministers, Charles Dickens, Emperor Napoleon III of France, and many others throughout the continent, including the Pope, a personal friend of President Jefferson Davis.

A popular Northern historian proclaims that the South "died of Democracy."²⁰ The South did not even have democracy, but actually he describes local autonomy. Although regiments did elect their officers, regardless of social position, there were no other elections throughout the War. The cream managed to rise to the top. But in total war, the exaggeration of States' Rights, and chivalrous punctilious scrupulosity might have been a detriment.

President Davis and General Lee were often hampered by states which had fits of non-cooperation — Governor Brown of Georgia, at times,

refused to allow his militia units to leave his state, or to cross the Potomac River; North Carolina held onto more than 100,000 Confederate uniforms, refusing to send them to Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, though its troops were there. Additionally, President Davis, himself, almost often chose protection of a piece of territory over strategic advantage against the Union Army.

Few doubt the South out-generated the North, or that its soldiers out-fought their enemies, man for man. Of the more than 1,600 battles and skirmishes, the Confederacy won the vast majority, and even most of the critical ones, and at the close of War.

The war in the Western Theater is usually underplayed except for two major campaigns, possibly because of its general confusion of many small armies and lack of any one goal, for either side. Nevertheless, had it not been for the leadership and fighting skills of Western Confederates the Union forces there could have joined with those against Lee. In the Eastern Theater the major goal was the capture, or defense, of the Confederate capital in Richmond, Virginia.

The South's earliest chance to achieve a quick end to the War was after the first significant battle, at Manassas (Bull Run), Virginia, a complete Confederate victory. The two Confederate commanders were Generals P.G.T. Beauregard and Joseph E. Johnston, but President Davis was at the field too. All the high officers, especially the cavalry commander, J.E.B. (Jeb) Stuart, strongly and loudly urged chasing the retreating, routed and demoralized Union Army into Washington, and capturing the city. But Davis, strictly adhering to the South's position of a defensive war based on States' Rights, refused to let his army go north.

Southerners have often been accused of being over-optimistic in opposing the North in war. Absurd Northern optimism was on display at Manassas with the masses of civilian carriages filled with congress-

men's families, their picnic baskets and champagne, to observe a glorious Union victory. At the end of the battle, they all had to abandon what they could and speed their own way back to Washington.

Union General George McClellan invaded the Richmond peninsula into the Chesapeake Bay, transported by sea, but was stopped and forced to evacuate, in the Seven Days' Battles, during which Johnston was wounded and replaced by General Robert E. Lee. General McClellan, though beloved and trusted by his men, had what Lincoln called "a case of the slows" and tended to exaggerate the size of his enemy. True to his centralizing tendency, Lincoln had micromanaged his campaign. (Incidentally, Lincoln's son, Todd, a young officer under McClellan, came with orders that the general not permit him near the front, but keep him safe at headquarters).

Meanwhile, T.J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, with his foot cavalry, was winning a series of battles in the Shenandoah Valley to the west by tactics such as crossing and recrossing Massanutten Ridge to destroy the divided Union forces on either side, piecemeal, and visibly loading his army on trains to the east, then circling back secretly to chase the unsuspecting Union forces out of the Valley.

Lee and Jackson joined forces against Union General Pope at Second Manassas, for a repeat of the victory at First Manassas. Toward the end, several Confederate units ran out of ammunition, and resorted to throwing rocks.

The bloody Western battle of Shiloh was lost because of the death of the able Texas General Albert Sydney Johnston at the end of the victorious first day, and his replacement by General Beauregard just before the next day's arrival of Union reinforcements, of which he was unaware.

In late 1862, Lee finally received authority to enter Maryland in the hope of attracting recruits, but resulting in the battle of Sharpsburg (Antie-

tam). While his army was still spread back to the Potomac River, his re-appointed enemy, General McClellan, got another attack of "the slows" and stopped short. This time, though, McClellan had the good luck of finding the famous lost Lee order wrapped around three cigars, which let him know Lee's battle plan as well as his army's precarious position. McClellan therefore finally attacked, while Lee frantically gathered his units, for the bloodiest single day of the War, from the Sunken Road to Burnside's Bridge. After a full day of carnage, the battle resulted in what, for well after a hundred years, was called a draw. Steele's *American Campaigns*, the definitive source of such battles at West Point Command and General Staff college and the Army War college, clearly describes the matter: If after a battle both sides have equal control over the battlefield, it is a draw, regardless of future maneuvering on either side.²¹ But lately, *political correctness* has caused some sloppy writers to call Sharpsburg a Union victory. It is true had Lee won, the South might have had its second chance to capture Washington and end the War, though that wasn't Lee's original intention. And Lee eventually returned to Virginia, not having received the recruits he had hoped in Maryland. It should be mentioned that significant parts of his army had been left in Virginia throughout, due to commands by their state governors not to cross the Potomac and leave the Confederacy. (Strict defensive war against invaders, again). Lincoln removed McClellan, this time finally, and replaced him with General Ambrose Burnside.

The next important campaign was at Christmas, 1862, at Fredericksburg, in north-central Virginia. While Lee held Marye's Heights south of town, Burnside insisted on crossing the Rappahannock River on temporary pontoon bridges under heavy fire, and marching across the open plains, in tight formation, to Lee's stonewall, under direct artillery and rifle fire. Burnside's army was all

but destroyed, and Lincoln fired the general. It was at this point General Lee made his famous comment, "It is well that war is so terrible, else we should grow too fond of it."

The recent movie *Gods and Generals* has a fictional quote by Lee, before the battle, reflecting the agrarian tradition of roots: Fredericksburg is "where I met my wife. That's something the Yankees do not understand, will never understand. You see, these rivers, valleys, and streams, fields, even towns, they're just markings on a map to those people in the War Office in Washington. To us, oh my goodness, they're birth-places and burial grounds, they're battlefields where our ancestors fought, and places where you and I learned to walk, to talk, to pray. Places where we made friendships, and, oh yes, fell in love, and are the incarnation of all our memories, Mr. Taylor, and all that we are — all that we are."

Chancellorsville was Lee's and Jackson's greatest victory. In front of the enemy they split their forces, Jackson flanking the enemy's unguarded right, while Lee held his center and left, rolling up the new Union commander Hooker's army, and driving him north (with his camp-followers, "Hooker's Girls," who did not give the language this new noun, as much as popularize it). This led to Lee's next invasion across the Potomac. Unfortunately, the battle also caused Stonewall Jackson's death, as the Confederate victory song of the battle ends.

The first history book to thoroughly debunk more than 140 years of Northern, and therefore *American*, orthodoxy about Lee's Pennsylvania Campaign with voluminous and detailed proof, was Kent Master-son Brown's *Retreat From Gettysburg*, 2005. Even then, the author chose to open with gratuitous and completely unsupported slanders against the personal character of Robert E. Lee, and to mistle his own book, presumably to appease the biases of

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Coat of Gray

By Mark Adkins

A tattered coat of gray once hung
 Upon a hook up in the hall.
Its owner wore it proudly
 When he heard his nation's call.
The wool's now faded and all so torn,
 The buttons mostly missing.
But if this coat could talk to us,
 I'm sure that we'd be listening.
It'd speak of matchless valor, blood and honor,
 Of battles lost and won.
And how it covered its owner's frame
 From dawn to setting sun.
That man has now departed,
 He's gone now to his rest.
But still his memory lingers,
 And will while honor lasts.

Mark Adkins is a member of the General David F. Jamison Camp 1954, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

The American Dream ♦♦♦

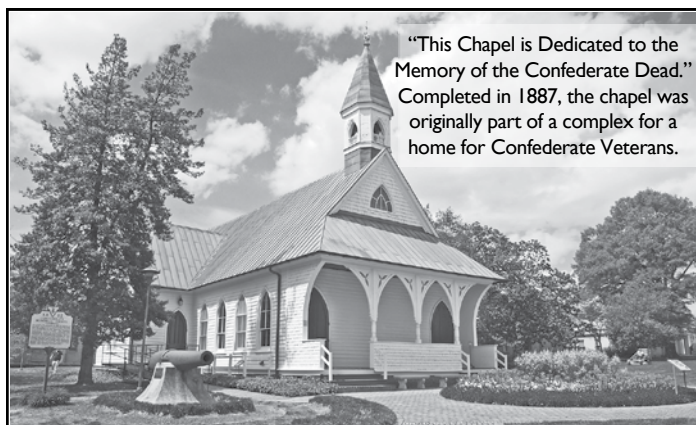
his pro-Union publisher. The facts of the campaign are as follows: By late Spring, 1863, Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, despite its high morale, was literally starving; men and horses were falling dead in their tracks. Two-and-a-half years of hundreds of thousands of men on both sides taking everything edible in Virginia, coupled with the neglect of farms while their men were at war, had turned the formerly rich state into a virtual wasteland. Northern armies were supplied by Washington, but Richmond could do little to alleviate the problem for its troops. President Davis decided on the only possible solution: A massive foraging campaign by the whole army throughout the rich and fertile Cumberland Valley of western Pennsylvania. He sent orders to Lee to accomplish this. There seemed to be little if any thought given to "winning European support" by such a campaign, the usual explanation.

Many of Lee's units were left behind in Virginia due to the above-mentioned orders from some state governments to refuse permission for their militias to invade the North. The loss of communication between Lee and his cavalry under J.E.B. Stuart (who was, after all forag-

ing, as was the rest of the Army), like the controversies of General Longstreet's refusal of General Hood's pleas before Little Round Top, and the former general's delay of Pickett's Charge, are too well-known to dwell on here. "Nevertheless, the Confederacy had another opportunity, though serendipitously, to win the War at Gettysburg. Had Pickett's Charge been permitted to start on time — while the Union's Cemetery Ridge was undermanned and the Southern troops were still under artillery cover with plenty of ammunition — the Charge would have opened the path to the conquest of Washington, though such had not been Lee's original mission. His army had been resupplied by its foraging, and morale was at its height, while Meade's had been heavily bled, cautiously led, and its morale was low at that moment."

Lee's thorough and successful foraging in the Cumberland Valley (paid for by scrip, as was the Union practice), had been progressing well when it was interrupted by the Battle of Gettysburg (unwanted by either side — the new Union commander, George G. Meade, had been

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Books in Print

Stuart's Finest Hour: The Ride Around McClellan, June 1862

In the spring of 1862, the Union Army of the Potomac commanded by Maj. General George McClellan launched a campaign against Richmond, Virginia, by invading the Virginia peninsula, territory defended by General Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate army. After Johnston's wounding on June 1, 1862, at the Battle of Seven Pines, General Robert E. Lee became commander of the Army of Northern Virginia.

To verify a report that the Federal right flank was weak, Lee ordered Brigadier General James Ewell Brown ("Jeb") Stuart to take his cavalry on a tactical reconnaissance behind the enemy lines, to probe the right flank, create havoc in the rear, and, if possible, perhaps even circumnavigate the entire Union Army. General Stuart and 1,200 Confederate horsemen struck out early on the morning of June 12, 1862, embarking on a most audacious mission. After three days in the saddle and having covered 110 miles, they returned, dusty and exhausted, from what would be called the "Great Chickahominy Raid" or the "Ride Around McClellan." In addition to intelligence, they brought back Union prisoners, badly-needed horses and mules, and various other liberated supplies — all with the loss of only one man killed and several wounded. The daring feat made the flamboyant Stuart an immediate sensation on both sides of the conflict.

Stuart's Finest Hour: The Ride Around McClellan, June 1862, by John Fox, is the

Confederate Veteran

first book-length treatment of the Confederate cavalry raid which catapulted J.E.B. Stuart to fame and glory. Fox rightly stated elsewhere because of the raid, "Stuart became the equivalent of a modern-day rock star. This successful mission ensured Stuart's name would be etched in the history books. His meteoric rise from a mere first lieutenant in the US Army in 1861 to a heroic Southern brigadier general in June 1862 outlines how skill, luck and adversarial ineptitude can launch a persona."

Now, in *Stuart's Finest Hour*, Fox again shines as a skilled narrator who is adept at weaving facts gleaned from broadly assessable primary and secondary sources with more obscure eyewitness reports, letters, telegrams, and such. As a matter of course he tells the story of the high-and-mighty, but he also manages to incorporate the perspective of the ordinary civilians and private soldiers — the little guys, so to speak. *Stuart's Finest Hour*, with its seven maps and 75 photographs, is a valuable addition to the historical literature, yet one which reads almost like a novel.

Fox uses the first third of the book to set up Stuart's ride: the strategic and tactical situation which made the reconnaissance both necessary and too tempting for Lee and Stuart to resist. At intervals he inserts biographical sketches of the major players — not so much information to distract or detract from the main plot, but enough to allow the reader insight into the minds of the adversaries.

Over the next fifteen chapters Fox takes the reader along on the three-day raid, and while not quite giving quite an hour-by-hour account, the narrative is broken down into small segments of time as the Confederate horsemen make their way around McClellan's army.

Despite gaining notoriety, Stuart, after his return to Richmond, was criticized by several of his contemporaries for various actions taken or not taken on the raid (route selection, number of men taken, etc.). Some historians have also questioned the wisdom of his decisions. Fox takes on the critics, point-

ing out that during the raid Stuart was not endowed with the hindsight exercised by his detractors, and that a careful reading of General Lee's June 11 order provides ample evidence that Stuart acted prudently, taking the right number of men and enough firepower to accomplish his goals. In his analysis of the route taken by Stuart on the first day of the raid, Fox also challenges the conventional wisdom of what he calls the "traditional route," instead suggesting a different route based on the map submitted with Stuart's report found in *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*.

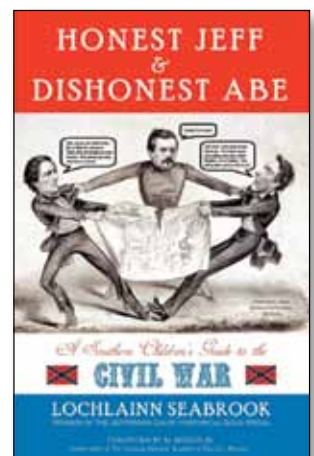
Author: John J. Fox, III
 Publisher: Angle Valley Press
 PO Box 4098, Winchester, VA 22604
 Hardback \$31.95

Reviewed by C. L. Bragg, M.D.

Honest Jeff & Dishonest Abe

Lochlainn Seabrook is one of the premier authors of the South. His recent *Encyclopedia of The Battle of Franklin, A Comprehensive Guide to the Conflict That Changed the Civil War* was reviewed in the September/October issue of the *Confederate Veteran*. He has also written *A Rebel Born: A Defense of Nathan Bedford Forrest — Confederate General — American Legend*,

which won the 2011 Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal. Author Seabrook is a member of the Sons of



Continued on page 52

January/February 2014 — 25

An end to Exemption from Military Service

the sesquicentennial, we are very much like our ancestors of one hundred and fifty years ago.

Ours is a volunteer organization of dutiful men devoted to the cause set down to us in *The Charge*. For decades the sections argued over the best way to govern. When those arguments erupted into a war, it became a death struggle of a nation (lending cause to future movements of repression). After the four years of internecine war and eleven years of tyrannical occupation, we are continuing the struggle to at least have our story heard.

2014 is the last year before the rest of our country begins their

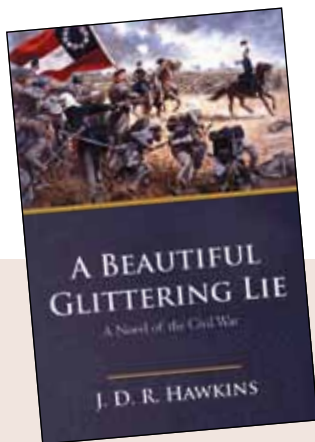
celebration of reconstruction and all the folly and mischief which will follow the nursery rhyme history of our historical enemies. Do the men who suffered for their (and our) rights deserve to at least have their stories told truthfully? I believe they do, and if you believe the same, then we need to make the change, as there is no one but us to do it. It is time to increase our numbers as never before! If we must, we need to draft our Southern brothers into this movement, allowing no substitutions for action.

Apparently, we can only protect our families (past, present and future) from our posts within

the Southern army of the SCV. It is only in great numbers that we might expect to be heard. This is our time! Work with your camps, Divisions and National to implement the Vision 2016 program. Embrace the new ideas that will come from our efforts to build this organization and let's vindicate the Cause of the grand Confederacy.

I will see you at the front.

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
@CICSCV



Buy Two New Books For the New Year!

Winner of 2013 John Esten Cooke Fiction Award and 2012 B.R.A.G. Medallion

The Thrilling Sequel and Winner of Two Awards

A family from north Alabama is torn when the War of the Rebellion erupts. One member enlists with the 4th Alabama Infantry Regiment, while another joins up with J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry. This heart-wrenching tale describes the perilous adventures these men went through, as well

as the suffering their family was forced to endure back home. The first two installments of the "Renegade Series," *A Beautiful Glittering Lie* and *A Beckoning Hellfire* will captivate you.



Get your copies today!

For a limited time, the author will donate a portion of the proceeds for each book purchased to the SCV, in order to strengthen the education and heritage of future generations.

Join the cause! Visit <http://jdrhawkins.com>

Available from Amazon, Barnes and Noble, Ingram, and Baker and Taylor

One Bullet Can Make a Man a Hero ... or a Casualty

The Surgeon Corps

Happy New Year, Compatriots! I hope everyone had a wonderful Christmas and has enjoyed all of the delicious Southern treats which are so prevalent during the Christmas season. As we begin the New Year, if you're like me, you are all reflecting on the year that has passed and are making New Year's Resolutions for this upcoming year.

In the previous article, I explained how important it is to remain active and the benefits of such activity, especially during the winter months.

Making a resolution to become more active during this New Year is one most people will admit to try and implement at the beginning of the year, but there are some medical conditions which can inhibit one's success in implementing an exercise regimen throughout the year. One medical condition in particular is osteoarthritis.

A severe form of osteoarthritis is also known as degenerative joint disease, and is a group of mechanical abnormalities involving degradation of various joints in the body, such as the knees, hips or shoulders. It is also the most common form of arthritis. This can certainly discourage one from making a resolution to become more active in the upcoming year since the symptoms of osteoarthritis are joint pain, tenderness, stiffness, locking of the joints and, sometimes, joint effusion (increased fluid in the space between the joints).

