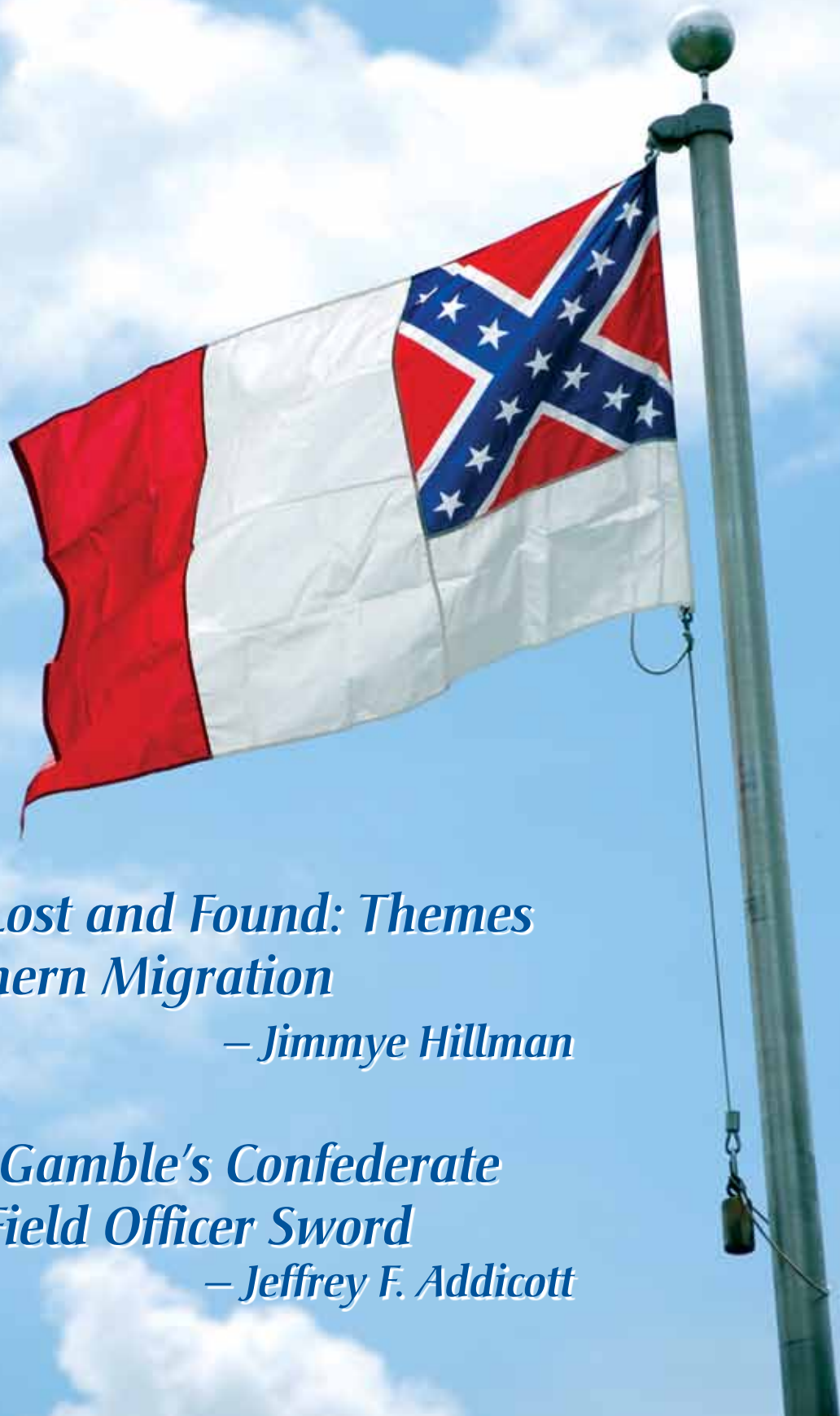


Confederate Veteran.

