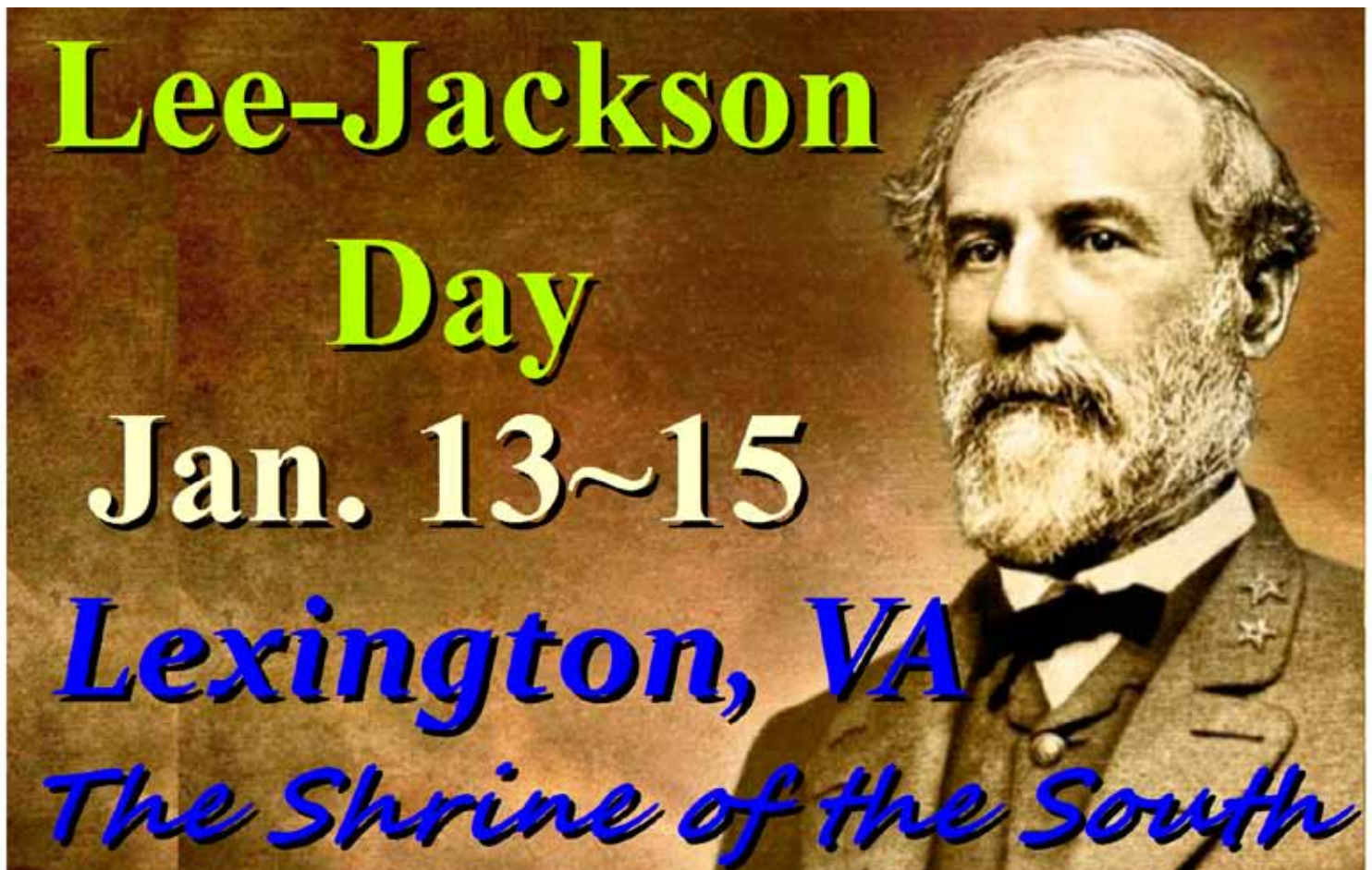


Confederate Veteran.

January/February 2017





We welcome you to make the pilgrimage to Lexington for the 18th Annual Lee-Jackson Day Memorial program. The events this year will go forward despite the coordinated attempts to stop the honoring of Lee and Jackson in their final home and resting place. Please keep tabs on event developments on the event website.

Lee-Jackson Day ~ Historic Walking Tours ~ Fri. January 13th

Visit our website for information ~ Featuring Jackson's ties to the development of the local Black community, Black Confederate Sites, and Lee & Jackson sites.

Lee-Jackson Symposium ~ Howard Johnson Hotel ~ Sat. January 14th

Session I 10am~Noon, Session II 2pm ~ 5pm. Plans for a Luncheon TBA. The Symposium will feature speakers and topics related to Lee & Jackson

Lee-Jackson Commemoration ~ downtown ~ Sun. January 15th

10:00 am ~ Worship Service ~ Howard Johnson Hotel Conference Room

2:00 pm ~ Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery Ceremony

3:00 pm ~ Lee-Jackson Parade ~ downtown from cemetery

4:00 pm ~ Memorial Service ~ featuring Ms. Teresa Roane, former Archivist of the Museum of the Confederacy ~ Topic R.E. Lee and Black Confederates

Hotel Reservations: Howard Johnson \$59.95+tax (540) 463-9181 request "SCVparticipants"

The Stonewall Brigade SCV1296 website www.leejacksonday.webs.com adjutantcamp1296@embarqmail.com

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

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S. A. Cunningham

January/February 2017

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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.*

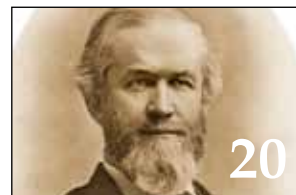
"William 'Daddy' Sims" ...13



Colonel Van H. Manning, Third Arkansas Regiment.....16



Union At All Costs: From Confederation to Consolidation 20



Robert E. Lee 25

SCV Memphis 2017.....28



DEPARTMENTS

From the Editor	3	Executive Director	15
Commander-in-Chief.....	4	Books in Print.....	27
Dispatches from the Front.....	6	Camp News	32-43
Lt. Commander-in-Chief.....	8	New Members	44-47
Chaplain's Comments	10	New Life Members	47
Forward the Colors	12	Notices	50
The Last Roll	14	Confederate Classifieds.....	67

ON THE COVER — Scenes from the groundbreaking for the new Confederate Museum at Elm Springs, October 15, 2016. Photos by Susan Kaiser and Frank Powell.

Confederate Soldiers *are also* United States Veterans!



Through the following Congressional acts, Confederate Veterans were recognized by the United States Government as equivalents to Union Veterans.

Congressional Appropriations Act, FY 1901, signed 6 June 1900

Congressional Act of 9 March 1906

U.S. Public Law 810, Approved by 71st Congress 26 February 1929

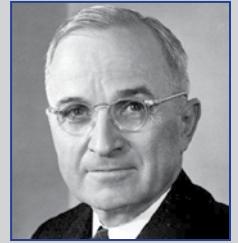
U.S. Public Law 85-425: Sec. 410 Approved 23 May 1958



Did you know these famous Americans were also descendants of Confederate Veterans?



- 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps General John A. Lejeune's father was Confederate Captain Ovide Lejeune.
- Marine Lt. General Lewis "Chesty" Puller's grandfather was Confederate Major John Puller, 5th VA Cavalry killed in 1863.
- Army General George S. Patton's grandfather, Confederate Colonel George Patton, was killed at Winchester, VA in 1864.
- Army Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr. was killed on Okinawa in 1945 as the Commander of the US 10th Army. His father was Confederate General Simon Bolivar Buckner.
- US Army Air Corps Brigadier General Nathan Bedford Forrest, III was shot down and killed over Germany in 1943. His great grandfather was Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest.
- President Theodore Roosevelt's uncle was Georgian Confederate chief foreign agent Captain James Dunwoody Bulloch, CSN.
- President Woodrow Wilson's father, Reverend Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, was a chaplain in the Confederate Army.
- President Harry S. Truman was a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans on the record of William Young, a trooper in Upton Hayes Company of Missouri Partisan Rangers.
- More than 70 million Americans are descended from these men, many of whom have served honorably in our armed forces.
- Confederate Generals Joe Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, Thomas Rosser and Matthew Calbraith Butler, Colonel William Oates and Captain William Washington Gordon II all served our nation after the war as generals in the Spanish-American War in 1898.



After the War, Union and Confederate Soldiers, Sailors and Marines came together in a national spirit of unity and reconciliation. If the men who fought against each other came together in reconciliation, then why can't we honor all American veterans? If we don't honor all veterans today, then we will set the precedence to dishonor our veterans tomorrow. Help the Sons of Confederate Veterans honor them, their monuments, their symbols, and their memories.



Sons of Confederate Veterans

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FROM THE EDITOR



I hope everyone had a joyous, happy and safe holiday season and, by the time you receive this, a happy new year. It looks like 2017 will be a good year for the Sons of Confederate Veterans. With the groundbreaking for our new Confederate Museum in October 2016, construction should begin shortly. Of course, donations are still needed to fund our museum. Please consider making a donation if you have not already done so. This will be *the Confederate Museum* and nobody will be able to tell us what we can and can not do with it.

We welcome back a previous contributor to our pages, Joanne Cullom Moore, for this issue's feature article. Ms Moore shares with us her story on *Colonel Van H. Manning, Third Arkansas Regiment*, who was one of the Immortal 600. Moore has written about the Immortal 600 before in these pages, but, their story needs to be told and retold so everyone hears it. For if we don't tell the story of our ancestors and the deprivations the Yankee government bestowed upon them, who will?

John M. Taylor shares with us a chapter from his upcoming new book, *Union At All Costs: From Confederation to Consolidation*. It is Chapter Thirteen "Colonel Baldwin Meets Mr. Lincoln" and it gives us an excellent view of Lincoln's intentions before the War started and his reasons. We thank him for this as it gives us a good preview of his book, which should be out by the time you read this.

Thanks to Compatriot David Lee Rogers who contributes an article about a lone Confederate soldier buried on the prairies of Northwest Oklahoma and how it came to be. Let's hope one day all Confederate soldiers' stories can be told.

Once again, Happy New Year. Please continue to send in your camp activities and photos. We do have a backlog, but we're publishing as quickly as possible in the order we receive them. Please be patient. Thanks for your letters to the editor, all comments are welcome. Don't forget to attend a Lee-Jackson Birthday Celebration. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
THOS. V. STRAIN, JR.
CIC@SCV.ORG

Time to take a stand

Compatriots,

Well, it looks like we have finished another year fighting for our ancestors and telling the truth about the true causes of the "War of Northern Aggression." It seems as if every time we turn around, we are being attacked by so-called experts about the history of the South, and that is what I have been dealing with during the past month or so. When we broke ground for "The Confederate Museum at Historic Elm Springs," there were a few articles printed which were far from factual and, in fact, the authors of these articles never even asked the Sons of Confederate Veterans what was true and false. Moreover, the (then) president of the Maury County Historical Society even condemned our new museum and our future plans for increasing tourism in the area.

Speaking of the museum, I know by now you have all heard about the situation in Nashville at Vanderbilt University in late September. In 2005, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Tennessee Division sued them for attempting to remove the words "Confederate Memorial Hall" from a dormitory which they had built on what was then Peabody College in the late 1930s. The price at that time for the dormitory was \$50,000, and they prevailed in the lawsuit with a judge ruling if they wished to proceed with the renaming that they,

Vanderbilt, would have to return the donation in today's dollars. Well, the university president decided to do so, and wrote the UDC a check for 1.2 million dollars, and also gave them ownership of the verbiage which was on the building. The UDC has offered, and we have accepted, the stones which will become an outdoor exhibit explaining the history behind the dormitory and what was done by the university in 2016. This was monumental because now we have standing for future cases of Heritage Offenses.

We have also been fighting a few other battles in South Carolina, as well as in Virginia. Hopefully, by the time you read this, we will have the Lee/Jackson annual celebration in Lexington announcement out, and I hope many of you can make plans on attending both the seminar and parade. It is my understanding that this event will go on as planned with the exception of the parade being on Sunday afternoon. We must continue to fight the *politically correct* crowd and never waiver in our fight for truth.

In South Carolina we have a situation with a community Technical College in Rock Hill which has entered into a contract with a local camp to host the 2017 South Carolina Division Reunion. The college has spent more than \$40,000 in legal fees attempting to get out of the binding contract



Members of the GEC, UDC and local officials break ground for the new Confederate Museum at Elm Springs.

and have been told by no less than four attorneys that if they break the contract, they would be opening themselves up for a lawsuit. We have been in discussions with the local camp and the South Carolina Division attempting to head this off before we have to take some sort of legal action. I have offered all the resources we have at National to help them in any way, and if it takes legal action, we will take that course. It is time that we take a stand and let our voices be heard.

Over the next couple of months, we are planning training seminars and heritage seminars in each Army. We will be advertising them and we highly encourage you and your camps to attend if possible. We will discuss many important topics and also be giving the ammunition to take back to your local communities and fight the local battles we are all facing today. We are no longer in our grandfathers' SCV and we all need to better educate ourselves in order to prevail over the PC crowd.

In closing, Tara and I sincerely hope that you and your families had a wonderful Thanksgiving and a very Merry Christmas. I, for one, enjoy getting to spend some quality time with my friends and family. With the New Year coming and going, that means I will be on the road a lot in January, speaking at Lee/Jackson banquets all across the Confederation. I look forward to seeing many of you soon!

Deo Vindice,

Thos. V. Strain Jr
Commander in Chief
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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Baptist resolution upsetting

To the Editor:

I read with great interest the exceptional and timely article by Richard Montgomery regarding the Southern Baptist Convention Resolution condemning the display of the Confederate flag.

Upon hearing of this outrage this last summer, I immediately wrote to the SBC a rather detailed synopsis explaining the error of their ridiculous assumption that the "Civil War" was fought over slavery and the Confederate Flag represented bigotry and hatred. Briefly, I related the legality of slavery in the US as supported by the 1858 Supreme Court decision; the fact the institution of slavery was practiced in most Northern states; Mr. Lincoln's statements in his first Inaugural Address and his condemnation of abolitionists; the offerings of the Corwin Amendment; the details of the Union war resolution; Mr. Lincoln's statements to Horace Greeley and the purpose and timing of the Emancipation Proclamation as a propaganda document.

I also reminded them of widespread black support for the Confederacy in those days.

Finally, I explained that the use of the Confederate Flag by supremacist organizations who also use the United States flag and the Christian Cross is no reflection on the flag.

I reminded them that politically correct revisionist history is aimed at the misinformed, the ill-informed, the uninformed and the ignorant and that their time would be better spent attempting to teach the truth rather than blindly accepting and disseminating lies for political expediency.

Their reply to my letter was disappointing. They merely advised that the resolution was non-binding. I resigned

my membership from the Baptist Church the following day.

Garry Bowers

*The Tallassee Armory Guards 1921
Tallassee, Alabama*

Different occasions to use Confederate Flags

To the Editor:

What do the Confederate Flags represent? Do they represent the lifestyle that people in the backwoods of Alabama or the mountains of Virginia enjoy? Do they represent beer, jacked-up trucks, dirt roads, fishing, hunting, and country music? If you answered yes to those questions, then I believe you are confused about the difference between Confederate heritage and the Southern rural lifestyle, which is a common mistake among my Millennial generation.

I live on an old inactive Southern Virginia farm where we use to grow tobacco and raise hogs. All of my 26 years have been spent living a Southern rural lifestyle, and up until I got past my teenage years, I associated the Confederate Flags with that lifestyle. I bought shirts with a muddy truck and a Confederate Flag in the background, and I bought Confederate Flags with pictures of country musicians on them. My pride for my Southern rural lifestyle was, in my mind, represented by, among other things, the Confederate Flags. It wasn't until I got older that I began to learn the true history behind the Confederate Flags. It wasn't until I joined the SCV that I really understood the difference between Confederate heritage and a Southern rural lifestyle. Confederate Flags from 1861-1865 represented a separate sovereign country that encased people of rural, urban, and sub-urban lifestyles. The Battle Flag represented the Soldiers who were fighting and dying to protect their beloved Southland,

and many of their descendants are still very much aware of the blood and tears shed by their family for this Cause.

The point I'm getting at here is that to some of my millennial generation, Confederate heritage and a Southern rural lifestyle are one in the same and the Confederate Flags represent both. It is a common fact when you're in the backwoods of Dixie, you will absolutely see your fair share of Confederate Flags. However, Confederate Flags are also present in the windows of apartment buildings in the inner cities of Georgia and on the porches of duplexes in Northern Virginia. To those people the Confederate Flags represent their family members who died in defense of their country. It represents the husbands shot to death and the daddies missing a leg because they fought against an invading Yankee Army trying to take over their home.

So what I'm urging my millennial generation to think about is that when you're at a beach house in North Carolina, it's more or less okay to fly a Confederate Flag with a skull and crossbones on it, but when you're at the remembrance service for a Confederate general, please pick and choose your flags very carefully. Otherwise, you are liable to accidentally upset someone whose family paid the ultimate sacrifice for that Flag you're carrying; which now has a jacked up truck printed on it by some Chinese manufacturer. But please, above all, respect and honor should always be used when flying Confederate Flags, no matter what generation you come from. They are more than just pieces of cloth; they are emblems of freedom! But then again, take my words with a grain of salt because after all, these are just the thoughts of a millennial.

Travis Toombs

*A.P. Hill Camp 167
Petersburg, Virginia*

Let's rename SPLC buildings

To the Editor:

I was aghast at seeing a letter in our *Confederate Veteran* magazine by an SCV member suggesting we support the idea of removing Confederate names from buildings simply because of who inhabit or use them. Following that criteria, buildings suitable to be adorned with Confederate names would be as scarce as world-class chess players because there is hardly a structure in this country that is not infested and polluted with ignorant and biased enemies of all things Confederate and/or Southern.

Please allow me to suggest an alternative to the above negative idea. The best defense is a good offense. To begin with, I suggest we serve notice on two of our major detractors, the Southern Poverty Law Center and the NAACP informing them we are initiating action to have Confederate names placed on their headquarters.

President Jefferson Davis would be appropriate for the SPLC building and General Robert E. Lee would look nice on the NAACP headquarters. Also, for emphasis, these names would be constructed so that they would glow in the dark.

As our General N. B. Forrest said, "Charge, in both directions."

Buddy Kirtland

Maj. Gen. William. D. McCain Camp 584
Jonesboro, Arkansas

Shares a Confederate 'Hacksaw Ridge'

To the Editor:

I thought that with Mel Gibson's new movie *Hacksaw Ridge*, coming out on Medal of Honor recipient, Cpl. Desmond Doss, who saved 75 of his fellow soldiers on Okinawa, my compatriots might be interested in knowing the story of a Confederate with a similar story,

in the Battle of King's School House (Oak Grove), VA, on the first day of the Seven Days.

This is excerpted from the *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, June 27, 1862, Page 1: "We would conclude by mentioning the heroic conduct of Private James Henderson, Company A [Caddo Rifles], First Louisiana. This brave fellow had undergone the severe fiery ordeal with his regiment in the morning, and when it was ordered to fall back, he voluntarily moved to the front to assist the wounded, as there were neither surgeon nor stretcher-bearers with his regiment. Henderson brought off Col. [William] Shivers from the field on his back, returned and recovered the same officer's sword and other equipment, and whenever finding a wounded man sufficiently strong to be removed, he carried him from the field on his back, despite the repeated volleys [sic] which the cowardly enemy fired upon him.

"— More than this — when the enemy had posted their pickets, this fine soldier stole through the grass upon his hands and knees, and actually stole our wounded men from under the enemy's guns! We always delight to record the deeds of privates, but can any words of ours add to the honor of such a brave fellow as Henderson?"

Mike Jones

Captain J.W. Bryan Camp 1390
Lake Charles, Louisiana

A commentary on Mr. Leigh's "Centennial Wars"

To the Editor:

Mr. Philip Leigh's excellent article, "Centennial Wars," which appeared in the November/December issue of *Confederate Veteran*, hit the nail squarely on the head. The earlier explanation of The War as expressed by what Mr. Leigh calls "the Centennial interpretation" is, I believe, the correct one — which states essentially that it was a clash of two cultures with increasingly different

economies trying to co-exist under the same government.

I base my opinion on the arguments presented by the anthropologist Dr. Leslie A. White in his work, *The Science of Culture: A Study of Man and Civilization*, third printing (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1949, 1969) 363-6. In it, he divides Cultures (tribes, clans, states, nations, empires), into three subsystems. The first is the *technological* subsystem, which comprises the means and methods of subsistence, including the energy sources and the tools and methods of incorporating them into the culture for that culture's survival. Examples might be a culture based on hunting and gathering, or nomadic herding pastoralism, or sedentary agriculture, or predatory raiding, or trading and finance, or industrialization, or varying combinations of the above. The second is the *sociological* subsystem, which is the culture's social organization which controls, directs and manages the technological subsystem and evolves from it. This might take the form of family and kinship structure among hunters and gatherers, or a civil structure of feudal, parliamentary or dictatorial nature in more complex agrarian or industrial societies. The third subsystem of culture is the *ideological*, which justifies and articulates the culture. It might include the laws, taboos, religion, history, and customs of the culture. It, too, evolves from the technological subsystem. A culture of nomadic pastoralism, such as the Plains Indians, for example, has a philosophy and system of values different from that of a society of sedentary, property-owning agriculturalists such as the ancient Egyptians.

Dr. White argues the technological subsystem is the determinate. This is not to say that the social structure and the ideology do not influence the culture. They can and do. But, as he says, to influence is one thing, to determine is quite another. The influence of the social

Continued on page 52

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
PAUL C. GRAMLING, JR.**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Let's Get To Work On Retention!!!

3,000 – 4,000 members ... historically that is how many members walk away from the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization every year. Why??? What is it that causes a member to quit and another member to stand fast ... both with the same Southern blood? Do you realize of all the years we have in the data base, we have a cumulative number of well more than 100,000 members ... of which 70,000 men quit!!! Just imagine, we would have four times our membership numbers... only if. Well, it's time to STOP!!! It is time to stop "wondering" why a certain percentage of our members do their genealogy (or have it done), fill out applications, pay their dues, receive a certificate ... and we never see them again. It's time to get to work, serious work, on the camp level, brigade level and the division level to stop the continuing hemorrhaging of delinquent members from year to year.

The officers of the SCV, on every level, have an obligation and duty to not only lead their respective members in honoring our Confederate forebears, but it is vital that our leaders teach and nurture the men joining the ranks of our beloved SCV.

I know there will be those who may accuse me and members of the same mind set ... of

continuing to harp on the same issue time and time again. Well, that is possible, but I would like to share a quick story which is embedded in the back of my mind.

Once upon a time there was a preacher who stood in the pulpit of his church and spoke to his congregation, preaching the same sermon Sunday after Sunday. He never wavered or changed the content of his message from the previous week. After several weeks of hearing the same words, one congregant approached the pastor and asked him why he continued to preach the same sermon every Sunday. The minister looked him squarely in the eyes and said, "When the members of this congregation start listening and doing what I am preaching about in this one sermon, then I will move on to another topic." So ... I and others will continue to speak out regarding what we as an organization must do to recruit members, but more importantly, keep them.

There is no one answer to the problem we have with retention. I am sure there are as many reasons as there are members as why it is so difficult to keep members, new and old, from losing interest in the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

You may be asking, "What can I do to grow

my camp and keep that growth?" I am glad you asked. I am working with the three Army Commanders and Carl Jones, Heritage Operations Chief, in which a seminar is being scheduled in each army that will deal with Recruiting/Retention and Heritage Operations issues. Now I know many of you are thinking, "We have had these in the past and I am not sure if those conferences do any good." Remember my story? How many of our 30,000-plus membership have attended these seminars? Of those who attended, how many implemented what they learned? The planned seminars will introduce informative speakers that will make available the tools you need to take back to your camp, brigade and division ... to encourage and maintain growth.

However, the key to making these seminars/conferences a success ... we need your participation. Remember the number figure I mentioned earlier ... 30,000 plus? That is how many people will be reading this article; well, I hope that many will be reading their *Confederate Veteran* magazine. Camaraderie and fellowship are also on the docket at these seminars. It is a win-win. You obtain valuable information about where the SCV is heading, in regards to recruiting, retention and fighting the fight for our heritage ... plus, you will have a good time doing it!

The dates and places for the upcoming seminars are as follows:

Army of Northern Virginia
February 11, 2017, High Point, NC

Army of Trans-Mississippi
February 25, 2017, Texarkana, TX

Army of Tennessee
March 18, 2017, Henry Horton State Park, TN

Please check with your Army Commanders for details of the Recruiting/Retention/Heritage Operations Seminars in your army. There are approximately 70 million descendants of Confederate Veterans roaming this vast wonderful world in which we live. Just think — if one percent of that number were members of the SCV — that is 700,000! Granted, not all of these descendants are male, but the possibilities are enormous, endless, superb and ... whatever adjective you want to use. THEY are out there!! It looks like we have a lot of work ahead of us. You are now informed as to when and where ... I hope to see you there.

Instead of opening my article with the forthcoming comments, I decided to close with them. It is my hope and prayer that (the holiday season has come and gone since my last column), your Thanksgiving and Christmas was happy, merry and spent with family, friends and loved ones. Family — the very core of what the SCV is about. This is realized at no time more than when we gather around the table during these two special days of the year.

We are facing a New Year full of uncertainties and optimism. Every New Year brings challenges when defending our Confederate Veterans. This year will be no different. We will strive to do our best while embracing the victories that come our way. May you have a prosperous and Happy New Year!

In the Bonds of the South,
I remain ...

Your Obedient Servant,

Paul C. Gramling, Jr.
9662 Osburn Road
Shreveport, LA 71129
318-294-1563
ltcic@scv.org



Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker
Chaplain-in-Chief



Confederate Memorial Hall, Vanderbilt University

The History

In 1933 the United Daughters of the Confederacy donated \$50,000 to George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, for the construction of a dormitory for female students who were descended from Confederate soldiers and were studying for a teaching profession. These students were allowed to utilize this building free of charge. The building was designed by Henry Hibbs and was completed in 1935. The residence was named Confederate Memorial Hall to honor Confederate soldiers killed during the War Between the States. The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Here enters Vanderbilt University. Vanderbilt began in 1872 with the vision of Nashville Bishop Holland Nimmons McTyeire. The school was originally named The Central University of

the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with the designated purpose of training ministers. The devastating economic condition of the Reconstruction Era in the South, however, delayed the opening of the school.

Bishop McTyeire's sister-in-law was married to Frank Armstrong Crawford Vanderbilt of New York City, the richest man in America at the time. Vanderbilt was considering establishing a college on Staten Island, New York. McTyeire persuaded Vanderbilt to endow Central University in Nashville. With this endowment, the school's trustees renamed the University to honor Vanderbilt.

Due to administrative conflicts, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the South, severed ties with the University in 1914. The Conference established a new University. The new school was named Southern Methodist University.