There are several ways to alleviate the symptoms associated with osteoarthritis; one of the most effective is exercise. Exercise helps to strengthen joints as well as increase range of motion, especially in the knees. Along with exercise, taking certain supplements such as glucosamine sulfate, chondroitin sulfate, and even Omega-3 fatty acids, which have anti-inflammatory properties, will help to alleviate some of the symptoms. There are also viscosupplementation injections which help to replenish some of the synovial fluid in between the joints. At my clinic in particular, we offer a five-part series of injections called Supartz and Synvisc-One injections that help to replace the "cushion" between the joints, along with traditional steroid injections.

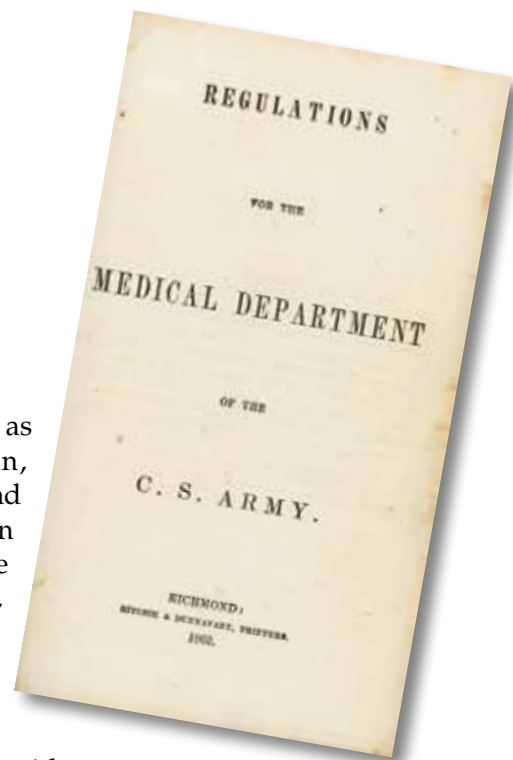
Drugs, such as acetaminophen, ibuprofen and naproxen can help alleviate pain, as well, and the latter two can assist in reducing the inflammation associated with osteoarthritis.

I hope that you find this information encouraging. Even if you have osteoarthritis, you can still make those New Year's resolutions to exercise more and find ways to become more active, in general, because it will be a positive feed-back loop of better health, both physically and mentally. Not only will it benefit you, but you will also be an encouragement to your family, friends and other members of the SCV to become more active and exercise. A fit (happy and healthy) Southern man of any age is a great advertisement for us! God bless all of you, and I hope that each and every one of you has a happy and healthy New Year, and if you have any questions, feel free to send them my way!

Lastly, a tip-o-the Confederate Gray Kepi to the SCV Forrest Camp 215 and Citizens to Save Our Parks in Memphis, Tennessee, for what y'all are doing to defend the honor of our ancestors and preserve history for our posterity. Thank you all. Keep up tha skeer! (see: www.citizenstosaveourparks.org)

Deo Vindice!

Your Humble Servant,
Major Christopher J M Cummins, MD
Surgeon-in-Chief and Life Member
Tippah Tigers Camp 868
Ripley, Mississippi
cummins@magstfm.com



119th ANNUAL REUNION SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

North Charleston, SC

July 16—19, 2014

The 2014 SCV Reunion Committee invites you to come to North Charleston for the 119th annual reunion of our heritage of honor organization. The reunion committee is working to give attendees a grand reunion experience combined with Charleston hospitality. Events begin with a Harbor Tour Meet and Greet on Wednesday and culminate with the Gen. Wade Hampton III Grand Banquet and Debutante Ball on Saturday evening. A battlefield tour is offered to some of the sites where the defenders of Charleston took their brave stand against the Northern invaders. We look forward to seeing you in Charleston for this grand occasion as we, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, assemble in Charleston to conduct the business we were charged to do by our ancestors.

HUNLEY TOURS

Special tours of the H. L. Hunley are being offered to convention attendees and their families. The tours will include a viewing of some of artifacts that are part of the Southern Maritime Collection. Tour participants will get a rare viewing of artifacts that have never been on display in public! Artifacts that include Raphael Semmes Naval Academy Sword, Confederate Naval China, and other rare historical naval artifacts. Participants will receive a narrated historical account video DVD that is being produced for the charter ride to the center.



PRESERVATION LUNCHEON

In 2007, the South Carolina Division entered into flag preservation business partnership with the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum with a clear vision to preserve the museum's Confederate flag collection. Over twelve flags have been preserved since that monumental meeting that paved the way for this project. You will have the opportunity to see several of these flags on display at the preservation luncheon.



Catawba Rangers Cavalry Flag
after preservation

Visit the convention website for more information about tours and events being offered.

www.scv2014.org

ATTENTION CAMPS: BRING YOUR CAMP COLORS AND A FLAG STAND FOR THE GRAND PROCESSION!

Schedule of 2014 Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion

Wednesday - July 16, 2014

Vendor Setup	
Registration	12:00 noon - 5:00 pm
GEC Pre-Convention Meeting (Hunley Conservation Lab)	3:00 pm - 5:00 pm
Harbor Tour (Meet and Greet) Limited to 250 participants	7:00 pm - 10:00 pm

Thursday - July 17, 2014

Registration Opens	7:00 am - 5:00 pm
Gen. Forrest Cavalry Breakfast	7:00 am - 8:00 am
Vendors Open	8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Opening Ceremonies	8:00 am - 9:00 am
Business Session I	9:15 am - 12:00 noon
Ladies Morning Tour	8:00 am - 12:00 noon
C. Irvine Walker Preservation Luncheon	12:30 pm - 2:00 pm
Historical Program	2:30 pm
Fort and Battle site Tour	2:30 pm - 5:00 pm
Gen. Johnson Hagood Heritage Dinner	6:30 pm- 8:00 pm

Friday - July 18, 2014

Registration Opens	7:00 am - 5:00 pm
Gen. Ellison Capers Chaplains Breakfast	7:00 am - 8:00 am
Vendors Open	8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Business Session II	9:00 am - 12:00 noon
OCR Business Session I	9:00 am - 12:00 noon
Pvt. Richard Kirkland Awards Luncheon	12:30 pm - 2:30 pm
Historical Program	2:30 pm
H. L. Hunley Tours (Shuttle bus tours run every 30 minutes)	9:00 am - 4:00 pm
Memorial Service	3:45 pm - 4:45 pm
Oratory Contest and Social	8:00 PM

Saturday - July 19, 2014

Registration Opens	7:00 am - 12:00 noon	
Vendors Open/Close	8:00 am - 1:00 pm	
Army Meetings		
	AOT	8:00 am - 9:15 am
	ATM	8:00 am - 9:15 am
	ANV	8:00 am - 9:15 am
Business Session III		9:30 am - 12:00 noon
OCR Business Session II		9:00 am - 12:00 noon
Mary Boykin Chestnut Debutante Luncheon		11:00am - 3:00pm
Post GEC Meeting		2:00 pm - 4:00 pm
Gen. Nathan Shanks Evans Commanders Reception		6:00 pm - 7:00 pm
Gen. Wade Hampton III Grand Banquet and Debutante Ball		7:00 pm - Midnight

All events will take place at the North Charleston Convention Center unless otherwise noted



**Sons of Confederate Veterans
119th National Reunion
North Charleston, SC
July 16-19, 2014
1864 – H. L. Hunley - 2014**



Individual Member Registration (Basic Registration is required for ALL members attending the reunion)

Early Registration (Thru March 31, 2014) (\$55.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 55 = _____
Late Registration (After March 31, 2014) (\$65.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 65 = _____
Wed, July 16: Gen P.G.T. Beauregard Harbor Meet & Greet Tour (\$65.00 Each) Limited: 250	Qty. _____	x 65 = _____
Thurs, July 17: Gen Forrest Cavalry Breakfast (\$30.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 30 = _____
Thurs, July 17: Capt. C. Irvine Walker Preservation Luncheon (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Thurs, July 17: General Johnson Hagood Heritage Dinner (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Thurs, July 17: Ladies Tour (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Thurs, July 17: Fort & Battlefield Tour (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Fri, July 18: Gen Ellison Capers Chaplains Breakfast (\$30.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 30 = _____
Fri, July 18: Lt. Richard Kirkland Awards Luncheon (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Fri, July 18: H.L. Hunley Tour (\$40.00 Each) (Shuttle tours – run every 30 minutes)	Qty. _____	x 40 = _____
Sat, July 19: Mary Boykin Chesnut Debutante Luncheon (\$30.00 Each) (Debutantes Free)	Qty. _____	x 30 = _____
Sat, July 19: Gen Wade Hampton III Grand Banquet and Debutante Ball: (Single: \$70.00) (Couple: \$130.00)	Qty. _____	x 70 = _____
	Qty. _____	x 130 = _____
Numbered Medal (\$150.00 Each) (Limited to 150 Medals)	Qty. _____	x 150 = _____
Additional Reunion Medals (Non Numbered) (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Ancestor Memorials (Printed in Program) (\$10.00 Each) (Attach Ancestor Memorial Form)	Qty. _____	x 10 = _____

Make Check payable to Low Country SCV and mail to address below

Grand Total _____

Due to the nature of tour booking and catering demands, all tour and meal purchases are considered to be final. No refunds will be issued. The 2014 National SCV Reunion Committee does reserve the right to limit or cancel any tour prior to the reunion due to limited booking of reservations. In the event there is a cancellation of any tour, the entire payment will be refunded without further obligation on our part

Name: _____ SCV Title _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ E-Mail: _____

SCV Division: _____ Real Son:

Camp Name: _____ Camp #: _____

Guest(s) _____

Contact the Embassy Suites, North Charleston, SC at 1-843-747-1882 for room rates, availability and reservations. Ask for the 2014 SCV Reunion Rate.

Tenth Brigade, South Carolina Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans
David Rentz, 2014 SCV Reunion Chairman,
www.scv2014.org
Mail Checks To: Low Country SCV, P. O. Box 1170, Ladson, SC 29456-1170



119th National Reunion Sons of Confederate Veterans North Charleston, South Carolina, July 16 – 19th, 2014 Official Debutante Registration Form

Debutante's Full Name _____

Debutante's Preferred Name: _____

Debutante's Date of Birth: _____ Debutante's Age _____

Personal Address: _____

City & State _____ Zip _____

Home Phone _____ Cell Phone _____

Email _____

Parents _____

Grade: _____ School Attending: _____

SCV Camp / Division Sponsor _____

Confederate Ancestor (Rank and Unit) _____

- Registration fee of \$50.00 will be charged for the first 25 participants. All others after the first 25 will be charged \$125.00. First 25 participants will be given a commemorative sesquicentennial brooch.
- Attach a typed narrative of extracurricular activities, school awards, et cetera and a picture of the Debutante to registration. This may be e-mailed to 2014scvdeb@gmail.com, but a confirmation email must be received before it is considered received due to the fact that some emails are lost in the spam box.
- Each Debutante will be formally presented in a ceremony immediately prior to the Grand Ball, on July 19, 2014, but following the Banquet. Debutantes may be presented by their father, grandfather, brother, or others approved by debutante guidelines.
- A luncheon will be held at Embassy Suites North Charleston at 11:00 AM, Saturday, July 19, 2014 – 5055 International Boulevard * North Charleston, SC, 29418 * Phone: 1-843-747-1882

Qualifications

- **Genealogical:** A Debutante must be a young lady related to a Confederate soldier and sponsored by a SCV Camp or Division.
- **Age:** A debutante must be between the ages of 16 to 23 at the time of the presentation at the Reunion Ball.
- **Marital/ Child Bearing:** A debutante must never have been married; had a marriage annulled; given birth; or be engaged.
- **Previous Debut:** A Debutante may not have been presented previously at any National SCV Reunion.

The debutante must have her own white dress (period attire allowed but not required). Dresses may NOT be strapless. The debutante must have white gloves (opera length if the dress is sleeveless, elbow length for all others), white or clear shoes, and white pantyhose. Her presenter will wear modern or 1860's full evening wear (white tie, white vest, black tailcoat & trousers). Military mess dress, dress kilt and Prince Charlie jacket or dress Confederate uniforms are allowed. A more detailed list of do's and don'ts will be sent once registration is received. For more information contact:

Debutante Committee, Low Country SCV, PO Box 1170, Ladson, SC 29456-1170,

email: 2014scvdeb@gmail.com; phone 830-385-1180

- Make Checks Payable to:
Low Country SCV
- Mail Checks to:
**Debutante Committee
Low Country SCV
PO Box 1170
Ladson, SC 29456-1170**

DEBUTANTES REGISTRATION DEADLINE: May 15, 2014

The host hotel has sold out. Please check the reunion site for additional hotels.

Ask for the "SCV Reunion Special Rate." All prices are subject to state and local taxes.

Reunion Site: <http://www.scv2014.org/Index.html>

Army of Northern Virginia



The **Stonewall Jackson Camp 23**, Charlotte, NC, installed a VA grave-marker for Private Calvin C. Griffin in the Old Sikes Family Cemetery, located in the Jesse Helms Park in Wingate, NC. Pictured from left, back, are Mike White, Jonny Alexander, Nick Hudson, Gary Justice. Middle, Brian Allmon; front, Rowdy Ferguson, Caleb Queen, Dustin Nelson and Parker Justice.



Pictured are descendants of Private Charles Prather, Company D, 12th VA Cavalry. From left are great-great-grandsons Steve Collis, Don Silvius, great-grandson Pete Casper and great-great-grandson Tom Dunne, a member of the **Berkeley Border Guards Camp 199**, Martinsburg, WV. Their ancestor is buried in the Old Methodist Meeting House Cemetery in Darakesville, WV.



Private Thomas E. Caldwell Camp 31, Clover, SC, members and children they sponsored at the Sam Davis Youth Camp 2012 in Thaxton, VA. Billy Gallien, Kirk Carter, MacKenzie Gallien, Joe Fore, Andy Dula, Gabrielle Carter, Melissa Stacey, Cody, Maggie and Ramie.



At the NC Division Summer Executive Council Meeting, held in Belmont, NC, and hosted by the **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC, Division Commander Thomas Smith Jr. presented a certificate to Mr. Clif Hamm, recognizing him as a Real Son. Mr. Hamm had four generations of family with him.



Compatriots from the 3rd Brigade, SC Division, cleaned up the New Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery in McConnells, SC. From left, Alan Kilby, 3rd Brigade Commander Kirk Carter, Bill Stevens, Jimmy Owens, Michael Scoggins, Miles Gettys, Jimmy Stone, Caleb Stone and Robert Little, a member of the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC.



Jim Bishop of the **General States Right Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC, kneels at the grave of William Vanderford after an Iron Cross had been placed. Private Vanderford was in Co. C, 15th SC Infantry and is buried at Wesley Chapel, Brown's Creek Community, in Union County, SC.

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



The **Robeson Rifle Guards 216**, Lumberton, NC, held a grave-marker dedication and re-interment of Private Henry Taylor, Co. A, 46th Regiment, NC Troops, who lived in Robeson Co. Other groups involved in the ceremony were Co. A, 46th Regiment Re-enactors, Robeson Chapter 942 UDC, **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC; **Hoke/McLauchlin Camp 1947**, Raeford, NC; **Cumberland Plough Boys 2187**, Stedman, NC; **Pee Dee Guards 499**, Rockingham, NC; **Sons of Mars 1632**, Laurinburg, NC and **Black River Tigers 2152**, Coats, NC.



Several members of **The McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC, attended the 150th Battle of Sharpsburg and walked the fields where the Tar Heels once walked. Camp members in the Bloody Lane at Sharpsburg, from left, Jacob Lawing, Scott Gragg, Jeff Cordell, Matthew Wise, Clarence Spiker, Darrel Johnson; kneeling, Ian Henlsy and Gregg Henlsy.



Members of the **General Robert F. Hoke/Wm. J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, participated in the Apple Festival.



The **Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, color guard joined other groups in the Return Day parade in Georgetown, DE. Return Day occurs two days after an election and signifies the end of the political season as well as a "burying of the hatchet" between candidates.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, swore in two new members at its monthly meeting at the Mumma Farmhouse, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, MD. They are William Howell, whose ancestor was Private Joseph Howell, Co. A, 24th VA Infantry, and Jan Hiett, whose ancestor was Private William Hendricks, who served in Co. H, 2nd VA Infantry.



The **Flat Top Copperheads Camp 1694**, Princeton, WV, hosted a living history at the West Virginia Welcome Center in Princeton, WV. Surprise guest was the son of country music legend and star of the famous TV show *Hee Haw*, Roy Clark, Jr. He sat down with a couple members of his band and played the fiddle for a while.

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



Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741, Upper Marlboro, MD, Adopt-a-Highway pickup crew. From left, Matt Duvall, Dave Baldacchino, Tom Dale and Scott Talbott.



Members of the Colonel Stephen Jackson Chapter 295 MOS&B and members of the First In Secession Camp 1963, Chesterfield, SC, installed 22 Southern Iron Crosses at the Elizabeth Baptist Church, Mt. Corgan, SC.



Commander Michael Virts, Major General Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805, Spotsylvania, VA, left, speaks with UDC WWII Cross of Military Service recipient Charles Sidney Oakey, Compatriot of Camp 1805, and Mrs. Oakey at a King George UDC military service awards ceremony.



New headstones for Privates Elkany Lanier and Jacob Lanier were dedicated in a ceremony at the Huffman/Lanier Cemetery, conducted jointly by the Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948, Taylorsville, NC and Captain Charles F. Connor Camp 849, Hickory, NC.



Linda Sutton, president of the Caroline Jamison Jenkins Chapter 7, SC OCR, connected to the Brigadier General Micah Jenkins Camp 1569, Rock Hill, SC, stands at the grave of a fallen OCR member, Frankie Wade, who was a charter member of the chapter.



Madison Mayodan Greys Chapter 2569 UDC, held a Bestowal of Military Service Awards at Wentworth Presbyterian Church in Wentworth, NC. Members of the Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835, Mayodan, NC and Stuart-Hairston Camp 515, Martinsville, VA, served as color guard. Pictured from left, Johnny Carter, Jerry Hobbs and Commander Wayne Byrd of Camp 1835, Real Daughter Rachel South of Eden, NC, Pat Reamey and Gene Reamey of Camp 515.