July/August 2015



*Causes Lost and Found: Themes
on Southern Migration*

— Jimmye Hillman

*Boyle & Gamble's Confederate
Staff & Field Officer Sword*

— Jeffrey F. Addicott

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER — The Third National Confederate Flag flies in a soft, Southern breeze 150 years after its adoption. *Photo by Frank Powell.*

1896

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

2013

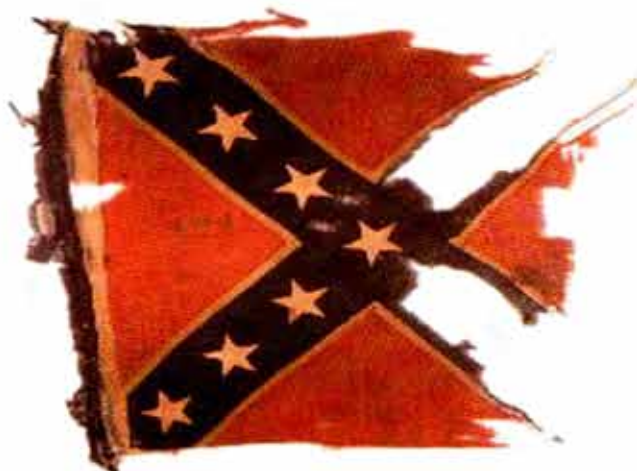
THE CURRENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE MOC ANNOUNCED A PROPOSED MERGER WITH THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR MUSEUM AT HISTORIC TREDEGAR AND THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, VIOLATING THE INTENT OF THE FOUNDERS. IF THE MERGER REMAINS UNCHALLENGED, THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES AND MEMORABILIA IN THE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

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FROM THE EDITOR

Our annual National Reunion is only a few weeks away and I hope to see many of you there. Richmond is always a nice place to visit and I'm sure we'll all have a good time while we are there. If you plan on visiting the many historic sites in the area you should arrive early. Even then, I doubt you can see them all.



With the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence coming to a close, we change our focus to post-war events and the aftermath of the war. This issue our feature article is on Southern migration, specifically the Confederados. The Confederados is the name given to the Southerners who migrated to Brazil after the end of the War. Their story is not well known so we are happy to try to tell a part of their story and inspire you to seek out more about them.

We welcome one of the featured speakers of the 2015 Stephen Dill Lee Institute to our pages, Dr. Jeffrey Addicott. He shares with us his article on *Boyle & Gamble's Confederate Staff & Field Officer Sword*. This is one of the more collectable Confederate swords and his article is most informative.

Speaking of the Stephen Dill Lee Institute, the first information on the 2016 Institute is out and is included in the Notices section. We will be traveling to Columbia, SC, for the first time on February 5-6, 2016. Look for more details to be forthcoming in future issues.

Sometimes I feel the Notices section is not read like our other articles and features. But, there is a lot of important information in this section, so please don't forget to give it a look.

Also, please continue to send in your letters, all comments are welcome and appreciated. Also, don't forget to send in photos of your camp activities. I hope to see many of you in Richmond. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES KELLY BARROW

CIC@SCV.ORG

But stand, we must!

Compatriots and Friends,

The 2015 National Reunion in Richmond is upon us. It is amazing how time has flown by! As I write this column, summer has graced us with its presence. It is unfortunate spring didn't visit us for a bit longer. Regrettably, things like seasons, people who we love, and events don't last forever. It is difficult at times to understand the ways of Providence; however, it is always satisfying to know the One True God is always on His throne 24/7. He never slumbers or tires. I am sure we are all familiar with God's Word in Ecclesiastes Chapter 3:1-8 *For everything there is a season, and a time for every matter under heaven:² a time to be born, and a time to die; a time to plant, and a time to pluck up what is planted;³ a time to kill, and a time to heal; a time to break down, and a time to build up;⁴ a time to weep, and a time to laugh; a time to mourn, and a time to dance;⁵ a time to cast away stones, and a time to gather stones together; a time to embrace, and a time to refrain from embracing;⁶ a time to seek, and a time to lose; a time to keep, and a time to cast away;⁷ a time to tear, and a time to sew; a time to keep silence, and a time to speak;⁸ a time to love, and a time to hate; a time for war, and a time for peace.*

Confederate monuments, silent sentinels as some people call them, were erected all over the South during the past hundred years. Their purpose was to be a constant reminder of those who fought during the War Between the States. However, they stand mute on many courthouse squares, lonely in numerous cemeteries, and in various locations they are broken and forgotten. Daily, people file past them not taking time to read the inscriptions or even consider the

history behind them. The silent sentinel watches, waiting for any attention which may come his way.