Currently, Vanderbilt has more than 6,800 undergraduate and more than 5,800 graduate students. Students from all 50 states and 90 foreign countries attend the University. The undergraduate program offers more than 70 majors, and the graduate division has six professional schools including a School of Divinity. In its 2016 edition, *U.S. News and World Report* ranked Vanderbilt 15th among all national universities.

The Conflict

Vanderbilt University acquired Peabody College in 1979. In 2002, the University resolved to remove the word "Confederate" from Confederate Memorial Hall. The United Daughters of the Confederacy initiated legal proceedings to stop this action. In 2003, this lawsuit was dismissed in Davidson County Chancery Court. However, in

2005, the Tennessee Court of Appeals ruled that the University could remove the word “Confederate” only if it paid damages (in current value) to the United Daughters of the Confederacy who had originally donated for the construction of the Hall.

The University decided not to pay damages, and thus to leave the word “Confederate” on the Memorial Hall. They did, however, begin to refer to the building only as “Memorial Hall” in all of their official publications.

In the last few weeks, this conflict has once again reared its ugly head. The University decided to pay \$1.2 million to the United Daughters of the Confederacy so the word “Confederate” can be removed from Confederate Memorial Hall. Vanderbilt Chancellor, Nicolas Zeppos, stated of the word *Confederate*, “It’s a symbol that is, for many people deeply offensive and painful. And to walk past it or to have to live in that space is really something that I just don’t think is acceptable.” Doug Jones, the UDC attorney replied, “All it was, was a simple monument for the boys in Tennessee who died (in the War Between the States).” Jones concluded, “We think rewriting history’s just terrible. And I think it’s a very sad day for a school with that kind of reputation to be condoning that.”

The carved stone identification on the building entrance “Confederate Memorial Hall” has been presented to the Sons of Confederate Veterans by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The stone will be removed



and delivered to the SCV at the expense of Vanderbilt University. This historic stone will be placed at Elm Springs across from the National Museum of the Confederacy under construction at our National Headquarters.

The Challenge

As Christians and as members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we take historical accuracy very seriously. We know there are those who *misrepresent* “the faith which was once delivered unto the saints” (Jude 1:3). And we must respond with due diligence proclaiming the truth of God’s eternal Word. Probably the most direct declaration of the simplicity of salvation is found in the words of the Apostle John. John, under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, wrote, “And this is the record, that God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in His Son. He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life. These things have I written unto you that believe on the name of the Son of God; that ye may know that ye have eternal life, and that ye may believe on the name of the Son of God” (I John 5:11-13). This is the message we will preach — though others may preach another message.

In regard to Southern heri-

tage, we must also take a bold, decisive stand. Our Confederate ancestors acted with integrity, honesty, bravery, and duty in the face of a tyrannical Federal government — a challenge which still confronts all freedom loving Americans yet today.

We will not bow our heads in shame at the word *Confederate*. We will not become involved in “an eternal apology” for the brave acts of our ancestors. We will defend our rights to speak freely. We will defend our monuments. We will fly our flag. Each of these items represent historic accuracy.

The actions of Vanderbilt University, though unjustified and filled with bitter prejudice, have none-the-less established a precedent. The University accepted the decision of the Tennessee Court of Appeals and paid damages (in current value) to the United Daughters of the Confederacy so they might remove the word “Confederate” from Confederate Memorial Hall. With the application of this court decision, we will now expect payment when our monuments are moved and our heritage is disturbed. To quote SCV Commander-in-Chief Thomas Strain, “The SCV will not abandon our ancestors, and thanks to the precedent set by Vanderbilt University, we will expect full reimbursement whenever memorials to our Confederate ancestors are desecrated. If they are to be discredited, insulted, and expunged from our common history, at least we, their proud descendants, will be repaid in their stead. Such funds will be used to the glory of their names and deeds.”



Forward The Colors

AN EDITORIAL FROM THE CHIEF OF HERITAGE OPERATIONS

Compatriots,

First, allow me to say that I hope each of you had a wonderful Thanksgiving and Christmas season with your families and will meet future Blessings in the new year.

We have a busy first few months of 2017 where Heritage Operations are concerned. Lt. CiC Paul Gramling, as well as each of the Army Commanders and I have conferences planned, one in each Army, in the first few months of this year. A big part of the focus for these conferences will be how we assert Heritage Operations, and how we can take a more proactive approach. In short, the key is going to be a local undertaking, as well as more effective communication between the camps, Brigades, Divisions, Armies and National. Training, materials and an effective message will be the key to accomplishing what we hope to accomplish.

In August, those of us on the General Executive Council met to “brainstorm” on several topics, among them being Heritage Operations. I’m happy to tell you that one of the ideas which was proposed was the creation of a full-time Public Relations position within the administration, and we are currently undertaking to find an experienced employee to fill that role. This will be a great benefit as it will solidify a central message going forward with regards to who we are, what we represent and in fulfilling *The Charge*. Over the last several decades we, as SCV members, and Southerners in general, have lost control of the narrative with regards to Southern history. We’ve likewise confined ourselves to focusing solely on a four-year period, 1861 to 1865, at the expense of the other four hundred years of Southern culture. We’ve done this to our own peril, and as a result, one reason many in the general public are afraid to show their pride and support for our symbols is because they’ve been conditioned by academia, the media and other influences to no longer be proud of

even being Southern in the first place. If we do not take control of the narrative where our Heritage is concerned, this trend will exacerbate itself. To combat this, we are currently working on putting together informational videos and other promotional procedures to start changing how many of our own people view the South and the vast contributions our culture and our ancestors have made to the formation and goodness of America.

In closing, let me state my belief that defense of our Heritage, and vindication of the Cause our ancestors contended for, is the responsibility of each of us. We must constantly and consistently educate ourselves to the truth of our history so we may be better equipped to persuade others to join our Cause. The general public is on our side, but we must find a way to turn their moral support into an active promotion and preservation of our history. An effective message, communication between the different entities which make up this organization, and effectively communicating the truth is central to accomplishing this mission.

I am proud to serve as your new chief of heritage operations, and my staff and I are ever willing to support your efforts in any way we can. Likewise, I look forward to meeting many of you in the coming year.

Deo Vindice,

Carl Jones
Chief of Heritage Operations
Sons of Confederate Veterans



“William ‘Daddy’ Sims” 1844-1942

By David Lee Rogers

In High Point Cemetery at Buffalo, OK, my hometown, there is a lone Confederate soldier buried. I wondered over the years how a soldier of the South came to be buried on the prairies of Northwest Oklahoma. A few local residents, now in their 80s or older, have told me they remember him. Through personal research and the help of others, this is his story. His grave marker reads simply “William ‘Daddy’ Sims” 1844-1942, Confederate Veteran.

William Sims was born August 10, 1844, at Jimtown, Tennessee. He joined the Confederate forces at the outbreak of the War Between the States. He enlisted in Company K, 25th Tennessee Infantry in 1861. However, when his officers found out he was only 17 years of age, he was discharged in 1862. He then joined “Champ” Ferguson’s guerilla band for a year. Later he joined Company I, 4th Tennessee Cavalry.

He saw combat in every unit he served. Mr. Sims’ father and three of his brothers were killed in the war, and the old soldier had an intense hatred for war. He was quoted as saying, “I sincerely believe if everyone knew as much about war as I do, they wouldn’t want another war.”

Mr. Sims served the entire duration of the WBTS (1861-



1865) and died a month after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, and the US entry into World War II. It would be interesting to know the old soldiers’ thoughts on the subject at that time.

Shortly before General Lee surrendered in April 1865, Mr. Sims and another soldier were captured by Union forces and remained in a POW camp until the war’s end.

After his release in 1865, he married Jane Wilhite and had three children. Unfortunately, Jane died in 1875. In 1878, he

married Prudy Travis and to this union four children were born. One of his daughters, Sally, married a man named Oliver, who was farming on land north of what later became the town of Buffalo in Oklahoma territory.

Mr. Sims later purchased land nearby about 1910 and began farming. Mr. Sims remained actively engaged in farming until moving into the town of Buffalo, a few years before his death.

Mr. Sims died on January 12, 1942. His obituary states “97-year old — dies at home — Confederate soldier was the oldest resident of the county.” It also states until he began failing at the very end, he maintained an active interest in world affairs, and his eyesight and hearing remained good.

So this is the story of how a soldier of the South came to be buried on the prairies of Northwest Oklahoma.

I gratefully acknowledge assistance on this project from Tressie Harzman and James Leonard. Other sources include the January 15, 1942 edition of the *Harper County Journal* and *Sage and Sod*, the Harper County history book (vols. 1 & 2).

David Lee Rogers, member
Capt. Clem Van Rogers Camp 481
Sons of Confederate Veterans



The Last Roll

General Robert E. Rodes 262
Tuscaloosa, AL
Carlton L. Ryder

Pvt. Augustus Braddy 385
Troy, AL
David Caldwell Stewart

Cradle of the Confederacy 692
Montgomery, AL
Colonel Mason Durden

General Isham Garrott 764
Marion, AL
Anthony Edward Smith

The Tallassee Armory Guards 1921
Tallassee, AL
Bennie Ray Hornsby

Captain William R. McAdory 2114
Pleasant Grove, AL
William Randell Dockins

David O. Dodd 619
Benton, AR
James Reed Eison

27th Arkansas Infantry 1519
Mountain Home, AR
Robert Noel Johnson

Colonel Thomas Green 2251
Apache Junction, AZ
Robert A. Guyton

General Joseph Finegan 745
Yulee, FL
Graymond E. Butler

Kirby Smith 1209
Jacksonville, FL
Irvin Cole Smith

1st Lt. Thomas H. Gainer 1319
Panama City, FL
Richard Gary Campbell
Erik P. Reppen

Major Pickens Bird 1327
Monticello, FL
Donald S. Taylor

St. John's Rangers 1360
Deland, FL
Roy Anderson Faulkner

Marion Light Artillery 1396
Ocala, FL
Elden H. Luffman

Cpt. Luke Lott's Calhoun Guards 2212
Altha, FL
Bill Marvin Cloud

Cpt. Hardy B. Smith 104
Dublin, GA
Gene Lowell Ussery

Tattnall Invincibles 154
Reidsville, GA
Lawrence Henry Garrett

Thomas Marsh Forman 485
Brunswick, GA
Rodney E. Bennett

John B. Gordon 599
Lafayette, GA
Newton E. Gray

Old Capitol 688
Milledgeville, GA
Ben G. Gautier

Appling Grays 918
Baxley, GA
Travis Leon Williams

Ogeechee Rifles Camp 941
Statesboro, GA
James Adams

John B. Gordon Memorial 1449
Thomaston, GA
Milwood Adams

Rock Island Memorial P.O.W. Camp 2229
Stillman Valley, IL
Robert Edward Lee

South Kansas Camp 2064
Wichita, KS
Donn L. Salyer
John Lyle McDaniel



Jim Pearce 2527
Princeton, KY
Donald Eugene Cruce

General Leroy Augustus Stafford 358
Alexandria, LA
Thomas Overton Stafford

Camp Moore 1223
Tangipahoa, LA
Donald Milton McDaniel

Major General Harry T. Hays 2019
Baton Rouge, LA
Frank L. Bergeron

Brigadier General John T. Hughes 614
Independence, MO
Thomas R. Apgar

Colonel William P. Rogers 321
Corinth, MS
Jerry Wayne Harrelson
Jeffrey Wayne Wilemon

Sam Davis 596
Biloxi, MS
John B. Walding

Tippah Tigers 868
Ripley, MS
William L. C. Windham

William D. Cameron 1221
Meridian, MS
Robert Charles Welch

Mechanicsburg Corridor 1704
Mechanicsburg, MS
Charles T. Moore

Calhoun Avengers 1969
Calhoun City, MS
Charlie W. Clark

Continued on page 64

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Greetings, Compatriots and Heirs to the Old South!

I wish to extend a gracious welcome to the New Year and all that this time of the year represents for us. We just celebrated the birth of our Lord and His promises for redemption and salvation from the evils that attack us daily. A new year represents a rebirth, a new beginning, a closing of a chapter in our lives and the beginning of a new one. The SCV has accomplished much this past year and we have continued to weather the storm against us. A new year provides reflection on a host of issues from what are behind us, what are in front of us, and are we on the true path God placed us here on Earth for? Are we doing all we can and all we should? Robert E. Lee once said that duty is the sublimest word in the English language; we can do no more and should never wish to do less. We should also remember our Compatriots who are no longer with us and share in their joy when welcomed by our Confederate soldiers once through Heaven's gates. Let us thank God for all that we have and all that we don't and work tirelessly to advance daily the charge our ancestors gave us over this coming year of 2017.

From my seat at Headquarters, I see the details of the issues we face and have the benefit of watching the trends. We have many fights, but we are winning. People are becoming sick and

tired of the same old politically correct bullying. We are a patient people, but our patience is not forever. We are genuinely nice and hospitable, but we are not weak. As one of my Northern friends repeated a quote his father once told him, "Son, be careful of those Southern boys. They speak slow, but think fast!"

The groundbreaking of **The National Confederate Museum** unleashed a fervent attack by those who hate us the most. Why? Because our little museum is the greatest threat to their popular narratives of the war and their motives to spin it for current insidious political purposes. Jefferson Davis once said, "Truth crushed to the earth is truth still and like a seed will rise again." Truth is gaining ground amongst intelligent, objective people. The attacks upon us will get tougher and more frequent the more desperate our detractors become. But like the night itself, it always gets darker just before the dawn. Our museum and the truth it delivers are so important that each one of our members and all our divisions and camps should strive to support its funding both in the physical building and interpretive artifacts. This is YOUR museum and it is going to be something our posterity will look back on and thank us for our vision, dedication, and perseverance in building it. Until it is built, please look for ways to use our 501(c)3 status to raise funds at your camp

activities. We must build it, but it will only be successful if

you — our members — make it happen. Once built, it will become the ink spot of education in a sea of misinformation. And just like ink in water, it dissolves and permeates the water turning it a different shade. Let's pour in the Confederate ink!

Please join me along with the Stonewall Brigade Camp 1296 and a host of fine patriots in Lexington, VA, to honor our beloved Generals Lee and Jackson on their birthdays the weekend of January 14, 2017. Stand by for better information elsewhere, but the city officials have thrown down the gauntlet, are trying to diminish our long-standing celebrations, and bring discredit to our most noble generals. There are some things which must not go unanswered, so please support us as we need to make this an all-hands' event. Bring your family, your friends, your reenacting buddies, and your flag and comfortable walking shoes as we celebrate our generals in their final resting places.

At Headquarters, we have finished dropping our delinquent

Continued on page 48



Colonel Van H. Manning, Third Arkansas Regiment

One of The Immortal 600

By Joanne Cullom Moore

Vannoy Hartrog Manning, known as Van Manning, was born near Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, on July 26, 1839. In 1841, he and his parents moved to Mississippi. He attended Horn Lake Male Academy in DeSoto County, Mississippi, and the University of Nashville, Tennessee. Van Manning moved to Arkansas in 1860, where he studied law, started a law practice in 1861, and became a landowner in Hamburg, Ashley County.¹ He married Mary Zilephro Wallace, from DeSoto County.

Even though some of the Southern states seceded after Lincoln was elected president, and these seceding states met in Montgomery to establish the Confederate government with Jefferson Davis chosen as its president, Arkansas took no action at this time. Lincoln's name had not even been on the Arkansas ballot in the election of 1860. In January 1861, the General Assembly directed Governor Henry M. Rector to call an election for the citizens of Arkansas to vote on whether to hold a convention to consider secession, and

at the same time, to elect delegates, if a convention were to take place. By February, warlike events were already taking place. "Troops from Helena and several other places moved into Little Rock and declared that they would take the United States Arsenal by force if necessary. Governor Rector persuaded the Federal commander to surrender the arsenal and evacuate his troops. The governor then took possession of the arsenal in the name of the state."²

Support for secession became strong and heated after Ft. Sumter was fired on, and Lincoln called on Governor Rector to send 780 Arkansas men to quash the rebellion and force the seceded states back into the Union. Governor Rector's response was fiery, "In answer to your requisition for Arkansas troops to subjugate the Southern States, I have to say none will be furnished ... The people of this commonwealth ... will defend to the last extremity their honor, lives, and property against Northern mendacity and usurpation."³ The secession convention met on May 6, 1861, and passed the secession ordinance. Secretary of

War for the Confederacy, L.P. Walker, had already written Governor Rector in April for Arkansas troops to be mustered into service at Lynchburg, Virginia.

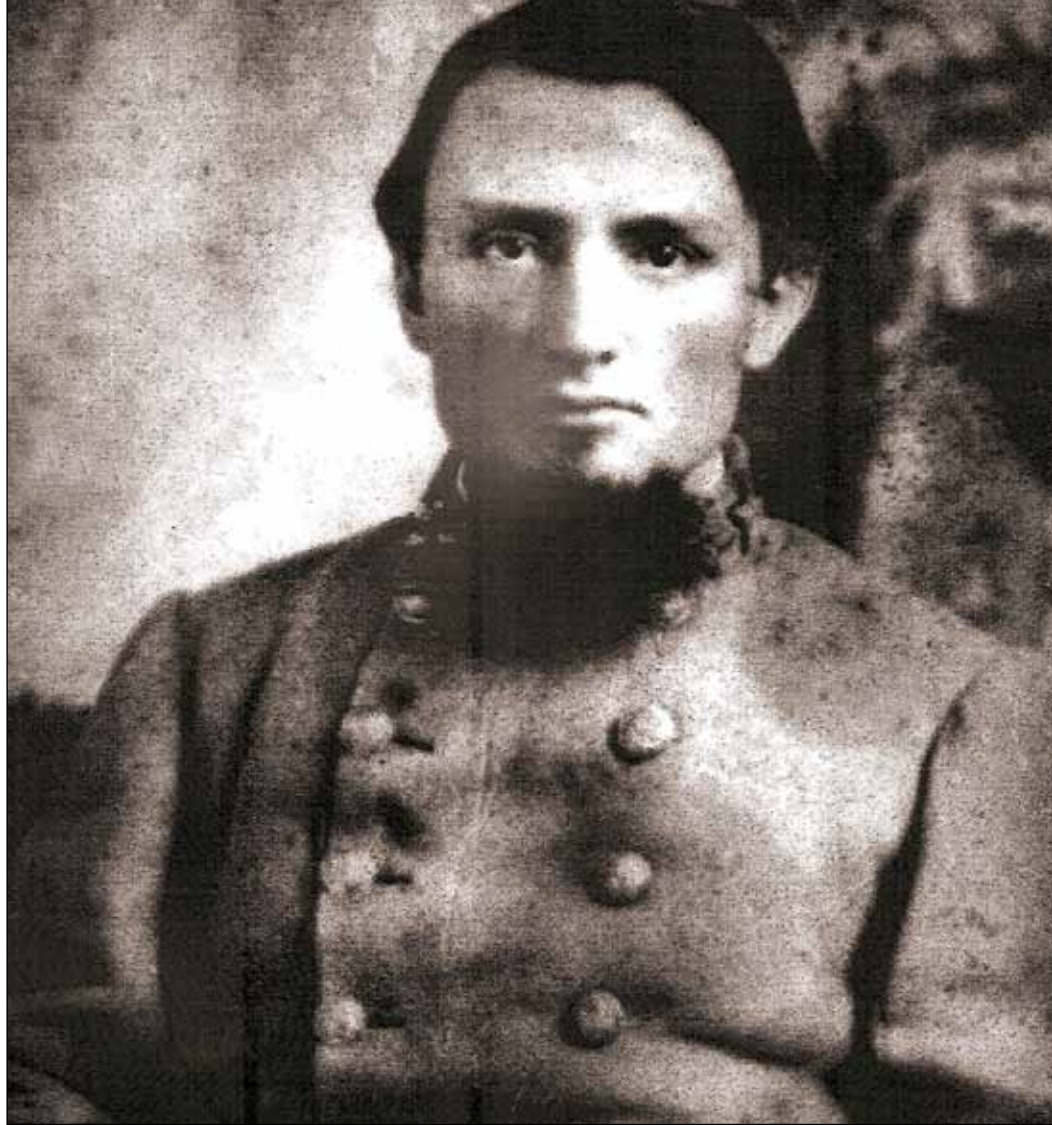
Van H. Manning had anticipated and promoted Arkansas seceding and going to war. His feelings mirrored Governor Rector's. In several spirited speeches at Hamburg, "He called for volunteers to enlist for 'ninety years or the war, whichever was sooner.'" One of the first responses was from Doctor William H. Tebbs of Portland, Ashley County, who offered to raise a company in Portland and place themselves under the command of Manning, provided an immediate effort was made to get Virginia to share in the defense of that state."⁴

Both Dr. Tebbs and Van Manning organized companies, which were mustered on May 20, 1861. They went to Vicksburg to join a Confederate command, but they were not able to do this quickly because there were so many others wanting the same thing. Van Manning decided not to wait any longer, and so he went to Montgomery to find

help getting a command from his friend from Union County, Arkansas, Albert Rust, who was a senator in the Confederate Congress. Rust interceded with Secretary Walker, who sent Manning and Tebbs and their companies on to Lynchburg, Virginia. Albert Rust returned to Arkansas to raise a regiment and then join Manning and Tebbs in Virginia.

In July 1861, Albert Rust was chosen to head the regiment as Colonel. Seth Barton, who had some military experience, was elected lieutenant colonel. Van Manning was selected major. The troops from Arkansas were designated the 3rd Arkansas Regiment. The 3rd Arkansas suffered a debacle in its first military operation led by Colonel Rust at Cheat Mountain in September 1861. Acrimony between Colonel Rust and Seth Barton led to Barton's leaving the regiment and Manning's filling his position as lieutenant colonel. The 3rd Arkansas marched on to Winchester, Virginia, where they became part of Stonewall Jackson's army. Jackson's campaign toward Bath, Virginia, was hampered by the freezing weather and General Loring's contrariness. The Arkansas troops thought their struggles had been wasted by Jackson's seemingly useless commands. With General Loring's approval, the staff of the 3rd Arkansas, including Van Manning, sent a letter to Richmond, asking to be transferred. When Secretary of War Judah P. Benjamin approved the request, Jackson immediately resigned. The ensuing uproar led to Jackson's withdrawing his resignation, Loring's being sent to another command, and Jackson's transferring the rebellious troops under Loring to another command.

The 3rd Arkansas was sent to General Theophilus Holmes at Aquia Creek near Fredericksburg, where Colonel Fagan's 1st Arkansas was already serving under General Holmes. In March 18, 1862, Van H. Manning was promoted to colonel



Colonel Van H. Manning, Third Arkansas Regiment

and given command of the 3rd Arkansas.⁵

General Holmes, along with the 3rd Arkansas, was ordered to Goldsboro, North Carolina. Since the war in Virginia was not going well because McClellan was advancing between the York and James Rivers, and the Confederates were retreating towards the Richmond defenses, on May 23, the 3rd Arkansas was sent to Petersburg. After the Battle of Seven Pines took place, the 3rd Arkansas was camped at Drewry's Bluff. Van Manning was given temporary command of the Brigade when General Walker was wounded at Turkey Creek near Malvern Hill. The 3rd Arkansas was present at the Battle of Malvern Hill, but they did not participate in it.⁶ When the 3rd moved onto the

battlefield of Second Manassas on September 4, they saw and smelled the unburied dead of General Pope's Federal army. By September 12, 1862, Van Manning was in command of Walker's Brigade, and he and the Arkansas troops were on the way from Harper's Ferry to assist General Lee at Sharpsburg, Maryland. Lee had crossed the Potomac River into Maryland for several reasons. Until then, Confederate armies fought a defensive war, in accordance with the Southern position that the Confederacy was not trying to take over Northern territory of the Federal government, but was only defending Southern soil and its own newly-formed government. Lee was also looking for a victory which would convince Europeans to support the Confederacy and would

also encourage public opposition to the war in the North. In addition, he wanted recruits and the plentiful food and forage from land in Maryland untouched by war.

On September 16, 1862, General John G. Walker and his troops, including the 3rd Arkansas, reported for duty to General Lee at Sharpsburg. Lee ordered them to a position on the extreme right of his line of battle and to support General Robert Toombs, whose brigade was guarding the bridge, later called Burnside's Bridge, over Antietam Creek.⁷ Lee's position on September 16 was on the ridge; General D. H. Hill, the center in a sunken lake that ran across the intersection of the Boonsboro and Hagerstown roads; and General John Bell Hood had the left, occupying the woods beyond Dunker Church. The Potomac River was in the rear of the line on the ridge. The Potomac offered protection from attack in the rear, but in the event Lee's forces crumbled, the river would hinder or protect a retreat.⁸

Lee had a major misfortune befall, even before he became engaged in battle at Sharpsburg. Unfortunately, his battle plan, General Order 191, had been wrapped around some cigars, which were dropped around a campfire and were found by a Yankee soldier and sent to General McClellan, who then had prior knowledge of Lee's plans and dispositions for the battle. Even having this coup, McClellan was just slow enough to allow Lee a little time to regroup around the town of Sharpsburg at the base of South Mountain. The odds between Lee and McClellan were about three to one, since Lee at this time only had about 26,000 men. If A.P. Hill arrived from Harpers Ferry in time for the fighting, his troops, who would be in a poor, exhausted condition, would bring Lee's strength up to about 40,000 men, including the cavalry and artillery.⁹

Very early in the morning of September 17, Manning's Brigade and Ransom's Brigade marched to a position near Antietam Creek. The 3rd Arkansas was to the left of the 27th North Carolina, which was the extreme right of the Confederate line.

The battle got underway and was not going well for the Confederates. General Jackson sent General Walker, along with the 3rd Arkansas and the 27th North Carolina, to the aid of General Hood. Stonewall Jackson added that, "if Walker and his men found the Federals in possession of the wood on the Hagerstown road, he must drive them out, as it was the key to the battlefield. He also said there was a gap in the line between the wood and the left of Daniel H. Hill's position that Walker's command must fill. For this purpose, Walker detached the 27th North Carolina and the 3rd Arkansas of Manning's Brigade and placed them under the orders of Colonel John R. Cooke, (J.E.B. Stuarts' brother-in-law) of the former regiment."¹⁰ Colonel Manning commanded the 46th and 48th North Carolina and the 30th Virginia.