Army of Northern Virginia



William S. McDaniel, a member of the **Captain Andrew T. Harlee Camp 2010**, Dillon, SC, stands at the grave of his great-uncle, John H. Hodges, who died from the effects of disease following the battle of Atlanta, and is buried in Oakland Cemetery in Atlanta.



Members of the **General J. R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, attended a dedication of a memorial headstone for Private Asbury W. Cobb, 13th VA Cavalry. From left, kneeling, Jason Lowery, Fred Bare, Kurt Williams; standing, Lex Lowery, Patsey Bradley, Michael Stephens, Bill Bradley, Kenneth Williams and Joseph Williams.



The **SC 17th Regiment Camp 2069**, Hilda, SC, sponsored the Jefferson Davis Academy (Blackville, SC), eighth-grade history class trip to Fort Sumter and the *H. L. Hunley* submarine exhibit.



Members of the **Brigadier General Nathan G. Evans-Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC, recently participated in the 7th Brigade Cemetery cleanup challenge at the Captain John Rogers Family Cemetery in Fork, SC.



The **Rev. Beverly Tucker Lacy Camp 2141**, Locust Grove, VA, 5th Brigade Color Guard presented the colors at the annual Memorial Day Ceremony at the Spotsylvania Confederate Cemetery. Members of the **Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722**, Fredericksburg, VA, provided the rifle volley. This event was hosted by the Fredericksburg Chapter 163 UDC and Camp 2141.



At the monthly meeting of the **Gaston Guards Camp 1822**, Stanley, NC, one member was sworn in. From left are Commander Joe Harris, new member Mike Melton and Johnny Tyson.

Army of Tennessee



Members of the **Colonel Christopher C. Pegues Camp 62**, Selma, AL, sponsored a "Hands On" tent at the annual Battle of Selma reenactment.



A granite historical marker, flagpole and observation deck were dedicated at Randolph at the Fort Wright Historical Site on Randolph Road, near the remains of the old gunpowder magazine. The marker and flagpole were sponsored by the members and friends of **Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN. Members of the SCV built the observation deck which faces the gunpowder magazine toward the northwest. Among the guests were past Commander-in-Chief Lynn Shaw.



Richard Scott, left, and Scott Hall, members of the **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, received awards at the 19th Annual Lee-Jackson Dinner. Richard Scott received the Clark M. Roberts Memorial Award in honor and recognition of his devotion to the cause of Southern Heritage and support of the SCV and Camp 87. Scott Hall received the Robert E. Lee Freeman Award in honor and recognition of his devotion to duty and in appreciation of his promotion of the causes of Camp 87 and the SCV.



At a recent camp meeting of the **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, Alabama Division Brigade Commander Dan Williams inducted his son, Nathan Forrest Williams, into the camp.



Some members of the **Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227**, Laurel, MS, were among the 27th MS Honor Guard at the Enterprise Confederate Cemetery Dedication. Included are Dennis Avera, George Jaynes, Ronnie Mitchell, Carl Ford and Joe Cosper.



A gravestone dedication ceremony and Memorial Service was conducted by the **General Otho French Strahl Camp 176**, Union City, TN, in the Hollomon Cemetery for Charles Henry Watts, Co. I, 22nd Barteau's Cavalry, who had previously been resting in an unmarked grave for 97 years. Five other Confederate veterans buried there were honored with flags on their graves: John A. Hurt, Co. H, 47th TN Inf.; J.C. Holloman, Co. A, 26th TN Inf.; Wm. S. Floyd, Co. C, 4th TN Inf.; Calvin Nichols, Co. B, 17th TN Inf. and Capt. William Hollomon, Co. A, 26th TN Inf.

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



Robert and Virginia Noble (center) stand with members of MacBeth's SC Light Artillery around the Miss Annie Lee, a bronze, 3-inch rifled cannon which was manufactured by Noble Brothers Foundry in May 1862. Robert Noble is a descendant of the Noble brothers and a member of the **General Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 469**, Rome, GA.



Members of the **Chattooga County Camp 507**, Summerville, GA, furnished the honor guard for the annual Glory Days Parade in Menlo, GA. Pictured from left, Jamie Cavin, Jim Nicholson, Sam Johnson, Stan Nix, Jim Johnson and Steve Clayton, who was visiting from the SCV camp in Cave Spring. The camp also retired several US and Confederate Flags, which were too worn to continue using.



Thomas Marsh Forman Camp 485, Brunswick, GA, honored fallen Confederate soldiers by placing Confederate Flags at the right of the gravestones. From left, Bill Smith, Scott Phillips, Mechanized Cavalry Member Dave Bynum, Charlie Louke, Commander Scott Newbern and Jack Lipthrat.



The **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, donated \$300 to the Children's Home Society of Jacksonville. The donation is part of the camp's ongoing community outreach program, and is timed to coincide with the Christmas holiday. Pictured from left, front row, Calvin Hart, Bobby Lentz and Chris Bunton; back row, Hal Schemer and Ray Labrie.



Compatriot Jim Hutto was congratulated by 1st Lieutenant Commander James Gipson after receiving his Life Membership Certificate. Jim is a member of the **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS.



At a grave-dedication of Private John Shirley in Eufaula, AL, are **Cradle of the Confederacy Camp 692**, Montgomery AL, Adjutant Mike Williams and the youngest of the Shirley Family.

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



The **Habersham Guard Camp 716**, Demorest, GA, and Habersham UDC joined for an 11-grave-memorial service at Cool Springs Church in Habersham County, GA.



This flag was dedicated at the Arant Confederate Park, located near exit 16 on I-24, just southeast of Paducah, KY. Paducah was the first occupied Southern city. The dedication was sponsored by the Kentucky Division, **General Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495**, Paducah, KY, Mechanized Cavalry 1st Battalion Co. E and UDC 341.



Members of the **Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315**, Pensacola, FL, and the 1st FL Co. E reenactors marched in the Chumuckla Redneck Parade. They fired muskets and passed out SCV recruitment coins to hundreds of spectators and showed them the true meaning of the flags of the Confederacy.



Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516, Kissimmee, FL, held a Confederate Memorial Service at the Shingle Creek Cemetery in Kissimmee, FL, where several camp members have ancestors buried. Camp members posed in uniform next to their Mountain Howitzer, named for a member, Murry Rogers, who passed a short while back.



Brigadier General Evander M. Law 1323, Lakeland, FL, Chaplain Robert E. Stemple and compatriots staff a recruiting table at the Frostproof Orange Blossom Festival in Frostproof, FL.



The **Wigfall Gray Camp 1560**, Collierville, TN, held a pancake breakfast to raise money for the new Beth Morton Museum of Collierville History. The camp donated \$6,000 dollars to the city of Collierville for the museum. Mayor Stan Joyner accepted the check from 1st Lt. Commander Blaine Dyess and historian Bill Kelsey at the grand opening of the museum.



Army of Tennessee



The annual Skirmish at Ten Islands Reenactment was held at Janney Furnace Park in Ohatchee, AL. More than 150 reenactors, including cavalry, artillery and infantry, participated in the two-day event. The Saturday night barn dance was a big hit, and a large crowd turned out both days to watch the reenactors battle on the fields. The event was sponsored by the **Ten Islands Camp 2678**, Ohatchee, AL.



Fort Heiman Camp 1834, Murray, KY, held a stone-setting and memorial service for Private John Thomas Harwell, Company H, 12th KY Cavalry, CSA. Pictured with camp members on back row are descendants Ollie Easley, James Easley, Hollis Easley, Suzanne Stimson, Joel Stimson and Natalie Stimson. Ollie, James and Hollis Easley and Suzanne Stimson are great-grandchildren of John Thomas Harwell.



Savannah Militia Camp 1657, Savannah, GA, Lieutenant Commander Ron Coats and Robert Cail portrayed soldiers under the command of Captain Nicholas B. Clinch.



The **Captain James Knox Camp 2022**, Waynesville, GA, recently recognized Huey Ham for his recent Georgia Division Life Membership and their newest and youngest member, Aaron Glendenning. Huey Ham was presented his Life Membership certificate, and Aaron Glendenning was presented his Membership Certificate by Commander Mike Kilgore and Jerry Watkins.



Members of the **Dillard-Judd Camp 1828**, Cookeville, TN, participated in the annual black powder shoot. From left are Scotty Miller, Commander Mike Williams, James McKinney, Sam T. Barnes and Walter Emanuel.



Lieutenant B. T. "Doc" Edwards of the Tennessee Mechanized Cavalry and commander of the **Lee's Long Riders Camp 2184**, Perry County, TN, presents St. Jude's Southern Region Event Representative Jessica Turri with a check for \$2,300, raised at the Mech-Cavalry "Cruizin' for St. Jude" event held at Historic Elm Springs.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Senior military instructor for the Pinon High School, Pinon, AZ, Army JROTC Eagle Battalion SFC (Ret) James W. Cook presented the SCV *H. L. Hunley* JROTC award and the AZ Division's David N. Showalter Leadership award to Cadet Captain Richard Caldwell, Jr. Pictured from left, SFC (Ret.) Cook, Cadet Captain Caldwell and Pinon District Superintendent, Mr. Larry Waller.



The **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, welcomed new compatriots Kevin Crouch and Anthony Baker. Kevin joins on the service of his 3rd great-grandfather, Pvt. George W. Whitefield, Co. A, 19th TX Cavalry. Anthony joins on the service of his 4th great-grandfather, Pvt. James Herbert Wilson, Co. D, 14th AR Infantry. Commander Tom Coppock, right, and Adjutant Larry Wilhoite, left, conducted the ceremony.



The **CO Division** recently hosted an SCV National Leadership workshop in Colorado Springs, CO. Pictured from left, CO Division Commander Patrick Gerity, Adjutant-in-Chief Steve Ritchie, Lt. Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow, AZ Division Adjutant Curt Tipton, CO Division Lt. Commander Scott Myers and CO Leadership Workshop Chairman Greg Gentry. (**Jefferson Davis Camp 175**, Colorado Springs, CO)



Members of the **General Richard M. Gano Camp 561**, Fort Smith, AR, proudly display their new camp flag. Pictured are compatriots Gary Witcher, Fletcher Pennebaker, Ken Coleman, Ron Ward, Bob Pennebaker, Bill Buchanan, Bill Parsons, Tim McFarland and Blaine Ward.



Compatriot Marion Thomas of the **June Kimble Camp 488**, Eastland, TX, recently placed a headstone at the gravesite of his ancestor, Private Daniel Finch, 3rd TX Infantry, at the Keatchie Confederate Cemetery in Desoto Parish, LA. Private Finch died at Keatchie during the Red River Campaign.



At a marker-dedication ceremony to commemorate the Battle of Moore's Mill, sponsored by the **Elijah Gates Camp 570**, Fulton, MO, descriptive panels at Calwood, MO, on the Gray Ghosts Trail driving tour were unveiled by Aaron Conner and Kathryn Douglas, children of two late compatriots, Allen Conner and Mark Douglas, who were instrumental in the research for the markers.

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



Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586, Weatherford, TX, held a living history booth at the Peach Festival in Weatherford, TX. Members participating were Ron Paynter, Robert Hughes, Joseph Scott Bentley, Darrell Windland, Josh Carter, Jerry Puckett, Jerry Walden, Ray Bell and Chad Hazelton.



Members of 7th MS Infantry Camp 1490, Purvis, MS, and Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227, Laurel, MS, participated in a work weekend at Fort Pike, near Slidell, LA. From left are Darren Lucas, Miss Yarbrough, State Archeologist Joseph Yarbrough, Don Green and Stacy Smith.



Members of the Alamo City Guards Camp 1325, San Antonio, TX, served as the Honor Guard during a Memorial Service hosted by the Colonel Gustav Hoffman Camp 1838, New Braunfels, TX. Pictured from left, Bubba Cheek, Mike Reynolds, Travis Hayden, Mark Wong and Robert Hayden.



Kyle Smith, Barron Smith's wife, received the Ladies Appreciation Medal. Barron received a Meritorious Service Medal. Barron is the commander of the Deaderick-Doremus-Thurmond Camp 1631, Santa Barbara, CA.



At the regular meeting of the Captain James W. Bryan Camp 1390, Lake Charles, LA, Alfred Cochran was presented the prestigious SCV War Service Medal for his Vietnam Service. Commander Archie Toombs presented the award.



The SCV awarded its prestigious J. Edgar Hoover Law and Order Award to Cochise County, AZ, Sheriff Larry Dever for his long and distinguished career in law enforcement, including an act of heroism. Although wounded himself, Sheriff Dever pulled his badly injured partner out of the line of fire and ensured he had immediate medical treatment, saving his life. Pictured from left, Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, Sierra Vista, AZ, Commander Larry Bowman, Sheriff Dever and AZ Division Adjutant Curt Tipton.

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



Cadet Clayton Smith, Pearl River High School NJROTC, received the *H. L. Hunley* Award for personal commitment to his unit. Presenting the award is Rodney McKelroy of **Ambassador John Slidell Camp 1727**, Slidell, LA. Also pictured is last year's award recipient, Cadet Erica Bailey.



Hood's Southeast Texas Brigade participated in a July 4th Living History and Parade in Bevil Oaks, TX. Camps in attendance were **Colonel Phillip A. Work Camp 1790**, Woodville, TX; **Major J. N. Dark Camp 2026**, Kountze, TX; **Walter P. Lane Camp 1745**, Orange, TX and **Joseph Andrew Jackson Sheffield Camp 2153**, Kirbyville, TX.



Walter P. Lane Camp 1745, Orange, TX, takes command of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4820 of Port Neches, TX. From left are Past Commanders Herb Stafford, Danny Nelligen, New Commander John R. Burleigh with post charter, and Past Commander Jim White.



CA Division 2nd Lieutenant Commander Tim Desmond, Richard Kline and Chuck Norred, members of the **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, attended awards luncheon.



Members of the **Colonel E. W. Taylor Camp 1777**, Bedford, TX, installed a new headstone for John W. Stateham, Co. D, 28th TX Cavalry, who died in 1869. He is buried in Lonesome Dove Cemetery in Southlake, Tarrant County, TX. Pictured from left, David Stewart, Ron Parker, Bob Gresham, James Madewell and Mike Patterson, kneeling.



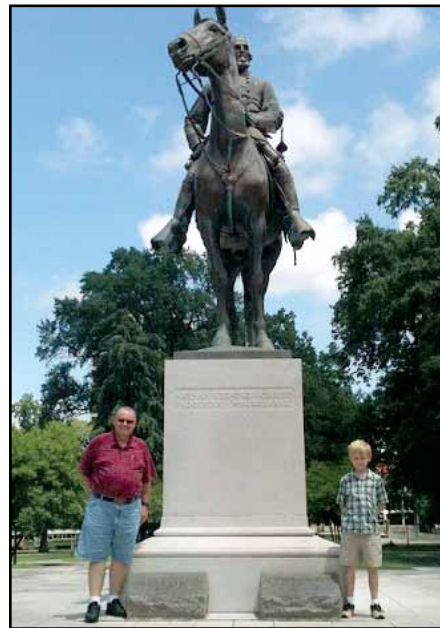
Members of the **Colonel Gustav Hoffmann Camp 1838**, New Braunfels, TX, participated in a July 4th Parade there. Pictured from front to back is Art Legg, with their own cannon built by Commander Dan Smith, Piperwill Jones and Blake Harrington, Donna Jones in black, Bill Hoffmann, Wilfred Schlather and Commander Smith.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Brigadier General William Steele Camp 1857, Leavenworth, KS, Commander Neal Hanley presented Camp Patriot Tyrone Williams with a cake to celebrate his 71st birthday. Compatriot Williams' ancestor, Private William Thompson, served in the 16th SC Infantry.



Jim and Daniel Bentley, members of the **Stone Fort Camp 1944**, Nacogdoches, TX, take a few minutes to pay their respects at the graves of General and Mrs. Nathan B. Forrest while on their return home from the 117th National Reunion.



John T. Coffee Camp 1934, Osceola, MO, Commander Jared Lawler presented Osceola Mayor Larry Hutsler with the SCV's Heritage Preservation Award, for the signing of the KU Resolution on the 150th anniversary of the burning of Osceola by Kansas Jayhawkers.



Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009, Alto, TX, Commander McClure fired an 1860 Spencer Carbine at the camp's 10th-annual Black Powder shooting event.



The **Missouri Division** celebrated Confederate Memorial Day at The Confederate Home Site in Higginsville, Missouri.



A new camp, the **Washington Rifles Camp 2211**, Franklinton, LA, received their charter from SE Louisiana Brigade Commander George Gottchalk. Commander Hudson Jones received the charter for the camp.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11 MOBILE

BRASELL, LEWIS D. DAVE
HICKS, BRYANT
HICKS, JOHN
HICKS, OWEN
McDAVID, STEVEN DOUGLAS
RILEY, HUGH MICHAEL

COL. CHRISTOPHER C. PEGUES 62 SELMA

KELLY, THOMAS FREDRICK

COLONEL SNODGRASS 232 STEVENSON

REACH, JONATHAN DAVID
TERRELL, DEVAN
TERRELL, JAMIE ROYCE

EGBERT J. JONES 357 HUNTSVILLE

CLARK, JEFFERY M.
PEARCE, LUKE STEPHEN
PEARCE, WILLIAM STEPHEN

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443 JASPER

AKINS, JAMES PHILLIP
McGRAW, JOHN THOMAS

JOHN RAYBURN 452 GUNTERSVILLE

BREWER, JOHNNY
DAUGETTE, BARRY CARL
DOWDY, TYLER CHRISTIAN
KELLY, JASON LaWAYNE
POOLE, JOHN MARK
RAY, KYLE WILLIAM

CONFEDERATE GRAY 523 ASHLAND/LINEVILLE

BARKER, HAROLD W.
BUCHANAN, LARRY PAUL

PVT. JAMES C. ANDERSON 1489 THOMASVILLE

DEAN, JAMES NOEL

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGONS 1524 PRATTVILLE

RAY, RANDALL E.

DEKALB RIFLES 1824 SYLVANIA

GOOLSBY, TONY EUGENE
THORNHILL, RALPH W.