We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, can't afford to be like the silent sentinels of old. A unified, respectful voice is a necessity to promote our heritage to the world. While there are many genealogical groups who are associated with Confederate soldiers, we are the only heritage organization which seems to be willing to be on the offensive. It is up to us to hold the line for the next generation, and sadly, we stand alone — but stand, we must!

As I have stated numerous times in presentations and articles, the Sons of Confederate Veterans must step up and set the example. We are not doing this for our glory, but for our children, grandchildren and those yet to come. By laying down the groundwork through education we ensure that the truth of the War is preserved. However, over the years of traveling to camps and Divisions, I have noticed that all members are proud of their ancestors, but there are many who have no idea where to go to learn more about what their ancestors fought for and why. I would like to encourage every member to not only own, but also, read *The Confederate Catechism*. Like the Bible, it should be read regularly so that each member is armed with knowledge. There is a famous saying, "*What we do in life, echoes in eternity.*" By educating ourselves first, it creates the ability to educate others. Ignorance is not a sin, but cannot be an excuse either. So men, take time to read and study more about what led to the War through Reconstruction/Military Occupation.

The Sesquicentennial finale is on November 6 in

Liverpool, England, with the *Final Salute* to the CSS *Shenandoah*. As we enter into the 150th anniversary of a dark era in our country's history, known as Reconstruction, or Military Occupation as it should have been called, the attacks on our heritage and Christianity have continued to escalate. It seems to me that the gates of Hell have opened wide and we are the object of assault. In addition to the other heritage issues from my last article, we have encountered more, such as the mayor of St. Louis who wants the Confederate Monument moved; high school students who had a picture with a Confederate Naval Jack made before going to their prom, and the NAACP in North Carolina demanding the suspension of two high students from school because they had Confederate Flags on the Gettysburg Battlefield. I could continue with more examples, but as you can tell, insanity has morphed everywhere. At this rate, there may be the day when our Confederate holidays are changed or abolished if we stand idly by. Some individuals may take it upon themselves to remove any kind of Confederate Flags from veterans' graves, all in the name of tolerance. When we stand up in defense to this madness, besides the usual name-calling we get, we often hear, "Why are you or you guys still fighting the War?" "You lost, get over it" or my favorite, "They wouldn't have a Nazi monument in Germany or flying a Nazi flag." But we cannot be deterred and alter from our course. If we are armed with knowledge from primary sources, then we can counter any argument. Truth is on our side, and what our ancestors fought for was right. As General Robert E. Lee stated, *"Everyone should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity. History is not the relation of campaigns and battles and generals or other individuals, but that which shows the principles for which the South contended and which justified her struggle for those principles."* Let us take heed to this advice.

At the time of the publication of this column, the United States Supreme Court will have already released their opinion on the Texas License Plate Case. I pray the sacred right of free speech will be upheld and we will have another reason to celebrate in Richmond. Whatever the outcome of the case, we will continue to build up our resources and reserves to not only defend our heritage but to promote it as well. With that being said, I ask each of you to give to the SCV before giving to another organization. No other heritage organization can promote and defend your ancestors like the SCV. Contact GHQ to inquire the many ways you can help. Remember, it is unlawful for a non-profit group, which every SCV camp falls under this title, to give money to a not-for-profit group or LLC.

I look forward to see all of y'all in Richmond and let's let them know that the premier Southern Heritage organization which was created by the United Confederate Veterans 119 years ago has returned!

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief
@scvcic



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

CSA Government never surrendered

To the Editor:

I found "Capitals ... The Race to be Last" (May/June 2015 issue) interesting. It states that at the last cabinet meeting in Washington, Georgia, "Davis dissolved the Confederate government. ..."

Why would President Davis dissolve the government? Few were more dedicated than Davis. The meeting adjourned with Davis hoping to reach the Trans-Mississippi, and continue our war for independence. An officer who was in Washington may have said the Confederate government is dissolved. But what authority would an officer have? Our government never surrendered, and may it at least live in our hearts.

Ross Massey
Camp 28
Nashville, Tennessee

We need more 'honest writers' like Traywick

To the Editor:

Bo Traywick must be congratulated in a supreme manner for his complete, concise and historically accurate explanation in his article "What was the war of 1861-1865 all about." Many times I see writers compete, North against South, not giving the facts, but slanting the story they present as if to win a contest. Mr. Traywick does not and did not do this. He laid out the FACTS. Some have said in previous articles, "Don't let the facts get in the way," and they meant this. Bo Traywick gave facts, and what facts are there, bare naked facts, no honest person can refute them or ignore them, but remember I said "Honest Person."