Colonel Stephen D. Lee's batteries were in reserve there, and Walker's men were also supported by McLaws' Division, which had just arrived on the field from Harpers Ferry. Instead of just supporting Hood's men in the woods, this situation had now become one of regaining lost ground because Sedgwick's Federals had driven Hood's soldiers out of the West. The Confederate's center and Lee's left flank were in a perilous condition. Colonel Manning was ordered to take the charge to the right. Colonel Matt Ransom charged from the left. The charge drove the Federals through the woods, the Dunker churchyard, over fences on the turnpike, and into the open fields near the turnpike. From the fields, they retreated to the cornfield, where they regrouped. Colonel Manning's men were firing on the Federals from the fence on the turnpike, when one of their bullets hit him and he went down, seriously wounded, but the charge had saved Lee's flank. General John Walker said, "My loss in this attack was heavy, including the gallant Colonel Van H. Manning, commanding Walker's Brigade, who fell, severely wounded."¹¹

The 3rd Arkansas, part of Cobb's Brigade, and the 27th North Carolina were thinly filling the gap in the line to the south edge of the West Woods in the Confederate center held by General Daniel H. Hill, who was being assaulted by the Federals, who had found a hole in the Confederate defenses in the sunken road south of the Dunker church, and were decimating the Southern troops in the road. Colonel Cooke, commanding the 3rd Arkansas, and the 27th North Carolina, was confronting Irwin's Brigade and was out of ammunition, and to repeated requests for it, Longstreet replied he had none to give him and that he must hold his position as long as he had a man left. Longstreet said if the Federals broke the line there, the Confederate army would be cut in two and would probably be destroyed. Longstreet ordered Cooke to defend the position with his bayonets.¹² Cooke responded that he would show his colors as long as there was a man alive to hold them up.¹³ Longstreet wrote later that Cooke stood with his empty guns and waved his colors to show his troops were in position.¹⁴

Actions like those of Cooke and his men of the 3rd Arkansas and the 27th North Carolina and of Colonel Manning and his men helped save Lee's army until reinforcements came with the arrival of A.P. Hill from Harper's Ferry. The 3rd Arkansas had 350 men in action in the Battle of Sharpsburg on September 17, 1862. Two hundred-seventeen of these soldiers were lost.¹⁵ Lee waited a day for McClellan to take up the fight again, and when he did not renew the attack, Lee, knowing more reinforcements were on the way to McClellan, crossed the Potomac from Maryland back to Virginia on September 18, taking his depleted army and his wounded, among them, Van Manning.

General Ambrose Burnside replaced General McClellan as commander of the Army of Potomac in November 1862. Lee also reorganized his army. The 3rd Arkansas was the only outfit from Arkansas to serve in Lee's army. They were assigned to Hood's Texas Brigade, Longstreet's Corps. One of the Texans greeted them with this remark, "Glad to see them Arkansas Toothpicks. Them's fightin' men. They'll do to tie to." Hood's men came to think highly of the Arkansans and called them, "The 3rd Texas."¹⁶

The combined units marched to Fredericksburg, where the Confederates were positioned on one side of the Rappahannock River, and the Federals, led by General Burnside, occupied a parallel line on the other side of the river. Though Burnside was notified the city was filled with civilians, he began to shell it. The town's population had to evacuate in the freezing weather, with little to eat and little to protect them from the bitter cold. The Arkansas soldiers provided the refugees with food and helped them build communal shelters. In appreciation for the Arkansans' kindness, the ladies of Fredericksburg collected pieces of cloth and made a new flag for them. The old, tattered flag was sent by Private Jessie Baily of Union County Arkansas to his family, where it remained for forty years before being sent to the Old State House museum in Little Rock, where it is still located.¹⁷

Colonel Manning, although well thought of by General Hood, who said of him in his memoirs, "Manning was a brave and accomplished soldier, who served with distinction, and in truth, merited higher rank and a larger command,"¹⁸ was not satisfied with being with the Texans. In January 29, 1863, Manning wrote Confederate Secretary of War James Seddon. He said in the letter, "There are now no other Arkansas troops in the state (Virginia), and the Brigade is styled Texas Brigade. It has now almost lost its identity. Every member of it desires a transfer to some parish where there are more troops from Arkansas...said Regiment would be to the Brigade commanded by General McNair now at Shelbyville, Tennessee."¹⁹ Colonel Manning's request for transfer was denied.

The Texas Brigade was sent to Richmond to be prepared to move in any direction where needed. This direction was to be another effort by Lee to invade enemy territory. This campaign in early July 1863 led to the Battle of Gettysburg.

On reaching the ground where the battle would take place on July 2, Lee ordered General Longstreet's two divisions, one under Lafayette McLaws and the other under John Bell Hood with his Texans and the 3rd Arkansas — some 15,000 men in all — to begin a movement towards the Federal left flank. Lee's order

to Longstreet was made at about 10:00 a.m., but by 4:00 p.m., Longstreet had still not made his attack. Longstreet, who was naturally slow and cautious, took a circuitous route to his objective in trying to conceal his movement from the Federals on the Little Round Top. At first, Little Round Top was unoccupied by troops, even though its height commanded General Sickles' left flank, and its view, the entire battlefield. Federal General Warren saw its importance and ordered troops to take possession of it. In front of Little Round Top was Devil's Den, a rocky outcrop of high ground covered with huge boulders, some twenty feet across. The Devil's Den was defended by Hobart Ward and 1,600 Federal troops, including Berdan's Sharpshooters. Ward placed four guns on top of Devil's Den and two in the valley of Plum River near Devil's Den.²⁰

The Confederate attack under Hood, who was in front of Jerome Robertson's Texas Brigade, began at 4:00 p.m. Hood drew his sword and gave the order, "Fix bayonets, my brave Texans; forward and take those heights." A shell exploded by him; it resulted in his left arm being mangled. Hood was bleeding, in shock, and had to leave the field.²¹ The conflict became confused because of the sudden change of command, the vine-filled ravines and the barriers of enormous boulders, all compounded by being fired upon by the Federals. One soldier said, "It was like Indian fighting" because the battle lines were broken up, and the Confederates were going from rock to rock as individuals.²² The Confederates struggled on and overcame the gunners on top of Devil's Den, howling and sending up the "music of the unmistakable Confederate yell" as they captured the four Yankee artillery pieces and began the steady roll-up of the Army of the Potomac, straight toward Cemetery Hill.²³ This was one of the few bright moments for the Confederates during the Battle of Gettysburg, but then came the costly, failed attack on Little Round Top for the 3rd Arkansas.

In the July 17, 1863, after-battle report of Brigadier General Jerome B. Robertson, he described the actions of his Texans and the 3rd Arkansas at Gettysburg and at the end of the report, he wrote, "I learned that gallant Col. Van H. Manning of the 3rd Arkansas had been wounded and carried from the field..."²⁴ Colonel Manning and the 3rd Arkansas fought against twice their number at close range, and by the end of the day, they would lose 41 killed, and 141 wounded or missing. "Colonel Manning was knocked unconscious from the concussion of an exploding shell, which wounded him in the nose and forehead. He had been taken safely to the rear where a doctor first thought the twenty-four-year-old colonel was permanently blinded, but later that evening, he

Continued on page 56

Union At All Costs: From Confederation to Consolidation

By John M. Taylor

Chapter Thirteen *Colonel Baldwin Meets Mr. Lincoln*

*"I supported President Lincoln. I believed his war policy would be the only way to save the country, but I see my mistake. I visited Washington a few weeks ago, and I saw the corruption of the present administration — and so long as Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet are in power, so long will war continue. And for what? For the preservation of the Constitution and the Union? No, but for the sake of politicians and government contractors."*¹

— J.P. Morgan, American financier and banker, 1864.

The assertion that Lincoln genuinely attempted to avoid war has been preached since General Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The testimony of a Southern peace representative who spoke with Lincoln on April 4, 1861, in an effort to avert war provides keen insight into a side of the issue seldom heard or taught.² Some historians dismiss the importance of the meeting between Lincoln and Colonel John Brown Baldwin, but it is beyond dispute the meeting happened and pivotal issues were seriously discussed. On February 10, 1866, Baldwin testified before the Joint Committee on Reconstruction in Washington, DC. His comments appeared in a pamphlet published in 1866 by the *Staunton Speculator* and he provided his account to a fellow Confederate in 1865 just prior to the end of the war.

Reverend Robert L. Dabney, Chief of Staff to Stonewall Jackson, met Baldwin in March of 1865 in Petersburg, Virginia, when the Army of Northern Virginia was under siege. Baldwin told Dabney, that prior to hostilities, he had been selected by the Virginia Secession Convention to surreptitiously meet with Lincoln in April 1861 and negotiate a peaceful settlement. This meeting occurred at the time the Virginia legislature was debating the secession issue.

The citizens of the Southern States were well aware of the disadvantages they faced. The failure of the Peace Congress, rejection of the Crittenden Amendment, and the clandestine arming of the Federal government raised concerns in the South that war may be on the horizon.

There was lingering frustration in the South resulting from the failed compromise effort of A.B. Roman, Martin Crawford, and John Forsyth. As sectional hostility continued to fester, further attempts at peace became critical. Most Virginians were strong Unionists, a fact mirrored in the make up of the anti-secession Virginia Convention. Considering the situation dire, representatives from Virginia decided to make another attempt to diffuse the sectional schism.

William Ballard Preston, an anti-slavery defense lawyer and prominent member of the Virginia Convention, summed up the concerns of Virginians about the direction of the country:

*If our voices and votes are to be exerted farther to hold Virginia in the Union, we **must know** (emphasis author) what the nature of the Union is to be. We have valued Union, but we are also Virginians, and we love the Union only as it is based upon the Constitution. If the power of the United States is to be perverted to invade the rights of States and of the people, we would support the Federal Government no farther. And now that the attitude of that Government was so ominous of usurpation, we must know whither it is going, or we can go with it no farther.*³

Preston was disturbed about threats of coercion through federal overreach and the possibility of destroying the voluntary relationship of the compact. His view paralleled that of Robert E. Lee, who refused to participate in the invasion of the seceded States.⁴

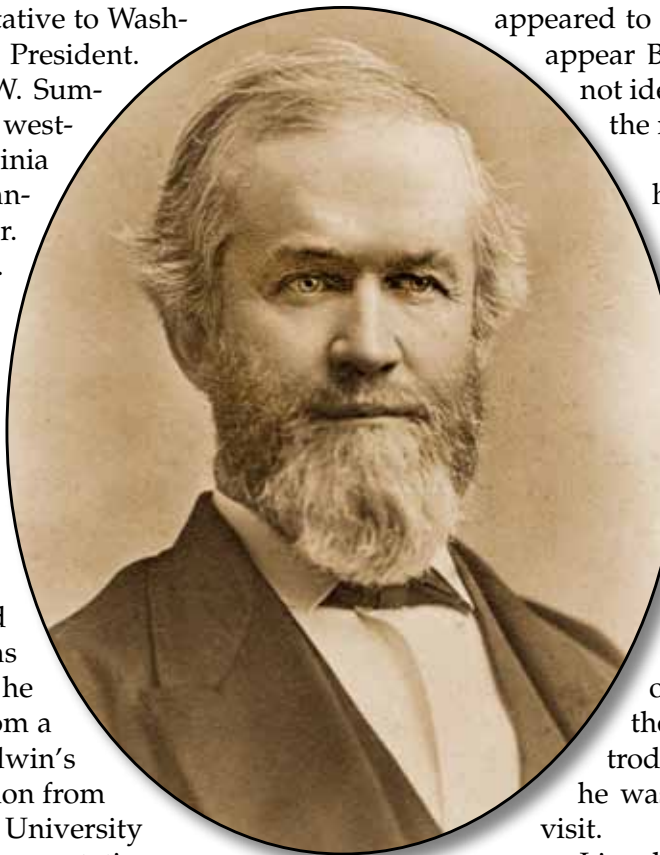
Seward sent a messenger, Allen B. Magruder, to consult with members of the Virginia Convention and

request they send a representative to Washington to confer with the US President. Lincoln's preference was G.W. Summers, a pro-Unionist from the western part of Virginia. The Virginia group included Mr. John Janney, Convention President; Mr. John S. Preston; Mr. A.H.H. Stuart; and others. Since this mission was of a discreet nature, the Convention did not send Summers, but instead sent a lesser-known representative named John Brown Baldwin. Though Baldwin lacked the notoriety of other potential candidates, he was imminently qualified and widely respected. Also, as the brother-in-law of Stuart, he had strong inside support from a key convention member. Baldwin's credentials included graduation from Staunton Academy and the University of Virginia combined with a reputation as a capable lawyer and man of integrity. He was also one of Virginia's strongest Unionists. Though somewhat reluctant, Baldwin realized the magnitude of this mission and dutifully accepted the role as Virginia representative.

Dabney summarized Baldwin's instructions:

*Mr. Magruder stated that he was authorized by Mr. Seward to say that Fort Sumter would be evacuated on the Friday of the ensuing week, and that the Pawnee would sail on the following Monday for Charleston, to effect the evacuation. Mr. Seward said that secrecy was all important, and while it was extremely desirable that one of them should see Mr. Lincoln, it was equally important that the public should know nothing of the interview.*⁵

Baldwin and Magruder prepared for their trip to Washington, choosing to travel the Acquia Creek Route. On April 4, Baldwin rode with Magruder, in a carriage with raised glasses (for maximum secrecy), to meet Seward. Seward took Baldwin to the White House, arriving slightly after 9:00 a.m. The porter immediately admitted him, and, along with Seward, led Baldwin to "what he (Baldwin) presumed was the president's ordinary business room, where he (Baldwin) found him in evidently anxious consultation with three or four elderly men, who appeared to wear importance in their aspect."⁶ Though these gentlemen



Colonel John Brown Baldwin

appeared to be very influential, it does not appear Baldwin knew them, as he did not identify them when he recounted the meeting.

Seward informed Lincoln of his guest's arrival, whereupon, Lincoln immediately excused himself from the meeting, took Baldwin upstairs to a bedroom and formally greeted his visitor: "Well, I suppose this is Colonel Baldwin of Virginia? I have heard [sic] of you a good deal, and am glad to see you. How d'ye, do sir?"⁷

Baldwin presented his credentials. Lincoln sat on the bed and occasionally spat on the carpet as he read through them. Once satisfied with the introduction, Lincoln conveyed that he was aware of the purpose of the visit.

Lincoln admitted Virginians were good Unionists, but he did not favor their kind of conditional Unionism. However, he was willing to listen to Virginia's proposal for resolution. Baldwin reaffirmed Virginia's belief in the Constitution as it was written and expressed Virginia would not subscribe to a conflict based on the sectional, free-soil question. He told Lincoln that as much as Virginia opposed his platform, she would support him as long as he adhered to the Constitution and the laws of the land. To lessen the acrimony that arose from the election, Baldwin suggested Lincoln issue a simple proclamation asserting that his administration would respect the Constitution, the rule of law, and the rights of the States. This proclamation should include a willingness to clarify the misunderstandings and motives of each side. Baldwin told Lincoln that Virginia would assist and stand by him, even to the point of treating him like her native son, George Washington. Embellishing his point, Baldwin added, "So sure am I, of this, and of the inevitable ruin which will be precipitated by the opposite policy, that I would this day freely consent, if you would let me write those decisive lines, you might cut off my head, were my own life my own, the hour after you signed them."⁸

He also suggested that Lincoln "call a national convention of the people of the United States and urge upon them to come together and settle this thing."⁹ Furthermore, Lincoln should make it clear that the se-

ceded States would not be militarily forced to return to the Union, but rather a course of compromise and conciliation would be pursued to bring them back in. According to Baldwin, with a simple agreement to this proposition, Virginia would use all possible influence to keep the Border States in the Union and convince the already seceded seven States to rejoin. Baldwin made it clear that Virginia would never support unconstitutional attempts to coerce the seceded States against the will of the people of those States.

The fate of the Constitutional Union sat squarely on Lincoln's shoulders; he had the power to diffuse the situation. Baldwin did everything he could to convince Lincoln the secession movement could be put down, stressing that Virginia was eager and willing to help.

During the conversation, it became obvious to Baldwin that the issue of slavery was not in the forefront of Lincoln's thoughts. Digesting Lincoln's comments, Baldwin began to see the issue as "the attempted overthrow of the Constitution and liberty, by the usurpation of a power to crush states. The question of free-soil had no such importance in the eyes of the people of the border States, nor even of the seceded States, as to become at one a *casus belli*." ¹⁰

Lincoln did not like what he heard. He painted the South as insincere, as people with hollow words backed by no action, and claimed the resolutions, speeches, and declarations from Southerners "a game of brag"¹¹ meant to intimidate the Federal administration.

Baldwin told Lincoln repeatedly that Virginia would not fight over the free-soil issue. As a basic point of fact, only about six percent of Southerners were slave owners, affecting perhaps twenty-five to thirty percent of Southern families. Fighting over slavery made little

sense, especially given the fact slavery was already constitutionally legal. However, Baldwin emphasized that coercion would certainly lead to further separation and likely war.

Baldwin probed for the primary sticking point, leading Lincoln to ask, "Well ... what about the revenue? What would I do about the collection of duties."¹² In response, Baldwin asked how much import revenue would be lost per year. Lincoln responded "fifty or sixty millions."¹³ Baldwin answered by saying a total of two hundred and fifty million dollars in lost revenue (based on an assumed four-year presidential term), would be trivial compared to the cost of war and Virginia's plan was all that was necessary to solve the issue. Lincoln also briefly mentioned concern about the troops at Fort Sumter being properly fed. Baldwin responded that the people of Charleston were feeding them and would continue to do so as long as a resolution was in sight.

Though Lincoln appeared to be genuinely touched by Baldwin's plea for peace, he was alarmed at the prospect of lost revenue; he did not like the idea of the Southern States remaining out of the Union until a compromise could be reached. His reply underscored this deep concern: "And open Charleston, etc., as ports of entry, with their ten per cent tariff. What, then, would become of my tariff?"¹⁴ Though it was Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor where things came to a head, lower duties would have applied and attracted trade to all Southern ports, e.g., Richmond, Savannah, Wilmington, New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, etc.

Lincoln's reply to Baldwin made it clear slavery was not the central issue. He did not mention slavery, but voiced alarm at the amount of revenue which would be lost if he allowed the Confederate

States to exist as a separate country. Import duties comprised the vast majority of government revenue at that time.

Baldwin asked Lincoln if he trusted him as an honest representative of the sentiment of Virginia and received an affirmative response. After confirming Lincoln's confidence in him, Baldwin stated, "I tell you, before God and man, that if there is a gun fired at Sumter this thing is gone."¹⁵ He stressed that action should be taken as soon as possible, stating that if the situation festered two more weeks, it would likely be too late.

Lincoln awkwardly paced about in obvious dismay and exclaimed: "I ought to have known this sooner! You are too late, sir, too late! Why did you not come here four days ago, and tell me all this?"¹⁶ Another fact not revealed in the conversation by Lincoln was that he had already authorized reinforcement of Forts Sumter and Pickens on March 29 and the ships were in route.

Baldwin replied: "Why, Mr. President, you did not ask our advice. Besides, as soon as we received permission to tender it, I came by the first train, as fast as steam could bring me."¹⁷

Once more, Lincoln responded: "Yes, but you are too late, I tell you, *too late*!"¹⁸ Perhaps this was the point when it sunk in as to how serious the Southern States viewed the situation.

Lincoln claimed secession was unconstitutional, though it had been taught at West Point using Rawles' textbook, that the Union is a voluntary coalition of States and secession was up to the people of the respective States. Conversely, Lincoln saw nothing wrong with coercion, which was historically considered unconstitutional in both North and South. He felt secession automatically signaled war, when it should have signified the opposite.

Concerning the Constitution, “if followed, civil war — the fight for control over the government — is impossible.”¹⁹

Lincoln made no promises and dismissed Baldwin. Later the same day, Baldwin engaged in a lengthy conversation with Seward. From their conversation, Baldwin surmised that Seward preferred and desired to work toward peace, but felt conflict was very likely. Baldwin had fulfilled his duty and returned to Virginia with the verdict. Dabney later speculated from Baldwin’s testimony that Lincoln had succumbed to the pro-war fanaticism of Stevens and abandoned the more sensible warnings from Seward about the unconstitutionality of coercion.

Stuart confirmed the accuracy of Baldwin’s account to Dabney. Indeed, Stuart, along with William B. Preston and George W. Randolph, spoke with Lincoln on April 12, 1861, and received virtually the same message as Baldwin. “I remember,” says Mr. Stuart, “that he used this homely expression: ‘If I do that, what will become of my revenue? I might as well shut up housekeeping at once.’”²⁰

Highlighting Stuart’s meeting was Lincoln’s insinuation that he was not interested in war; however, the day after their meeting, the very train on which they returned to Richmond carried the proclamation calling for 75,000 troops to coerce the seceded States.

Another attempt at compromise was detailed in the April 23, 1861, edition of the *Baltimore Exchange* and reprinted in the May 8, 1861, edition of the *Memphis Daily Avalanche*. This involved a meeting between a group led by Dr. Richard Fuller, a preacher from the Seventh Baptist Church in Baltimore, and Lincoln. Fuller was a South Carolina native and Southern supporter. The article states:

The deciding factor with him (Lincoln) was the tariff question. In three separate interviews, he asked what would become of his revenue if he allowed the government at Montgomery to go on with their ten percent tariff?

*We learned that a delegation from five of the Young Men’s Christian Associations of Baltimore, consisting of six members each, yesterday (April 22, 1861) proceeded to Washington for an interview with the President, the purpose being to intercede with him in behalf a peaceful policy, and to entreat him not to pass troops through Baltimore or Maryland.*²¹

Fuller acted as the chairman and conducted the interview. After Fuller’s plea for peace and recognition of the rights of the Southern States, Lincoln responded, “But what am I to do? ... what shall become of the revenue? I shall have no government? No resources?”²²

Former US President John Tyler was intimately knowledgeable of the situation, and he worked diligently to avoid war. With the benefit of Tyler’s insight, Lyon Gardiner Tyler’s account echoes those of the Virginia and Maryland representatives:

... the deciding factor with him (Lincoln) was the tariff question. In three separate interviews, he asked what would become of his revenue if he allowed the government at Montgomery to go on with their ten percent tariff ... Final action was taken when nine

*governors of high tariff states waited upon Lincoln and offered him men and supplies.*²³

Lyon Tyler, as President Tyler’s son, almost certainly had inside information about the three aforementioned meetings with Lincoln, especially in consideration of his father’s tireless attempts to achieve a peaceful resolution.

Dabney summed up the circumstances surrounding the war by identifying Lincoln’s reference to the sectional tariff as the tipping point. “His single objection, both to the wise advice of Colonel Baldwin and Mr. Stuart, was: ‘Then what would become of my tariffs?’”²⁴ Lincoln saw a free trade policy in the South as an economic threat to the North that could not be allowed to stand. Through Colonel Baldwin, Virginia provided a viable option to avoid war and preserve the Union. Referencing Lincoln’s course of action, Dabney lamented, “he preferred to destroy the Union and preserve his [redistributive] tariffs. The war was conceived in duplicity, and brought forth in iniquity.”²⁵

About the Author

John M. Taylor holds a B.S. Degree in Transportation from Auburn University and has received supplementary training at the University of Alabama and Central Alabama Community College.

Taylor, presently camp commander of the Edmund W. Pettus Camp 574 in Alexander City, AL, has been a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans since 1989. He has nineteen years of newsletter editing experience, including eleven years as editor of the *Alabama Confederate*, the Alabama Division newsletter. He has served as *Editor Emeritus* for the same publication since 2010. Along the way,

Continued on page 65

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Albert Welborne Moise and Louis S. Flatau

Lt. Albert Welborne Moise
Co. D, 24th Georgia Infantry

Moise was born in Memphis, TN, on December 11, 1846. The family later moved to Richmond, Virginia. He was educated at the Gonzaga College of Washington, DC.

He enlisted as a private in Co. E, 1st Maryland Battalion of cavalry in 1862. As such he was with W. E. Jones's cavalry in the raid through West Virginia and Maryland, and with Fitz Lee's cavalry during the 2nd Maryland Campaign at Gettysburg.

Promoted to lieutenant, he was transferred to Co. D, 24th Georgia Infantry Regiment and sent west. They were at the siege of Knoxville, Tennessee. Returning to Virginia, he was with Longstreet's Corps from the battle of the Wilderness to Appomattox where he was paroled as a first lieutenant commanding Co. D and H of the 24th.

Following the war, he studied law in Richmond, practiced law



A. W. Moise in UCV uniform and L.S. Flatau wearing a Southern Cross of Honor. Photo taken on May 30, 1918.

at Kansas City, Missouri, and then at St. Louis. Here he became involved in UCV affairs.

Over the years he held many high-ranking positions within this organization. In 1912 he became the commander of the Eastern Brigade of the Missouri Division of the UCV. He was commander of the Missouri Division in 1913 and again in 1914.

At the time of his death on December 1, 1920, in St. Louis, he

was on the board of trustees and vice president of the Confederate Home at Higginsville.

Corporal Louis S. Flatau, Cowan's Artillery

Flatau was born in San Augustine, Texas, in 1843. He entered Confederate service as part of Cowan's Battery fighting with the Army of Tennessee from Vicksburg to Mobile. Following the war, he joined General Joe Shelby and went to Mexico, but returned to Texas that same year.

He served as a steamboat pilot on the Red River and Mississippi River for a long time. He also invented Flatau's Weather Roofing and Fire Proof paint and served on the staff of General Cobell, Texas Division of the UCV.

Eventually he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he joined Camp 731, UCV. In 1916 he was elected Commander of the Eastern Brigade, Missouri Division of the UCV. Flatau died in St. Louis in 1920. ■

Robert E. Lee

By Clark "Skip" Cope

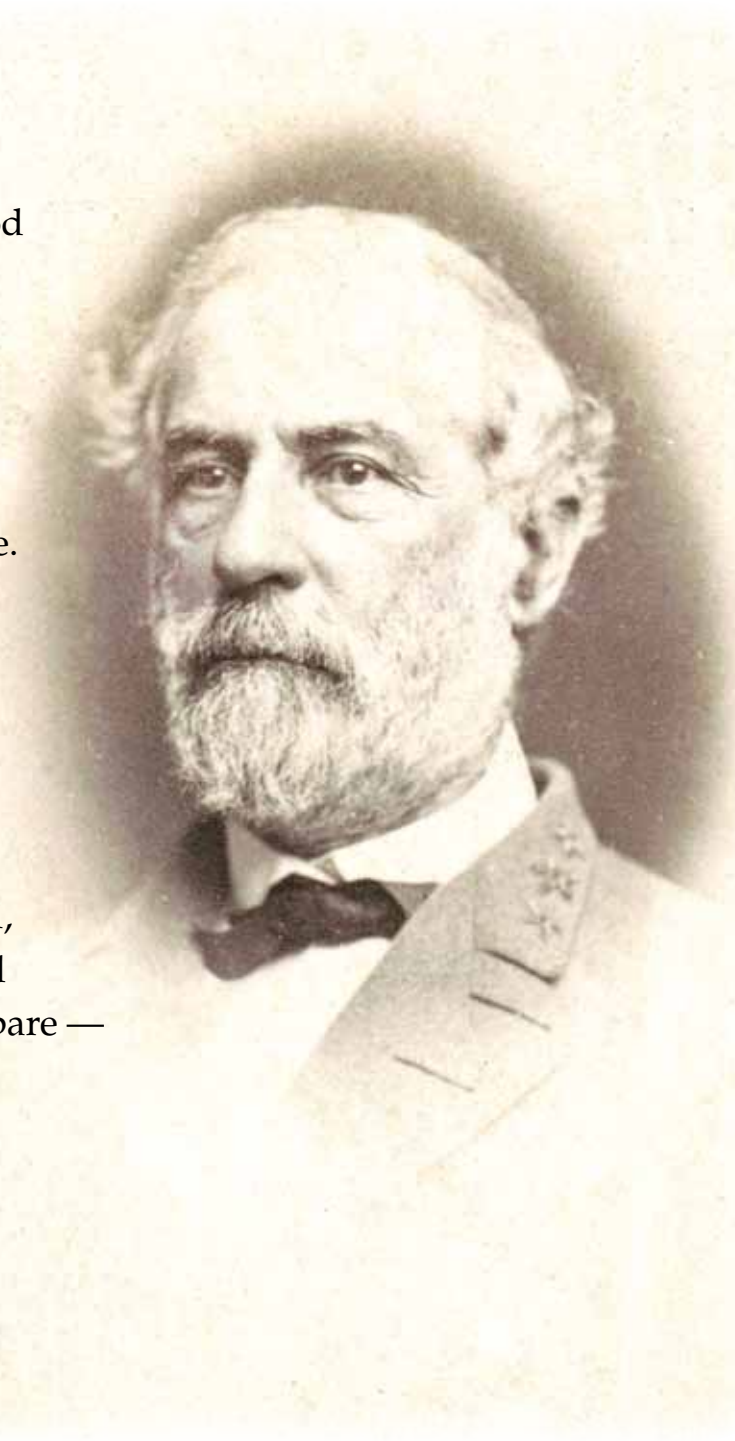
Robert E. Lee, a gentle soul,
his virtues I will now extol.
His simple faith and love for God
had no pretense and no facade.