FORT BLAKELEY 1864 BALDWIN COUNTY

DOSTER, BRENT A.
DOSTER, JAY C.
DOSTER, RANDOLPH S.
KAISER, ROBERT TODD

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921 TALLASSEE

BLACK, CLIFFORD MICHAEL
BLACK, MICHAEL HOWARD

CAPT. WILLIAM R. McADORY 2114 PLEASANT GROVE

SHOCKLEY, JAMES ALLEN
WILSON, RICHARD RAY

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197 LITTLE ROCK

FREEMAN, RANDALL JAMES

GENERAL DANDRIDGE McRAE 397 SEARCY

JACKSON, DAVID GRAY
McLAIN, WALTON LEON
PEACOCK, JIM BAILEY

GEN. RICHARD M. GANO 561 FORT SMITH

BOOKER, CHARLES LEE

JAMES M. KELLER 648 HOT SPRINGS

BROWN, JOHN FERRON
FINDLEY, PAUL DAVID
KENNEDY, THOMAS DEAN
KRABBE, HARRY KENETH
MONTGOMERY, JOHN CARROLL
SPINKS, PATRICK JAY
TAPP, CHARLES M.

9th ARKANSAS INFANTRY 652 STAR CITY

WHITE, STEPHEN W.

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655 JONESBORO

BELLONY, DAVID WAYNE
FREDERICKS, NATHAN ROBERT

MAJOR JOHN B. BURTON 1664 TEXARKANA

HICKEY, JERRY WAYNE
OLIVER, WILLIAM T.
STOUT, EARL JUNIOR

ALF FULLER 1819 JUNCTION CITY

BROWN, THOMAS TERRY
NICHOLSON, JAMES DAVID

ARIZONA

COL. SHEROD HUNTER 1525 PHOENIX

STROUP, RUSH ERICK

CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY 1708 SCOTTSDALE

HERNDON, WILLIAM TIGNAL

PVT. NATHAN TERRY WANSLEE 2096 SAFFORD

BIEN, KENNETH ALFRED

CALIFORNIA

CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL WADDELL 1770 ORANGE COUNTY

COOLEY, CARROLL F.
JOHNS, HENRY

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068 SEAFORD

EICHLER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556 TAMPA

KENNEDY, MICHAEL LEE

PVT. WILLIAM RILEY MILTON 741 TAVARES

HALE, WILLIAM DOUGLAS
HARDWICKE, EDWARD ALLEN

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770 TRENTON

HANNA, CHRISTOPHER GAVIN
JACOB
HANNA, GABRIEL LANDON
JOSEPH

KIRBY SMITH 1209 JACKSONVILLE

FRASER, CHUCK
OLIVER, THORNTON CHARLES

CAPTAIN FRANCIS ASBURY HENDRY 1284 SEBRING

WALKER, MICHAEL JOHN

COL. DAVID LANG 1314 TALLAHASSEE

VICK, DOUGLAS WILLIAM
WARFEL, TIMOTHY J.

PVT. GEORGE W. THOMAS 1595 FT. PIERCE

HAGAN, ALEXANDER M.
HAGAN, JOSEPH OREN

WILLIAM LUNDY 1699 CRESTVIEW

RATLIFF, LARRY WYNDELL

MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN 1950 FT. MYERS

HENDRY, KEVIN EARL

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN 2210 TAMPA

CORBITT, DANIEL
CORBITT, JAMES DANIEL
PRITCHARD, LARRY COX
SUMNER, MATTHEW

GEN. JAMES H. CLANTON 2238 BLUFF SPRINGS

AKINS, BRENT ANDERSON
JORDAN, DANIEL EDWARD
JORDAN, DENNIS EDWARD
JORDAN, THOMAS ANTONI
LOWERY, WILLIAM FRANKLIN
LOWERY, WILSON ALEXANDER
HOLT
MILSTEAD, JAMES HOWARD

GEORGIA

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS 78 AMERICUS

EVERY, DUSTIN LAMAR
CARTER, BENJAMIN WILLIS
HANLEY, ADAM

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89 ELLIJAY

HEDDEN, ERIC BOND

MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS 96 LAWRENCEVILLE

BOLES, WALTER EARL
NADERHOFF, MALCOLM LOUIS

JOHN MCINTOSH KELL 107 GRIFFIN

HERREN, SKYLER ARIC
WINSTEAD, CHARLES WILLIAM

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108 McDONOUGH

MILLER, CHRISTOPHER LEE

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON 141 ALBANY

WILLIAMS, ED STEVENS
WILLIAMS, ED STEVENS

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXANDER 158 AUGUSTA

CAMPBELL, SCOTTY DAVID

McDANIEL-CURTIS 165 CARROLLTON

MULKEY, HUNTER

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485 BRUNSWICK

DREW, GARY MITCHELL

CHATTOOGA 507 SUMMERVILLE

WATKINS, EARL FRANKLIN

GEN. HENRY LEWIS BENNING 517 COLUMBUS

MANNING, JAMES ODELL

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673 WACO

HENDERSON, GARY WAYNE

COL. EDMUND N. ATKINSON 680 VALDOSTA

WILLIAMS, JIMMY

W. F. JENKINS 690 EATONTON

BALLENGEE, DAVID C.

WILLIAM THOMAS OVERBY/ COWETA GUARDS 715 NEWMAN

MULKEY, JACOB DEWITT

CURRAHEE RANGERS 935 TOCCOA

CARROLL, RANDY M.

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941 STATESBORO

HOMAN, BENJAMIN REID

LT. COL. THOMAS COKE GLOVER 943 DOUGLASVILLE

KING, ROGER A.

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL 1432 STONE MOUNTAIN

MERCER, KEVIN MICHAEL

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449 THOMASTON

BEARD, KENNETH JOSEPH
HATCHETT, KENNETH DONALD
McBERRY, THOMAS RAYMOND
YAWN, JAMES W.

STEWART-WEBSTER 1607 RICHLAND

RICE, GARRETT ALLAN

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642 CUMMING

LETT, ANTHONY FORREST
WOODS, CHARLES WILLIAM

CALHOUN RIFLES 1855 EDISON

ANDREWS, JAMES ROBERT
GANEY, RICHARD ALAN
REDDING, ART
WARD, BROCK

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM WRIGHT 1914 EVANS

HADDOCK, GARY JULIAN

DIXIE GUARDS 1942 METTER

HOLLAND, GEORGE F.

LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY 2071 COLQUITT

COWART, JACK C.
GRIMES, ROGER DANIEL
WALTON, JAMES WILSON

CAMP DAVIS 2073 GUYTON

BREWTON, JACKSON RAHN
HUTTON, WILLIAM

BUCKHEAD -FORT LAWTON BRIGADE 2102 MILLEN

NEWTON, JAMIE

MONTGOMERY SHARPSHOOTERS 2164 MT VERNON

HOLDEN, ELLSWORTH WAYNE

THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER 2218 JONES COUNTY

MORGAN, RODNEY

CAPT. RUEL W. ANDERSON 2239 HAWKINSVILLE

COLLINS, JEFFERY DAVID
FORD, WILLIAM EZRA
HENDRIX, DOUGLAS DEE

JACKSON, CLINTON CHARLES LANGFORD, FRANICS KENNON PEARCE, LEVI

ILLINOIS

CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL 516 CHICAGO

REINEKE, HARRY WILLIAM

KANSAS

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920 KANSAS CITY

KIRCHMEYER, JOHN CHARLES

KENTUCKY

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342 LOUISVILLE

SCHMITT, JOSEPH J.
YALE, JORDAN

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495 PADUCAH

McNEIL, ROBERT M.

PRIVATE CALVIN UNTHANK 1787 HARLAN

LUNDY, JACK E.
TAYLOR, MATTHEW CARL

JIM PEARCE 2527 PRINCETON

SHERILL, DANIEL COLE

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110 NEW ORLEANS

ADERY, DOUFF, WILLIAM CARRERE
SUMRALL, WILLIAM DAVID

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN 133 BATON ROUGE

MARTIN, DAVID K.
ORY, THOMAS J.

JEFFERSON DAVIS 474 LAFAYETTE

BETHARD, GEORGE WINFIELE

CAMP MOORE 1223 TANGIPAHOA

GARTIN, LYNN H.
VERBERNE, TIMOTHY ERNEST

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 SHREVEPORT

BRYANT, ROBERT LANE
CRAIG, ROBERT
SLOANE, MILTON WHITNEY

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON 1444 MONROE

RENFROW, MAX

JACKSON VOLUNTEERS 28th LA CO F 1965 JONESBORO

ARANDA, BRYCETON BENNET

LIVINGSTON RIFLES 2240 SPRINGFIELD

BALFANTZ, BILLY TROY
BROCK, GLEN E.
FRAZIER, CLIFTON LAMAR
HOYT, DANIEL CARTER
PIGOTT, JERRY MERRILL
PIGOTT, PHILLIP M.

MARYLAND

CAPTAIN VINCENT CAMALIER C.S.A. 1359 LEONARDTOWN

BAKLEY, SAMUEL ALFRED

COL. HARRY W. GILMOR 1388 BALTIMORE

JONES, JAMES ALVIN

MARYLAND LINE C.S.A. 1741 UPPER MARLBORO

WARD, ROBERT THOMAS

BORDER STATE RANGERS MECH CAV 2202 WESTMINSTER

WILSON, TALMADGE DUANE

MISSOURI

ELIJAH GATES 570 FULTON

PARKES, ANDREW

B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614 INDEPENDENCE

GARRISON, CHARLES RICHARD
STOREY, JOHNNY RAY

GEN. JAMES H. McBRIDE 632 SPRINGFIELD

HOWE, OLAN KAY

B/G MOSBY MONROE PARSONS 718 JEFFERSON CITY

BURTON, RICHARD W.
WYRICK, MICHAEL W.

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ 1815 FLORISSANT

BROWN, ROLAND EDWARD
CASHATT, HARRY D.
MILLER, GREGORY RAY
MOORMAN, KENNETH CLARK
MOORMAN, KENNETH CLARK
WOODS, ROBERT LEROY

COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934 OSCEOLA

GIPSON, GARY WAYNE
LAMPTON, NATHANIEL
PORTER, BRIAN TRAVIS

MISSISSIPPI

MAJ. GEN. E. C. WALTHALL 211 GRENADA

ROBERTS, BOBBY J.

SAMUEL H. POWE 255 WAYNESBORO

WELLS, MICHAEL T.

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265 BRANDON

CARPENTER, JAMES DONALD
FLOYD, BEWIE TALMAGE
KENT, CARY

COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS 321 CORINTH

ALRED, LARRY D.
GODWIN, ROBIN LANE
HOWARD, DANNY RAY

GAINESVILLE VOLUNTEERS 373 PICAYUNE

GALEY, JOSEPH PAUL

M/G WILLIAM T. MARTIN 590 NATCHEZ

CUPIT, JACK GRAFTON

SAM DAVIS 596 BLOXI

DIGEORGE, CPT. FRANK P.
TERRY, EDWARD LEE

HARRISBURG 645 TUPELO

McFADDEN, JAMIE CHARLES

TIPPAH TIGERS 868 RIPLEY

COOPER, JAMES KEVIN
COX, LARRY WAYNE
WINDHAM, GARY

GEN. WILLIAM BARKSDALE 1220
COLUMBUS
CAPPS, JONATHAN MICHAEL

WILLIAM D. CAMERON 1221
MERIDIAN
PRIBELSKY, JOSEPH A.

LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON
1354
VICKSBURG
DABNEY, THOMAS BRYAN
HAYNES, JERRY WAYNE
HAYNES, WILLARD LYNN

7th MISS. INFANTRY BATT 1490
PURVIS
HORNSBY, ROBERT EARL

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1649
MERIDIAN
BURT, DONALD KEVIN

STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681
SUMMIT
BARRON, WILLIAM GREGORY

LOWRY RIFLES 1740
RANKIN COUNTY
BLACKBURN, CHARLES WILLIAM
JONES, JAMES GARRISON
McRANEY, DAVID

9th MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY 1748
LUCEDALE
GOODWIN, RONALD DERANE

LT. JOHN SALLIS 1776
TREMONT
BROWN, WILLIS KNOX

UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803
OXFORD
GOINS, DENNIS CAROL

JEFFERSON DAVIS 1862
NEWTON
GROSS, TAYLOR BRITT

CALHOUN AVENGERS 1969
CALHOUN CITY
HITT, BILLIE AUBRY
LEE, HARVEY ELLARD

GREENE COUNTY GAINES
WARRIORS 2215
LEAKESVILLE
McLENDON, MALCOLM CONNER

LIVE OAK RIFLES 2236
PASCAGOULA
McDUFFIE, DENNIS WAYNE

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5
WILMINGTON
HIGGINS, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN
STINSON, JUSTIN GRANT

47th REGIMENT NC TROOPS 166
WAKE FOREST
BOWEN, ROD
HALL, PHILLIP JANSEN
LOOPER, MATTHEW
OAKLEY, GILBERT MOSES

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168
FAYETTEVILLE
MANNING, CARL C.
YARBROUGH, BRIAN JAMES

ROBESON RIFLE GUARDS 216
LUMBERTON
LANE, GREGORY ALLEN
TAYLOR, ALEX STEVE
WAGGONER, JERRY LEE

THE McDOWELL MEN 379
MARION
ELLIOTT, ERIC STEWART
HENSLEY, RICKY ALAN

ROWAN RIFLES 405
SALISBURY
BRITTON, KEVIN HILL

ISAAC NEWTON GIFFEN 758
BLACK MOUNTAIN
COLLINS, BRANDON CHARLES
DOSE, JAMES LEMUEL

GOLDSBORO RIFLES 760
GOLDSBORO
SMITH, DAVID MARKLEY

JAMES B. GORDON 810
WILKESBORO
ALFORD, GLEN ERNEST
JOINES, GREGORY KEITH
KERR, DANIEL McCLUNG

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813
GRAHAM
WRIGHT, BOYD HOLT

COL. SAMUEL McDOWELL
TATE 836
MORGANTON
COMER, JOHN FREDERICK

GEN. MATT W. RANSOM 861
WELDON
BROWN, JERRY NOAH

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872
GASTONIA
DAVIS, HAROLD THOMAS
LAMBERTH, JAMIE WAYNE

BRIG. GEN. J. JOHNSTON
PETTIGREW 1401
LENOIR
BAKER, JAMES JEFFREY

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/W.M. J.
HOKE 1616
LINCOLNTON
BARNES, KEVIN SCOTT

PVT. BRYAN JACKSON BUCK
1769
PELETIER
VELEZ, ANDREW

ROCKINGHAM RANGERS 1835
MAYODAN
THOMPSON, RAYMOND ALLEN

GENERAL WILLIAM DORSEY
PENDER 1916
WILSON
JACKSON, DAN KENT

THE ROXBORO GRAYS 1932
ROXBORO
PERRY, ROBERT WILLIAM

PETTIGREW'S PARTISANS 2110
KINSTON
ELMORE, NOLAN CHASE
MACHACEK, BRENNEN CLINE

BEAUFORT PLOWBOYS 2128
WASHINGTON
JOHNSON, WHEELER PARDUE

10th NC HVY ARTY CO. B BLACK
RIVER TIGERS 2152
COATS
SCHABER, ANDREW COLLEN

CAROLINA GRAYS OF PENDER
COUNTY 2174
BURGAW
RACKLEY, KENNETH

CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS
2187
STEDMAN
DUNLAP, BILLY ARTHUR

CAPTAIN ROBERT BINGHAM 2192
MEBANE
BRADLEY, CARL ANTHONY

LT. JOHN T. BULLOCK 2205
GRANVILLE CO.
PIPPEN, CHRISTOPHER MARVIN

CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN.
RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318
MIDLAND
SHUPING, ERIC JOHANN

NEW MEXICO

GEN. WILLIAM R. SCURRY 1385
ALBUQUERQUE
MUNS, BRANDON

HENRY WARD HARRIS 2037
HOBBS
GUMFORY, DENCELL ALLEN

OHIO

LT. JONATHAN BRESSLER 1536
CINCINNATI
HOLIDAY, ANDREW

CAPTAIN THOMAS W. PATTON
2021
BOARDMAN
KOVAL, LARRY MARK

QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS 2087
MAYFIELD HEIGHTS
PARKER, JUSTIN PATRICK

PVT. TAPLEY P. MAYS 2170
IRONTON
DUVALL, CLIFFORD RAY

OKLAHOMA

BRIGADIER GEN. STAND WATIE
149
ARDMORE
CARROLL, BRIAN
CARROLL, ROBERT LEE
DODD, JUSTIN SHELBY
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Welcome to our newest Life Members



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Buford L. Smith	GA	926
Richard Bohlman	MS	265
Thomas F. Elder	GA	94
Nathan D. Bryan	GA	1657
Derek T. Kuahane	GA	1657
Robert G. Vance	TN	1638
Darryl Hudson	DE	2068
David W. Rice	VA	1690
William W. Ware, IV	VA	2095
John F. Jennings	SC	4
Mark T. Nash	TX	49
Glen McLaughlin	CA	1440
Charles C. Hogan	CO	175
Bob L. Patterson	TX	1944
Carl H. Sims	TX	67
Andrew M. Vaught	NM	584
Joseph A. Marting	MO	145
David W. Harlow	OK	307
James R. Musser	CA	1627
Arthur J. Chesser	TN	1638

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Gen. States Rights Gist 1451
Bogansville, SC

John Wesley Dowis

Captain Moses Fowler 1721
Fountain Inn, SC

Jimmy C. Dixon

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Micheal Jimmy Heath

Murfreesboro 33
Murfreesboro, TN

Henry L. Miller

Daniel James Talbert

Nathan Bedford Forrest 215
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Edward F. Williams

M/G William D. McCain
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Columbia, TN

William Curtis Butler

Robert A. Brown

Gen. Robert H. Hatton 723
Lebanon, TN

David Edward Simpson

Col. W. M. Bradford/Col. J.
G. Rose 1638

Morristown, TN

Robert Wayne Justice

Cpt. Champ Ferguson/
Standing Stone 2014

Monterey, TN

James D. Vaughn

Hood's Texas Brigade 153
San Antonio, TX

James Milton Payne

General Joseph L. Hogg 972
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Cleburne, TX

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Clinton Hatcher 21
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Alfred L. Dizerega

A. P. Hill 167

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John Harvey Mason

The Old Brunswick 512
Lawrenceville, VA

Aubrey Wayne Lett

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Chesapeake, VA

Vance Edwin Tysor

Brown Harman Nighthawks
1573

Tazewell, VA

R. Tracy French

Appomattox Rangers Court
House 1733

Appomattox, VA

Charles L. Crews

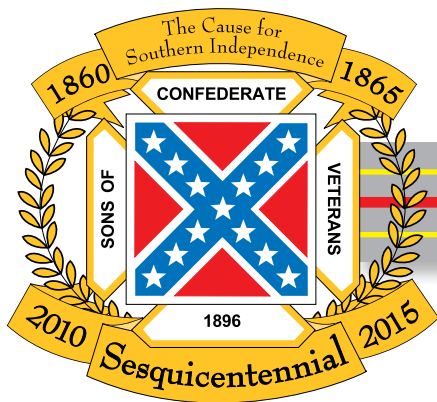
Scott County's Clinch
Mountain Rangers 1858

Gate City, VA

P. James Kurapka

Captain Jack Adams 1951
Edinburg, VA

Nathan C Blewitt



Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

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

First – The General Executive Council made the commitment in October of 2008 to start the process to erect a new building on our property at Historic Elm Springs. One of the uses of this new building is to give us office space and return Elm Springs to its original grandeur. However, the main function is to house The Confederate Museum. We are planning a museum 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:

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

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION DISCRIMINATES AGAINST OAKWOOD'S CONFEDERATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

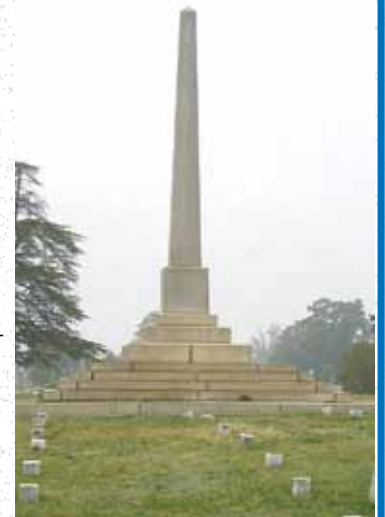
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**Mail to: Oakwood Restoration Committee FVA1861, Attn: Cathy Bowling, 2720 Rettig Rd.
Richmond, VA 23225 or call 804-339-4242 and Mrs. Bowling will take the
information over the phone. *It is not the intent to name every member of
Friends and Descendants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

Thank you, the Oakwood Restoration Committee Board.