From the White House to many houses we today lack too many honest citizens. Our American history has been altered, adjusted, erased, and denied by

those who want a different outcome, but thanks to the men like H.V. Traywick, the facts are being given, and I urge more honest writers to do the same; we sorely need this.

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

Will keep article in collection for future

To the Editor

What can I say about the article Mr. H. V. Traywick, Jr. wrote except, WOW! Seldom has so much truth been printed in so little space. Thank you for printing it, and many thanks to Mr. Traywick for writing it. It will remain in my collection's ammunition against the opposition.

Jeff Paulk
Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp 1378
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Letter to Dean at Washington & Lee

To the Editor:

This is a letter I sent to the Dean and the Board of Trustees expressing my opinion on the controversy at the Washington & Lee University.

Dear Sir: It is appalling to me that a group of *educated* people could form a committee to defame and deface your University with such "demands." Never have I read anything so far from the truth than what they are presenting. I hope and pray that the love and affection you and your trustees have for your school, you will not kneel to such demands they are imposing. Not respectfully asking, but *demanding*! If there were such atrocities as they are saying, why not come forward through the proper channels and present their

case openly and not hide it in a letter? In their letter they speak of "Honor and Respect," something that all veterans of any war, and of any race/color, and adults alike, will stand up for and say openly, and not be ashamed to do so. In their letter they bring up slavery as an issue; for them to do this, is just sad. It proves they are not an *educated* group of people. If they were "educated to the truth" and not the "perception of the truth" that has been taught, I believe this would not be an issue. They write that students are being corrected of their failures in their duties. Is this wrong? Are we not to be taught to uphold ourselves with respect and honor, and take responsibility for our actions and duties? No disrespect but if so, this is a school I would not recommend for anyone to attend. All schools I have ever known, or been a part of, teach the duties and respect you are to have to survive in life, which is a part of the educational process of teaching. In every walk of life there are many different heritages that are being allowed to openly present who they are and what they stand for. We, who *respect and honor* our ancestors and what they fought for, are being oppressed and discriminated against by an entire nation, if not the world, that has not been taught the truth about what they actually fought and died for. All we ask is to respect us, as we respect others who honor their ancestors and heritage. Leave our monuments and activities alone so that not only we, but future generations, can be taught the truth, not what hate dictates. We have no demands on anyone, any facilities, or any other heritage groups. We ask only to let us have and observe our heritage and ancestors as others have and observe theirs.

Respectfully,
Arthur Quinn
Appling Grays Camp 918
Baxley, Georgia

Collection should be returned to us

To the Editor:

As a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, I have been greatly concerned over the recent losses we've had with names and heritage causes which have been given up in local municipalities and school boards across this nation.

Here in Florida, we lost the name, Nathan Bedford Forrest, of a high school but there have been other victories we've won such as the Robert E. Lee portrait in Lee County chambers. There is still a lag in the future of an SCV license plate in the Sunshine State; with a Constitutional court victory in Texas, there is hope. We are also engaging in a battle of horrible design proposed by the Sons of Union Veterans for a "black obelisk" marker to be placed at the hallowed grounds at Olustee Battlefield State Park.

There have been really bad decisions by the administration at Washington & Lee University to remove Confederate Flags from the reposed Robert E. Lee Chapel, to appease a committee of a few. W&L never debated or put to a campus vote the issue of flags in the chapel. The University of Mississippi started in the mid-eighties banning Confederate Flags being sold on campus to totally banning all flags at games. The banishment of Colonel Rebel should have been the ultimate smack in the face to Ole Miss alumni.

My point: We have sat back and watched the politically correct media and PC lawyers cut our throats. I have messaged the Southern Legal Resource Center and e-mailed our commander-in-chief on a very significant matter, the Museum of the Confederacy. On a CBC news program I have watched for many years, I saw a story about foreign governments suing the Royal British Museum in London for holding and possessing relics from these conquered colonies to be repatriated to these original native countries. Greece and Egypt are presenting their cases for the repatriation of

historic items, relics, and treasures to be returned to their homelands. Shouldn't we do the same as descendants of the Confederate States of America, sue the Museum of the Confederacy to keep our valued treasured uniforms, relics, weapons, paintings, and documents from being sold, separated or disbursed in any way from museum property in Richmond, VA?