Loved his family, his dear wife,
and loved Virginia with his life.
Called upon to serve its cause,
with no reward and no applause.

For the South he fought to save,
with every battle, always brave.
From the first to the very last,
living life with grace and class.

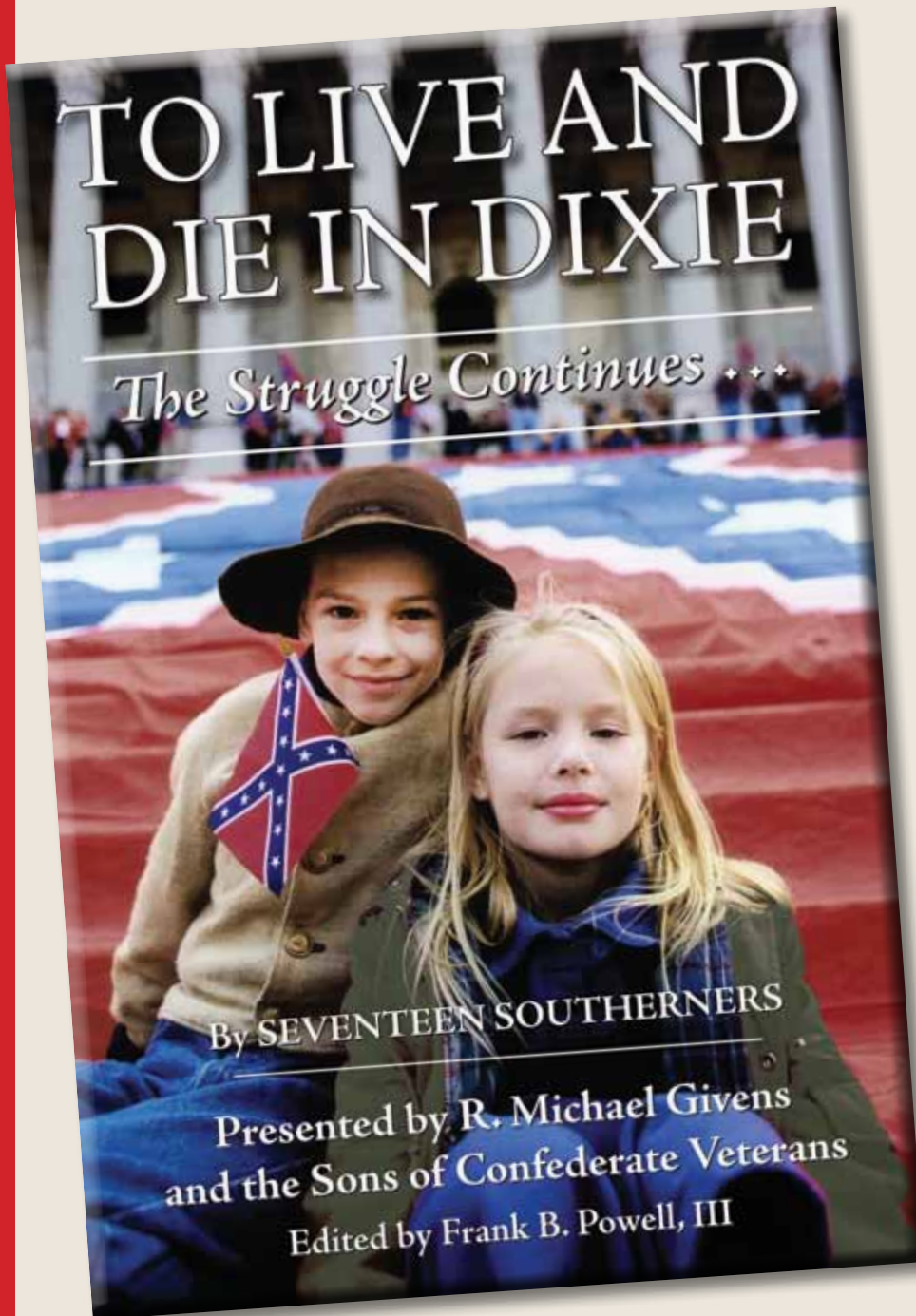
All who knew him, foe or friend,
could only praise him in the end
Not many men could dare compare —
always faithful, true and fair.

I often wish my life could be
much more like Robert E. Lee.



Clark "Skip" Cope is a member of the Colonel David Lang Camp 1314, Tallahassee, Florida.

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Books in Print

The Quotable Robert E. Lee

Lochlainn Seabrook is a renowned Southern author and the 2011 winner of the Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal for his definitive biography of General Nathan Bedford Forrest. *A Rebel Born: A Defense of Nathan Bedford Forrest* was previously reviewed in the March/April 2012 issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine by Ann Rives Zappa.

Lochlainn Seabrook comes from “blue-blooded Southern stock” and is a descendant of almost every notable Confederate hero. He also claims Scottish, English, Irish, Welsh, German and Italian origins. The author lives with his wife and family in historic Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee. Biographical information states “his conservative Southern ancestors fought valiantly against liberal Lincoln and the progressive North in defense of Jeffersonianism, constitutional government, and personal liberty.”

The Quotable Robert E. Lee is Author Seabrook’s tenth book on the War for Southern Independence. The author describes these quotes as “Selections From the Writings & Speeches of the South’s Most Beloved Civil War General.”

The book begins with a Historical Time Line, From Birth to Death. In the first Chapter, entitled *Character*, Author Seabrook writes: “While many authors understandably focus on his astounding military career, I believe that understanding the character of Lee the man, the everyday civilian, is just as important, if not more so.”

The book contains sixteen Chapters of Robert E. Lee’s quotes that cover topics such as *The Cause and Purpose of the War*, *Confederate Officership*, *The Southern*

People, and *In Defense of the South*. In addition to an extensive Bibliography, the book includes a section of 424 Notes, as well as three Appendices and biographical information on Author Seabrook.

For all historians who love the South, the Confederacy, and General Lee, *The Quotable Robert E. Lee* offers gems of his wisdom, many quite familiar and others that will surprise readers as entirely new. This book can serve as a ready reference to substantiate a Southerner’s argument against Yankee propaganda and lies. The Quotes also serve as a constant reminder of the Christian gentleman who fought bravely for our South and his beloved Confederate States of America. This volume will be a sterling addition joining other Confederate books on any historian’s shelf.

Author: Lochlainn Seabrook
Publisher: Sea Raven Press
Franklin, Tennessee
www.searavenpress.com
Paperback \$18.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

And Were the Glory of Their Times – Artillery; Men Who Died for South Carolina in the War for Southern Independence

Not just a dry list of names and dates, this volume provides details of each unit and their losses which allows the reader to experience the story of each lost soldier.

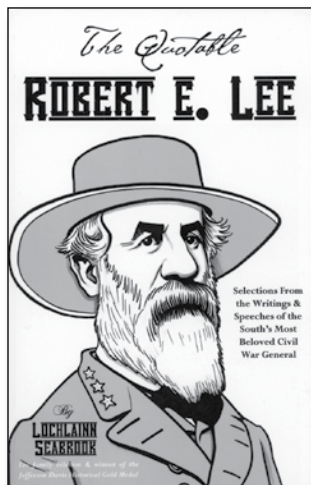
The worn adage, you cannot judge a book by its cover, does not apply here. The statement on the book jacket “Do

not grieve about me. I shall do my duty manfully and shall return with an unblemished name or will be slain on the bloody battlefield in a manner becoming a Palmetto boy” is a telling introduction. Chambers’ work contains poetry, a defense of the South’s stand on secession, and memorials for those South Carolinians who did not return.

The format is well thought out by the author. Thirty artillery units are presented. Each artillery unit’s history is given including formation, officers, in some cases the major battles in which the unit participated, and followed by the personal story of each fallen soldier’s life. When possible, family members are listed. Letters of lost soldiers are sometimes included to assist in understanding the person and his times. When known, Revolutionary War ancestors are added tying the South’s quest for liberty and independence with an earlier effort. Families who lost more than one son are identified.

Unexpected, are the jewels of religion, poetic reviews of South Carolina’s losses, and even political thoughts. James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Horace Greeley, Supreme Court Justice Salmon P. Chase; and member of the 1787 Constitutional Conventional Convention, George Mason; are included supporting and illuminating the South’s view of secession rights. Kentucky and Virginia Resolves;

Continued on page 54



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Awards Luncheon (Friday)	Qty _____ x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____
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Grand Ball and Banquet (Saturday) \$70 single/\$130 couple	Qty _____ = \$ _____

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Memphis Queen Dinner Cruise (Wednesday evening)	Qty _____ x \$ 45.00 = \$ _____
Mud Island Civil War Museum and chicken/fish fry (Thursday evening) (\$30/\$50)	Qty _____ x \$ 30.00 = \$ _____
Ladies' Victorian Village Tour & Tea (Thursday)	Qty _____ x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____
Forrest's Memphis Raid & Civil War sites (Friday) (\$40/\$75)	Qty _____ x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____
Historic Elmwood Cemetery & Soldiers' Rest (Saturday afternoon)	Qty _____ x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____
Fort Pillow field trip (& lunch) (Sunday, 8am to 3pm)	Qty _____ x \$ 55.00 = \$ _____

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- Meals, tours and numbered Special Edition medals will be available for at-the-door registration on a space-available basis. To guarantee meal tickets and tours, registration MUST be received by June 15, 2017.**

Hotel reservations: you can make your own here on the website: www.scvmemphis2017.org, rooms are \$139 per night.

Or call Sheraton Memphis reservations, 901-527-7300. Ask for the SCV Reunion Special Rate. All prices subject to state and local taxes.

N. B. Forrest Camp 215
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SCV Memphis 2017 SCHEDULE

** All events (other than tours) to be held at the Memphis Cook Convention Center (MCC) or Sheraton Hotel

* All times subject to change

Tuesday, July 18

08:00a-06:00p [Shiloh bus tour](#). An exceptional, narrated bus tour of the Shiloh Military Battlefield

Wednesday, July 19

08:00a-08:00p	Vendor setup	MCC # 4-5-6-7
02:00p-08:00p	Registration	Sheraton 2 nd FL lobby
06:00p-10:00p	Hospitality room	Sheraton Magnolia Room, 1 st FL
01:30p-03:30p	GEC meeting	Sheraton Nashville Rm, 2 nd FL
07:00p-09:00p	Cottonclad BBQ dinner cruise on the Mississippi	Harbor, Memphis Queen dock

Thursday, July 20

07:00a-08:00a	Chaplain's Prayer Breakfast	MCC Ballroom 'A'
07:00a-05:00p	Registration	Sheraton 2 nd FL lobby
08:00a-02:00p	Credentials	MCC Ballroom foyer
08:00a-05:00p	Vendor Area open	MCC # 4-5-6-7
08:15a-08:45a	Opening Ceremony	MCC Ballroom
09:00a-12:00p	SCV Business session I	MCC Ballroom
09:00a-11:30a	LADIES' TOUR — Victorian Village tour and Tea .	
10:00a-04:00p	Hospitality room	Sheraton Magnolia Room, 1 st FL
12:15p-01:45p	SCV Heritage Luncheon	MCC Ballroom 'A'
02:30p-05:00p	BassPro Pyramid tour	
06:30p-09:00p	Mud Island Catfish Fry & Civil War Museum tour	
09:00p-	Entertainment/concert	

Friday, July 21

07:00a-08:00a	Forrest Historical Society Breakfast	MCC Ballroom 'A'
07:00a-05:00p	Registration	Sheraton 2 nd FL lobby
08:00a-02:00p	Credentials	MCC Ballroom foyer
08:00a-05:00p	Vendor Area open	MCC # 4-5-6-7
08:00a-12:00p	OCR officers meeting	Sheraton Heritage Ballroom
08:30a-12:00p	SCV Business Session II	MCC Ballroom
09:00a-11:00a	LADIES' TOUR — Davies Plantation tour	
10:00a-09:00p	Hospitality room	Sheraton Magnolia Room, 1 st FL
12:15p-01:30p	SCV Awards Luncheon	MCC Ballroom 'A'
02:00p-04:00p	Memphis Civil War tour & Raid on Memphis	
04:00p-05:00p	Memorial Service at Scottish Rite Auditorium & Forrest Park	
08:00p-	Oratorical Contest	MCC Ballroom

Saturday, July 22

07:00a-08:15a	Governor Isham Harris Breakfast	MCC Ballroom 'A'
08:00a-12:00p	Election room opened / Credentials	MCC Rm 203 (Rt of the ballroom)
08:00a-12:00p	Registration	Sheraton 2 nd FL lobby
08:00a-02:00p	Vendor Area open	MCC # 4-5-6-7
08:00a-09:15a	Army meetings (AOT, ATM, ANV)	MCC TBA
08:00a-12:00p	OCR general meeting	Sheraton Heritage Ballroom
09:30a-12:00a	SCV Business Session III	MCC Ballroom



Young Ladies are requested to be a Memphis Debutant

Debutantes Invited

If you know of a young lady, perhaps daughter, granddaughter or niece, who is a descendant of a Confederate veteran, and is eligible to be a Southern Debutante, we would like to invite her to participate as a Deb at the 2017 National Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion.

This will be July 19-22, 2017 at the Sheraton Downtown Hotel and involve a number of activities for the girls and her parents and family. The Grand Ball for the Debs will be Sat, July 22nd in the Ballroom of the Memphis Convention Center.

Debutante Qualifications:

A Debutante must be a descendant of a Confederate soldier, never been married or had a child(ren), cannot be engaged, must be between 16-23, be sponsored by a camp or division, and has not been previously presented at a NATIONAL SCV reunion.

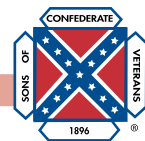
It is not required that the father have Confederate lineage, just the deb. In a past case a deb's father was a first generation American, and his parents came from Germany. The mother was from the South and had Confederate ancestors. Dad was an associate member of the camp who was sponsoring her and the brothers were members of the SCV. In another case the dad was not even in the picture for whatever reason and the pastor was the one who had recommended the young lady to participate. She participated.

PLEASE CONTACT US if you have a young lady who is interested.

Lee Millar Lmillar1@yahoo.com Convention Planning Committee

www.SCVMemphis2017.org
SCV Memphis 2017, PO Box 11141, Memphis, TN 38111

Army of Northern Virginia



The **Lee-Jackson Camp 1**, Richmond, VA, sponsored a General Robert E. Lee birthday memorial service at the Battle Abbey in Richmond. More than 300 people attended the service, which consisted in part of period songs, the reading of President Eisenhower's letter on Lee, and David Palmer as the general. Pictured from left, Cheryl Davis, UDC vocalist, David Palmer, VA Division UDC President Eleanor Price, and Camp Commander Harrison Taylor.



Master Liam Dill rides the horse along with other reenactors. **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, Past Commander Liam's grandfather, is the reenactor in the front without a hat.



The newest members of the **Zebulon Baird Vance Camp 15**, Asheville, NC, were sworn in recently. From left, Steve Watkins, Grady Wilson, David Cole, David Houston, Doug Cole and Benjamin Bolding, with Camp Commander John Davis on the far right.



Members of the **Robeson Rifle Guards Camp 216**, Lumberton, NC, did an early spring cleanup of Norment Cemetery, Lumberton. Also, Camp 216 has placed a monument in honor of all Robesonians who served in the Confederacy. Of those men who served, 16 were Infantry, 5 Home Guards, 1 CSA Navy, and 1 Senior Reserves. Members pictured from left, James Wiggins, James Britt, Preston Britt, Tom Taylor and Commander Brian Woody.



Members of the **Berkeley Border Guards Camp 199**, Martinsburg, WV, participated in the Shepherdstown Christmas Parade. Pictured from left, front row, Richard Moses, Randy Taylor's grandson and Garrett King; back row, Keith Hedges, WV Division Commander Paul Williams, Robert Lohr and Randy Taylor.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, wants to thank Mr. Jim Kehoe owner of Antietam Gallery, in Sharpsburg, MD, for his generous donation of \$77 to the camp. Since last year when the controversy over all things Confederate started, he has maintained a table in his store selling Confederate themed merchandise and flags with a sign stating a portion of all sales will go to the camp. Antietam Gallery was also presented a *Forward The Colors* certificate last year for flying a Battle Flag.

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



At a recent meeting of the **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC, the camp's chaplain was honored and bestowed with the SCV War Service Medal. Camp Commander Mike Hollingsworth pinned the medallion and read the award which stated in part retired Master Sergeant Russel L. Long began service in 1967 and was discharged in 1982 from the US Air Force.



Flat Top Copperheads Camp 1694, Princeton, WV, Commander Bobby Tabor and WV Division Commander Paul Williams lead the parade to the Giles County Courthouse in Pearisburg VA, for the Medal of Honor ceremony for Sergeant Tapley Mays, 7th VA Infantry, CSA.



Members of the **Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC, and the Chicora Indian Nation conducted a clean-up of Old Edge Cemetery located outside Conway, SC.



Members of the **Gen. Lewis A. Armistead Camp 1302**, Jacksonville, NC, traveled to Richmond, VA, to participate in the Fall Headstone Dedication at the Historic Shockoe Hill Cemetery. A Camp 1302 member contacted a descendant of Pvt. Isaac Morton, Co. F, 30th NC Infantry, and facilitated the headstone application and Camp 1302 paid for the headstone installation.



Gaston Guards Camp 1822, Stanley, NC, made a donation to the Brevard Station Museum in Stanley. Shown is Museum Administrator Joyce Hansel receiving the check from Camp Commander Johnny Tyson.



General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel William J. Hoke Camp 1616, Lincolnton, NC, members participated in a cemetery clean-up. Thanks guys for all the help!

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



Raphael Waldburg-Zeil, long-serving member and editor of SCV **Camp Europe 1612**, Munich, Germany, was unable to attend the recent 290 Foundation (BVI) Inc's 'Final Salute' in Liverpool, England, due to illness. Representing Ian Dewar, president of the 290 Foundation, Chris McLaren, adjutant of Camp Europe, flew from Berlin to Munich where, with great ceremony and

solemnity, presented Raphael with the 290's Award of Merit (Gold), in recognition of his service and faith in the history of the South.



The **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, participated in the annual Taylorsville, NC, Christmas parade with a float. They fired a volley salute in front of the Confederate Soldiers' monument at the Alexander County Courthouse.



The **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC, swore in a new member. Pictured from left, Sergeant of Arms Davis Lee, Camp Commander Steven Smith, new member Rick Grogan and Adjutant Jerry Hobbs.



Members of the **General John Randolph Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, attended a living history at the homeplace of the general. Shown from left, Fred Bare, Jody Williams, Lex Lowery, Cadet Bradley Hammond and Kenney Williams.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, honored Delaware Confederate soldiers at the annual Confederate Veterans Memorial Day and Monument event in Georgetown, DE.



The **Maryland Division** elected Division Officers for the 2016-2018 term. Shown from left are Treasurer Michael Glenn, Adjutant John Zebelean, 1st Lieutenant Commander Michael Wasiljov, 2nd Lieutenant Commander Lou Fritz and Commander Terry Klima.



Army of Northern Virginia



The **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, inducted Wesley Harrill to the ranks. Pictured from left are Commander Brian Duckworth, Wesley Harrill and Chaplain Jeff Cash.



The **William Latané Camp 1690**, Mechanicsville, VA, Color Guard attended a Memorial Day Service at the Confederate Memorial Chapel. From left, Owen Yates, Frank Yates, Ray Rice, Arthur Ledbetter, Billy Brady, Kenneth Cahoon, Larry Smith, Ed Harris, Doug Raynor and Francis Yates.



Marion Camp 24, Marion, SC, hosted the annual David Keller Brigade Cemetery Challenge. The cemetery was the Gasque Cemetery in Marion, SC. Ten Confederate soldiers are buried there. Six camps from the 7th Brigade were represented.



McNeill's Rangers Camp 582, Moorefield, WV, associates and members attended the National Artillery School at Jackson's Mill, boyhood home of General "Stonewall" Jackson, near Weston, WV. Pictured is an 1837 Brass cannon which saw service in the Mexican War and the War Between the States. Pictured from left are Susan Judy, Kenneth R. Shobe and David Judy.



The **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA, received first place at the annual Wytheville, VA, Christmas parade.



Davidson Guards Camp 1851, Davidson County, NC, members at a recent meeting at Speedy's BBQ in Lexington, NC.

Army of Tennessee



Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, honored its members who are veterans at a meeting held at the Bakers Peters house. Pictured from left, starting in front and working up, Ernie Broome, USAF; Jim Slice, US Army; Kent Yokley, Department of Defense; Frank Scarpino, US Navy; John Hitt, US Army; John Lee, US Army; Sam Forrester, USAF; Joe Nash, US Navy; Malcolm Johnson, USAF; Robert Gentry, US Navy; Arthur Harris, USMC; George Matthews, US Navy; Richard Scott, US Army; Robert Freeman, US Army and Vaughn Hickman, USAF.



Confederate section of artillery fire volley at Covington, TN, Arts, Crafts and Music Festival at Tipton County Veteran's Museum and Nature Preserve. SCV Members of Co. C, 1st TN Artillery Captain Roy Collins, Lt. Darrell Wright, Sgt. Craig Wright, Cannoneers **Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN, Camp Commander Russell B. Bailey, Jared Baker, Harry Billings, and David Gwinn fire the battery's 12 Pounder Mountain Howitzer and Cohorn Mortar.



At a recent **Brigadier General E. Porter Alexander Camp 158**, Augusta, GA, Lee-Jackson Banquet is the Miller family where Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow spoke on the Faith of Generals Lee and Jackson among their many other attributes.



Son Reed Davis, left, and father Byron Davis, both Past Commanders of the **General Robert Hatton Camp 723**, Lebanon, TN, located and decorated the graves of three of their ancestors in the Long Branch Cemetery in Cairo, GA. They are Leon C. Davis, Private, 12th GA Mil.; Jasper N. Davis, Private, 50th GA; John W. Davis, Private, 50th GA.



The St. Clair County Commission adopted a resolution recently proclaiming the month of April as Confederate History and Heritage Month. Seated is Commission Chairman Paul Manning; standing, from left, Commissioners Jimmy Roberts and Tommy Bowers, **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, Commander William Watkins and Commissioners Ken Crowe and Jeff Roberts.



Members of the **Sam Davis Camp 596**, Biloxi, MS, held a ceremony at the Confederate Monument at the Harrison County Courthouse in Gulfport, MS.

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



The **John Hance O'Steen Camp 770**, Trenton, FL, along with the Order of the Confederate Rose and Children of the Confederacy, dedicated a headstone to Sergeant John Lee Everett. There were 69 in attendance including family from California and Pennsylvania. The camp honor guard saluted the sergeant with firing of rifles and cannon.



The men of the **William D. Cameron Camp 1221**, Meridian, MS, are proud to receive the deed transfer for the Lauderdale Springs, MS, Confederate Cemetery and pledge to take care of it to the best of their ability in homage to the 940 Confederate Veterans who are buried there.



Chaplain John Warren, left, and Kenny Pagett, both members of the **General Stand Watie Camp 915**, Calhoun, GA, cleaned the Monument to Unknown Confederate Dead at Resaca Confederate Cemetery on the 18th annual park day.



Katie Belle Akins, Miss Teen Georgia, posed with the marching unit of the **William Henry Harris Camp 1395**, Fort Lauderdale, FL, flag at the Hollywood, FL, St. Patrick's Day Parade.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, began the restoration of the Hemming Family plot in Jacksonville's Old City Cemetery. The restoration included the stabilization of the Hemming Obelisk and repairing the knee wall surrounding the gravesite. The gravesite is the final resting place of John Hemming, father of Charles Hemming, who donated the Confederate Soldiers Monument in Downtown Jacksonville.



IN Division Commander Alan Losure presents Compatriot Sean McMurray with the SCV Eagle Scout Achievement Certificate. Pictured from left, **Arthur M. Rutledge Camp 1413**, Bluffton, IN, Camp Commander McMurray, Compatriot (and Eagle Scout) Kyle McMurray, Compatriot (and Newly minted Eagle Scout) Sean McMurray, IN Division Commander Alan Losure.

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



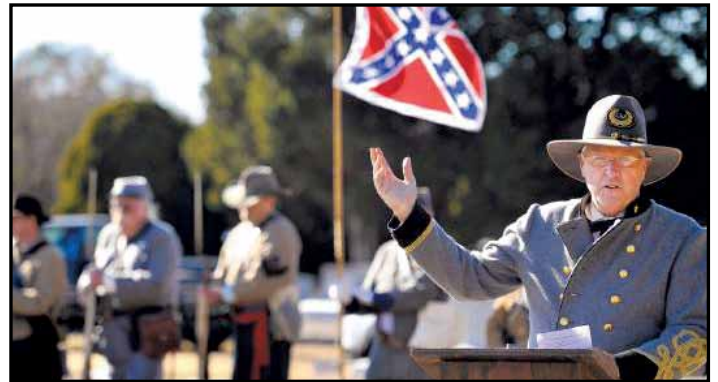
Lieutenant James T. Woodward Camp 1399, Warner Robins, GA, members did spring cleaning at the Red Barn in Old Clinton, GA, which was the headquarters of the 16th Georgia Infantry, Co. G, "The Jackson Rifles." Alan Richards, of the **Logan Bleckley Camp 1998**, Cochran, GA, is kneeling in front of the group. All others are from **The Camp of The Unknown Soldier 2218**, Jones County, GA. From left, Will Butler, Seth McNair, Cole Thompson, Ethan Bloodworth, Charles Whitehead, Commander J.C. Nobles, Al McGalliard and James Thompson.