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THE JOURNEY NORTH— The 15th Alabama Fights the 20th Maine at Gettysburg. Written by Peter Warren, Roy McKinney and Edward Odom, this book is available in hard and soft covers and in EBook format. Purchase this book online at www.amazon.com, www.westbowpress.com and at your local bookstore.

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ARCHIVE YOUR PATRIOT'S SERVICE AND SUPPORT BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION: www.our-confederateheroes.org SCV Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ.

2014 LEGENDS IN GRAY CALENDAR, \$20, postage paid. Send check to Cross Patch, 9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587.

Confederate Veteran Rate: The fee for a twenty (20) word ad in Confederate Classifieds is \$20. All additional words are 50 cents each. The minimum fee per ad is \$20. Send all classified advertisements, payable to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, to: Editor-in-Chief, 9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587. **All ads must be prepaid.**

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

our ancestors fought. *Heritage, Not Hate* sounds good at first, but has a ring about it of apology and question. If we believe what we say we believe, if we are certain in our hearts our ancestors were right, if we stand by their graves and place Southern Crosses of Honor at their final resting places without a hesitating thought of their service, then why on earth do we have to use the words, *not Hate*? Perhaps we need to replace its use with something more affirmative such as “Confederate Heritage ... Right in The Past ... Still Right Today.” There is no question in such a statement we stand unapologetically for those who cannot speak for themselves. Considering the sacrifices of our ancestors I believe they deserve better than for us to waste time, efforts and literature space trying to prove something and curry favor with those who continually have the derision of their memory, history and symbols in mind. We should stand tall and stand without the most remote resemblance of apology in word or deed, for there is nothing on their behalf to apologize for.

Chaplain John Fisher
Horry Rough and Ready Camp 1026
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

Greetings from Confederate in Israel

To the Editor:

This letter is from a Confederate in Israel. Please allow me to introduce myself: I was born (in 1964) and raised in Helsinki, Finland, to a Finnish Mother and an American Father (from Cleveland, Ohio), whose ancestors came to the country long after the War Between the States; I am a proud US citizen, as well as a citizen of both Finland and Israel. Even at school in Finland I learned about the *American Civil War*, and I also read about it in children’s history books my father gave me. My earliest memory of reading about the subject, when on vacation in Spain in about

1972, is of a picture of well-equipped blue-clad Union soldiers defeating outnumbered, ragged, poorly-equipped gray-clad Confederate forces, and I remember feeling sorry for the vanquished Confederates.

In 1976, when I was 12, I got into American 1950s music, at first primarily rockabilly. Original American Roots Music, as we know, is essentially Southern music (with the notable exception of doo-wop, which originated on the East Coast, especially New York). Therefore, the worldwide symbol of the Rockabilly Revival movement in the late 1970s was the Confederate Battle Flag, which was sold in stores in Helsinki. And my classmates, seeing me brandishing Confederate Flags and also noticing my use of the slogan “South’s Gonna Rise Again” (actually, the title of a rock’n’roll song by Lee Denson, calling himself Jesse James), accused me of racism, implying I hated negroes (a word that I don’t even use myself).

So I started reading about the war that even in distant Finland causes strong emotions. At first I read the usual books, which told me about Ulysses S. Grant’s heroism, William T. Sherman’s gallantry and Abraham Lincoln’s statesmanship. I learned the Confederates were racists who were hell-bent on keeping the black people enslaved, and deserved what they got. Then, little by little, I learned what they got was mass murder, pillage, theft on a grand scale, and rape of women and girls. Eventually I learned those who suffered the most from this Union depravity and utter loss of moral compass were the downtrodden blacks, the very people whom the heroic Unionists were purportedly liberating from the clutches of those evil Southerners. After a very long time, I began to realize not only was Lincoln not unaware of these atrocities, but was actively involved in it and encouraged it all.

I am a Jew, and have lived in Israel since 1985. I am very much aware of the fair treatment Jews received in the US South during the Antebellum period, when the South had less anti-Semitism than anywhere else on Earth. The South was called, for good reason, “the Little Jerusalem of the West” the attitude there toward Jews, and also

toward other religious minorities, contrasts sharply with that in, for instance, Puritan New England. In general, the North had much more anti-Semitism than the South. I am very proud of the many Jews, often very recent immigrants, who fought for their adopted homeland during the War Between the States. One of them was Levi Weath-erhorn, from Charleston, South Carolina, who was among those who first opened fire on Fort Sumter, and whose great-grandson lives in the small town in Israel where I work.

Today I am an outspoken Confederate, something of an ambassador of the Lost Cause to Israel, and to the Jewish people as a whole. I have no Confederate (or Union) ancestors, but I am a proud honorary life member of the James M. Keller Camp 648 in Hot Springs, Arkansas. I propagate the Confederate cause at every conceivable opportunity, to anybody and everybody; and opportunities abound, since I generally wear Confederate Battle Flags and other symbols on my garments, which provokes questions. I make an effort to emphasize the brutality and bloodthirstiness of the invaders; the fact Adolf Hitler admired Lincoln (which can be read in the original Houghton-Mifflin edition of his book *Mein Kampf*); and the fact Lincoln himself wrote in his last will that no “n____r or Jew” shall attend his funeral. Israelis who know little or nothing about American history are often more willing to listen than those who think they do! US immigrants to Israel (there are about 200,000) are usually considerably more conservative than the average American Jew, and I often find a willing audience among them too.

Please don’t misunderstand me: I abhor all forms of racism, including, but certainly not exclusively, against blacks. I also denounce any idea of secession now — while the Constitution does not prohibit it, it certainly would not be wise. I also harbor a great love for the United States as a whole, no states excepted; but I believe in a Union where each state would have true sovereignty over its own affairs, save foreign relations and defense — the way the Constitution originally envisioned.

I see great similarities between the US South and Israel: Both have been the

victims of cruel, savage wars by much larger foes; both have sustained innumerable casualties; and both are still today the target of smear campaigns by liberal (what a misnomer!) opponents. I have been in every one of the former Confederate states, and I have noticed great sympathy for Israel and for Jews, albeit along with frustration over the fact most American Jews vote very differently from what their religion stands for (I share that frustration). Unfortunately, Israelis do not have an equally lofty opinion of the US South; many years of brainwashing by *politically correct* Americans has taken its toll, and Israelis often believe the South is largely anti-Semitic, not to mention anti-black and generally racist, which I have never felt during my travels in the South. I have found Americans often share this misconception. I see as my duty to attempt to change this, both among Israelis and among Americans.

Americans, especially liberals, often accuse American Jews of "dual loyalty." I cannot admit to the charge, because I feel I have "triple loyalty" — to Israel, to the USA, and to the South! May God bless Israel, the America and the Dixie! *Deo Vindice!* I am,

Dave Strasburg
Kiryat-Arba, Israel

Doesn't blame Stuart for Gettysburg loss

To the Editor:

Looking at my *Künstler* month of July, we can see General Lee giving General Stuart *what for*.

Many people say, if Stuart had done this or done that, the Battle of Gettysburg would not have been lost. I don't believe it!

One other general (you can guess who) let 'em down at Cemetery Hill. On his behalf, he was a pretty good fighter. Did he make the shad bake at Five Forks? He was captured at Saylers Creek.

Ken Garrison
Private George Dudley, Lee's Escort 39th
VA Cav. Batt'n Camp 2224
Grand Junction, CO

Editorial in local paper shows continued bias

To the Editor:

On October 13, 2013, there appeared in *The Virginian-Pilot*, a newspaper covering the Hampton Roads area of southeastern Virginia, an editorial entitled "The Lost and Wretched Cause." The writer of that editorial was very biased and ignorant of the historical truth about the sectional war commonly known as the *Civil War*. Further, they repeated some of the old saws which have been repeated so often by the conquerors in that war that they have been accepted as truths.

I responded to that editorial in an attempt to combat the ignorance demonstrated by those editors. However, since I knew that newspaper habitually edited some of the letters they receive, I asked the letter not be printed if it was edited. My letter was, of course, not printed in the newspaper.

I know this letter, with the attachments, exceeds your guidelines for the length of letters to be printed, but I wanted you to know of an example of the bias which is prevalent even in some parts of the South. I'm sure many of the editors are not from families native to the South, but their ignorance of the true history of the events leading up to and reasons for the war is appalling. *Deo Vindice*,

E. Bumgardner, Jr.
Colonel William F. Martin Camp 1521
Shiloh, North Carolina

To: The Editor:

I take exception to the editorial headed "The Lost and Wretched Cause" which appeared in this newspaper on October 3. It was a calculated insult to all native Virginians, which I strongly suspect those editorial writers are not. Certainly they are not students of history.

Once again those editors have dragged out the false claim the war was only about slavery, saying about their claim 'a wretched cause is precisely what the Confederacy stood for.' Two of my great-grandfathers and a great-great-grandfather fought for the Confederacy. Not even one of them

ever owned a slave. And I strongly doubt any one of them would have risked his life so a small minority of people could continue to own slaves. And I also believe ninety percent or more of the Confederate soldiers would have agreed with them. Further, there would have been no white Northerners who would have given their lives if the war had been only to free slaves. I wonder how many of the ancestors of those editors fought for the Union.

It seems about everyone except Southerners are allowed to celebrate and cling to the symbols of their heritage. The Jews have their holy days and menorahs and the blacks have their Juneteenth and such like, and other ethnic groups celebrate their heritage, uncontested, in whatever ways they choose. But some people have tried to make of the Confederate Battle Flag a symbol of hatred and they seem to have succeeded. Instead of allowing us the flag as a symbol of our heritage, they want it outlawed. After the Yankee soldiers and the carpetbaggers had taken all they wanted and the land had been divided into forty-acre tracts and given away, the white Southerners had nothing left *BUT* their flag.

History is not made by writers, but history is written about by writers whose writing is inclined to slant toward their own biases, as that of your editors was blatantly done. You have shown clearly that respect for your readers is not your strong suit.

R. E. Bumgardner



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

March/April 2014 January 1

May/June 2014 March 1

July/August 2014..... May 1

September/October 2014 July 1

Books in Print

Confederate Veterans and claims kin with roughly ten percent of the officers and men who served the Confederacy so gallantly. (This figure is the Reviewer's estimate of Seabrook's admirable ancestry.)

Honest Jeff & Dishonest Abe is a Southern and Confederate primer for children ages eight to twelve. Author Seabrook has debunked the Northern myths and rectified all the Yankee lies. His prose is easily readable and understandable for children in this age group.

Sections include "The Causes of the War," "The War for Southern Independence," "The Truth About Dishonest Abe," "Forbidden Facts They Don't Teach You in School," and "Important Facts You Need to Know." Also included is an informative and enjoyable section about life in the Confederate Army, with statistical breakdowns on ethnic groups included and numbers of soldiers from the States of the Confederacy.

Honest Jeff & Dishonest Abe is the perfect gift for grandparents to give their grandchildren. This book, packed with information and truth, will be a perfect teaching tool to help Southern children counter the current *politically correct* and dishonest stance of the school system.

All Southerners and lovers of things Confederate will benefit from quick reference to this book to refresh memories and fan white-hot Yankee hatred.

Author: Lochlainn Seabrook
Publisher: Sea Raven Press
PO Box 1024
Franklin, TN 37065
www.searavenpress.com
Paperback \$24.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

A Disease in the Public Mind: A New Understanding of Why We Fought the Civil War

Dramatically written, Thomas Fleming's book will be one of the easiest and liveliest reads you'll have. Fleming, president of the Rockford Institute, lives up to his well-known reputation as a defender of tradition, and to the slur of being a *neo-Confederate*, in this book which documents the compelling reasons the War Between the States was fought.

His unique understanding is the War was fought between a Puritan minority which resented Southern ascendancy and a South which deeply feared a repetition of the slave revolts of Haiti in 1791-1804. Of the first group, Fleming says:

Perhaps the most amazing — and dismaying — aspect of this raging final stage of the abolitionist disease in the public mind was the relatively small number of men who perpetrated it. One of slavery's best historians [David Brion Davis, *The Slave Power Conspiracy*, p.62] estimates the paranoid phase of the campaign was launched by little more than 25 people. [p.179, hardcover]

This "paranoid phase" began in the 1830s when William Lloyd Garrison decided to demonize the South as the land of laziness, violence and interracial sexual lust, and as "The Slave Power" which would enforce these vices on all of America.

As for Southern motivations, Fleming comes to terms with the apparent oddity of virtually all Southern men being willing to fight to the death for institutionalized slavery, when only four percent of the white population owned slaves. Fleming's percentage is the lowest I've read, and, of course,

the percentage varied by state, but in any case everyone agrees nowhere near half of white Southerners owned slaves. This seems astounding. Why was it so? Fleming:

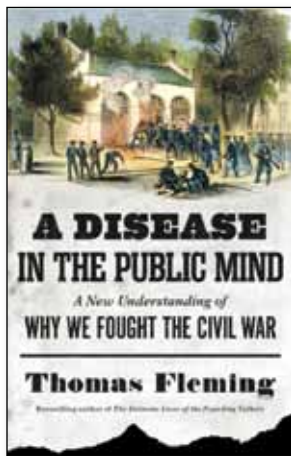
[V]ery few understood why the Southern poor men were fighting so ferociously: their fear that black emancipation would be a prelude to a race war. [p.302]

Citing newspapers, politicians, and other contemporaries, Fleming gives evidence that the bloody Haitian slave revolt of 1791-1804 (usually referred to as "San Domingo" or "St. Domingo" or "Saint-Domingue"), the slave uprisings in the South (Denmark Vesey, 1822; Nat Turner, 1831), and the intention to cause and arm a slave revolt of John Brown in 1859, all inspired fear of a race war, especially in states like South Carolina, where the proportion of whites was smallest.

Slave patrols [a nightly feature of Southern life since the early 1830s] are convincing evidence that Thomas Jefferson's nightmare — the dread of a race war — had become a fixture in the southern public mind. [p.160]

If abolitionists were such a tiny minority, why couldn't the majority fashion a compromise over the issue of slavery? Of course, they did try. Some of the readers of this journal will be dismayed Fleming places Lincoln in the group of moderates which tried to do just this. Of course, a compelling alternate view is that Lincoln was no moderate, but rather a consummate politico with his finger in the wind.

Of all the proposals, just one or two addressed the problem of emancipation in a serious way. Probably compensated emancipation stands out as most promising. Most of the others would not have freed a single slave. This blindness is actually not surprising, considering the fact that virtually none of those proposing emancipation considered the black an equal, including the abolitionists. Everyone was caught between the moral self-righteousness of the North, refusing to consider the practical result of emancipation, and the fear of armed blacks murdering families in the South, unable to think that any proposal would keep them safe. There was



no statesman large enough to overcome the contending passions: the blind passion of the mind and the fearful passion of the heart.

Author: Thomas Fleming.
Publisher: Da Capo/Perseus Books
250 West 57th St., 15th Floor
New York, NY 10107 (212) 340-8100
Hardcover: \$26.99

Reviewed by Terry L. Hulsey

John Dooley's Civil War — An Irish American's Journey in the First Virginia Infantry Regiment

This book is quite different from other war diaries. While others may dwell on the humdrum of soldiering and rarely presents a look at a battle or personalities, Dooley's volume stands alone with rich insights, impressions and analysis.

In the early 1940s Joseph Durkin uncovered Dooley's papers in the archives at Georgetown University. It was here at this Catholic university that Dooley was a student and later a teacher. Dooley's work has been referenced by authors and historians in presenting eyewitness accounts to Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the Maryland campaign.

Captured at Gettysburg and sent to a prison camp, Dooley managed more than 600 handwritten pages of reporting about the battles, camp and prison life, his parole and Reconstruction.

The *Introduction* contains a well-constructed overview of the Irish of the South. "An estimated 40,000 Irish enrolled in the Confederate army and navy." The Irish fought in units made up of their own ethnic kind. The Army of Northern Virginia had 45 Irish units.