This concerns me and so it should any descendant of a Confederate soldier, sailor, Congressional, Cabinet and Executive relative. The SCV should present a case for the rightful repatriation for the Museum of the Confederacy items to be transferred to the SCV HQ offices in Columbia, TN, to legally possess, administer, display and protect (rightfully own) for future generations before it is too late.

Brian Turner

*William Henry Harris Camp 1395
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida*

Principles and values represented by the Confederate Flag

To the Editor:

The South and the Confederate States of America have been harshly discriminated against and positive historical facts and figures have intentionally been suppressed. Dishonest Northern historians have unfairly caused Southern and Confederate history and its heroes, monuments, memorials, and flags to be regulated to a role of less importance than deserved in American history and to be viewed in a negative perspective by much of the American public.

US President Woodrow Wilson is quoted as saying "the role of slavery became the proclaimed cause of the *Civil War* because it was necessary to put the South at a moral disadvantage by transforming the contest from a war for independence into a war waged for the

maintenance and extension of slavery." If slavery was all the Southern states wanted, they could have kept it without a war or firing a shot. The North offered the South the Corwin Amendment to the US Constitution in March 1861 which would have made slavery permanently legal in America if they would rejoin the union. The South refused and the Constitution of the Confederate States of America banned the international slave trade. Most educated Southerners were in favor of gradual orderly emancipation which would have prevented segregation and Jim Crow laws which were based on Northern black codes.

The words of Confederate General Patrick R. Cleburne who was killed at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, on November 30, 1864, are becoming true. "Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late. It means the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the war; will be impressed by the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit objects for derision." Political correctness and Socialist Marxist Revisionism are attacking everything Southern and Confederate on national, state, and local levels all across America.

The Confederate Flag represents honor, faith, courage, dignity, integrity, chivalry, Christian values, respect for womanhood, strong family ties, patriotism, self-reliance, limited constitutional federal government, states' rights, and belief in the free enterprise system. It symbolizes the noble spirit of the Southern people, the rich heritage, the traditions of the South and the dynamic and vigorous Southern culture. No other symbol so proudly says Dixie as the Cross of St. Andrew (Confederate Battle Flag) waving in the breeze. Liberals

Continued on page 46

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
THOMAS V. STRAIN, JR.**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Continue the Fight

"One of the noblest duties is to represent the memories and the virtues of their dead."
— Brigadier General George Washington Gordon, 1870

Compatriots,

We have now reached the end of the Sesquicentennial of the War of Northern Aggression. We have, as an organization, attempted to tell the true story of why the Southern states seceded from the Union, and sought to start a new government and confederation of States. Unfortunately, many didn't listen and attacked us for doing our duty as presented to us in the *Charge*. Our enemies want us to believe *their* narrowed points of views, and it always amazes me that those who preach diversity the loudest are the first to scream and shout down opinions which differ from their own. Like our ancestors before us we are continuing to fight a good fight and to stand strong in the field of battle.

In my article a few months ago I made mention of the state of the society we live in today. All across the country we have had people rioting and looting because something happened to an individual whom they didn't even know. During one of these latest occurrences I was watching the news and one of the reporters mentioned "professional" rioters. Now, I know I live in a small town where people don't have to lock their doors each time they step out to walk around the block, but I had never heard of "professional" rioters. I was

and am aware that there are many individuals and organizations which have made millions by promoting divisive agendas, but "professional" rioters I had never heard of. After researching this a bit, I found that this is an actual profession for some people in this country. In my opinion, much of this is a direct result of the deterioration of the family and Christian values in our country today. We have children growing up today and being raised to have no respect for others, and even no self-respect. They show no respect to their teachers, law enforcement officers, and even in some cases, their own parents. We, as a country, have allowed a few to tell us we cannot have prayer in school or at school functions because we may "offend" someone or a certain group of people, and then they say "I can't believe this happened."

In contrast during the 1860s there was a great Christian revival which took place in the South. Many of the young men who had gone off to fight for their country, the Confederate States of America, were from the rural settings, hillsides, and mountains of the South. Some had never been to an organized church service before they went to the fields of battle and realized they needed God in their lives. Therefore, they began attending church services which were much like the tent revivals many of you remember happen-

ing all across the South during the twentieth century. These young men allowed Christ into their lives while at war, and after the war they returned home and continued to

These young men allowed Christ into their lives while at war, and after the war they returned home and continued to teach these values to their families and communities for generations to come.