General James Patton Anderson Camp 1599, West Palm Beach, FL, Compatriot Leroy Fisher was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation at the camp meeting by Commander Jimmy L. Shirley, Jr. Little more than ten years distant, Leroy was tasked with making the monthly calls reminding the members of the upcoming meeting. He has rarely failed to do this duty, and has never complained.



Private George W. Thomas Camp 1595, Fort Pierce, FL, Commander James B. Odell Jr. and Order of Confederate Rose President Talissa Wilson proudly presented the CSS *Hunley* award, to Cadet JUAN ARAUJO at the Fort Pierce Westwood Army ROTC.



The **Berry Benson Camp 1672**, North Augusta, SC, held a birthday celebration for its namesake, Berry Benson, at his grave. The speaker was John Baxley III. Members of the **Brigadier General E. Porter Alexander Camp 158**, Augusta, GA, Honor Guard presented the colors and a black powder salute for the ceremonial service.



Members of the **Sergeant William A. Hamby Camp 1750**, Crossville, TN, along with members of the Roses of the Cumberland Chapter 1, OCR, held their annual Christmas Banquet at the Cumberland Mountain State Park in Crossville, TN, with good food and good Confederate fellowship!



David West, left, and David Munson Chestnut, right, lead off the **Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**, Tampa, FL, combined parade unit, with UDC Chapter 2640, in the Ruskin, FL, VFW Post 6287 Veteran's Day Parade.



Army of Tennessee



Doug Richerson, far right, from Fort Donelson National Battlefield Park and the Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc. brought Ethan Smith as “Johnny Green: An Orphan’s Survival” to the campus of Murray State University. Pictured are **Fort Heiman Camp 1834**, Murray, KY, members, **General Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495**, Paducah, KY, members and Mechanized Cavalry members.



The Camp of The Unknown Soldier Camp 2218, Jones County, GA, had a duo of guest speakers. Shea Blalock Hicks and husband, Dan, both US Air Force captains and JSTARS battle managers, have great-great grandfathers who were Confederate veterans. Their subject was their occupations as part of the joint surveillance and target attack radar system (JSTARS).



Caledonia Rifles Day was held **Lieutenant General Stephen Dill Lee’s Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140**, Caledonia, MS, and UDC Chapter 34 at Unity Cemetery. The event honored Co. D, 24th MS Infantry Regiment, the ‘Caledonia Rifles’ and included a flag presentation reenactment. Pictured from left, David Hartness, Mike Grant, Amy Riggs, Jessie Riggs and John Wiggins.



Carter County, TN, Mayor Leon Humphrey Sr., for the third consecutive year, presented the **Lieutenant Robert J. Tipton Camp 2083**, Elizabethton, TN, with a Proclamation of Confederate History and Heritage Month in Carter County. Accepting the Proclamation was Compatriot Russell Tarvis, who read the “Charge to the Sons” before the mayor and commissioners. Camp members present were Compatriots Fred Edens, Scott Bowers, and Travis Turbyfill.



John Battel, honorary member of the **Immortal Six Hundred Camp 2600**, Richmond Hill, GA, and member of Friends of the SCV, visited the northern-most Confederate cemetery Confederate Rest Cemetery, which is within Forest Hills Cemetery in Madison, WI. While at the cemetery to honor the 140 Confederate soldiers buried there, he offered a prayer of thanksgiving to Almighty God for these and all the Confederate soldiers, and played and sang a few Confederate songs among the graves.



KY Division Adjutant Sam Hatcher, right, and past Division Chaplain Rev. Dr. J.W. Binion dedicated a Cross of Honor at the monument to an unknown Confederate soldier of the 11th LA Infantry. The monument is located in a field near Horse Cave, KY. The soldier died at that spot in 1862; the marker is located on private property and was erected in 1934.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Major General Harry T. Hays Camp 2019, Baton Rouge, LA, Compatriot Patrick J. Murphy visited the family tomb of General Richard Taylor and placed a wreath to honor the memory of his battlefield military triumphs and unfurled a reproduction flag like one carried by his army.



Past AZ Division Commander Richard Montgomery presented the SCV *H. L. Hunley* JROTC award to Cadet Jacob Revilla of the Desert View High School, Tucson, AZ, Air Force JROTC Squadron at the change of command and awards ceremony.



General James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, Adjutant Rick Perry and Commander Garry Lisenby participated in an SCV Flag Rally on the south lawn of the State Capitol building in Jefferson City, MO.



Major George W. Littlefield Camp 59, Austin, TX, Commander Carl K. Crowther and Commander-in-Chief Charles Kelly Barrow at the unveiling ceremony of cenotaph for past-Governor Pendleton Murrah in Texas State Cemetery.



Members of the **Gov./Capt. Benjamin F. Smallwood Camp 2259**, Coalgate, OK, installed a Battle Flag at the gravesite of Capt. Smallwood. Pictured from left, Billy Weir, Adjutant Alvin Johnson, Donnie English and Dalton Woods.



Members of the **Colonel Isaac William Smith Camp 458**, Portland, OR, and the Pacific NW Division participated in Flag Rallies at Jefferson Davis Park.

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



O. M. Roberts Camp 178, Waxahachie, TX, recently elected new camp officers. From left are 3rd Lt. Commander Stephen Fowler, Sergeant-at-Arms Chris Souder, 1st Lt. Commander of 7th Brigade Bob Rubel, 2nd Lt. Commander Anthony Baker, Commander Larry Wilhoite, Adjutant Jay Bowden, Chaplain David Hudgins and 1st Lt. Commander Kevin Crouch.



The **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, brought their recruiting tent to the 2015 Springtown Wild West Festival, and spoke to 37 potential recruits for the SCV. From left, Jerry Puckett, Dan Kennedy, Jerry Walden, Jack Edwards, Wyatt Savage, Commander Larry Martin and Jeff Western.



Major W. H. Howdy Martin Camp 1241, Athens, TX, members placed flags at Confederate Veterans' graves at the Athens City Cemetery in Athens, TX, to honor them on Confederate Memorial Day. Pictured are Luke Freeman, Commander Jimmy Abney, Ray Brown, Jim Day, Ron Freeman and Dr. Jim Ogburn.



Members of **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA, set up tables at the Port Hudson Reenactment and had many interested people stop by for information on the SCV and our Southern Heritage, which they were very willing to share.



Army of Trans-Mississippi Councilman Paul Gramling, revels in glory upon receiving the "coveted" Alamo City Guards coffee cup, where he presented "Are We as Committed as Our Enemies?" at the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, meeting. From left, Paul Gramling, Raymond Reeves and Commander Russ Lane.

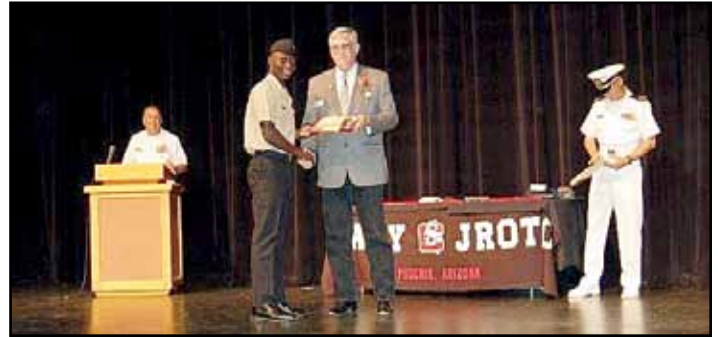


Brigadier General J. J. Alfred A. Mouton Camp 778, Opelousas, LA, Commander George Gremillion and ATM Commander Charles Lauret had the honor of inducting Victor Vautrot, MD, of Eunice, LA, into the camp. Dr. Vautrot, who serves veterans at a local VA medical center, is the second local physician mustered into the Mouton Camp. Patrick Gillespie, MD, of Washington, LA, is a charter member of the camp.

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



Members of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, and the **Private Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ, participated in the Rex Allen Days parade in Willcox, AZ. Willcox is the hometown of movie and recording star Rex Allen. Pictured from left, mounted, Curt Tipton, Clyde England, Priscilla Davis and Larry Bowman. Standing is Keigan McCloud.



Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, Commander Dan Huskisson presented the SCV *H. L. Hunley* JROTC award to Cadet Chief Petty Officer Daniel Adoo at the Cortez High School Naval JROTC change of command and awards ceremony.



2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904, De Leon, TX, Past Commander, Ronny Jennings, stands by, while a Comanche County resident pulls the lanyard on the 1841 light field cannon at the Comanche County Pow Wow. Rifle and cannon salutes were presented throughout the day.



At a Labor Day Reenactment at Huntington Beach Central Park, CA, the **Captain James I. Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, set up a recruitment table and booth to meet and greet the public. They invited Patricia Bricken to attend and stop by to visit. Once arrived, Camp Commander Scott Price and Camp Adjutant and Past Commander Farrell Cooley awarded Patricia Bricken a Ladies Appreciation Medal and Certificate.



The **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Mesa, AZ, presented the SCV *H. L. Hunley* award to Cadet 1st Lieutenant Isabell Smith-Cruz of the Campo Verde High School Air Force JROTC Squadron, Gilbert, AZ. Lt. Col. Stephen Wood, Sr. Military Instructor, presented the award to C/1LT Smith-Cruz on behalf of Camp 1708.



The **Borderland Veterans Camp 2201**, Douglas, AZ, sent a delegation to the 21st Annual AZ Division Reunion and Convention in Tucson. Pictured from left, Past AZ Division Commander John Mangum, Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow, AZ Division Adjutant Curt Tipton, Camp Commander Ivy Griffin and Silas Griffin.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, presented a selection of books about the War for Southern Independence to the All Saints Catholic School. The books, aimed at middle school students, consisted of novels, biographies, reference and activity books. Camp 1710 began donating books to local school libraries in 2000 and, since that time, have provided hundreds of books. Pictured are All Saints students and Camp Adjutant Curt Tipton.



Corporal William Mink Camp 2244, Nampa, Idaho, members held a Confederate Memorial Service honoring Corporal Mink near Fairfield, ID.



Inland Empire Camp 1742, Inland Empire, CA, Commander John Smoley, awarded certificates and awards to John Hamm, Mike Climo and Steve Madden.



Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow presented the AZ Division's Lt. Col. John R. Baylor Distinguished Camp Award to the **Colonel Thomas Green Camp 2251**, Apache Junction, AZ, at the AZ Division 21st Reunion and Convention in Tuscon. Pictured from left, Jim Gibson, Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow, Camp Commander Rob Guyton and Mark Guyton.



The **Private Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ, represented the SCV and our heritage in the Graham County Fair Parade in Safford, AZ. Pictured, Camp 2096 Color Guard passes between the Graham County Courthouse and the Safford City Hall.



Texas 6th Brigade Commander, John McCammon (right), pins the Texas Division Life Member pin on William "Hawk" Bennett (left), **Medina Greys Camp 2254**, Hondo, TX. Bennett also received his National Life membership credentials at the same time.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11 MOBILE

TAPIA, JR., EMANUEL
(NEIL) C.
GASTON, GEARY ALFRED

CAPT. MORTIMER JORDAN 84

GARDENDALE
VODOSIA, DONALD WAYNE

COLONEL SNODGRASS 232 STEVENSON

WILSON, RICHARD PAUL

EGBERT J. JONES 357 HUNTSVILLE

NEWBERRY, GARRY WAYNE

BEN BRICKEN 396 LUVERNE

MCCARTHY, DEWAYNE
ELBERT
BURKETT, MITCHEL EDDIE

THE JONESBORO GUARD 430

BESSEMER
CARTER, MICHAEL NEAL

E. A. O'NEAL 478 FLORENCE

TUBBS, DEXTER A.

CONFEDERATE GRAY 523 ASHLAND/LINEVILLE

TATE, JOEL WAYNE
HAWES, II, EUGENE
GARLAND
HUDGINS, CODY

DECATUR SONS OF LIBERTY 580

DECATUR
VALINE, KARL KENNETH

COL. WILLIAM C. OATES 809 DOTHAN

MAUND, STEVEN JEB
MAUND, PRESTON SCOTT

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON 898

TUSCUMBIA
WHITE, WILLIAM CARROLL
PRITCHETT, JR., HUGH
WAYNE

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY 1442

CULLMAN
JESSE, JR., RICHARD J.

TURKEY TOWN VALLEY 1512 ETOWAH COUNTY

MARBUT, DARYL ENNIS

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS 1524

PRATTVILLE
BOYLES, SR., ROBERT DALE

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS 1788

HALEYVILLE
HOUSTON, RANDY LYNN
CONNELL, "RONALD"
EUGENE

DEKALB RIFLES 1824 SYLVANIA

DANIEL, JESSE DAN

LT. COL. JOHN W. HARRIS 1833

RUSSELLVILLE
MARTIN, DENSEL LAMAR
HAMMACK, STEVEN D.

FORT BLAKELEY 1864 BALDWIN COUNTY

JOHNSON, DWIGHT KESLER

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921

TALLASSEE
WHETSTONE, JERRY GLENN
WILSON, DAVID R.
SMITH, DENNIS RAY
SEGREST, JR., ROBERT
CLAUDE

GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY 1980

GORDO
NORRIE, ANDREW WILLIAM
SULLIVAN, JR., LEWIS
EDWARD

TEN ISLANDS 2678 OHATCHEE

WOODWARD, JIMMY BYRON
MCCORMICK, BILLYLEE M.

ARKANSAS

3rd REGIMENT ARKANSAS INFANTRY 246

EL DORADO
CARRIER, QUENTIN
CHEATHAM, WILLIAM
LLOYD

JOB S. NEILL 286 BATESVILLE

BAKER, JOSHUA BENTLEY
THOMAS, JR., BRIAN LEE

GEN. RICHARD M. GANO 561

FORT SMITH
CANNEFAX, STUART L.

COL. ALLEN R. WITT 615 CONWAY

BRYAN, JOHN-ROSS

JAMES M. KELLER 648 HOT SPRINGS

SMITH, JAMES DAVID

THOMAS C. HINDMAN 656 PRAIRIE GROVE

SELLERS, STERLING
HAYES, JR., THOMAS
THURMAN
HIGGS, TYLER PAUL

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 1433

PINE BLUFF
LAMINACK, SCOTT J.

ARIZONA

COL. SHEROD HUNTER 1525 PHOENIX

HODGES, DAVID MICHAEL

CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY 1708

SCOTTSDALE
LONG, PRESTON HUGH

TEXAS JOHN H. SLAUGHTER 2074

TOMBSTONE
SMITH, KENNETH L.

YUMA TERRITORIAL OUTPOST 2186

YUMA
HAILE, CHRISTOPHER RAY

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO 302

SAN DIEGO
SPAULDING, MICHAEL
JAMES
FLOOD, JOHN CHARLES
GRIMES, BARRY KEITH
GRIMES, CHARLES OLIVER

GENERAL TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804

FRESNO
HILLIS, ANDREW BRIAN
SMITH, JEFFREY
LUNG, TANNER RICHARD

GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 2048

TEHACHAPI
WOODS, BENJAMIN BRIAN
WOODS, LEVI DOMENICO
FOWLER, DYLAN RANDALL
FOWLER, JACOB JUSTICE
LAULILE-ARISPE, LAZARO
SISA
FOWLER, SHELDON LYNN

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS 175 COLORADO SPRINGS

MARSH, CHARLES MICHAEL
NEELEY, RICHARD ALAN
BRICE, AUSTIN MICHAEL
KOBAL

STERLING PRICE 676 DENVER

CHAMBERLIN, JAMES
WILLIAMS
SIMER, STEPHEN F.

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068 SEAFORD

KELLAM, ALAN STEPHEN

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556

TAMPA
LIVINGSTON, NAYLAND
DARCY EDGAR
LIVINGSTON, JIMMY LAMAR

GENERAL JOSEPH FINEGAN 745

YULEE
GRIFFIN, JASPER

KIRBY SMITH 1209 JACKSONVILLE

GAMACHE, STEVEN PAUL
RYAN

CAPTAIN FRANCIS ASBURY HENDRY 1284

SEBRING
ROGERS, JEFFREY
WOODALL
ADAMS, JONATHAN
MICHAEL
MILES, GARY PAUL

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY 1315

PENSACOLA
METZINGER, TIMOTHY DALE

WILLIAM WING LORING 1316

ST. AUGUSTINE
SMITH, MICHAEL A.

THEOPHILUS WEST M.D. 1346

MARIANNA
DAWKINS, CHAD M.
EDWARDS, DONNALD EVAN

JAMES F. HULL 1347 DAYTONA BEACH

EARNEST, WALTER BIRT

ST. JOHNS RANGERS 1360 DELAND

FEICHT, KENNETH RICHARD

CAPT. J. J. DICKISON 1387 MELBOURNE

BROCK, RUBIN "ROSS"
TILLER, WILLIAM HAROLD
TILLER, WILLIAM JOSEPH

JACOB SUMMERLIN 1516 KISSIMMEE

BREWTON, III, MARSHALL
LAYTON

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614 HAVANA

COTTON, TIMOTHY DALLEN

WILLIAM LUNDY 1699 CRESTVIEW

GOODWIN, JR., ROBERT A.

MUNNERLYN'S CATTLE GUARD BATTALION 2120

CHRISTMAS
GREEN, TIMOTHY LYNN

2nd LT. JOEL KNIGHT 2175 CHARLOTTE HARBOR

MABEN, GENE ALFRED

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN 2210 TAMPA

MCCURRY, DONNY RAY

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY JR. 18

MACON
ELLIOTT, STEPHEN BURCH
NICKLES, THOMAS LEE
PHILLIPS, DAVID ADAMS
FORD, WILLIAM KONRAD
NORTH, KENDALL M.
NEWBERRY, STEVEN ROY

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS 78

AMERICUS
BELCHER, THOMAS JOE
GRIMSLEY, JOSEPH ALLEN

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89 ELLIJAY

HARMAN, MARK EDWARD

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108

MCDONOUGH
STRAHIN, KIEL E.

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON 141

ALBANY
WOOD, JR., STINSON O.

TATTNALL INVINCIBLES 154 REIDSVILLE

SMITH, GENE LEE

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXANDER 158

AUGUSTA
WYLD, JR., ROBERT A.
DAVIS, CHARLES HAMMETT

W. D. MITCHELL 163 THOMASVILLE

ROSENBERG, WILLIAM
MCKEE

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485

BRUNSWICK
O'BRIEN, II, PATRICK
EDWARD
THRIFT, MARK TIMOTHY

CHATTOOGA 507 SUMMERVILLE

FLOOD, JR., THOMAS A.

CAPTAIN MAX VAN DEN CORPUT'S BATTERY 669

CAVE SPRING
EASTERWOOD, MARK
WILBUR

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER 863

CONYERS
MAXEY, HUNTER BRYAN

LT. COL. WILLIAM M. LUFFMAN 938

CHATSWORTH
ADAMS, JAMES DOUGLAS

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941

STATESBORO
GREER, II, ANDREW
DONALD
MILLER, DAVID M.

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1289

EAST POINT
HELM, DAVID BENFIELD

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397

DALLAS
LEE, CONOR CALEB
SEAGRAVES, MAURICE R.
NELSON, MICHAEL CHRIS

27th GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404

GAINESVILLE
HUFF, WILLIAM H.
HENDERSON, JERRY
PHILLIP

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449

THOMASTON
CAVENDER, WILLIAM
CHARLES
MONTGOMERY, CLAY
HOBBS, ROBERT ANDREW
TOOMEY, TIMOTHY O.
ROOKS, BRYAN DERRAL

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642

CUMMING
HUTCHINS, SCOTT RALPH
GIBBS, JR., CHARLES
STANLEY

COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL 1859

RINGGOLD
BOWMAN, ROGER O.
BRIDGES, DAVID L.
BRIDGES, PATRICK WILLIAM

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM WRIGHT 1914

EVANS
DAVIS, JR., JAMES E.

ROBERT E. LEE 2005 COBB COUNTY

BUGGAY, JUDAH BENJAMIN
BUGGAY, KENNETH WAYNE
BUGGAY, JACOB ISRAEL

GEN. GEORGE "TIG" ANDERSON 2038

COVINGTON
STOKES, JAMES THOMAS
HANEY, WILLIAM TIMOTHY

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS 2039

EASTMAN
JOINER, BILLY
ROGERS, AARON

MONTGOMERY SHARPSHOOTERS 2164

MT. VERNON
GRAHAM, LEONARD HOLLIS

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200

MOULTRIE
DEEN, III, JAMES EMORY
NORTON, SCOTT LANDIS
WEBB, III, GEORGE ELTON
POPE, JR., LARRY EUGENE
EIDSON, JEREMY PAUL

GENERAL PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 2209

RINGGOLD
TREADWELL, STEVEN E.

ILLINOIS

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962 BELLEVILLE

OTTOLINI, JUSTIN PATRICK

INDIANA

SENATOR JESSE D. BRIGHT 2158 MADISON
KEMP, EARL WILLIAM

KANSAS

B/G WILLIAM STEELE 1857 LEAVENWORTH
LYNN, THOMAS HENRY

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064 WICHITA
CARTER, LANCE M.
MILLER, STEVEN P.

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100 LEXINGTON
HAWKINS, KRIS-LE

CAPTAIN DAVID C. WALKER 640 FRANKLIN
WATSON, JR., LONNIE DEAN
WATSON, DOUGLAS ALAN

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342 LOUISVILLE
LOGAN, ZACK HUME

JEFFERSON DAVIS BIRTHPLACE 1675 FAIRVIEW
CRUMLEY, MICHAEL PAUL

FORT HEIMAN 1834 MURRAY
HOOKS, PATRICK JAMES

LOUISIANA

BEAUREGARD 130 NEW ORLEANS
GUIDRY, JEREMY J.
CRUANES, SCOTT
MIDDAUGH, AUTHER LEON
POITEVENT, BYRON J.
WHITE, BRYAN M.
WHITE, CHRISTOPHER H.
WHITE, DAVID P.
CLIPPER, RAYBURN M.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 SHREVEPORT
IRISH, JR., LYNTON BERT
MORRISON, HAGAN L.

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON 1444 MONROE
HITT, JEFFERY RYAN
BARMORE, DANNY D.
JORDAN, JR., AUTREY E.

MAJ. THOMAS McGUIRE 1714 WEST MONROE
MITCHAM, JR., SAMUEL
WAYNE

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1931 COVINGTON
JONES, ROBERT PIERCE

SABINE RIFLES 2057 MANY
MARTIN, JASON LUDREY
CORDOVA, HUEY PAUL
MARTINEZ, JOSEPH LESTER
SILLER, CHARLES A.
MARTIN, II, JOSEPH D.
MARTINEZ, JASON
SYLVESTER
MARTINEZ, CHRISTOPHER
LYNN
CORDOVA, LAKOTE
CARTER, WIYOT

LT. J. Y. SANDERS 2092 MORGAN CITY
WALKER, JR., LORA EARL

WASHINGTON RIFLES 2211 FRANKLINTON
JONES, JR., JAMES BENNIE

GEN. ST. JOHN RICHARDSON LIDDELL 2281 JONESVILLE
VEADE, CHRISTOPHER J.

RED RIVER REBELS 2282 MONTGOMERY
HESS, MORGAN LEE

MARYLAND

PVT. WALLACE BOWLING 1400 LA PLATA
PIAQUADIO, SETH WALTER

BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG 1582 SHARPSBURG
BIKLE, CHRISTAIN BYER

MARYLAND LINE C.S.A. 1741 UPPER MARLBORO
RODDA, RICHARD T.

MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD ELZEY 1940 SALISBURY
FOXWELL, JASON LUCAS

ORPHAN BRIGADE 2166 WALDORF
SCOTT, RONALD LEE

MICHIGAN

ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321 DEARBORN
MAYNARD, WILLIAM
GREGORY
DUVALL, WILLIAM JASON
DUVALL, SAMUEL JAY

MISSOURI

MAJ. GEN. J. O. SHELBY 191 WARRENSBURG
LAROQUE, CHASE MARTIN

B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614 INDEPENDENCE
HILBUS, NORMAN DALE

CAPTAIN WILLIAM T. ANDERSON 1743 HUNTSVILLE
BAGBY, JR., JESSE EDWARD

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ 1815 FLORISSANT
LEVITT, PATRICK LEONARD
SWISHER, CHRISTOPHER
SCOTT
HOLMES, CHRIS P.

COL. JAMES J. SEARCY 1923 COLUMBIA
CROCKETT, GUY DAVID

SURGEON JOHN CRAVENS 2276 GALLATIN
CLAYCOMB, DANNY LYNN
PHILLIPS, RALEIGH
MORGAN
BOYLE, HARRY D.
GAUNT, MATT JASON

MISSISSIPPI

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265 BRANDON
EUBANKS, LARRY FRED

COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS 321 CORINTH
FEAZELL, BRAXTON RILEY
POINDESTER, MICHAEL RAY
KING, JR., JAMES ALBERT

GAINESVILLE VOLUNTEERS 373 PICAYUNE
DAVIS, JERRY LEE
SPIESS, FRANK GEORGE
BRANNON, WALTER
STEWART

BONNER, SEAN LEWIS BOUDREAUX, JR., LEONCE BONNER, NATHANIEL ISAAC

JEFFERSON DAVIS 635 JACKSON
SPEAKS, DEARL

CRYSTAL SPRINGS SOUTHERN RIGHTS 712 CRYSTAL SPRINGS
BOYLES, GARY TYRONE
CURTIS, WILLIAM
ANDREWS

TIPPAH TIGERS 868 RIPLEY
SHOUP, JONATHON
FORD, MARK DOUGLAS
PACE, JR., HUGH ALLEN
HEDGE, GREGGORY ALAN
FORD, DANIEL RAY SARTOR
PACE, BLAINE EDWARD
FORD, JOHN PETER
SPRINGER
HOPPER, RICKEY W.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION ROGERS 873 AMORY
BURROUGHS, VAN LEE

WILLIAM D. CAMERON 1221 MERIDIAN
REETZ, WESLEY STEVEN

LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON 1354 VICKSBURG
MELSHEIMER, HENRY DAVID
MARTAR, RANDALL J.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE RIFLES 1636 CLINTON
GUION, WILLIAM N.

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1649 MERIDIAN
BUTLER, TROY L.
WALDEN, HARVEY L.