Dooley is respectful when addressing Lee and Jackson. They were always "General Lee, Uncle Robert or the Noble Lee." Stonewall went from Stonewall to the "Indomitable Jackson to the Great Stonewall." Dooley held little respect for Longstreet since Longstreet supported Reconstruction.

An impressive addition to the book is an essay written by Dooley as a college student: "A few Words upon the Right of a State to Withdraw from the United

States."

The essay is one of the most cogent documents which should be read by all who are passionate to the cause. It is clear and direct in its language. We recognize the sophisticated mind of a young Dooley.

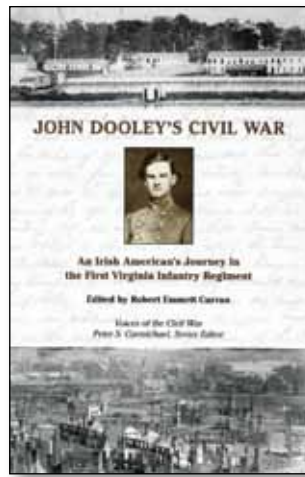
Although Lee, Longstreet, Pickett and Jackson are mentioned, I would have appreciated physical descriptions and insights base on personal observations.

In describing his location in Fredericksburg, "Our position was just where the road curves before entering the town, at the foot of Marye's Hill. We are posted behind a stone wall or rather a fence rising three and a half feet from the roadside, it stops being on a level with the plain in front which the Yanks-Irish had desperately and valiantly charged." If you have walked along this road in front of the Heights, you can see Dooley and the Confederate army crouched behind the wall ready for a Federal attack. Oddly enough, there is no mention of Sgt. Kirkland, who was known as the Angel of Marye's Heights.

On the march to Gettysburg Dooley writes that upon entering the town they were met by Lee who rode along with his men. "I must confess that the General's face does not look as bright as tho' he were certain of success."

"I pass very close to a headless body, the head being torn off by a shell lying around in bloody fragments on the ground." Welcome to the Battle of Gettysburg. He also describes in great detail the cannon bombardments used to soften the Federal positions.

Dooley, unknowingly, settles an argument historians have had for years. For years Pickett was the goat of the charge. Historians have called him a *coward* to a *misfit* who stayed behind his men during the charge. Dooley re-



cords that Pickett was in front leading his men.

"The three brigadier generals were down, but General Pickett in the hottest of the contest and especially in the retreat, moved up and down in front of his troops unhurt, rallying his broken division and keeping the enemy at bay." In another entry Dooley wrote, "Every officer is in front. Pickett with his long curls streaming in the fiery breath of the cannons' mouth."

Dooley is shot through the thighs and finishes the charge on his back in a pool of blood. Nowhere is the importance of the charge revealed. It was simply an attack on Federal positions.

"The day will be ours! But scarcely do I think this than a sudden dizziness seizes me. I realize that I am shot thru the thighs and fall to the ground. Oh how I long to know the results of the end of this fearful charge."

Laying helpless, he recalls the cheers when he thinks the battle is finished. "No! No! that huzza never broke from Southern lips. Oh God! Virginia's bravest, noblest sons have perished all in vain. ... They take another route in their retreat so that I am soon left with the Yankees all around me."

Dooley's life as a prisoner is revealing and a statement to his faith and the human resolve.

His chapter on returning to Richmond seems to be slow and painted in the grayest of tones. It is like watching sleepwalking and in a daze. It is a city with its soul removed.

"March 27, 1865. General Lee announces that he assaulted two of the enemies lines-took 600 prisoners and the artillery which he spiked not being able to hold his position ... General Lee never lies. Poor Richmond! Poor Lee! Poor Army! Poor Confederacy."

I am reminded of the old song *The Night They Drove Ole' Dixie Down*. I can't hear it played without tears coming to my eyes.

Edited by Robert Emmett Curran
Publisher: University of Tennessee Press
Knoxville, TN 37996
www.utpress.org
Hardcover \$59.00

Reviewed by George Khoury



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Deadline for funding requests

The Budget and Finance Committee will review funding requests prior to the Spring GEC (General Executive Council) meeting. Those requests must be received no later than February 8, 2014, and must be received in one of two formats, to be considered at that time!

It is preferred that requests and supporting documentation be sent as attachments to an e-mail message directed to Adjutant-in-Chief Ritchie (aic@scv.org) and Executive Director Sewell (exedir@scv.org).

If you send the request and supporting documents in hard-copy format, they must be sent to AIC Ritchie, Executive Director Sewell and Army Commanders Earnest, Strain and Owens, who also serve on the Budget and Finance Committee. Mailing addresses can be found on the National Committee page at: <http://www.scv.org/committeeView.php?cid=BF>.

Those requesting funds should read the Funding Proposal Guidelines found on the Forms and Documents page of scv.org at: <http://www.scv.org/pdf/FundingProposalGuidelines.pdf>. The form to be used to make a Funding Request is also on the Forms and Documents page at: <http://www.scv.org/pdf/SCVFundRequests.pdf>.

The information requested on the form is the minimum that is needed to consider a request. Those making requests are encouraged to submit supporting information if it helps clarify the purpose and other particulars of the project.

If you have any questions regarding the guidelines, form or process, please contact me.

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

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2014 Charleston Reunion should be submitted by all Division commanders, chairmen of national committees, army commanders, the chief of heritage operations, adjutant-in-chief, chief of staff, chaplain-in-chief, historian-in-chief, Lt. commander-in-chief and the commander-in-chief. The reports should be submitted as an MS Word document, if at all possible, without any letterhead, photos or imbedded images. If the report cannot be submitted in MS Word, it should be sent as a text in an e-mail message. The length of the report should be two typed pages or fewer.

Reports are generally due by April 1, 2014. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2014, such as the Division commander wishes to include a report on their Division convention for the report, senders may delay the submission, but should submit the report no later than five days after the close of convention or other event or activity which will be included in the report. In no event should a report be submitted later than June 1, 2014.

Reports should be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell at fbpowell@bellsouth.net and Chief of Staff Chuck Rand at chuckrand3@gmail.com.

Questions should be directed to Dennis Palmer 248-546-1964 or Chuck Rand at 318-387-3791.

Deadline for constitution amendments announced

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 Charleston, SC, in July 2014 is February 8, 2014.

Amendments should be submitted to Executive Director Ben Sewell at General Headquarters. They can be sent either by e-mail to: exedir@scv.org or by US Mail to: Sons of Confederate Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402. E-mail submissions must bear a date stamp on or before February 8, 2014, and those sent by US Mail must be postmarked no later than February 8, 2014.

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

Please also send a brief statement as to the purpose of the amendment and the reasons it should be adopted. This will better help camps and Compatriots understand the purpose and advantage of the proposed amendment.

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

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

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

Reunion bid deadlines for hosting 2017 Reunion

Bid packages for those wishing to host the 2017 reunion are due by January 15, 2014. 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 bidder's 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 Time and Place 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.

2013 National Awards

Dr. George R. Tabor Award is presented to the most distinguished camp in the SCV. The winner of this prestigious award, which is an extremely close competition every year, is the Parrish Mounted Rangers Camp 2222 of Goose Creek, SC, James E. Day, Commander.

Scrapbooks

Dr. B. H. Webster Award for the best Scrapbook for camps with fewer than 50 members is the J. M. "Matt" Barton Camp 441, Sulphur Springs, TX, James H. Noe, Commander.

Judah P. Benjamin Award for the best Scrapbook for camps with 50 or more members is the Robert E. Lee Camp 239 of Fort Worth TX, James B. Turnage, Commander.

Dr. James B. Butler Award for the best historical project was won by Col. Alfred Johnston Camp 276, Benton, KY, Gene Kissiar, Commander.

General Stand Watie Award-winner for the camp making the largest contribution to the Stand Watie Scholarship Fund was not awarded in 2013.

Best Web Site. General Samuel Cooper Award for the best website is the Col. Samuel McDowell Tate Camp 836, Morganton, NC, Dannie Lowman, Commander. www.scvoc.com

Newsletters

Dr. Paul Jon Miller Award winner for the best newsletter among camps with fewer than 50 members is *The Round Mountain Report*, which is produced by

the Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp 1378, Tulsa, OK, Kenneth H. Cook, Editor.

S.A. Cunningham Award for the best newsletter among camps with 50 or more members is *The Louisiana Tiger*, which is produced by the Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308, Shreveport, LA, Bobby G. Herring, Editor.

Dewitt Smith Jobe Award for the best Division newsletter is the *The Carolina Confederate*, North Carolina Division, Ron Perdue, Editor.

Recruiting

Edward R. Darling Award for the top recruiter in the Confederation is awarded to Kyle Sims, a member of the Col. Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648, Arlington, TX. Compatriot Sims recruited 51 new members.

Membership

General Nathan Bedford Forrest Award for the camp with the greatest gain in membership (plus 39 net), goes to the Col. Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648, Arlington, TX, James I. McNabb, Commander.

New Camps, Division. General A. P. Hill Award for the division with the most new camps, a total of 5, is awarded to the Oklahoma Division, Larry Logan, Commander.

New Camps, Army. General Albert Sydney Johnston Award for the Army with the greatest gain in new camps, a total of 13, goes to the Army of Trans-Mississippi, M. Todd Owens, Commander.

Individual Awards

Hoover Law and Order Medals were presented to Deputy Byron Poteralski and Sergeant Mike Odgers of the Volusia County FL Sheriff's Department.

Posthumous award, Sheriff Buford Hayse Pusser of the McNairy County TN Sheriff's Department.

Rev. J. William Jones Christian Service Award is presented to Reverend Joel T. Fesperman, Sr. (NC), Dr. Jon F. Warren (MO), both of whom have emulated and perpetuated the

orthodox Christian faith demonstrated by the soldiers and citizens of the Confederate States of America.

Robert E. Lee Gold Medal, the second-highest award which can be given to an SCV member, has been presented to Stephen L. Ritchie (SC), James K. Turner (TN), Dr. Clyde Wilson (SC) and Dr. Donald Livingston (SC), for their exceptional contributions and service to the SCV.

Jefferson Davis Chalice has been presented to Richard V. Forte Sr. (MS). This is the highest award which may be bestowed on a member for service to the SCV, and consists of an engraved silver chalice, a medal and a certificate.

Non-Member Awards

The **S. D. Lee Award**, the SCV's highest award for nonmembers of the SCV, was presented to Susan Hathaway of Virginia.

The **Horace L. Hunley Award**, the SCV's second-highest award for nonmembers, was presented to Mattie Clyburn Rice of North Carolina.

The **Dixie Defender Award**, the SCV's third-highest award for nonmembers were presented to Kelly Hinson, Patricia Poland and Laura Gibson Stallard, all from North Carolina.

Corporate card offered to SCV members for Jos. A. Bank

You may or may not know, but the SCV is proud to have a corporate account with Jos. A. Bank men's store. Jos. A. Bank is offering to the members of the SCV a Corporate Card. If you would like to take advantage of a 20-percent discount on all non-sale items call the corporate office at 1-800-827-3921 or e-mail your request to corporatecard@jos-a-bank.com to let them know you are a member of the Sons Confederate Veterans, Inc., and you would like a Corporate Card.

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Lt. Commander-in-Chief



The American Dream ♦♦♦

ordered north to protect Washington from capture), which started when a unit, off getting shoes in the town for the mostly barefoot Confederates, clashed with Union outriders. Just as after Sharpsburg, Gettysburg was afterwards known, and always described in the official Steele's *American Campaigns*, as a draw, until *political correctness* required it to be relabelled a Union Victory. As at Sharpsburg, both sides had equal control of the field after the battle, and neither side chose to renew the battle by going on the offensive; Meade's army, moreover, had been bled dry. Lee eventually withdrew from the area not to retreat to Virginia, but to continue his foraging in the Cumberland Valley. Although a number of minor engagements were fought as special Union units tried to interrupt Lee, all but one were unqualified Confederate victories, and Lee prosecuted his methodical foraging, all the way back south.

The most important result of the Pennsylvania Campaign, as Brown points out, was Lee's collection of enough supplies and food to last Lee's army and government for the next two years of war: 20,000 horses and mules, 30,000 head of cattle, 25,000 head of sheep, uncountable thousands of hogs, thousands of tons of hay and grains of all kinds, thousands of barrels of flour, and large quantities of "leather harnesses, saddles, bits, bridles, iron bars, sheets of steel, bellows, forges, coal, hammers, screwdrivers, wagon parts, tar, coal-oil, cloth materials, hats, and medicinal items." The morale of Lee's army after its return to Virginia was as high as before it went north. Brown concludes "Gettysburg cannot be viewed as a turning point of the Civil War or even a turning point of the Eastern Theater."²² President Davis

congratulated Lee upon his return to Virginia. President Lincoln criticized and effectively demoted General Meade.

The day after the Battle of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Mississippi, fell to the Union. This occurrence has been overrated for more than a century. General US Grant spent a year besieging the town, sacrificing thousands of his men, often drowned in vain attempts to change the course of the Mississippi, in other harebrained schemes, several sunken gunboats, and in dozens of futile battles, just to open the rest of the Mississippi River (New Orleans had long been held by the North), for a trickle of trade from three Northwestern States (Midwestern is a misnomer), and to cut off the last few cattle shipments and other supplies from Texas to Confederates in the East. However, Vicksburg brought General Grant to Lincoln's attention.

General Grant's only strategy was, and always remained, a war of attrition — the army with the most men (*King Numbers*) won, even if the casualty-ratio and victories wildly favored the enemy. So long as Union reinforcements kept arriving, the last man standing would be wearing the blue. All else was sentimentalism. Grant, the erstwhile drifter, embodied the *Northern Dream*. At about the time Grant was given command in the East, two other changes occurred. Lincoln abolished prisoner exchanges, thus creating the horrors of the overcrowded Southern prison camp at Andersonville, and, in retaliation, the Northern prison Elmira. At about the same time, Lincoln increased his purchase of foreign draftees, now mostly from Prussia, German duchies, Poland, and, heavily, Russia, thus guaranteeing Grant all the reinforcements he could want. Lee increasing-

ly begged Richmond for interpreters, so his officers could at least handle their own prisoners. Within a year, almost a third of Grant's soldiers could not speak English.

In the Western Theater, the Battle of Chattanooga, Tennessee, had been fought and lost (resulting in the only Confederate rout) and the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, had been fought and won, both by Confederate General Braxton Bragg, a man who was tactically sound, but whose personality defects had caused him to be distrusted by his subordinate generals, who engineered Bragg's removal to his friend President Davis' staff in Richmond, and his replacement by General Joseph E. Johnston. Davis had always disliked Johnston, whom he placed in charge of a retreating and apparently hopeless army. President Lincoln placed Union General William Tecumseh Sherman, a friend of Grant's, in command of the West. Sherman had, in voluminous letters, even to his wife, announced his implacable hatred for all Southerners, men, women and children, and set out to split in half (what was left of) the South by marching on Atlanta. Johnston, with the help of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, won many victories against parts of Sherman's advancing army, slowing it down, but Jeff Davis' sorrow over the lost territory caused him to replace Johnston with General Hood, a man whose aggressiveness, perhaps due to his loss of an arm and leg by this time, ordered reckless and futile attacks, finally leading to his army's total destruction at Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. Sherman took and destroyed Atlanta, resulting in President Lincoln's reelection, then went on his March to the Sea, destroying private homes and farms with his Bummers, with no at-



A scene from Harpers Weekly depicting a small part of the 1863 New York City draft riots.

tempt to control them. He finished by smashing Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina. "Had General Johnston been left in command, it is likely he and General Forrest would have bled and delayed Sherman's army before Atlanta, with the probable result that Lincoln would have lost his hard-fought re-election of 1864, as his opponent, General McClellan, had campaigned on the current stalemate and for a peace treaty with the Confederacy. The fall of Atlanta was the determinant of the election, and therefore, ultimately, the War. Wars had been won and lost by politics at home, before and since, as proven in Vietnam."

Grant assumed overall command in North-Central Virginia, near the old battlefield of Chancellorsville. He sent General David Hunter, under General Sheridan, to destroy the Shenandoah Valley so "a crow couldn't cross it without carrying his own rations." Which was to wage war against homes, crops, schools, women and children. After losing the Battle of the Wilderness, Grant circled southeast, only to find himself facing Lee to his front again, and no closer to Richmond. At Spot-

sylvania Grant lost again, especially in his fruitless attacks at the Bloody Angle. The Union death toll mounted, creating, in Shelby Foote's words, "the bloodiest May in American history."²³ Grant again circled leftward and southward, finding himself in the same battlefields McClellan had covered two years before, east of Richmond. After another shift, he finally appeared at Cold Harbor, again facing Lee who was now reinforced by the last Confederate troops in the Southeast, the strongest Lee had ever been. For weeks Grant attacked in wave after wave, enfiladed on both flanks, each wave slaughtered. His men sewed their names and addresses on their coats for their families, the first dogtags. Grant long refused to remove his wounded, for hatred of showing the white flag of truce. His soldiers, and their officers, including generals, finally mutinied (though the US Army still refuses to call their rebellion one).²⁴ Grant could either be overthrown, or obey his army and retreat. He would circle left and south again, to the prolonged siege of Petersburg, south of Richmond, as far away as he had begun a year before. But, with Lee's losses by at-

trition and Grant's foreign reinforcements, his army could eventually break through the thin Confederate line at Petersburg and win Richmond and the war.²⁵ As could have Forrest Gump or Gomer Pyle, at that point. The machine and *King Numbers* had won at last.²⁶

The tiny Confederate Navy should not be forgotten. The depredations the CSS *Alabama* inflicted on Northern shipping until she was forced to fight the *Kearsarge* in the English Channel while the Confederate ship was undergoing repairs at Cherbourg, France, and the rescue of Captain Raphael Semmes and his crew by English yachtsmen, and their eventual smuggling back to the Confederacy (Semmes was later recommissioned from admiral to army general), were the stuff of legends. The CSS *Shenandoah* sank or captured 38 Northern ships which were engaged in commerce essential to the Northern war effort, before firing the last shot in the War, near the Aleutian Islands, and then she returned to Liverpool rather than surrender to the victorious North, her crew escaping back to the South. The CSS *Virginia* (*Merrimac*), the world's first success-

ful iron-clad, sank Union blockade ships before her stand-off with the *Monitor* and subsequent dismantling. The CSS *Hunley*, a “glorified boiler” and history’s first successful submarine, blew-up the USS *Housatonic* with its crew of almost 200. The Confederate ironclads were fighting on the Mississippi, and the cotton-clads at the battle of Galveston.