Once again those who preach diversity the loudest are the very ones who “want their cake and eat it too.” The madness in this country has to stop! Like my father used to

teach these values to their families and communities for generations to come. It is an absolute shame that in many parts of this country, these same values have been lost, and as a direct result, we have people getting murdered in the streets of America today. While I do agree that some of these murders could have been avoided, and excessive force is used in some cases, in most it is due to the lack of trust and total disregard to the laws and authority figures, as well as a disrespect for the lives, property and rights of other individuals.

By now you have all heard of the local attorney and politician in Bullock County, Alabama, who went into a city cemetery in Union Springs and took it upon himself to remove flags from the graves of deceased soldiers. These flags were placed there to pay respect and homage to the men that fought for the South during the war. His reasoning was that he “didn’t like the flags,” so he took it upon himself to break the law and enter the cemetery, and in direct and blatant disrespect to these veterans and their posterity, he unilaterally decided to remove the flags from these soldiers’ graves. When he and his wife were explaining their actions and reasoning behind the removal of the flags, she stated the she knew that the flags were placed there in the cemetery for “historic” reasons, but didn’t like that “these flags were flown in the most visible and identifiable location in Bullock County.” Really? A cemetery and a soldier’s grave is not a place to pay respect to them and to display the flag that they had fought for. This isn’t the place for a “historical” display?

say, “It doesn’t take a rocket scientist to see what is going on here.” This is and was a political move on his part in order to get some free publicity, and the only reason he came forward about the crime he had committed was because it was all caught on a surveillance camera at the church adjacent to the cemetery. He is an attorney and knew that he was breaking the law when he and his wife walked into that cemetery and removed these flags and is hoping that *home cooking* in Bullock County is going to allow him to get away with it. This is the reason it is so important that the Sons of Confederate Veterans continue to fight and demand that our ancestors receive the respect they deserve and are entitled to. We must continue to grow our numbers and be vocal about the fact that cases such as this aren’t only against the law, but they are also disrespectful to those brave men who faced adversity in ways we can only imagine.

In closing, it has been nice visiting with many of you at your Division reunions, events and festivals over the past couple of months. I look forward to seeing many of you in Richmond later this month at the annual National Reunion.

Your Humble Servant,

Thomas V. Strain Jr
Lt. Commander in Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans
ltcic@scv.org





Forward The Colors

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

The Slippery Slope of Historical Revisionism

(Portions of this column were originally published in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*)

This has been a challenging yet promising year for those of us who have pledged ourselves to the defense of Confederate Heritage. As we all know, the proponents of “eliminating every vestige of the Confederacy” have used every means available to them during the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States to vilify our ancestors and to marginalize those of us who honor those brave men of the South as the extraordinary Americans they were. And we also know that we Sons of Confederate Veterans have stood up and fought back throughout the United States in the face of these un-American acts of historical vandalism. The coming year will bring more of these vicious attacks by those who preach tolerance but practice intolerance. We must be ever ready to stand our ground and spread our positive message.

In the very near future, the United States Supreme Court will rule on our right to have specialty license plates in Texas. This case has gotten national attention and has given us a larger opportunity to counter the arguments of the politically correct bigots and the historical revisionists who have controlled the

national airwaves and news stories for a generation. If we all continue to be vigilant in our opposition to this wave of intolerance, if we stand our ground as our forefathers did, then we will begin to turn the tide of public opinion and begin to repair the damage of these insidious and poisonous assaults. That is our daily challenge.

A situation arose recently in St. Louis, Missouri, which sounds like something from a dystopian novel. Unfortunately, it is all too real. That city’s mayor is forming a panel to consider removing the beautiful Confederate Memorial there in Forest Park. The memorial honors those thousands of Missourians who fought for Southern Independence 150 years ago.

This is the text of a letter I sent to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* regarding this ominous development:

The Slippery Slope of Historical Revisionism

“First, if any opinion is compelled to silence, that opinion may, for aught we can certainly know, be true. To deny this is to assume our own infallibility. Secondly, though the silenced opinion be an error, it may, and very commonly does, contain a portion of the truth; and since the general or prevailing opinion on any subject is rarely or never the whole truth, it

is only by the collision of adverse opinions that the remainder of the truth has any chance of being supplied."