LOWRY RIFLES 1740 RANKIN COUNTY
HANCOCK, JAMES SAMUEL
SLAY

LT. JOHN SALLIS 1776 TREMONT
CLAYTON, RONNIE LEE

LIVE OAK RIFLES 2236 PASCAGOULA
HARRELL, WYMAN DEAN
RANDOLPH, JOSEPH
HARRELL, WILLIAM
DARREN

COL. J. A. ORR 2271 BELDEN
FURNISS, LANGSTON KANE
FURNISS, ROBERT DANIEL
CLAYTON, JR., TRUETT
JOSEPH
WHITE, EASTON LEN
TINTLE, BRADEN GERALD
MOORE, MATTHEW MARTIN
J. D.
MOORE, JR., DR. CHARLES E.
MOORE, SR., DR. CHARLES E.
AZLIN, WILLIAM BAXTER
CLAYTON, MICHAEL LEE
TINTLE, CHARLES DUVAL
McCOY, MILTON BRUCE

THE RANKIN GREYS 2278 FLORENCE
GUTHRIE, EDWARD MILES

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5 WILMINGTON
COOKE, HENRY CHASE
COOKE, STUART FETZER
COOKE, THOMAS FETZER
BARNHILL, MICHAEL DAVID
NEWMAN, JR., JOSEPH
MYRL
BUTLER, ROBERT S.

STONEWALL JACKSON 23 CHARLOTTE
VOGT, TOMMY

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168 FAYETTEVILLE
BAREFOOT, SR., WILLIAM
GREGORY

LT. COL. MAURICE T. SMITH 171 OXFORD
GREENWAY, LUTHER H.

THE McDOWELL MEN 379 MARION
McCOYLE, DALE LEE

ROWAN RIFLES 405 SALISBURY
BECK, ROGER DALE

LT. F. C. FRAZIER CAMP 668 HIGH POINT
RENO, II, WILLIAM H.
HOPKINS, TONY LEE
BULLARD, MARK LINSEY
CARTER, LOUIS R.

CAPT. JESSE S. BARNES 771 WILSON
PATINO, ANTHONY
DeFRANCESCO, JOHN

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813 GRAHAM
BLACKWELL, TIMOTHY
ALDEN
GILLISPIE, HUGH WILLIAM
WORKMAN, JAMES DAVID

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR 849

HICKORY
FERRELL, RICHARD FAYETTE
JIMISON, JAMES DANIEL
REYNOLDS, RUSTY LEE
SMITH, ZACHARY
THEODORE
BOLLINGER, CLYDE ALONZO

COL. JOHN SLOAN 1290 GREENSBORO
COOK, KEVIN

BRIG. GEN. J. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW 1401 LENOIR
ANDREWS, BOBBY DALE

C. S. S. RAM NEUSE 1427 KINSTON
RHODES, DELBERT VERNON

SGT. JOHN A LISK 1502 TROY
SELLERS, RON

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE / WM. J. HOKE 1616 LINCOLNTON
HANDY, KENRICK WAYNE

CLEVELAND REGIMENTS 1663 CLEVELAND COUNTY
YOUNG, JIMMY DEAN
TALLANT, BOBBY ROBERT
HAYES, JEFFERY LYNN

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM W. KIRKLAND 1692 CHAPEL HILL
NORWOOD, JR., JOHN
HOWARD

MINGO MILITIA 1717 SPIVEY'S CORNER
FANN, GARRETT BREWER
POPE, JAMES CAUSTON
FANN, WILLIAM B.
POPE, WILLIAM WAYNE

CABARRUS GUARDS 1837 CONCORD
POLK, JR., JAMES HOYLE
GAINEY, MICHAEL WAYNE

DAVIDSON GUARDS 1851 DAVIDSON COUNTY
IDOL, JR., ROGER LOUIS
CROOK, RAY M.

JACKSON RANGERS 1917 SYLVA
RUSS, BENNETT
MATHIS, DENNIE HOOPER
BRYAN, JERRY FRED
PALOALTO, NATHAN
McKINLEY

COL. JOHN B. PALMER 1946 BURNSVILLE
CANNON, MICHAEL KEITH

ROCKY FACE RANGERS 1948 TAYLORSVILLE
PHILLIPS, WADE GARRETT
PHILLIPS, RICHARD CHAD

SCOTCH RIFLEMEN 2001 MOORE COUNTY
HILL, DONALD RAY
PAGE, GERRY L.

JAMES M. MILLER 2116 MARSHVILLE
COLLINS, EDWARD
MICHAEL

10th NC HVY ARTY, CO. B BLACK RIVER TIGERS 2152 COATS
COLVILLE, CHADRICK
THOMAS
HOLDER, WILLIAM ARNOLD

THE BURKE TIGERS 2162 VALDESE
SMART, JERRY ALAN
CROSBY, II, THOMAS
VINCENT

CAROLINA GRAYS OF PENDER COUNTY 2174 BURGAW
SHEPHERD, STEPHEN
COWLES

CAPTAIN ROBERT BINGHAM 2192 MEBANE
WHITED, JAMES EDGAR

COL. WILLIAM H. THOMAS 2231 WAYNESVILLE
MEHAFFEY, SR., RICKY
WAYNE
HELMS, MATTHEW PERRY

CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN. RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318 MIDLAND
POWELL, STEVEN MATTHEW
TUCKER, RICKY SHANE
GREEN, AUSTIN HUNTER
HUBBARD, CHRISTOPHER
ROBIN
PARKES, GANNON EDWARD

OHIO

QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS 2087 MAYFIELD HEIGHTS
CROWL, JOHN LESLIE
CROWL, JAMES LAWRENCE

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

OKLAHOMA

BRIGADIER GEN. STAND

WATIE 149
ARDMORE
CAMPLAIN, STEVEN
THOMPSON, GARY
SELF, BILLY
JACKSON, ROBERT DAROLD
HONEY, DEVIN
PERKINS, BOBBY A.

CAPTAIN CLEM VANN
ROGERS 481
OKLAHOMA CITY
HUFFMAN, ZACHARY REED

COLONEL JOHN W. JORDAN
817
MANNFORD
PICK, RANDY DALE
HERD, CHARLES MARK
BALLARD, GEORGE
DOUGLAS

B/G ALBERT PIKE 1367
EL RENO
GOODSON, JR., MICHAEL
LEE

FIRST CHEROKEE MOUNTED
VOLUNTEERS 1501
EDMOND
TUCKER, GARY DEAN

PVT. DRURY WARREN 2180
PONCA CITY
TOTH, KIM B.
DAVIS, CONN GRAYSON

COL. WILLIAM PENN ADAIR
2206
BARTLESVILLE
SANDERS, JOHN STEPHEN

COLONEL TANDY WALKER
2207
SHAWNEE
KNIGHT, DONNIE LYNN

OREGON

COL. ISAAC WILLIAM SMITH
458
PORTLAND
FARLEY, LARRY A.

SOUTH CAROLINA

JEFFERSON DAVIS 4th
REGIMENT SC VOL 7
EASLEY
McCULLOUGH, TONY
BARON

16th SOUTH CAROLINA
REGIMENT 36
GREENVILLE
BLACKSTON, NOAH PARKER

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL
McGOWAN 40
LAURENS
BARKER, HAMPTON
TRAYNHAM

ADAM WASHINGTON
BALLENGER 68
SPARTANBURG
CANTRELL, ANDREW KENT
PARTRIDGE, MILTON
LAWRENCE

H. L. HUNLEY 143
SUMMERVILLE
FABRE, JR., THEODORE
JEROME
REEVES, ROBERT MICHAEL

HORRY ROUGH AND
READY'S 1026
MYRTLE BEACH
SEITZ, ERIC KEVIN

FORT JOHNSON 1201
JAMES ISLAND
PARDEE, JR., TROY DAVID

PALMETTO SHARP
SHOOTERS 1428
ANDERSON
PRINCE, WILLIAM MICHAEL
FIELDS, WILLIAM PAUL
JACK
COOK, II, JAMES NEWTON

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD 1458
SUMTER
JACKSON, III, ALEXANDER

COL. E. T. STACKHOUSE
1576
LATTA
McSWAIN, THOMAS HUGH
NEAL, JOHN-MICHAEL
TYSON
NEAL, JOHN TYSON

CAPTAIN MOSES FOWLER
1721
FOUNTAIN INN
WARREN, ADAM SCOTT

FIRST IN SECESSION/
CHESTERFIELD 1963
CHESTERFIELD
LOWERY, BENJAMIN AMON
CLARK, DR. RICHARD
ALEXANDER

CAPTAIN P. D. GILREATH
1987
GREER
WHITESIDES, DENNIS
"MARK"

TENNESSEE

MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO
GANNON, THOMAS RAY

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34
GALLATIN
JOHNSON, KEITH EUGENE

FORREST HOME 37
CHAPEL HILL
POWELL, ROBERT MICHAEL

JAMES KEELING 52
BRISTOL
ELLIOTT, DALTON ISAAC
MORLEY, LESTER P.

LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER
87
KNOXVILLE
WILLIAMS, JR., THOMAS
BOONE

NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 215
MEMPHIS
CARSON, JR., BYRON B.
MARTIN, MICHAEL
DEWAYNE
ROBERTS, JOHN E.

FRANK P. GRACEY 225
CLARKSVILLE
GOULD, HERBERT
McMURRAY

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 270
SPRINGFIELD-GREENBRIER
ESTEP, STEVEN RANDAL

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN
RIFLES 386
TRACY CITY
JENKINS, III, CHARLES G.
GREEN, DAN M.

M/G WILLIAM D. McCain
HQ 584
COLUMBIA
HAWKE, MATTHEW JAMES
SMITH, THOMAS RYLAND
GOODE, JEREMY MONROE
BULLOCK, STEVEN RYAN
KIRKLAND, LARRY W.
PRENDERGAST, JR.,
WILLIAM DAVIS
MOON, RANDALL ALLEN
HAWKE, SAMUEL THOMAS
LOCKARD, CHARLES D.
ENDSLEY, WILLIAM N.
BLALOCK, MASON GRIFFIN
RENO, BLAINE CAYDEN
HEADLEY, HOLLIS RICHARD
HOLMES, ROBERT LEWIS
PRITCHETT, JR., JAMES T.
ESSENPREIS, KENNETH E.
RICHARDSON, III, SAMUEL
MILTON
BRICKEY, PAUL A.
WILLIAMS, ZACHARY X.
FORLINES, EUGENE SCOTT
GRIFFIN, MICHAEL PATRICK
HUNTER, MATTHEW GLENN
SCHOJAN, JOSEPH R.
VAN CAMP, JEFFREY
CORBIN, SPENCER LEE
LOVELACE, JESSE JAMES
FORLINES, KELLEY LANE
WILLIAM
BUTLER, MICHAEL GLEN

GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON
723
LEBANON
COHLMAYER, JEFFREY
KEITH

THE GENERAL ROBERT E.
LEE 1640
MEMPHIS
HENSON, CHAD STEVEN
BOYLE, PAUL T. J.

GAINESBORO INVINCIBLES
1685
GAINESBORO
PRITCHARD, DOYLE RIGAL
BYRNES, PETER ANDREW
OAKLEY, JOHN
POSTON, JOEL
BYRNES, JOSHUA ROBERT

SERGEANT WILLIAM A.
HAMBY 1750
CROSSVILLE
RICHARDSON, MICHAEL R.
WESLEY, STEVEN LEROY

DILLARD-JUDD 1828
COOKEVILLE
MACKIE, STEVE J.
BEAN, RONALD TIMOTHY
SPEARS, BRANDON KYLE
WALLACE, ALFRED O'STEEN

MYERS-ZOLICOFFER 1990
LIVINGSTON
YOUNGER, JOSEPH KEVIN

MAJOR NATHANIEL F.
CHEAIRS 2138
THOMPSON'S STATION
BARNES, RANDALL DAVID

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS
BENTON SMITH 2177
PORTLAND
ALFORD, JEFFERY SCOTT
CLEMONS, DAVID
BROWDER
McDANIEL, JR., DAVID
WADE
ALLEN, ERIC

MAJ. JAMES T. HUFF 2243
NEWPORT
WYATT, BRENT MATTHEW

TEXAS

JOHN B. HOOD 50
GALVESTON
HAMLIN, JOHN MICHAEL
WALKER, ROBERT NETTLES

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON
67
HOUSTON
TROEGEL, PAUL COURTNEY

CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS
124
TYLER
MALONE, CULLEN MARK
JOHNSON, TRAVIS

HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE
153
SAN ANTONIO
GIBBS, LOYD

O. M. ROBERTS 178
WAXAHACHIE
LOYD, MATTHEW GARRET
MACLIN, GARY MILTON
LOYD, GARY WAYNE

R. E. LEE 239
FORT WORTH
McCARRY, JAMES ALLEN
SANGER, IV, CHARLES O.

B/G JOHN SAYLES 366
ABILENE
CROSSON, JAMES MARCUS
H. B. GRANBURY 427
GRANBURY
SCHIRO, WILLIAM RICHARD

J. M. "MATT" BARTON 441
SULPHUR SPRINGS
FLANARY, PADRAIG
VAUGHAN

GOV. SAMUEL W. T.
LANHAM 586
WEATHERFORD
ARNOLD, EDWARD PAUL
SCHINDLER, RUSSELL
EDWARD

R. E. LEE 728
CHILDRESS
SHARP, ARCHIE LYNN
GRIMINGER, DAVID LEE

STONEWALL JACKSON 901
DENTON
AYCOCK, WILLIAM C.

GEORGE OVERTON STONER
1000
VICTORIA
WILLIAMS, SR., LARRY
THOMAS

MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE
1250
TEMPLE
GOSSETT, NATHAN JAY
BOZEMAN, JONATHAN
BRYANT
BOZEMAN, CHRISTOPHER
ANDREW
BOZEMAN, ALAN JAMES

CAPTAIN IKE TURNER 1275
LIVINGSTON
CAIN, STEPHEN PRATHER

ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325
SAN ANTONIO
CONTRERAS, JR., BENJAMIN
FRANCISCO
BURNS, JAMES LEE
PEREZ, RUEBEN M.
SMITH, LARRY LYNN
SMITH, JERRY
SMITH, GERALD

COL. THOMAS S. LUBBOCK
1352
LUBBOCK
PUTMAN, DENNIS WAYNE
PUTMAN, KAYDIEN CHAIN
WALKER, MICHAEL SCOTT

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE
JOHNSON 1648
ARLINGTON
BEHRINGER, JAKE WYATT

2nd TEXAS FRONTIER
DISTRICT 1904
DE LEON
SPIKES, LANNY CARROLL

W. W. HEARTSILL 2042
MARSHALL
THIBODEAUX, SAMUEL
SHYE
THIBODEAUX, II, JAMES
"BYRON"

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION
2103
KATY
WOLCOTT, CHARLES HENRY

JOSEPH ANDREW JACKSON
SHEFFIELD 2153
KIRBYVILLE
BALEW, SHELBY SPENCER

PVT. KYLE GRUNDY
NEDHAM 2171
PORTER
HAYES, JR., MICHAEL

LONE STAR DEFENDERS
2234
LUFKIN
LITTLE, JR., ROBERT "BOB"
LEONARD
ANDERSON, JR., ROBERT
WESLEY

MEDINA GREYS 2254
HONDO
BUCHWALD, JOSEPH DAVID

MAJ. JAMES INNES
RANDOLPH, JR. 2255
WILLOW PARK
SULLIVAN, KEVIN
STOUT, BILLY
HILL, DAVID M.

VIRGINIA

LEE-JACKSON 1
RICHMOND
WALKER, EUGENE WARSON

COLONEL D. H. LEE MARTZ
10
HARRISONBURG
WHITMER, GARY LOUIS

ISLE OF WIGHT AVENGERS
14
SMITHFIELD
GROVES, HUNTER HARRIS
JOHNSON, DANIEL WRIGHT

THE STUART-HAIRSTON 515
BASSETT
SHELTON, DAVID LINWOOD
OWENS, TONY ELYARD

JOHN M. JORDAN 581
SOUTH BOSTON
GENTRY, RONALD DEAN

R. E. LEE 726
ALEXANDRIA
PRENTICE, DANIEL PATRICK
STEVENS, JEFFREY DANIEL

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY 1237
FRONT ROYAL
POMEROY, STEVEN JAMES
WOODDELL, JR., HOYT
SIMPSON
ZUCKERMAN, DAVID
MARTIN

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE 1296
LEXINGTON
 FRIDLEY, JR., HARRISON
 LEWIS
 FRIDLEY, MITCHELL
 HARRISON

FINCASTLE RIFLES 1326
ROANOKE
 STEVENS, CHRISTOPHER
 TODD
 JORDAN, CHAD ALLEN
 TYLER, JORDAN CURTIS
 SPICKARD, GREGORY ALAN

J. E. B. STUART 1343
HENRICO
 ZUNIGA, ALBAN LUCIANO
 ZUNIGA, IAN ANDREW

19th VIRGINIA INFANTRY 1493
CHARLOTTESVILLE
 BERRY, SCOTT HAYWOOD

HIGHLANDERS 1530
MONTEREY
 HOTZ, JR., RICHARD
 ALBERT
 HOTZ, MATTHEW LINWOOD

BROWN HARMAN
NIGHTHAWKS 1573
TAZEWELL
 WHITESSELL, ERIC D.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1589
MIDLOTHIAN
 OZMORE, GERALD LEE

TOM SMITH 1702
SUFFOLK
 RICHMANN, PHILIP M.

WALKER-TERRY 1758
WYTHEVILLE
 DAVIS, TYLER OWEN
 COOPER, MATTHEW DALE

LANE-ARMISTEAD 1772
MATHEWS
 MORGAN, RICHARD H.
 BROOKS, PATRICK JOSEPH
 MORGAN, JR., JAMES
 RUSSELL
 FORREST, ROBERT D.
 GALLAGHER, JEREMY

MAJ. GEN. FITZHUGH LEE 1805
SPOTSYLVANIA
 TATE, JEREMY DAVID

SCOTT COUNTY'S CLINCH
MOUNTAIN RANGERS 1858
GATE CITY
 BELLAMY, JASON KEDRICK

LT. COL. VINCENT A. WITCHER 1863
GRUNDY
 RATLIFF, CHARLES ALAN

CARPENTERS BATTERY 1927
COVINGTON
 WALTON, DANIEL CHASE

CAPTAIN JACK ADAMS 1951
EDINBURG
 WINE, WILLIAM WARREN
 BELL, DAVID PAUL

GIBSON-McCREADY 2008
CHILHOWIE
 EDWARDS, TIMOTHY ROY

JAMES CITY CAVALRY 2095
WILLIAMSBURG
 CAMPBELL, SR., THOMAS
 GILES

SALTVILLE HOME GUARD 2098
SALTVILLE
 WINEBARGER, JAMES
 EDWIN
 SALTER, JORDAN LEE
 HUNT, SHANE MORGAN
 WINEBARGER, JOHN EDWIN

GEN. WISE'S REFUGEES 2189
ACCOMACK COUNTY
 SPRAGUE, JR., WILLIAM
 AARON

DINWIDDIE GRAYS 2220
DINWIDDIE
 BOZE, JOHN E.

STAFFORD LIGHT
ARTILLERY 2247
STAFFORD
 FIELDS, BRANDON JAY

WASHINGTON

R. E. LEE 587
SEATTLE
 CAMPBELL, CHRISTOPHER
 ALAN

WEST VIRGINIA

STONEWALL JACKSON 201
ST. MARYS
 WAYBRIGHT, FREDERICK G.
 BAKER, SAMUEL
 ALEXANDER

HAMPSHIRE 284
ROMNEY
 ANDERSON, JR., RAYMOND
 ANDERSON, BRANSON

LT. COL. ELIHU HUTTON 569
BEVERLY
 RYAN, EDGAR SNODGRASS

McNEILL'S RANGERS 582
MOOREFIELD
 McNEILL, III, LEO GLENN
 RINEHART, DAVID M.

FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS 1694
PRINCETON
 FARLEY, II, CHARLES RAY

MOUNTAINEER PARTISAN
RANGERS 2249
PAW PAW
 ELSWICK, LLOYD T.
 HUMPHRIES, GEORGE



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
MICHAEL A. COX	WA	458
DONALD MARSHALL BROWN	TX	2182
JAN T. HALLMAN	SC	412
STEVEN K. BARNES	TX	49
GEORGE A. BRINLEE	CA	1627
ALLISON D. BECKWORTH	SC	932
JOHN R. ROUNTREE	FL	1316
WILLIAM C. AREY	VA	1343
JIMMIE LEE WALDEN	OK	775
ROGER H. IVEY	AL	2140
JOSHUA D. DOCKERY	SC	82
STEPHEN C. KELLY	VA	584
FRANK D. SIMPSON	NC	2230
DAVID REED	KY	2170
BRIAN C. WILKINSON	FL	1237
WILLIAM J. GRAHAM, III	VA	19
JERRY A. HUNSINGER	CO	175
MARVIN B. MORGAN	TX	502
THOMAS R. GANNON	TN	33

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ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

The Order of the Southern Cross, founded in 1863 by General's Polk and Cleburne of the Army of Tennessee, was originally created to provide financial assistance to the families of soldiers who had lost their lives in the service of the Confederacy.

The Order of the Southern Cross was re-established in 1979 as a philanthropic organization, dedicated to preserving our Southern Heritage through its Grants and Scholarship Programs. Since 1979, we have allocated more than \$500,000 to these endeavors.

If you have an ancestor who served in the Confederate Armed Forces or Government and would like to assist us in our Preservation Mission, please visit our website at www.orderofsoutherncross.com or contact Gregory R. Fleitz at fleitzg@bellsouth.net to learn more about our mission and membership requirements.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

members from the active roles — and like all previous years, it is too many. Members who were dropped will not receive this January/February 2017 edition, and many will only realize it once they no longer receive their magazine. I would ask that we reach out to our delinquent members to remain with us, because our ancestors require their posterity to defend them and set the record right. We'll replace our losses with new members, but if we can retain as well as recruit, then we'll grow significantly over the next few years. The SCV needs all its sons ... and our friends, too! Speaking of friends, ask yours to join either as regular SCV members or as Friends of the SCV. Applications are on our website under "Forms and Documents." We also have a lot of great resources for our leadership there, so please familiarize

yourselves with them.

As a side note, we recently had a situation where the whole leadership of the SCV from the CiC, GEC, Army Commander, etc. was drawn into one camp's issue which could have easily been addressed and rectified at the brigade (or at the most, the division) level. The CiC, GEC, and Headquarters staff are here to assist you, but if you want a problem solved, use the chain of command (starting at the bottom) and work your way up, rather than start at the top and work your way down. The CiC, just like the Executive Director, can get overwhelmed with minutia, and then very little gets done. The best problem-solving is done at the lowest levels and is why the SCV has levels of command, national committees, and different departments of Headquarters staff: to allow the correct person

to address appropriate issues and push decision-making to the lowest level.

Lastly, Confederate Flag Day and Confederate Memorial Day are fast approaching. Please make an effort to get your flags from SCV HQ. We have placed a significant investment in the most historically correct printed flags in the world. Only the SCV has these designs based upon originals in museums — from colors, to star orientation, to design. Please support the SCV's flag program so that we can do more for you and our cause!

If God is for us, who can be against us? *Deo vindice* and God bless you all!

Lt. Col. Mike Landree
USMC, Retired
exedir@scv.org



Subscribe to the Confederate Veteran.

One year, six issues, delivered to your home for \$26.00. Overseas, \$50.00. Mail this form and your check, made payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans, to *Confederate Veteran* Subscription Department, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059

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Advance the Flag of Dixie!

These are numbered miniature personal monuments of a larger, full-sized monument to be dedicated at the National Confederate Museum at Historic Elm Springs. Sculpted and hand-cast in the South by renowned sculptor Greg Marra, this is the first in a series of these monuments to our heroes! Your name will go on the full-sized monument and you will have first right of refusal for your number on all future personal monuments in this unlimited series. Funds go to the Museum Fund and the full-sized monument. 18" hand-cast and finished solid bronze sculpture on a 4" maple base; total 22" high. Call to order yours today and also reserve your number for future monuments!



Detail View



Rear View

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Number 1 \$10,000

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NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Reunion Bid Deadlines for Hosting 2020 Reunion

Bid packages for those wishing to host the 2020 reunion are due by January 15, 2017. They should be sent to Chairman Joe Ringhoffer at 1211 Government St., Mobile, AL 36604 or e-mailed to ringhje@aol.com.

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

The Guidelines for hosting a convention can be obtained from Joe Ringhoffer at the e-mail address above.

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

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

Constitutional Amendments Deadline

The deadline for those wishing to submit proposed amendments to the SCV Constitution or the Standing Orders, to be considered at the national Reunion in July 2017, is February 10, 2017. Amendments must be submitted to Executive Director Michael Landree at General Headquarters (GHQ). They can be sent either by US Mail to Sons of Confederate Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 or e-mail to exedir@scv.org. E-mail submissions must bear a state stamp on or before February 9, 2017 and those sent by US Mail must be postmarked no later than February 10, 2017.

Those submitting proposed amendments should include their name, camp name and number and complete contact information, including name,

mailing address, e-mail address and telephone numbers. Please also send a brief statement as to the purpose of the amendment and the reasons it should be adopted. This will help camps and Compatriots understand the purpose and advantage of the proposed amendment.

Executive Director Landree will acknowledge receipt of the amendment; however, it is the responsibility of the sender to confirm with Executive Director Landree that any amendment was received at GHQ. Please contact Executive Director Landree at the e-mail address listed above, or call 800-380-1896 or Adjutant in Chief Doug Nash at aic@scv.org or 910-635-9700.

Proration Begins February 1

February 1 begins proportional rating of membership dues. Proration of membership dues is reserved for the 3rd and 4th quarters of our fiscal year (February-April and May-July) and dues are prorated for the remaining time within our fiscal year. This applies for both renewing members and for new members. If you have a new member after February, you should pro-rate him to extend those benefits of membership without paying the full year. For more information on proration and other important business, please go to our website under "Forms and Documents."

Beauvoir searching for new executive director

Beauvoir, the Last home of Confederate President Jefferson Davis and the Jefferson Davis Presidential Library and Museum is seeking applicants for the following position: Executive Director.

This 110 year old institution is located on 52 majestic acres that also includes a museum of many priceless, period relics, complimented by a Library with invaluable items and other literary works. It is a significant tourist attraction located right on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

The successful candidate should have:

A demonstrated ability to plan, prepare and execute an annual budget in excess of one million dollars.

Demonstrated knowledge of a Model Workplace Employee Safety and Health Program.

Working knowledge of Federal minimum wage, Wage and Hour, Fair Labor Standards Act, Equal Employment Opportunity Laws and Federal Employment Discrimination Rules and Regulations, etc.

Experience in the development and execution of Employee Position Descriptions, Performance Metrics and Performance Awards, Employee Progressive Disciplinary Program, etc.

Demonstrated knowledge of Office Automation and Administration, to include, but not limited to business file management, MS Word, Excel, Adobe Acrobat, software backup applications, experience with software security applications, firewalls, antivirus software, server security applications, LAN protocols, etc.

Knowledge of basic security and surveillance systems, programs and implementation.

Demonstrated knowledge and experience in non-profit fundraising activities, networking with community partners, grant applications, marketing and development, facilitating and forming business partnerships.

Demonstrated ability to establish internal management controls to minimize fraud, waste and abuse, to include conducting periodic inventories, merchandise reconciliation, loss prevention measures, etc.