The War Office in Richmond started from scratch and always operated under chaotic conditions, yet was surprisingly effective, especially in creating war industries in an agricultural society.²⁷ The Confederacy kept its railroads running despite continual destructive raids by Union forces. Ordnance Chief General Josiah Gorgas employed the entire South in making almost endless amounts of ammunition for her armies. A tribute to his efforts was Lee’s artillery at Gettysburg, which conducted the greatest and longest cannon barrage ever in the Western Hemisphere. By contrast, the much-touted industrial capacity of the North was plagued with unscrupulous profiteers, a “Shoddy Aristocracy” (from the blue uniforms made of old newspapers) and further tarnished by the later “robber barons” whose great families’ rise dated from the beginning of the War.

A post-war cliché has this War as conflict of “brother against brother.” This might have been true of the American Revolution, during which most colonists were undecided or neutral, especially New England ship captains who openly traded with both sides. In the sharply-divided America of the 1860s it is hard to imagine, for example, that a father, whichever side he favored, would have raised one of his two sons to be a traitor in his eyes or that any son, especially in the rooted, close-knit families which were the pride of the South, would permit his brother to fight and kill for the enemy of his country. This writer knows of no such cases. It is remarkable how many older Confederate officers and soldiers had sons, and sometimes grandsons,

also fighting in gray. The prime example, as usual, is General Robert E. Lee, who had three sons fighting for the Confederacy, two generals and a private, Robert E. Lee, Jr., and two nephews, General Fitzhugh Lee and Smith Lee, first officer of the *Shenandoah*. A list of all father-son-brother pairs in the Southern services would be long, indeed. It might be of interest to discover how many Southern soldiers went back to their roots, and devastated homes, after the War, compared to former Northern soldiers who moved to large cities far away from home, or out West. This would tell us something about the *Northern Dream*. A parallel to Northern ex-soldiers might be the few modern ex-congressmen, presidents and presidential candidates who leave Washington to return to their home states, which had voted for them.

Most modern wars end with a peace treaty or the official surrender of the losing government. Although General Grant absurdly tried at Appomattox to persuade General Lee to surrender the Confederate government, Lee refused, explaining, as if to a child, that he could surrender only himself and the men under his command, then a pitiful 9,000, fewer than were captured in some major battles. Therefore, despite repeated modern references to Appomattox, it is difficult to know just when the War ended, especially considering the later battles.

General Lee addressed his remaining veterans at Appomattox, saying “Let us go home and cultivate our virtues.” After the War Lee was offered many lucrative presidencies of rich Northern corporations. When he demurred, pointing out he had no knowledge which could serve such industries, they responded they only wanted to use his name. “My name is not for sale” he replied, ultimately accepting miniscule pay as president of tiny Washington College (now Washington-Lee University) in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

President Lincoln began the War

to “Preserve the Union,” and caused the deaths of almost a million American uniformed men and civilians, while nullifying almost all of its Sovereign Constitution (not just *Habeas Corpus*), even creating the unconstitutional secession of West Virginia from its sovereign state by means of a coup in one of its counties, mostly by outsiders he sent for the purpose; arresting the legislature of Maryland; and threatening to arrest the US Supreme Court because it questioned his “constitutional philosophy” in the “Prize Cases” of 1862.

Professor Jeffrey Addicott of St. Mary’s University School of Law, an international authority on terrorism and law, has stated if a Nuremberg-style (but fully impartial) war-crimes trial could have been held in 1865, there would have been convictions of at least President Lincoln, General Sherman, his superior, U.S. Grant — who approved and authorized Sherman’s plans and actions, General Butler, General Pope and General Hunter.²⁸ Addicott could not find any Confederate who could justifiably be tried. The US could not even convict Jefferson Davis, though it imprisoned him for two years, awaiting trial. Congress and President Johnson knew any conviction would be reversed by the reempowered US Supreme Court, because of the constitutionality of secession and Southern defense against Northern invasion, which would prove the rightness of the Southern cause, forever. The only war crime to be tried and won was of Confederate Major Henry Wirz, for his alleged conduct at the Andersonville prison camp. Even then, the Court-Martial Board strictly upheld the absolute defense of *following orders*. Wirz was hanged. The person actually responsible for what abuses may have occurred was Wirz’s superior, General Winder, but he had died during the war and was therefore unavailable for trial.

Lee told his old soldiers to go home and “cultivate our virtues.” If only it had been that easy. But the North, still fearing the *Southern*

Dream, established Reconstruction — years of direct congressional control and revolution throughout the South, to the extent of abolishing the Southern states and dividing them into several Military Districts, accompanied by massive confiscation of the remaining private property, harassment and imprisoning of citizens, police-state tactics, disenfranchizing almost all voters and confiscatory taxation. *Democracy*, an alleged goal of Lincoln's, completely disappeared. This period was titled long ago by the Northerner Claude Bowers in his book, *The Tragic Era*.²⁹ General Lee said, before he died in 1870, if he had known what was to come for the South, he would never have surrendered. Some believe that parts of Reconstruction are continuing today, and even increasing, lately.

The 1930s classic *I'll Take My Stand* bemoans the devastating affects of *The New South*. The history books of that period were still occasionally fair to the South and its culture — but now those histories are denounced by the title *The Dunning School*, and political correctness rules almost universally, in books, Hollywood movies, and television, as in Ken Burns' series, *The Civil War*, and the Southern flag is denounced as equivalent to the Nazi Swastika. Few noticed that in all the mass demonstrations celebrating the fall of Com-

munist in Europe, the most visible symbol was the Confederate Battle Flag, to them a symbol of liberty and independence. It was, as Churchill wrote, the most stirring flag ever designed. In Vietnam, we were openly permitted to display this flag on vehicles, convoys, and in embroidered arm-patches, with the phrase "_____ Communism" above it, worn by blacks and whites alike (the US flag was not, at that time, part of the combat uniform). Village shops hawked only the Southern symbol, with the slogan, "Fly your country's flag."

Northern conservative speakers and politicians, even when they oppose the "Republican establishment," spend as much time sanctifying Lincoln and his War, "Our Pilgrim Fathers," equal opportunity for all (which, if enforced, would destroy family lines of descent), peaceful foreign invasion of America, demographic and cultural shifts, and denigrating or ridiculing Southern history and culture, as they expend complaining about Lincoln's spiritual descendants, Northern liberals. Their rallies are covered with US flags, never state or regional ones. They are, indeed, Nationalists, in the worst meaning of the term. This, despite the fact the backbone of their ostensible conservative cause is the South and its nearby, like-minded states. More seriously, the relations

between the two Southern races are constantly exploited and soured for Northern purposes. The "American Dream" has been thoroughly co-opted by Northerners.

One now wonders if the current Washington Administration is beginning to fear another *civil war*. An under-publicized plan by the Department of the Army is to "close Reserve Officer Training Courses in traditionally conservative Southern and rural universities," to social-engineer the officer corps. "Thirteen ROTC programs will be closed next year." The spokesman said it was designed to maintain "a presence in all 50 states." The targeted schools, so far, are in "Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee."³⁰ All parts of the sunbelt with its growing population. Apparently the New Army will not be faced with the danger West Point posed to Washington in the 19th century, so many of whose graduates fought for the South. How can a region fully support a modern Army which discourages its inhabitants from serving as officers?

There might be, however seemingly far-fetched, a Southern way to react to this trend, by returning to its old practice, based on its value of independence and self-sufficiency, of private and state-sponsored military colleges, and military programs at civilian colleges and universities.

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We have plenty of former US officers to help, as at The Citadel and VMI. The state of Texas, for example, as required by its Constitution, still has an active and well-armed and supplied state militia complete with tanks, missiles and aircraft, not subject to the National Guard law, nor subsidized by the US government.³¹ Each Southern state could establish such a militia, constitutionally and legally, and award commissions in them to the graduates. The militias could of course be used in state as well as Federal emergencies and wars, at the order of the governor. Such a plan would require constant vigilance against Federal control, and might cost the states money, but the colleges would appeal to the Southern military tradition and command adequate tuitions. One such military college was recently begun and apparently failed in Alabama, but this was before the current administration decided gradually to purge its Southern military officers, who have long been the backbone of the officer and non-commissioned officer corps. Of course, this Southern dream might be a pipe-dream; we still can't seem to teach accurate history in our own schools.

Southerners now accept their huge, Yankeeified cities like Houston, Atlanta, Miami and even the area around Chapel Hill, North Carolina, but one of the saddest aspects of modern Southern life is our most historic and beautiful areas are now thoroughly populated by rich or retired Northerners, who brought their *values*, and the original Southern inhabitants have been forced out, economically and socially, their monuments destroyed or defaced. This has happened to, among other places, the birthplaces of the entire South, from the Shenandoah Valley with its stately stone and brick farmhouses, rail stagger-fences, ancient, rolling fields, few remaining log cabins, and view of the nearby Blue Ridge Mountains, all now taken over by Washington politicians, and Williamsburg, Virginia, with its wooden Colonial

houses and centuries-old boxwood hedges; to Charleston, South Carolina, with its large side-verandas, cobblestone streets, historic pubs, large old churches with monument-studded churchyards, and, of course, The Battery; to Savannah, Georgia, with its seaside, cotton-trade Factors' Row, and its precise red-brick squares alternating with small, wooded, Spanish moss-laden parks; to Natchez, Mississippi, with its hilly town mansions and surrounding Federal-style plantation houses divided by deep, red-clay and rich black vine-bordered roads; to Franklin, Tennessee, with its brick early-Victorian porched buildings and gentle rises; to downtown New Orleans, Louisiana, with its French Creole iron tracery and narrow streets; to Galveston, with its brick storefronts and elaborate buildings which survived the great Tidal Wave of 1901, and the German King William (Koenig Wilhelm) District of San Antonio, Texas, with its Magnolia-shaded streets and concentration of large, stone-block, high-Victorian houses, which used to shelter cotton farmers and famous cattlemen, almost all Confederate veterans (the finest, oldest German-built mansions near the Alamo were all razed by the political-commercial complex to build the briefly money-making, now empty, Hemisfair of 1968). Even the tiny, stone-block Alsatian-German village of Castroville, west of San Antonio, is clear of all but carpetbaggers and tourists, as is the larger, historic town to the north, New Braunfels, situated on the Cypress-shaded Comal and Guadalupe Rivers, founded in 1844, with its Confederate shot-tower and cemetery full of German-Confederate heroes. When the town's settlers first saw the Spanish moss there, they wrote the area was perfect for them because "sauerkraut grows on trees." Some of these fine old towns now have ordinances against flying any Confederate Flag at one's home, regardless of so-called free speech.

Referring back to the movie *Gods and Generals* — which, along with the movies *The Hunley*, *Gettysburg*, *Cop-*

perhead, possibly *The Conspirator*, and, of course, *Gone With the Wind*, at least tries to give a fair shake to the South — that film opens with a quote from the contemporary English novelist and Southern sympathizer, George Eliot:

"A human life, I think, should be well rooted in some spot of a native land, where it may get the love of tender kinship for the face of the earth, for the labors men go forth to, for the sounds and accents that haunt it, for whatever will give that early home a familiar unmistakable difference amidst the future widening of knowledge. The best introduction to astronomy is to think of the nightly heavens as a little lot of stars belonging to one's own homestead."

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WHAT DO THE FIRST AND SECOND AMENDMENTS HAVE IN COMMON?

KY school officials denied her entry to the senior prom for wearing a dress the thought police deemed offensive!



1st Amendment violated!

EVERYTHING!

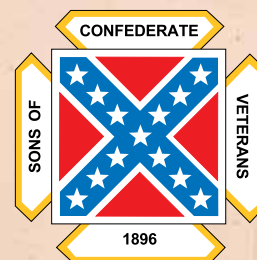
14 year old WV boy arrested and suspended for refusing to remove his NRA tee shirt!



1st Amendment violated due to the 2nd!

Now that NRA members feel the pain of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) members, we need to join forces!

If you have a Confederate ancestor who served honorably during the War Between The States, please go to 800MYSOUTH.COM or call (800) 697-6884 for more information. If your family arrived in the land of the free after 1865, then you can become a FRIEND OF THE SCV. Call right now or write the SCV, PO Box 59, Columbia TN 38402-0059 and help us in our nonstop efforts to fight political correctness, to preserve free speech and expression, along with the right to bear arms, and help us protect and preserve Confederate symbols, monuments, school and names, and Southern cultural heritage such as the freedom to worship!



SCV JROTC *H. L. Hunley Award*

By National Chairman A. C. "Trip" Wilson, III

Every year I have two or three camp commanders asking just exactly what this program does that contributes to our fulfilling General Stephen Dill Lee's Charge to the Sons. To answer that question, one only has to attend a single JROTC Awards Ceremony and the question is answered. Tomorrow's leaders are sitting in these auditoriums and they represent the finest students their high school has to offer. As these young Americans are recognized by fraternal and military organizations, they remember who recognized their hard work and sacrifices. We, as presenters, sit among the communities' proven leaders who are there representing the Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Scottish Rite, American Legion, Veteran's of Foreign Wars, Military Order of Purple Hearts and many others. We are sitting alongside these individuals. We were not asked to sit on the back row, or they rather we **not** attend at all. We are meeting high school administrators, teachers and parents and will be asked to make presentations to classes on the War Between the States and share with these students the true history of the South, students who represent our future generations.

The 2011/2012 awards season was very successful! 2009/2010 was our first year to be recognized and approved by SCV HQ as a national program, and we presented more than 150 award packages throughout the country. In 2010/2011 we sent out more than 250 awards. This year we gave more than 400 awards, 80 of them going to cadets in schools requesting the award from above the Mason-Dixon Line or traditionally non-Southern states. We sent four awards to Alaska, as well as Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Japan. We have touched only the tip of the ice burg because there are more than 6,000 JROTC units in the country. A year and a half ago we received official approval from the US Navy and Army JROTC Headquarters to present our award. **In June 2011 the Air Force sent out their new AFJROTC Cadet Consolidated Guide which included: "The Sons of Confederate Veterans H. L. Hunley Award. This award should go to a rising second-year cadet who has demonstrated the qualities of Honor, Courage and, in particular, Commitment to his/her unit throughout the school year. This award consists of a medal, ribbon and a certificate. One month prior to the awards program the unit should**

submit application to the SCV Camp's point of contact (see Attachment 11), with deserving cadet's name and rank and a check for \$30 (Unit cannot use AF Funds to pay for this award)."

There are a couple of problems we will now have. First, the address used in Attachment 11 of the guide is the previous mailing address for the Program Chairman in Florence, SC. The correct address should be A.C. "Trip" Wilson, III, 1200 Spring Street, Mountain Home, AR 72653. The other problem is we have received many requests from these 6,000 schools in places where there are no SCV Camps to support them. Since both the Army and now Air Force make specific reference to their service not funding the award, a Booster Club, camp, or SCV organization itself will have to absorb the cost. The program chairman needs a list of camps and individual compatriots who are willing to sponsor a JROTC Award which is not in their area, and if they are willing, to sponsor more than one award. Applications and the correct address to send the requests can be found simply by doing an Internet search "SCV JROTC Awards Program." The first hit is our national site which explains the program in detail. We are currently in the



Cadet Walker receives the H.L. Hunley award from his senior instructor Lieutenant Colonel Richard Fish, in his US Navy Lieutenant Commander's uniform. Colonel Fish, who previously served as both an officer and enlisted man in the Navy, wears the officer's surface Warfare insignia and the silver dolphins of an enlisted submariner. The ceremony took place at the Satellite High School Air Force JROTC Awards Banquet in Melbourne, Florida.

process of developing a website specifically for the program.

There is no better way of explaining how great this program is working than by sharing the following e-mail I received from Compatriot Jeff O'Cain, past commander of the Columbia, South Carolina, Wade Hampton Camp:

"This afternoon I needed a fuse for an AC compressor so I quickly ran up to the nearby Wood Tru Value Hardware store. Clad in dirty jeans and a SCV logoed T-shirt, I went in and proceeded directly to the aisle where I already knew the large buss

fuses were. A sharp looking young black store employee walked quickly up to me. Where are the salespeople when you do need help? Somewhat annoyed at the prospect of getting help when I didn't need it, I expected the routine 'Can I help you, sir?' but was greeted with 'You're in the Sons of Confederate Veterans?'

Somewhat surprised and then realizing I did, indeed, have an SCV T-shirt on, I said, "Yes, I am, young man."

To which he smiled and replied, "I received the HL Hunley Award

last year at my high school."

"And how did that go?" I asked.

"I go to Eau Claire High and there wasn't a prouder cadet at our banquet, and I really appreciate getting such a great award!"

(Eau Claire HS is about 98 percent black.)

I then boasted, "Well, I'm the past commander of the camp that sponsored your award, the Lt. General Wade Hampton Camp here in Columbia."



SCV JROTC Award Chairman Trip Wilson kneels at gravesite of the H.L. Hunley's final crew after they were laid to rest at Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston, SC, on April 17, 2004. A retired Master Chief Petty Officer and former submariner, compatriot Wilson served as Escort for crewmember J. F. Carlsen for the four-mile procession from the Battery in downtown Charleston to the cemetery.

"Yes, yes, it was a man from the Wade Hampton Camp that made the presentation. I can't remember his name, but a nice man."

"So what are your plans?"

"I graduate in May and plan to go to tech school during the summer, and then The Citadel in the fall. I understand there is an SCV Camp there."

Of course I couldn't resist telling him the Citadel Camp name, Star of the West. To which he told me how the Citadel cadets had engaged the *Star of the West* way before Ft. Sumter.

You do know that you can, in fact, join the camp. It has nothing to do with race. I am certain they would welcome you, especially since you are an HL Hunley Award recipient. You might even discover you have a Confederate ancestor. The history books don't tell the whole story of the thousands of black Confederate soldiers that served'.

"I know ... history is a funny

thing. It doesn't always tell the truth or the whole story," he said.