— John Stuart Mill, *On Liberty*

The idea of a mayoral "panel" removing or rewriting the inscription on the century-old Confederate Memorial in St. Louis Forest Park seems at best to be just another good intention on the proverbial path to hell, and at worst to be an action which reeks with an Orwellian stench.

As one who has spent a lifetime fighting for civil rights and racial reconciliation, it is also my civil right to raise my voice in memory of my many Confederate ancestors — who deserve to be fully understood in the context of their times and to be honored for their efforts to repair the Nation in the years after Appomattox.

It is estimated there are as many as 70 million Americans whose forefathers fought for the South 150 years ago. The current effort to demonize our ancestors and to simplify the complexities of America's crucible event is antithetical to the goals of bridge-building and brotherhood that the civil rights movement emphasized. It is a shortsighted campaign which is guaranteed to divide people of good will.

You see, to many millions of Americans these men are family. Their pictures are on our walls, their names are in our Bibles and in our cemeteries, and their stories have been passed down through our families for generations. We will stand in their defense until our last breath.

If the mayor's panel is in the business of rewriting American history in some sort of effort to assuage the ancient racial problems of the Gateway to the West, it would surely be wise not to desecrate a memorial to the victims of a terrible War, but instead to face some national realities which predate 1861.

Our nation's capitol is named after one of Virginia's biggest slave owners. The capitol of Missouri is named after the man who wrote our nation's Declaration of Independence, a major slave owner whose slaves served him in the White House. The "Father of Our Constitution" and the mind behind our Bill of Rights was another plantation slaver. These men, Washington, Jefferson and Madison, bought and sold human beings. Twelve of our presidents owned slaves at some point in their lives, including Ulysses S. Grant.

Slavery existed in all of the American colonies and in all of our first states. It existed under the British flag from 1619 until 1776, under the United States flag

from 1776 until 1865.

New scholarship, such as *The Half Has Never Been Told* by Edward Baptist, and *Complicity, How the North Promoted, Prolonged, and Profited from Slavery* by writers of the *Hartford Courant*, exposes the unhappy truth that human slavery was largely a Northern enterprise which was crucial in building our nation's economy. Slavery was not the Southern sin, but the National sin.



So where does that leave Mayor Slay's panel? I hope I am wrong, but it appears to be a committee with the pre-determined goal of using the grand old Confederate Memorial to make a sanctimonious gesture which will achieve nothing of real value.

The basic and misguided premise is that this panel has the right to deny heartfelt freedom of speech and thought *retroactively*, revising the thoughts of the past to please some current political fashion presumably held by a majority of the mayor's supporters.

This committee seems to have the imprimatur to interpret very complex history and to then re-write the passions of the past into the more comforting and calming nostrums of present-day liberal feelings.

But what if in a few decades the political and academic climate changes, and different conclusions are reached? Will self-important "panels" remove the words of Mayor Slay, or decide to reinterpret his feelings given the passage of time? This is the slippery slope his "panel" approaches.

In China, it was labeled "Cultural Cleansing." In the Soviet Union, it was called "re-education." And right now in Iraq, ISIS is destroying ancient statuary.

Doesn't good old American common sense dictate that the best action in this case is no action?

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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker
Chaplain-in-Chief



'O Lord ... Send spiritual success!'

There are historians who question the political success of Southern secession and the military success of the Southern struggle for independence in the 1861-65 conflict. If one defines success as "victory in the military struggle," these historians *could perhaps* have a point. Yet, even this view of success lacks depth. The path of success can veer into diverse directions. It is true that Southern secession was halted by force of arms — but does that mean the desire for freedom, independence, liberty, and self-determination is an unworthy goal? Does it mean that a people should not have the right to refuse submission to unconstitutional demands? Does it mean the government must be *all powerful* with ultimate control of all aspects of personal life and state sovereignty? In this light, it seems that military might and military victory may be only that — victory but not really success. The Southern spirit still yearns for liberty and self-determination. Southern consciousness is still attuned to the powerful reality of God's great gift of freedom.

While debates continue regard-

ing Southern secession and military tactics, there can be little debate of "spiritual success" in our Southern armies. A mighty move of God brought thousands of Southern soldiers to faith in Jesus Christ. On these spiritual battlefields, great victories were won. Thus, the years of 1861-65 were powerful years of success (good success) in the struggle for the hearts of men. We view this success, and our prayer is, "O Lord, do it again! Send spiritual success!"