Demonstrated written and verbal communication skills to include impromptu and prepared public speaking skills, preparing and presenting reports to Board members.

Demonstrated interpersonal skills and experience with conflict resolution.

Demonstrated ability to work for a Board of Directors, Board of Trustees, or similar governing boards(s) that exercise oversight and policy making authority

and who govern key decisions.

Demonstrated knowledge and appreciation of the causes and effects of the War Between the States and the service of Confederate servicemen and the life and achievements of Jefferson Davis.

Candidates for this position should state their salary and compensation expectations.

Send all resumes and letters of interest to: EDSearch@beauvoir.org

Camp Museum Fundraiser Challenge

Compatriots,

As you may know, the SCV is moving forward rapidly with the new Confederate Museum at our Headquarters at Elm Springs. With about \$500,000 in our account, we are going to need to raise more than \$2.5 million to turn this dream into reality.

The 47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166 in Wake Forest, North Carolina, has issued a challenge to each of our camps to raise and donate at least \$1,000 for the Confederate Museum. As

I believe that competition is normally healthy, I would like to accept this challenge for our Confederation, and I will have a prize for the camp which donates the greatest amount of money for the building of our museum. What that prize is will be a secret, but I can assure you it will be worthy of the momentous sacrifice to achieve it.

The start date of the competition is August 15, 2016, and the date we close this competition will be December 31, 2017, so each camp has a little less than 12 months to collect and donate their monies for this significant camp prize. You do not have to make just one donation — we will keep track of each donation for each camp, no matter how small or large. As a reminder, any person or camp who donates \$1,000 or more will be included on a plaque at the new museum.

As much as I look forward to this competition, let us work together in a true spirit of brotherhood as the ultimate prize is our museum. I ask each camp try to match this challenge and, if possible, exceed it, so that we may pay off the debt which we are surely

going to incur to make this a reality. Our museum is so essential to our long-term mission for providing *THE* educational venue for teaching our ancestors' story properly and with truth. Let us build this museum together for our posterity!

Deo Vindice,

Thos. V. Strain Jr.
75th Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund

Make your donation today! Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund! All donors will be listed in future issues of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

Cleburne Guild	\$1,000
Platinum Level	\$250
Gold Level	\$100
Silver Level	\$50

Thank You!

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Dispatches From the Front

structure and the ideology of a culture is limited by the technological subsystem that the culture employs for its existence. Destroy the social structure or the philosophy, and something similar will reappear. Destroy the technological subsystem and the culture is destroyed. Witness the destruction of the Plains Indians with the willful destruction of the buffalo herds by the railroad builders of the industrial Northeast — and witness the destruction of the agrarian South and, with it, the federative Union of sovereign States by the same forces.

My understanding of the basic structure of a mercantile system, is it is comprised of a “core,” which controls the system economically and politically for its own benefit, and a “periphery,” which is exploited by the core for its raw materials and for its markets. Examples, of course, were the European colonial powers and their colonies in the “New World” of the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries.

In the system we are interested in — the United States of the mid-nineteenth century — the industrializing Northeast, with its increasing populations and consequent increasing political and economic control, was evolving into the “core” of an evolving mercantile system, while the agrarian South and West were increasingly devolving into the North’s economically exploited “periphery.” A natural, classical antagonism was arising between the two. The North saw it coming, of course, so to forestall a combination against it such as England had met with from the colonies in 1776, the Northeast employed the old practice of despots: “divide and conquer.” This is where the issue of slavery in the Territories came in. The North’s agitation of the issue divided the Western agrarian periphery from the Southern agrarian periphery, and cleverly brought the West into combination with the North against the South (the Westerners’ natural agrarian allies) when the South seceded from the North’s mercantile system and the North launched its war against it for doing so.

Thus, in my opinion, the Centennial narrative that Mr. Leigh presents — that it was a clash of economic systems rather than a moral crusade — is the correct one. Latter-day “Court Historians,” however, reject this, and instead give the narrative in moralistic terms of the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s, which was cast as a continuation of the righteous North’s war waged against a barbarous South to free the slaves and give them civil rights. But one might take this with a grain of salt when one considers that while altruistic Northern “Freedom Riders” were down South delivering tutorials on proper race relations to the benighted Southerners, the Blacks up North were burning their cities down.

*H. V. Traywick, Jr.
Garland-Rodes Camp 409
Richmond, Virginia*

Suggests our flags are ‘Freedom’s Flags’

To the Editor:

I enjoyed the poem in the September/October issue about our great Battle Flag. For myself, I always refer to our flag as the “Freedom’s Flag.”

When you tell the ignorant and brainwashed that our beautiful flag is Freedom’s Flag, and they ask why, your can then begin their reeducation.

I suggest to all true Confederates that from this day forward, we refer to all our grand flags as “Freedom’s Flags!”

*James R. Alonzo, Sr.
Raphael Semmes Camp 11
Mobile, Alabama*

Interested in Alabama monument at Franklin

To the Editor:

In a previous magazine, the Mechanized Cavalry had sponsored an erection of an Arkansas monument at the Franklin, Tennessee Battleground. There was supposed to be a monument placed for the Alabama Confederates.

I would appreciate any information concerning this as my great-grandfather Sergeant Henry M. Warren was

wounded there and was a POW. He was with the 34th Regiment AL Infantry, Co. F. If or when there is a monument placed, I plan on making the trip.

*Gerald R. Warren
Fort Talisi Camp 1921
Tallassee, Alabama*

Camp hosts visitors from Canada at meetings

To the Editor:

Our camp has hosted Canadian visitors in past months, and their interest in SCV is worth noting.

In light of the Sesquicentennial, SCV must actively disseminate factual and unbiased information domestically and elsewhere.

Twice in the last year, Canadians from the Southwestern Ontario Civil War Round Table have attended camp meetings. We have educated the visitors about Southern history and culture, and they have enlightened members about Canadians who served in Confederate units. This international exchange has been informative and enriching for everyone.

*John Stemple
Brigadier General E.M. Law Camp 1323
Polk County, Florida*

Southern secession declarations explained

To The Editor:

The fact that Causes of Secession Declarations by four of the seceding Southern states list slavery as a cause of secession has led liberals and Marxist Socialists to claim that the South seceded solely for the purpose of keeping and defending slavery. The declaration by Georgia was the most thorough presentation of abuses by the North that justified secession.

Those who make such claims berating and disparaging the seceding Southern states for secession do not have a thorough understanding of the political situation that existed prior to and at the time of Southern secession. Most Southerners were in favor of gradual orderly emancipation of slaves, and it was occurring. Prior to the war, there were an estimated five times as many

abolition societies in the South as in the North. The Constitution of the Confederate States of America prohibited the importation of slaves.

The Northern colonies, later states, of New England — Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and New York — were primarily responsible for the development of slavery in America. The port cities of New England had grown wealthy from profits derived from the slave trade. Initially, the South had resisted slavery, but as time went by they succumbed to the encouragement and pressure from New England to purchase and use slave labor on the plantations of the South. The use of slave labor in the industrial cities of the North had not been as successful as it had been in the agricultural South. Therefore, the Northern states began emancipating slaves, and in 1808, the further importation of slaves was outlawed by the United States of America.

But Yankee slave traders, in violation of the law, continued transporting slaves up until the time of the War for Southern Independence. By 1820 to 1830, the slave trade had become unprofitable to most Northerners, and agitation began against the Southern states demanding instant abolition of slaves as opposed to the orderly graduated emancipation that was already taking place in the Southern states. Initially, the Northern abolitionists were a small but very vocal and militant group. But abolition sentiment continued to grow, and lies and propaganda based on ignorance began to slander the Southern people. The English historian Cecil Chesterman is quoted as saying “what can exceed the hypocrisy of the New England men who accuse the South of grave moral sin while the profits made from the slave trade are still in their pocket.”

The Northern abolitionists were radicals, fanatics, zealots and criminals. And they offered no plan for the compensation of freed slaves to Southerners. Instead, they demanded instant abolition and supported and worked to foment a massive slave revolt that would cause the deaths of thousands of Southern men, women, and children; similar to that which had occurred in Santa Domingo (Haiti) in the 1790-1803 era. The Marxist Socialist Republican Party which was formed in 1854 had

many of these radicals, fanatics, zealots, and criminals as members. The Republican Party passed a resolution signed by 68 of 117 members advocating violence against the South as outlined in the 1857 book by Hinton Helper — *The Impending Crisis of the South*. Then they financed and outfitted criminal and murderer John Brown to go to Virginia and implement a slave rebellion. All through the North, the psychopathic murderous criminal John Brown was perceived as a hero and saint who had gone straight to heaven after he was hung in Virginia following his failed attempt to instigate servile insurrection and the planned massive slave rebellion.

Lincoln was a member of this radical group, and after he was elected president, the South refused to voluntarily be ruled by Northern radicals, fanatics, zealots, and criminals. Southerners determined the best way to avoid more impending criminal actions by the North, was to separate so seven Southern states seceded. This was followed by four more after Lincoln initiated aggression against the seceded states. The extremely high tariff rate of 47-50 percent in the upcoming Morrill Tariff was also a major factor in Southern secession.

The South was being forced to pay 75-85 percent of the money to operate the Federal Government and 80-90 percent of that tax money was being kept and spent in the North. The Northern industrialists were forcing the South to pay for the industrialization of America at no cost to themselves. The machinery of the Federal Government, which was designed for the common benefit, was made the means of despoiling the South, to enrich the North. The workings of the iniquitous tariffs had reduced the South to a dependent colonial condition, almost as abject as that of the Roman provinces, under their proconsuls nearly 2000 years ago. A coalition of Northern economic interests with the Northern radicals, fanatics, zealots and criminals forced Southern secession. The Robber had joined hands with the Incendiary, and the South was their target.

I recommend reading pages 30 through 38 of the booklet, *A Southern View of the Invasion of the Southern States and War of 1861-65* by Capt. Samuel A. Ashe in 1935 titled, “Secession, Insurrection of the Negroes, and Northern In-

cendiarism.” He was the last surviving commissioned officer of the Confederate States Army and a highly educated man who presents a concise and scholarly explanation of the events leading to the war and the lasting consequences. I also recommend reading the 1894 speech given by former Confederate General Joseph Wheeler to the US Congress in which he presents the facts concerning the development of slavery in America and the causes of the War for Southern Independence. He places the blame where it belongs — on the North. Also, I recommend reading the book *Truths of History* by Mildred Lewis Rutherford who was a historian for the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Altogether there were 10 causes of Southern secession. Contact me at jkingantiquearms@bellsouth.net to receive an e-mail copy of my article “The 10 Causes of Southern Secession.”

James W. King

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson's Rangers
Camp 141
Albany, Georgia

Need help researching Confederate POWs?

To the Editor:

Compatriots, looking for Confederate prisoners of war? Google civil war Confederate prisoners 1861 to 1865 ancestry paths or web address www.ancestrypaths.com/military-records/civil-war-confederate-prisoners-1861-1865. If you wish to research Confederate prisoner of war digital copies, I recommend using this website.

You will find digital copies of all Confederate prisoners and other prison camp records. You will also find digital copies of records for all Union army POW camps. Should you be particularly interested in seeing the digital copies of “hellmira” Elmira prison camp see reels 0065 through 0071.

You will find a massive amount of information — so good hunting!

Tom Fagart

Cabarrus Guards Camp 1837
Concord, North Carolina



Books in Print

Federalist Papers; and editorials from northern newspapers; are added to give, at times, surprising corroboration of a state's right of secede.

For those who look for ways to understand the impact of the WBTS, and understand our soldiers' sacrifices, this work provides keys to that understanding. Similar projects for all Confederate states should be encouraged. This reviewer would suggest that a good morning could begin with reading a few accounts of the lives and deaths of these soldiers. South Carolinians especially, but all Southerners, benefit from knowing the lives of these men who died for The Cause.

Ecclesiasticus XLIV (from book jacket)

"And some there be which have no memorial,

Who are perished as though they had never been,

And are become as though they had never been born..."

"...And their glory shall not be blotted out,

Their bodies are buried in peace,
But their name liveth for evermore."

Author Chambers has kept their glory and sacrifice alive.

This reviewer highly recommends this volume for those who enjoy true history illuminated by thoughts of our great men, poetry and touching memorials.

Author: Herbert O. Chambers, III
Publisher: Broadfoot Publishing Company
Wilmington, North Carolina
www.broadfootpublishing.com
Hardback \$75.00

Reviewed by Gary L. Hall

Gabriel Rains And The Confederate Torpedo Bureau

Among the numerous books and studies dealing with the War for Southern Independence, every once in a while there appears a biography of lasting historical merit, a volume that can be called definitive. W. Davis Waters' detailed study of inventor of the torpedo, the brilliant Confederate general and scientist Gabriel J. Rains (1803-1881), is such a book. He and Joseph I. Brown, his technical consultant and

author of the highly analytical chapter VII, have produced a volume which not only is encyclopedic in covering their subject, but is also highly readable by those not so well-versed in naval and scientific marine terminology.

Gabriel James Rains was born in New Bern, North Carolina, one of eight children of Gabriel Manigault and Hester Rains. A younger brother, George W., would also serve as a lieutenant colonel in Confederate ranks, while Gabriel would reach the rank of brigadier general. Both men would survive the war; but it was the older Rains who would become one of the 19th century's most innovative military inventors and masters of the rapidly changing technology of warfare. His role is slowly being recognized, and Waters' study should do much to solidify that reputation. Nevertheless, one cannot help think that the old maxim about victors writing the history of a conflict holds true here, too. Had Rains been working for the Yanks, we might be seeing his name on various naval ships, bases, and elsewhere.

Rains is most noteworthy for three significant inventions. He invented three mines: the land mine ("subterra shell"), the keg torpedo, and the submarine

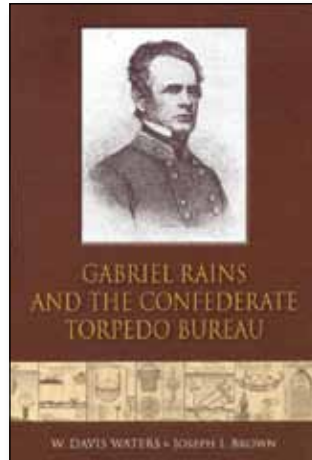
mortar battery. Yet, getting his inventions approved for use was not always an easy task. During the war years he faced, at times, opposition from other Confederate leaders. Nevertheless, he usually had support from President Jefferson Davis, and that, certainly, made all the difference.

After the Battle of Seven Pines Rains served as Superintendent of Conscription and also Commander of the Torpedo Bureau. He spent much of his time perfecting new and very effective weapons to use against the invading Yankee hordes. His agents mined the harbors of Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, and Wilmington. Through his efforts and then-novel inventions numerous Federal ships were sent to the bottom, and the life of the Confederacy was prolonged. At the onset of the final siege of Richmond, President Davis requested that Rains mine the main roads leading to the Confederate capital. Again, his efforts gave time to the beleaguered Confederates ... and one has to wonder if the efforts he expended in 1864-1865, had they been effected much earlier and with greater application, might have even changed the course of the war.

Waters and Brown have provided numerous illustrations, photographic representations, charts, and diagrams to give any reader ample information on the subject matter. The seven appendices include reports and essays by Rains, letters from Rains on torpedos and torpedo/mine technology, and a complete list of Federal vessels sunk by the inventions of Rains and other torpedomen (35) or seriously damaged by them (14) — not a bad war record!

Lastly, despite the detailed and well-presented technical aspects of his career, Waters gives flesh to Rains as a man, a man who cared about his country and his native state, who was dedicated and always went beyond the call of duty. Brilliant, determined, and courageous, Rains now has a fine study of his life and inventions. Waters and Brown have given us a superb biography of one of the 19th centuries finest scientists, and one of the Confederacy's unsung heroes: Gabriel J. Rains.

Author: W. Davis Waters and technical



consultant Joseph I. Brown
Monograph Publishers
1800 Country Lane, Suite 1816
Durham, NC 27713
www.monographpublishers.com
Paperback \$17.95

Reviewed by Dr. Boyd D. Cathey

Sherman's Rascals
A Collection of Essays on the
Atrocities of Sherman's March
Through the Carolinas

"My mother had a spoon in which she was mixing medicine for her sick children snatched from her, and she was obliged to mix it in her hands and put it into their mouths with her finger. They pulled the rings from her fingers as she was holding in her lap, and kicked the cradle in which the other was lying, with the remark, 'that one is already dead.' What couldn't be carried away was set afire."

Now you would think the above incident happened at the height of World War II and committed by either German or Japanese soldiers. Not so. These atrocities were committed by Yankee General Sherman's troops as they were on their rape and murder tour of the Carolinas, in the closing days of the War for Southern Independence.

This incident is one of many first-hand accounts told by eyewitnesses to the barbaric Yankee army after torching

Georgia during their march to the sea and after burning the South Carolina capitol of Columbia. These accounts have been compiled in a new book entitled *Sherman's Rascals – A Collection of Essays on the Atrocities of Sherman's March Through the Carolinas* compiled by Frank B. Powell, III.

As the Yankees came up through North Carolina, Sherman ordered his troops to "destroy all property, public and private." One personal account stated that "they destroyed every useful thing, filling all the wells on the place with dead hogs, shooting the cows and all other living things, leaving what they did not want lying on the ground." Once the regular barbarians passed through, then came Sherman's bummers, who made it worse.

Sherman was even bragging on his barbaric accomplishments. He stated that he had "traversed the country with an average breadth of forty miles, consuming all the forage, horses, cattle,

hogs, sheep, poultry, cured meats, cornmeal, etc."

The author does a great job of bringing together the true accounts of a crude and barbaric Yankee army as they spread across a Southern countryside stealing, killing and pillaging an already defeated population. You don't find too many of these true accounts, so it's great when you can see these being published in this day and age. You'll also learn about the last chicken in Raleigh when the Yankees passed through in the spring of 1865. I won't divulge that fact. You'll have to buy the book to find out why.

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Colonel Van H. Manning

regained limited sight, and the doctor correctly diagnosed the loss of sight as temporary. Manning was sent to a hospital in Winchester and as the retreating Army of Northern Virginia passed through the city, he rejoined his depleted regiment.²⁵

Colonel Manning and his men in Longstreet's Corps participated in the Battle of Chickamauga and at the defeat at Chattanooga. His performance led to his being recommended for promotion in October 1863 by Brigadier General Micah Jenkins, who assumed command of Hood's Division. General Jenkins wrote, "Understanding the eye of the department is favorable, as in that event most deservedly, turned to Colonel V. Manning, commander. 3rd Ark. Regt., in this division and that the only obstacle to his promotion has been want of a command, I have the honor respectfully to recommend him most highly for a command in Arkansas, where I understand are vacancies. Col. Manning has been most highly endorsed by more capable and distinguished officers and it is with diffidence that I add my testimonial. His energy, his capacity and his gallantry all combine to make him usually excellent and the recommendation has the only regret that his services would be lost to this division."²⁶

General James Longstreet added his endorsement. "Colonel Manning enjoys the reputation of being one of the most active and capable officers of his rank in the service and was recommended more than a year ago by Major General J.G. Walker for promotion. He is thought by all with whom he has served, since that time, a most efficient and skillful officer. And all have recommended his promotion some several times. If he cannot get a command as Brigadier

in this army, I would earnestly recommend his promotion and transfer to the West."²⁷

Colonel Manning returned to duty on July 15. By August 4, the entire army was south of the Rapidan River. They were in Richmond before being ordered to go with Longstreet to aid Braxton Bragg in Tennessee. Colonel Manning delivered a petition to General Hood, asking that he assume command over them again. Hood agreed to do this, although he was physically unfit for duty.²⁸

The troops left Richmond on rail cars and got off at Resaca to march to Ringgold and then, to Chickamauga Valley. As they marched, they passed by McNair's Brigade of Arkansas troops." This was the only time the 3rd ever served in the same battle with other men from Arkansas."²⁹

On September 19, 1863, the 3rd went into action with Colonel Manning in front, leading the charge with his sword, as he did the next day. The Federal center gave way, but Hood, galloping into the melee, went down, with his right thigh mangled. Longstreet then began driving the panic-stricken Federals northward. General George Thomas made a stand on Snodgrass Hill that saved the Federal army from annihilation." Bragg, however, did not press the pursuit of the whipped, panicked Federals, even though Nathan Bedford Forrest sent messages, urging Bragg to continue the attack. The Federals reached the safety of Chattanooga, and a golden opportunity for a Confederate victory was lost, paid for by 17,000 dead and wounded soldiers. The 3rd Arkansas's losses were the greatest in the brigade. There were twenty-five dead, 120 wounded, and 12 missing. Colonel Manning received a slight

wound.³⁰

An unsuccessful siege — unsuccessful in the sense that it did not result in the Federal's surrender — ensued at Chattanooga. Bragg watered-down his army's strength and ordered Longstreet's men to East Tennessee to battle Burnside's Federals at Knoxville. The weather was bitter cold; supplies were short; and the battle for Knoxville was a failure. As Longstreet headed back towards Virginia, his journey was reminiscent of Washington's winters at Valley Forge and Morristown in that many of his troops lacked shoes and left bloody trails in the snow. The pack animals, weak from lack of fodder, slipped on the icy roads and collapsed. They were butchered for food by the starving Confederates. Adding to this trying time was an upheaval in the senior officers' ranks. Lafayette McLaws and Evander Law were relieved of command, and court-martial charges were made against General Jerome Robertson, who was popular with the Texans and Arkansans. Finally, Brigadier General John Gregg was given command of the Texas Brigade, which was sent back to serve under Lee in Virginia. In Charlottesville, the 3rd Arkansas with the First Corps, received new uniforms and shoes and stood for inspection by General Lee. The 3rd only mustered less than three hundred men.³¹

Grant had taken overall command of the Federal army, and he and Meade planned a three-pronged attack against Lee. They planned to crush the Army of Northern Virginia. Grant crossed the Rapidan River with about 120,000 troops. Lee had about 65,000, but he did not intend to be attacked in the open, where the disparity in numbers would be deadly. The armies were in an area

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known as the Wilderness, where there was an almost impenetrable matted thicket of vines, brambles, and cut-over, second-growth timber. Visibility in this jungle-like place was five to fifteen yards. It was easy for the soldiers to become disoriented while in it. Grant opened the action, and his superior numbers seemed to be carrying the day, but on May 6, Longstreet and the First Corps, hours late, finally arrived on the field, just when the situation for Lee was perilous because his Confederate troops under Heth's command broke and ran for their lives. The fortuitous arrival of Hood's Texans and Arkansans, now commanded by Gregg, prompted General Lee to wave his hat and shout, "Hurrah for Texas!" As Gregg ordered his men forward, he said, "Attention, Texas Brigade! The eyes of General Lee are upon you." Lee rose in his stirrups, lifted his hat, and declared, "Texans always move them.'" The men cheered Lee as they went on the attack. The battle then began to turn in favor of the Confederates, but as at Chancellorsville, fate and bad luck struck the Confederates. Longstreet was shot and seriously wounded by one of his own soldiers, while at the same time General Micah Jenkins, who was accompanying Longstreet, was shot out of his saddle and killed. When the action was finally over, Grant's casualties were 17,661 to Lee's 7,800.

Among Lee's wounded was Colonel Van Manning, who received a serious disabling wound in his thigh. His men had to leave him on the field, but the enemy found him and took him within their lines. When the Federal wounded were evacuated by train to hospitals in Washington, Van Manning, now a prisoner of war, was sent with them. The 3rd Arkansas left about sixty-five percent of its men in the Wilderness. There were only ninety unwounded men, and 125 present for duty.³² The 3rd, though without their gallant

colonel, went on to fight at Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and other engagements, until they found themselves at Appomattox,³³ where on their final evening as part of Lee's fighting Texas Brigade, they looked around and saw Yankee campfires completely encircling them. One soldier of the 3rd Arkansas, on hearing the news of the surrender, fell face down in the dust and wept.

Van Manning's Official Military Records state he was placed in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, and from there, on June 17, 1864, he was received and listed on a roll of Prisoners of War at Ft. Delaware. Ft. Delaware was located on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River, midway between Delaware and New Jersey.

Then, an unusual event occurred in August 1864, an event which drastically changed the fate of the 600 Confederate officers held at Ft. Delaware. Colonel Manning was one of the 600.