At that point, Mr. Wood, the store owner, walked up and I finished my purchase at the register. As I turned to leave, the young man approached me again and thanked me once more for an award he obviously deserved. Simply put, I was very moved and wanted to share with you a chance encounter today that actually outshined the beautiful weather!

There are numerous stories like this out there. Every camp in the Confederation should be sponsoring at least one award. There are some small camps sponsoring as many as 10 awards in which compatriots are haggling over who gets to pay for and present the award. Every division should have a Division Chairman to help ensure the process runs smoothly, and ensuring every school with a JROTC Unit is contacted early about receiving an awards package. Special recognition goes out to Division Chairmen Kevin Stone – North Carolina, Greg Turner – South

Carolina, Joe Motes – (Broward County) Florida, and Jim Cannon from Louisiana. These four Divisions, along with Arkansas, who have division chairmen, represented nearly 300 of the more than 400 awards presented. Also, take a look at the Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710 of the Arizona Division's *Hunley Awards* page at: <http://home.earthlink.net/~cssscv/id22.html>. Special thanks to Curt Tipton for this outstanding work as well as the work he did on another *Hunley Award* Internet ad as SCV Field Representative. Arizona Division was also responsible for presenting twelve awards in their state as well as giving a small monetary award. My very ambitious goal is to have 1,000 awards presented, which will support one scholarship per Army. I can then step down and turn the reins over to someone with a different set of eyes who can find even better ways to serve our ancestors with this tool.

If you have questions or concerns, please contact Trip Wilson, cell phone 843-618-5217 or trip-wilsonnavy@earthlink.net ■

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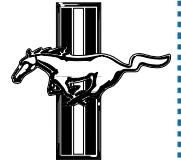


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TIRELESSLY FIGHTING THE GOOD FIGHT, THE ONLY FIGHT SINCE 1995

For 16 years the Southern Legal Resource Center has been fighting for Southern Heritage AND American Liberty. We have fought against the lies constructed by self-serving politicians, the mainstream media, big business Hollywood and a corrupt and politically correct legal system. These institutions treat our children like felons in government schools for daring to honorably display the flag and encourage employers to fire good honest people for displaying the Confederate Flag in the workplace. We have fought against the workings of the so-called artistic establishment which seeks to trash every aspect of Southern Culture. The Southern Legal Resource Center is a clearing house for information in this area of law and by working with other Southern Heritage, cultural organizations and sympathetic lawyers across the country we present a united front against the runaway train of political correctness.

There is not a Confederate related case in the last 16 years that we have not been involved in, consulted about or handled because no other attorney would take the case. We want to continue to be available 24/7 to your camps.

Is the cause of Southern rights and American liberty less worth fighting for in the courts now than in 1776 or 1861? Do we throw in the towel because there is a hostile anti-Confederate world out there?

We say NO!! But we can't fight on alone. Working tirelessly, often sacrificing our own money and time with our families because we understand the stake we have in Southern Heritage and Culture. We ask that you too would realize the stake you have in this fight and give generously to the preservation of Southern Heritage and Liberty! Help supply ammunition for the fight by donating to the Southern Legal Resource Center TODAY! For more information on how you can help support the SLRC visit us on the web at <http://slrc-csa.org/> call or write to us at: (828)669-5189, PO Box 1235 Black Mtn., NC 28711 and join us on Facebook!

You Can Help Advance The Colors and Enjoy Some Fine Bluegrass Music At The Same Time

"People Trains and Things in Bluegrass" a rare and historic 12 song CD by the Lucas and Harmon Brothers, is available while supplies last. The album features such songs as *The Southern Crescent* (released in 1973 as a single), *Turbo Train*, *Asheville Special*, *The Legend of Dr. Kron*, and *The Trail of Tears* (the original), each CD packet includes a 4-page descriptive booklet. Great for gifts. **Free** gift included with each CD ordered.

A portion of the proceeds from each CD order will be donated to the South Carolina Division Sons of Confederate Veterans for flag preservation. This diverse historic music collection has been placed as an original work in the Library of Congress, Washington, DC. Your purchase of this original collection will help fulfill the mission to further The Cause and to address Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee's "Charge." To order your copy of "People Trains and Things in Bluegrass."

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CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA

Mississippi Monument At Shiloh



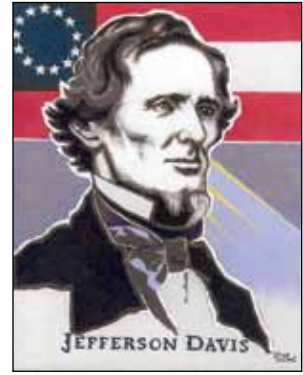
Helen Stahl painted the watercolor *Men of Shiloh* from a photograph she took during the Centennial reenactment at Shiloh in 1962. The painting is dedicated to all the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the reenactors themselves. The SCV wants to thank those who participated in the reenactment and Ms. Stahl for preserving our Southern heritage and history.

Helen granted permission to Pvt. Samuel A. Hughey Camp 1452 to reprint her *Men of Shiloh* painting with **ALL NET PROCEEDS** donated to the Mississippi Monument at Shiloh.

For more information or to order *Men of Shiloh* write or call: Commander Randy Hailey,
Pvt. Samuel A. Hughey Camp 1452, 5350 Lime Tree Dr., Southaven, MS 38671 Phone 662-349-2749



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.

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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

Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 12th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camps

Virginia Camp: Sunday, June 15 to Saturday, June 21 at the SW Virginia Woodmen of the World Family Activity Center, 1336 Simmons Mill Road, Thaxton, VA. The deadline for applications is June 5, 2014.

Texas Camp: Sunday, July 27 to Saturday, August 2 at Three Mountain Retreat, located at Clifton, TX. The deadline for applications is July 14, 2014.

Why should your son or daughter attend the Sam Davis Youth Camp?

In a survey conducted by the Center for Survey Research and Analysis in 2000, 65% of college seniors **failed** to pass a high school equivalent American history test:

- Only 23% correctly identified James Madison as the “Father of the Constitution.”
 - Yet, 98% knew that “Snoop Doggy Dog” is a rapper.
- Just more than half, 52% knew that George Washington’s Farewell Address warned against establishing permanent alliances with foreign governments.
 - Yet, 99% correctly identified Beavis & Butthead.

In 1864, Major General Patrick Cleburne prophetically warned: *If the South should lose, it means that the history of the heroic struggle will be written by the enemy, that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers, will be impressed by all of the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.*

Today, his words ring all too true. There is no question the youth of today must run a terrible gauntlet, and many are struck down along the way by one or more of the politically correct influences which flourish in our schools. Sometimes these youths are from the best homes, with strong families and religious training. With even the most conscientious parenting though, oftentimes in high school or college, even these best and brightest finally succumb to the liberal, *politically correct* view of history.

This summer, you can help turn the tide. For two weeks, our Southern young men and ladies (ages 12-18) will gather to hear the truths about the War for Southern Independence. The camps (named for the great young Confederate Sam Davis) will combine fun and recreation with thoughtful instruction in Southern history, the War for Southern Independence, the theology of the South during the War, lessons on Southern heroes, examples of great men of the Faith, and special programs and sessions for our Southern ladies!

This is the twelfth year the Sons of Confederate Veterans has offered such a wonderful event for our sons and grandsons, and the ninth year we also offer the program for our daughters and granddaughters. We urge you to take advantage of this great opportunity. It is our responsibility to teach our Southern history and culture to future generations.

Need more details? Interested in becoming a counselor? Please contact:

**Jack E. Marlars, Director
Sam Davis Youth Camp**

**E-mail: marlars3@bellsouth.net
Phone/Voice Mail: (864) 862-3946**

Sam Davis Camps, Virginia and Texas Great Success

By Kirk D. Lyons

The Sam Davis Camps are now 10 years old and going strong. This past summer saw successful week-long camps in June at the Woodmen of the World Camp in Thaxton, Virginia and in July at 3 Mountain Retreat near Clifton, Texas.

With 80 campers and counselors in Virginia and 40 in Texas, the Sam Davis Camps provided instruction, fellowship and fun in a summer camp environment. A day's activity included daily devotional and hymn-singing, etiquette lessons, lectures on Confederate heroes and heroines, historical topics and current issues facing the Confederate community, followed by outdoor activities, swimming, rock climbing, zip lines, shooting, archery, and in the Texas Camp, horseback riding. After supper, campers enjoyed campfire singing and traditional Southern dance practice.

Special programs for the camps included 1860's telegraphy on original telegraph keys, molding lead Minie balls, drill and firing a full scale cannon and live musket shooting. Past Chaplain-in-Chief John Weaver attended both camps to give inspirational messages and his yearly talk on Confederate boy-hero Sam Davis. In all, more than 20 guest lecturers presented programs to the combined camps.

For both camps, the high point of the week was the Friday awards banquet and a flag-decorated dress ball, where the campers *tripped the light fantastic* with the dance steps they practiced together the previous week.

Comments from campers range from "awesome" to "Can't wait to come back next year," said Virginia Camp Director Tracy Clary. "We have an excellent program and it gets better every year," Clary added.

"The Sam Davis camps are the future of the SCV," said Jack E. Marlar, SDYC Director and a 10-year veteran of the camps. "These young people will be tomorrow's SCV/UDC leaders, and it shows."

"This is one of the most important projects the SCV has, because the Sam Davis Camps provide the



2013 Texas Sam Davis Campers at the Awards Ball and Banquet.

SCV a future," exclaimed SDYC Director Kirk D. Lyons. "Every camp in the confederation should consider sponsoring a camper, a scholarship or both," Lyons added.

SCV Camp sponsored girls and boys, ages 11-18, are eligible to attend Sam Davis Camps. For 2014 the Virginia Camp will be held from June 15-21, 2014, at the Woodmen of the World Camp at Thaxton, Virginia; the Texas Camp will be held from July 27-August 2, 2014 at the 3 Mountain Retreat near Clifton, Texas.

Positions are available for junior (19-21), and adult counselors, male and female, for both the Virginia and Texas camps.

Sam Davis Camp fees are a bargain and the lowest fees in the summer camp industry at \$495 per camper. Partial and full scholarships will be considered. For more information, contact Sam Davis Youth Camp Director Jack E. Marlar at 864-616-0042, fiel-drep1@scv.org.

Tax-deductible donations may be made to Sam Davis Youth Camp LLC and mailed to PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402.

Applications can be found at: <http://samdavis.scv.org/> and www.scvtexas.org/Sam_Davis_Youth_Camp.htm.



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Unsung Hero: The Horse in the Civil War.

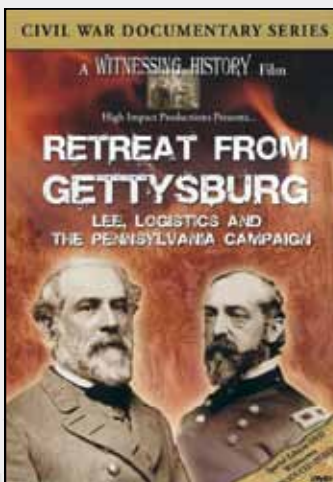
Unsung Hero presents the story of the millions of horses (and mules) which were used in all branches of both armies during the War. It discusses how the horses were procured and trained for field use, how they were fed and maintained, and the toll taken on them due to service in the field. Millions of horses were utilized by the armies in all theatres of the War. In the large armies, anywhere from forty to sixty thousand horses (and mules) were used in the infantry, cavalry, artillery and quartermaster services. Regularly feeding, shoeing and maintaining the horses and mules was a near impossible task. As a result, thousands of horses were lost due to incapacity and

malnutrition. Thousands more were lost on battlefields. Memoirs of soldiers are read, telling the stories of the horses they recalled and the incredible sacrifices of them. In the end, more than 1,500,000 horses (and mules) died during the War. 215 \$19.95 (DVD)

The Southern Cross: The Story of the Confederacy's First Battle Flag.

The Southern Cross: The Story of the Confederacy's First Battle Flag is the fifty-six minute production which chronicles the history of the design and creation of a flag that became the prototype for all of the St. Andrews Cross battle flags carried by Confederate armed forces. The hand-stitched silk flag with gold painted stars was borne by the Fifth Company of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans through the Battles of Shiloh and Perryville. The story of the flag's

creation will surprise and delight viewers everywhere. 216 \$19.95 (DVD)

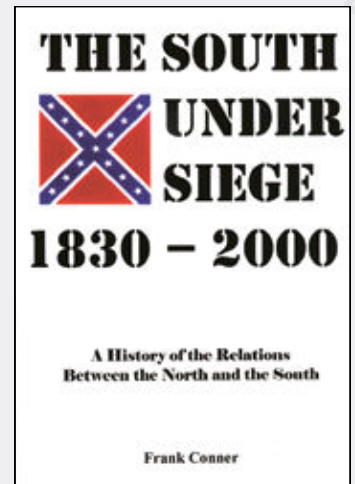


Retreat From Gettysburg: Lee, Logistics and the Pennsylvania Campaign.

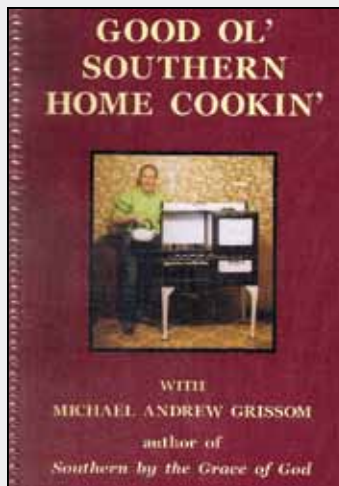
Based upon the critically-acclaimed and award-winning book, *Retreat From Gettysburg: Lee, Logistics & the Pennsylvania Campaign*, written by Kent Masterson Brown, this DVD documentary is written and hosted by Mr. Brown. It takes the viewer on the very roads used by Lee's Army and immense wagon trains, as well as the key sites along those roads where Lee established defenses which delayed or defeated advances by General Meade's Union forces. Magnificent aerial footage of the roads, mountain passes and Potomac River crossings make this documentary unforgettable. 214 \$19.95 (DVD)

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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



Good Ol' Southern Home Cookin' By Michael Andrew Grissom. Not too many lifetimes ago, people fondly spoke of something called a Southern culture. Today, it is virtually extinct. Amazingly, even our detractors still dine at our table, which in itself, tells us



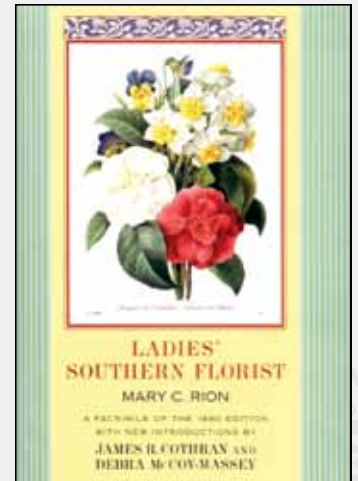
something about what we have to offer down here in Dixie.

Some of my recipes come from my own community, where I've had years of opportunity to sample and select from the very best. Finally, realizing that many young folks in the South are now growing up as ignorant in the ways of Southern cooking as they are in the history of our region, this book gives detailed instruction in preparing some of our basic Southern foods older cooks can prepare with ease, with no recipe at hand. How to fry okra, fry chicken, make cornbread in an iron skillet — that's what the young cook will find in these pages. So, here's to good eating. And, by the way, dinner is the noon meal in the South. Supper is the evening meal. 142 \$15.00 (pb)

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southern climate. This edition not only offers a historical perspective of gardening during the antebellum period, but also serves as a wonderful resource for those who are interested in period gardens and heirloom plants. The reprinting of this important work after 150 years will once again allow the gardens of Old South to bloom again for a new generation of gardeners. Hardcover. 191 \$19.95



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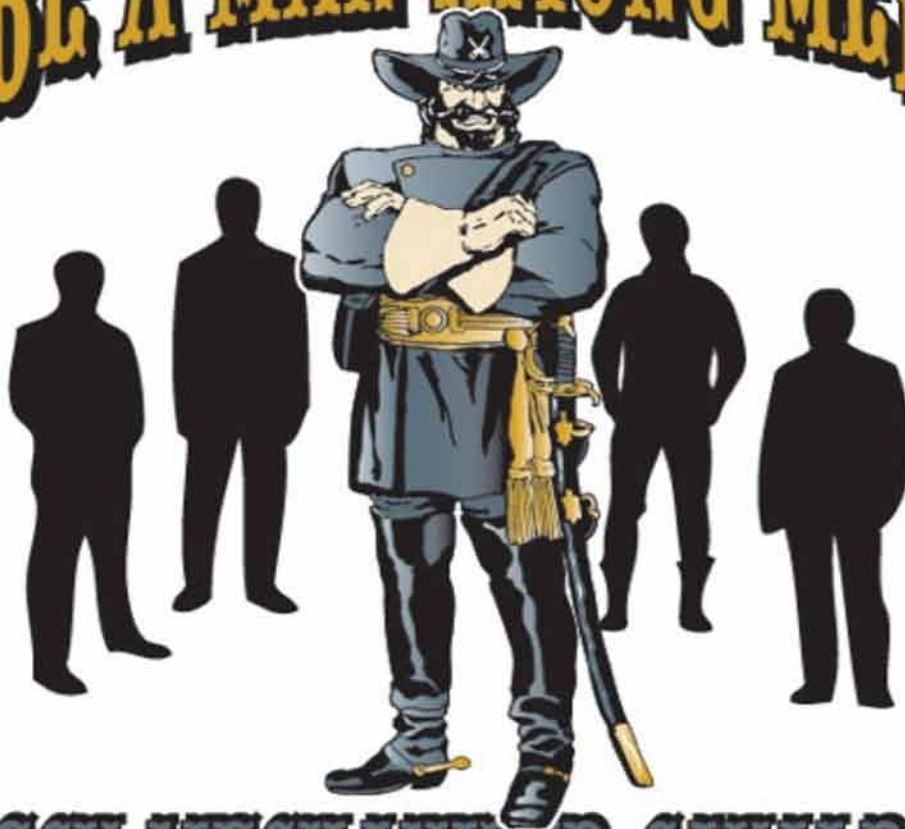
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**COLONEL KEVIN STONE / 805 COOL SPRINGS RD / SANFORD, NC 27330
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LEARN ABOUT THE ABBEVILLE INSTITUTE

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,
Prof of Philosophy, Emeritus, Emory University
and President, Abbeville Institute