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

and food that they were forced to send the Federal prisoners to the only relatively safe place available, either Charleston or Savannah. Foster added, "As far as injury goes to them, there can be none, for I know their exact location and direct the shells accordingly."³⁴ Jones hoped the presence of the Federal prisoners would perhaps serve as a measure of protection for the Charleston civilians. Jones disputed this accusation and reminded Foster that the Federals were shelling non-combatants in Charleston, a non-military objective. While the communication between Jones and Foster was going on, all prisoner of war exchanges stopped, by order of General Grant and Secretary of War Stanton, who knew the South could not replace her soldiers being held prisoner. This also meant Northern soldiers would be trapped in Southern prisoner of war camps. "General Grant said that it was much cheaper to feed Rebel prisoners than fight them." He went on to write Stanton, "Exchanges simply re-enforce the enemy at once, whilst we do not get the benefit of those received for two or three months and lose the majority entirely."³⁵

Though Foster knew otherwise, he sent word to Jones that as the 600 Federal prisoners in Charleston were deliberately placed in areas under fire, he planned to put 600 Confederate officers in danger as an act of retaliation. Foster then sent orders to Ft. Delaware to select 600 Confederate officers, which he sent to Morris Island, a sandy, marshy piece of ground about two to three miles off the coast from Charleston. Colonel Manning was one of the 600 selected. These Confederate officers were about to undergo deliberate extreme brutality and cruelty at the hands of their Yankee captors. At the end of their ordeal — some by death and some who survived to live at the war's end — they emerged with their principles and honor intact. They came to be known as "The Im-

mortal 600." Their official historian, Major Ogden Murray, gave them this description: "The 600 immortals were Confederate officers, prisoners of war, who were taken from Ft. Delaware prison in August 1864 by order of Edwin M. Stanton, Federal Secretary of War, and confined in a stockade on Morris Island, SC, under fire of the Confederate batteries shelling that point."³⁶

The 600 Confederate officers, who thought they were about to be exchanged, were marched out of Ft. Delaware and were taken to a steamer, the *Crescent City*. Instead of being allowed on deck, they were crammed into the hold below the waterline, and the hatches were shut, so that there was no light or fresh air. The outside temperature was in the 90s. Added to this was the heat produced from the boilers on the ship. "On every side was heard, 'O how hot! O, for fresh air! I am suffocating.'"³⁷ Captain Gormand of North Carolina said, "It was a perfect Hell." "We suffered very much from the scarcity of water. At first, water was given once a day in a barrel. This was exhausted before the next day, giving us several hours each day to suffer for water. After a few days, water was given in smaller quantities and not at regular intervals. The water had a most unpleasant look, an exceedingly offensive smell, and a disagreeable, disgusting taste, and usually sickened those who used it. At one time we had no water for forty hours. Many men bowed on their knees before their cruel tormentors and begged like children for a single draught of water."³⁸

Once underway, only two men at a time were allowed on deck for air, and only one was allowed to use the latrine. All the 600 lined up at one time to go above deck. Those who were weak fell out of line and lost control of themselves. Colonel Abram Fulkerson of the 63rd Tennessee Infantry wrote, "When the vessel encountered the rough waters off

Cape Hatteras, its rolling made the men seasick, and they started vomiting. The rolling and pitching would dash this horrid combination of filth from one end of the hold to the other. For eighteen days, we were kept in this miserable place."³⁹

While the *Crescent City* was underway, the suffering Confederates could only guess at what would befall them. Then, the engines stopped, and when Major Murray managed to get on deck, he heard one of the crew say, "We are aground, off Folly Island. Where should have been Cape Romaine Light, we are stuck fast in the sand." The ship's officers had run too close into shore, had run the ship aground, and lost the escorts, the gunboats. Colonel Van Manning came on deck and at once said, "Murray, we must take this ship." A council of the Confederates was held, and it was decided that Colonels Manning, DeGurney, Abe Fulkerson, and Major W.W. Goldsborough should demand the surrender of the ship." It was a desperate undertaking. It would have been certain death for some of us before we could have captured the guard, yet there was no thought of the consequences of failure. By consent, Colonel Van Manning was the leader, and with him we were all ready to chance the fire of a thousand guns. Hardly had Colonel Manning demanded that Captain Webster surrender the ship into our hands at once, otherwise we would take it, when to our surprise Captain Webster agreed to the surrender. Colonel Manning agreed that the ship's crew would be taken to Charleston and sent home, or paroled. While these details were being arranged, a signal gun was heard out at sea, and soon, the convoy of gunboats hove into sight. Captain Webster then became defiant. He forced some officers to go down in the coal bunkers of the ship and throw away enough coal to lighten the ship off the sand bar. The guards drove the prisoners from

the deck back to the hold.⁴⁰ "The two leaders who stood out in this bold attempt were Colonel Abram Fulkerson of the 63rd Tennessee and twenty-five-year old Colonel Van H. Manning of the 3rd Arkansas." "They were the ones looked toward and consulted by the rest of the prisoners. Those two men were later given the credit by several of the Six Hundred as primary reasons why they were able to maintain such a solid and unwavering commitment to principles despite the hardships and tests."⁴¹ The *Crescent City* lay at anchor for several days off the coast of Port Royal near Hilton Head, while a court-martial of some of the ship's crew took place. Captain Webster refused to clean out the filth in the hold. He said, "It was good enough for the rebels."⁴² Lt. Henry Cook of the 44th Tennessee said, "Our condition at this time was horrible ... many were sick, and the stench arising from the filth was unbearable. We were almost famished, provisions and water having given out two days before we reached Hilton Head. One day, I caught some water in an oilcloth during a rain, and on another, a sailor gave me a cup of hot water."⁴³ Finally, an officer from the 157th New York aboard Regiment came aboard and saw that the hold was cleaned up, and food to the prisoners was provided.

On September 7, 1864, the *Crescent City* landed at Morris Island. The day was intensely hot. Fifty of the men were not able to stand up after leaving the ship. The rest formed up on the beach and were ordered to march the three miles to the stockade. "We had not gone over a half a mile before some of our men, weakened from the eighteen days on the ship, fell, from prostration on the sand. I was one of the unfortunate number. The brutal white officers of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment made the negro guards force us to get up and stagger on at the point of the bayonet."⁴⁴

"The stockade was about fifteen feet high, constructed of poles set in the sand. The pen enclosed an area of about two to three acres of sand, and on the inside, about twelve feet from the stockade, a rope, two inches in diameter was stretched around the interior, supported on pickets four feet high driven in the sand. This was called 'The Dead Line.' Any prisoner who touched the Dead Line should be shot without warning by the sentinels. A platform was constructed around the stockade, outside, and about four feet from the top, and upon this platform a line of negro sentinels was posted, at intervals of about six paces." The stockade was about midway between Forts Wagner and Gregg.⁴⁵ A small entrance was left at one end of the stockade so as to admit prisoners and guards. This was secured by a large, strong gate.

The prisoners could see the Confederate flag flying over Ft. Moultrie on Sullivan's Island, about 1,200 yards away. The Yankees used the batteries on Wagner and Gregg to fire on Ft. Sumter and Ft. Moultrie. The Confederate prisoners were under fire from four sides, since monitors in the water were also shelling, and the shelling went on day and night. The prisoners were intended to be used as human shields, but the Confederate gunners on the shore knew of their presence, and were expert enough shots to hit the batteries, but not the prisoners. Still, it was nerve-racking and mentally stressful to think a Confederate shell would miss its mark and fall short. The sentinels had roofs over their posts to shield them from shell fragments and kicked-up sand.

The prisoners were put on the beach in two-man A-tents, but were used for four. Strict rules and regimentation were enforced. No more than three men could gather at a time. No singing was permitted. No talking was allowed in the tents after dark. No candles, lights,

or fires were allowed after dark. All their blankets had been taken from them, so they slept on the sand with usually chilly night winds blowing from the ocean. They were aroused at sunrise, had roll call, policed the ground by smoothing the sand, and emptied the barrels used as latrines. Rations came at 8:00 and 2:00. Rations consisted of three, three-inch square, one quarter-inch thick worm and weevil-filled crackers, called hardtack, two ounces of rancid meat, and a half pint of sandy rice or bean soup, mostly water. Drinking water came from water seeping into holes dug into the sand. The men had to cook their own rations, but most did not have pots or skillets. Those had to borrow from those who did have utensils. Only a few stoves and a small amount of firewood were available. Roll was called again at noon and retreat. Every morning, the prisoners were asked to take the Oath of Allegiance to the Federal government.

The prisoners were guarded by black troops, mostly from the South, of the 54th Massachusetts, which was led by white officers from New England. Colonel Edward Hallowell from Philadelphia, an "inhuman brute," according to Captain John Dunkle, was the commander. Captain George W. Nelson of Virginia said, "When he was in the presence of Hallowell, he felt he had come upon a snake." Major Ogden Murray said, "He treated us like animals. The Negroes he commanded were Chesterfields in politeness in contrast with this fellow." "Any insubordination on the part of a prisoner, or refusal to comply was punished by the guards' rules and authority, which were usually a good kicking or cuffing." But, the prisoners preferred the black guards to the white officers who commanded them.⁴⁶

The prisoners formed a Relief Association with Colonel Fulkerson and Colonel Manning as leaders. The strong were to help the sick

and weak. All the 600 swore an oath they would never take the Oath of Allegiance to the Federal government, under any circumstance, even though taking it could mean freedom or special privileges. The Oath of the 600 gave them courage and resolve when conditions were extremely harsh and grim. It held them together and gave them strength.

After three weeks, according to Lt. Henry Howe Cook, rations were reduced to ten ounces of corn meal without grease or salt, and pickles each day. The barrels of corn meal were dated 1861 and were so full of worms and mold that when the barrels were broken into, the meal stood there in one piece. This ration was ordered because the Yankees heard the prisoners of Andersonville were being fed corn meal and molasses, and they didn't have molasses for the Confederates. When the Confederates first arrived at Morris Island, the Ladies Aide Association of Charleston sent them a boat of provisions and plugs of tobacco. The Confederate government sent 600 boxes of sweet potatoes, peanuts, and tobacco. Lt. Cook said, "You can live on a small amount of food better, if you use tobacco freely."⁴⁷ Major Murray wrote, "It was all our government had to send, and it told us the story of want at home. We blew off our misfortunes in the good smoke of good ole Dixie tobacco."

After forty-five days on Morris Island, the prisoners were sent to Ft. Pulaski on Cockspur Island at the mouth of the Savannah River, about twelve miles from Savannah. "It covers about five acres." Facing Tybee Island is a semicircle composed of casemates. We were separated from the garrison upon the right and left of us by immense iron gates. The embrasures were grated to prevent our escape. A casemate is about 22 x 20 feet, and there were twenty of these, each casemate holding thirty prisoners." Lt. Cook continued, "The brick floor was at all times wet, as

if it had been rained upon. When winter set in, its chilly blasts off the Atlantic wailed mournfully through our open casemate windows, causing the poorly clad prisoners to shiver. Many of the officers had no blankets. On Christmas 1864, the snow was four inches deep; they were on the beach by the ocean. They caught cold, which led to pneumonia and even death. Some had frozen hands and feet. They suffered from rheumatism." Captain Alex Bedford, 3rd Missouri Cavalry, wrote, "How do men do without blankets? We have no fire, only a little in the yard for cooking purposes. We suffered severe. All slept cold. Manning talked to the provost-marshal about our treatment but did not affect anything."⁴⁸

As a result of the extreme cold, lack of blankets, heat, and clothing, a starvation diet, and lack of proper medicine and medical care, the prisoners' health gave way. They especially suffered from diarrhea and scurvy. "Scurvy led to their gums decaying, sloughing off, and their teeth falling out. A more serious case caused their arms and legs to swell, mortify, and turn black. Black spots appeared upon the arms and legs of some, looking as though the veins and arteries had decomposed, separated, and spilled the blood in the flesh."⁴⁹ The joints are affected, as the blood swells them and prevents movement, causing excruciating pain. Most become blind to some degree. Another feature of the disease was the fainting produced by very slight exercise.⁵⁰ The camp had a hospital and a Federal doctor, but the doctor usually had only opium and ginger as medicines. Many of the officers became opium eaters and were addicted.

"Many prisoners attempted to make their escape, but none succeeded, from the impracticability of crossing the stream. Col. Manning and others succeeded in escaping from the quarters, and getting clear

of the guard, but while preparing to cross the stream, were caught by negroes and bloodhounds. They were returned to the prison and placed in a dungeon."⁵¹

"When the wolf, hunger, takes hold of a man, all that is human in the man disappears. He will, in his hunger, eat anything."⁵² "The first dog meat used in our prison was the suggestion of Lt. Dave N. Prewitt, one of Morgan's famous cavalry, who by his persuasive manner, decoyed a beautiful setter dog, property of one of the fort officers. The meat, to us starving men, was delicious."⁵³ Lt. Henry Howe Cook said, "They soon overcame any revulsion or prejudice in eating dog or cat. The guards' pet cats and other strays came into the stockade, and "A baked cat is as good as squirrel, if not better." The prisoners became adept at catching rats to eat. Captain John Dunkle said, "Though horrible to the thoughts of men in good society, and decidedly offensive to the taste, rats make a savory meal when you are starving." Captain William D. Ballantine told of seeing a fellow prisoner sitting quietly in a corner. Thinking he was sick, he went over to help. The man had a string with a fishhook baited with a grain of corn. He dropped the hook through a chink in the floor and jerked up a rat."⁵⁴

Because of overcrowding at Ft. Pulaski, in October 1864, 200 of the 600, including Colonel Van Manning, were sent to Hilton Head. Fifty of the extremely sick were sent to Beaufort. When the prisoners arrived at Hilton Head, they were put on the beach in the same small A-tents they had on Morris Island. The weather conditions directly on the ocean were so cold on the men in the small tents that the Yankees knew the Confederates could not survive for long, and so, the Confederates were moved to a log structure nearby that was built to house deserters and common criminals.

The prisoners were put in cells six feet square, four men to a cell. The food ration at Hilton Head was the same raw corn meal and pickles that was issued at Ft. Pulaski. This was mid-winter 1864, but it was bitter cold. "Many men, in order to keep from freezing, trudged the floor at short intervals from morning to night. Many of the officers are in rags, many well nigh shoeless, lay at night upon a rough, naked board. No fire was allowed in the buildings."⁵⁵

One of the Confederate prisoners was Lt. George Finley, "who had steadied their faith with daily religious services on Morris Island and Ft. Pulaski. He was approached by Col. Van Manning and requested to continue the services. Manning was aware that the men could become demoralized and lose civilized behavior under severe conditions. Therefore he sought to maintain as normal a routine as possible, and regular Sunday worship constituted a basic part of that."⁵⁶

It took a strong-willed man, devoted to duty and loyalty to the South, to stand up for his principles while undergoing such barbaric treatment. One way out of the situation was to take the Oath of Allegiance to the Federal government. The prisoners were continually urged to do this. Visitors to the stockade, including civilians and New England schoolteachers who came south to teach the blacks, gawked at the men and berated them for fighting against the Union.

Lt. Pete Akers of the 11th Virginia recorded one of the most notable events that took place at Hilton Head.

On January 20, 1865, Colonel Van Manning received positive information from one of the guards that Lieut. J. W. Davis, 20th VA Cavalry, was going to take the Oath of Allegiance and had made application to take it and be released. A meeting of prisoners was called to meet in Capt.

Tom Perkins' cell, and a committee appointed to wait on Lieutenant Davis and invite him to come before the prisoners and refute, if he could, the charge Colonel Manning had made. Davis promptly accepted the committee's invitation, came before the prisoners, and solemnly declared on honor that he had made no application to take the oath, and had never had such idea. When Colonel Manning read a copy of the application to him, he broke down, admitted the truth, and became very defiant. Colonel Manning suggested to the meeting that, as Lieutenant Davis had premeditatedly intended to dishonor his uniform of the Confederate States Army and insult by such act his brother officers, prisoners of war, that the bars and buttons be cut from his coat, and his coat turned inside out, and that he be ostracized by his fellow prisoners. This suggestion was quickly carried out by Tom Perkins and Pete Akers. Colonel Manning suggested to Davis that he get the provost-marshal to remove him from the prison at once, as the prisoners were not in good temper to tolerate or overlook his insult to them by taking the oath. Like a whipped cur, Davis ran and put himself under care of the guard, who soon had the fellow out of prison.⁵⁷

This act had serious repercussions for Colonel Manning and the other officers on the committee. Davis told the Federal authorities what happened to him, and he also made up the story that Col. Manning and the other officers were planning on killing some guards to make an escape. The charges were not investigated; Davis was believed; and Colonel Manning, with the other officers, were taken out of the barracks, and all were put in one cell, three feet wide and six feet long. They were kept in that cramped, confined condition for seven days and nights. According to Lt. Akers, the only way they could lie down was by tight-squeezing and lying down

spoon-fashion. The cells were made of logs, and the floor was made of split logs with the edges laid up, so that the men had to lay crossways on the sharp edges. Just above this cell was a cell occupied by convicts. They cut a hole in their floor and spit and cursed the Confederates. Davis, one day, did even worse than spit on the men. Colonel Manning finally got the guard to bring the assistant provost-marshal, Lt. Thompson, to see him. Lt. Thompson did nothing about the situation. When a general inspection of the prison was made by Col. Gurney, the provost-marshal-general, Colonel Gurney asked Lt. Thompson why the Confederate officers were being locked up with the convicts. Thompson lied and said the Confederates were planning on killing some guards and making an escape. Colonel Manning immediately spoke up and called Thompson a liar. When Colonel Gurney had Colonel Manning's side of the story, he ordered Lt. Thompson to move the prisoners to another cell, where they remained in close confinement for seventeen days, and were still under the supervision of Lt. Thompson, who after being reprimanded as a result of Col. Manning, treated the Confederates in a mean, spiteful way. In March 1865, the Confederate prisoners from both Ft. Pulaski and Hilton Head were put on a steamer and sent back to their original prison at Ft. Delaware. Even then, they were not to be exchanged. There were 430 officers left of the original 600. When the ship arrived at Ft. Delaware, 75 had to be carried off the boat, and 125 were carried to the hospital. Captain Robert Park of Alabama said, "The feet and legs of many were so drawn up from scurvy that they had to walk on their toes, if they could walk at all." Captain John Dunkle stated, "Our comrades at Ft. Delaware scarcely knew us, so changed were our features, and so haggard our countenances. Now, we only number about a third we had at

first. Many of us had diseases from which we never recovered. Some died in a short time, and some linger invalids still."⁵⁸

"The fatal 9th day of April brought us the news of General Lee's surrender at Appomattox. After Lincoln's assassination, all promises of release were gone. Orders were issued to shoot any prisoner who seemed joyful over Lincoln's death. Captain Henry Dickinson said, "We have not been responsible for the assassination. It was not our way of conducting war. We preserved our propriety by a dignified silence."⁵⁹

When General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to Sherman in North Carolina, the resolve of the prisoners began to fray. When the Yankees called the roll on April 26, 1865, to find out how many would take the Oath of Allegiance, almost all the privates voted yes, but the officers refused because they did not know whether the Confederate government still existed. Then, after Jefferson Davis was captured in Georgia, meetings were held, and many of the 600 decided the Confederacy no longer existed, and their obligation to it had ended.

Meetings were held to determine what they should do. "Despite the threats of exile from the country, many urged their comrades not to submit. Colonel Manning made an excellent speech, full of fire and stirring eloquence, and shored up the defiance of many. Still it was an emotional and heart-breaking situation for men of pride to endure."⁶⁰ His speech was in response to the quandary of the 159 officers who still refused to take the Oath.

When the holdouts heard Kirby Smith and Richard Taylor had surrendered their armies, they knew the Confederacy was no more. The Yankees told them if they continued to refuse to sign the Oath, they would not be released and would be left in prisons with criminals. Finally, on July 15, 1865, all the remaining 600,

including Van Manning, signed the Oath. At the time he signed, his captors described his physical appearance. He was five feet, seven inches tall and had a dark complexion, dark hair, and, black eyes, according to his Official Military Records. His Official Records do not take note of his indomitable spirit, and that he was almost surely the last member of the 3rd Arkansas to sign the Oath of Allegiance to the Federal government. He was one of the 295 of the original 600 to survive. Only seventeen of the 600 signed the Oath, and they were denounced and ostracized by their comrades, Van H. Manning and the other 600 well deserved the title, the Immortal 600. He was one of the 600 men who Major Ogden Murray said were "True to the End."

After a brief stop in Washington, Van Manning went home to Hamburg, Arkansas, but he and his family afterwards moved to Holly Springs, Mississippi, where he practiced law. He was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses (March 4, 1877-March 3, 1883). In 1883, he presented credentials as the elected member to the Forty-eighth Congress, but the seat was contested by his opponent, James R. Chalmers, who had run on a fusion ticket supported by Republicans and Greenbacks. The seat was awarded to James R. Chalmers on June 25, 1884. Van Manning resumed practicing law in Washington. He died in Branchville, Prince George's County, Maryland, on November 3, 1892, and was buried by Glenwood Cemetery, Washington, DC.⁶¹

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The Last Roll

George Davis 5
Wilmington, NC
James Ernest Hearn

Fayetteville Arsenal 168
Fayetteville, NC
Charles Allison Aycock

Rowan Rifles 405
Salisbury, NC
Walter Ray Poteat

Capt. Jesse S. Barnes 771
Wilson, NC
William Thomas Patterson

CSS Ram *Neuse* 1427
Kinston, NC
Roy Thomas Forrest
Michael Van Seymour

J.E.B. Stuart 1598
Mt. Airy, NC
Terry Mitchell Joyce

Davidson Guards 1851
Davidson County, NC
Walker McKeithen Tyler

The Rutherford Rifles 2044
Forest City, NC
Earl Wallace English

Palmetto 22
Columbia, SC
William Franklin Berry

Lt. General Wade Hampton 273
Columbia, SC
Robert M. Spigner
Jesse C. Folk

River's Bridge 842
Fairfax, SC
Jasper Brabham Varn

Murfreesboro 33
Murfreesboro, TN
Milton Russell Cranford
Clifford Alf Hunter

Longstreet-Zollicoffer 87
Knoxville, TN
Patrick Eugene Griffith

M/G William D. McCain HQ 584
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Oscar E. Harris
Benjamin Johnson Mann

James R. Chalmers 1312
Memphis, TN
Samuel C. Oakley

General A. P. Stewart 1411
Winchester, TN
Jack Lyle Holt

Hill-Freeman 1472
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Freeman's Battery Forrest's Artillery
1939
Savannah, TN
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Charles Davis Rankin

H. B. Granbury 427
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Taylor has written approximately 100 short articles for local magazines and newspapers in East Central Alabama over the last twenty-five years.

This is his first book.

Endnotes

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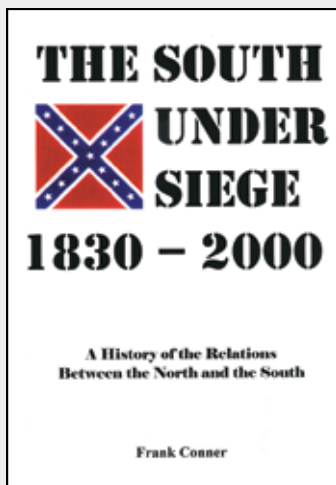
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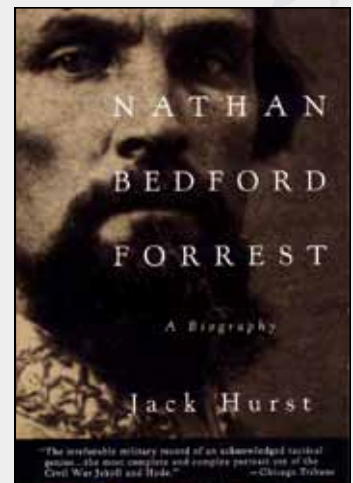
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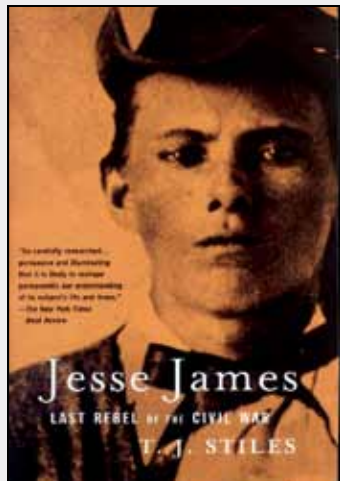
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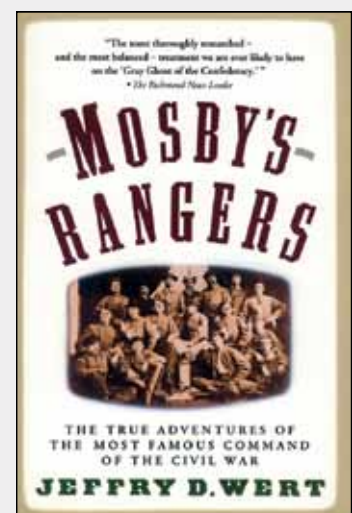


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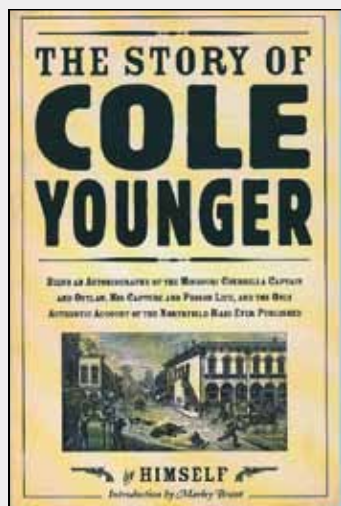
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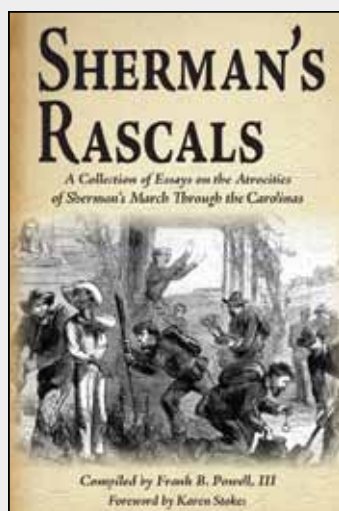
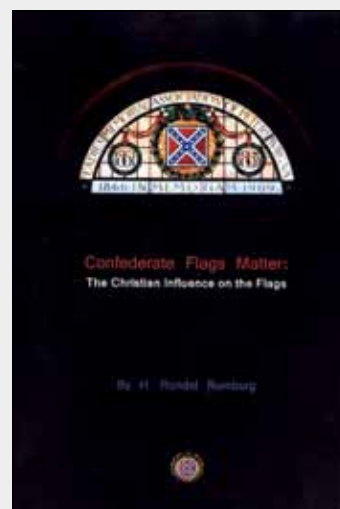


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Our new five foot wide Army Of Tennessee Flag is a replica of the 31 TN, a flag that was never surrendered. It's dimensions make it proportionally correct to the original. Our new 3rd National 60"x90" is governmental spec proportions.*



Our New Forrest Flag is a 48"x54" version of the same design as flown by the wizzard of the saddle. These flags are unique in the market and available only through the SCV. The material is made of a Super Polyester for additional strength outdoors.



Our new Virginia State Flag is a unique and special offering! These flags are triple layered reproductions from originals and are premium quality flags. Available in a 3'x5' and a 12"x18" boat flag, exclusively through the SCV.

1st, 2nd, & 3rd Natl, AOT, ANV, Taylor, Hardee, Polk, Bonnie Blue, Cherokee, Forrest, Virginia State

Fax: 931-381-6712

1-800-MY-DIXIE

Exclusive SCV Flag Designs

Confederate Flags: 3'x5' / 36"x36" / 51"x51" / 48"x54" / 5'x8' (1st Natl & AOT)*
\$10.00/\$10.00/\$15.00/\$25/\$35 each or \$3.50/\$3.50/\$4.50/\$10/\$13 each (100+)

Graveside Flags: 12"x12" ANV, 12"x18" AOT, 1st & 3rd National 12"x18"
\$2.50 each or \$1.00 each (per gross 144)

Miniature AOT Flags: 4"x6" \$1.00 each or 0.35 each (per gross 144)

Mega Flags: (call for quote)

Car Window Flags: 12"x18" \$5.00 each or \$3 each (100+)

State Flags: Virginia State Flag \$20 (Boat) and \$40 (3x5) or \$8/\$15 each (100+)

www.scv.org

* AOT & 3rd National 5' wide flags and Forrest flags are Super Polyester

Sons of Confederate Veterans
The Confederate Museum Founding Contributor

Help Fight for the New Orleans Monuments



Since September 2015 the Beauregard Camp 130 has been involved in a legal fight to keep Mayor Mitch Landrieu from removing the Confederate statues which are around the city.

The city has been sued in Federal and State Court where they prevailed.

These court fights cost money. We need to ask you for help. As long as there is a venue to fight these scalawags we intend to continue but without the funding we are dead in the water.

Please donate anything that you can to help fund the fight.



The suits are being appealed in both courts and, if necessary, we will go as far as the courts will allow in our efforts to keep the statues in place.

**United Sons of Confederate Veterans
Beauregard Camp 130
Post Office Box 145
Arabi, Louisiana 70032-0145**

**www.scv-camp130.org
www.facebook.com/beauregard.camp130**



IRS regulations require all charities disclose the value of any goods and services conveyed to donors in connection with their gifts. Since Beauregard Camp 130, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will not provide goods or services in exchange for this gift, the entire amount of your contribution will be tax-deductible. Beauregard Camp 130, Sons of Confederate Veterans, is a 501(c)(3) organization; our federal tax identification number is 72-0841085. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions regarding your contribution.