In the Old Testament, Joshua received "secrets of success" from the Lord Himself (Joshua 1:8). It is wise in our current culture to consider these secrets. The Lord told Joshua, "This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein: for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success."

Principles of Success

Spiritual success begins with the Word of God. The Lord spoke to Joshua regarding "this book of the law" (Joshua 1:8). It is impossible to

have spiritual success if the Word of God is ignored. In the Scriptures, God has revealed the principles of life. As we understand and apply these principles we can respond to the challenges, problems, and temptations that life will bring. If we violate the principles of life established by God and revealed in His Word, there are unpleasant consequences.

The Lord instructed Joshua "this book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth" (Joshua 1:8). The Word of God must reside in our heart — it must be at home in our inner-most being. David stated this principle with these words, "Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee" (Psalm 119:11). Here we have a good thing (the Word of God), in a good place (my heart), for a good purpose (that I might not sin).

The Lord then told Joshua that he was to meditate on the Word of God day and night (Joshua 1:8). The word "meditate" means to ponder, to consider, to contemplate or to reflect upon. The Word of God "placed in the heart" by means of Bible reading, study, and memorization is to be "mulled over" con-

sciously and continually. There is a valid principle here. What we put in (our hearts, minds) is what we think upon. What we think upon is what we become. How important therefore to “put righteous things in” and avoid those things of unrighteousness.

The Lord then directed Joshua to the application of reading and contemplating the Word of God. He challenged Joshua to do what was written therein (Joshua 1:8). The Lord did not give His Word for us to consider it. The Lord gave His Word for us to believe it and obey it. The Word of God is to be lived. We are to be “living Bibles.” The Lord Jesus told His disciples, “He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me” (John 14:21). Loving Jesus therefore is more than dogma, ritual, and litany. We can practice the “outward trappings” of religion without love for Christ. Love for Christ comes from the heart and is evident in following the example of Jesus in the living of life.

As one examines the historical record and writings of the Southern independence struggle, it becomes evident the Spirit of God did this type of work in the hearts of Southern soldiers. The life and words of General Robert E. Lee, for example, reveal one whose love for Christ was evident in the actions and attitudes of his life. General Lee did read and meditate upon the Word of God. He did allow the teachings of Scripture to become alive in Him. His desire was that the reality of Christ in his life would influence others to come to the Savior. Lee, as president of Washington College following the war, said to the Rev. Dr. W. S. White of Lexington, “I shall be disappointed, sir, I shall fail in the leading object that brought me here, unless these young men become real Christians, and I wish

you and others of your sacred calling to do all in your power to accomplish this.” Lee said to the Rev. Dr. Brown, one of the college trustees, “I dread the thought of any student going away from the college without becoming a sincere Christian.” Lee said to the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, professor of moral philosophy, “Oh! Doctor, if I could only know that all of the young men in the college were good Christians, I should have nothing more to desire.”

The principles of success, therefore, involve the Word of God placed in the innermost being, meditated upon consistently, and lived out daily.

Promise of Success

As the Lord concluded this instruction to Joshua, He revealed *the point* of success. He told Joshua that if he would apply the principles of success “then” — at that point — he would be on the right path (Joshua 1:8). We can only reach this “then” when we allow the Word of God to be alive in us. At that point, God can begin to do marvelous, wonderful things for us, in us, and through us.

The Lord said to Joshua, “Then thou shalt make thy way prosperous” (Joshua 1:8). This word “prosperous” means flourishing or thriving. The most rewarding life anyone can live is the Christian life. There is no better approach to living. Would this world be better or worse if humankind took the teachings of Christ seriously? Would our country be better or worse if our citizens took the teachings of Christ seriously? Would our families be better or worse if parents and children took the teachings of Christ seriously? Would our churches be better or worse if our congregations took the teachings of Christ seriously? The flourishing, thriving life

is found in following Jesus. It can be found nowhere else. To ignore the love of Christ is to miss out on the marvelous things God desires for us to experience.

The Lord concluded this teaching to Joshua with these words, “Then thou shalt have good success” (Joshua 1:8). He did not promise mere success, He promised “good success.” It is possible to have success that is not good. It is possible to be successful in that which is harmful to ourselves or to others. Perhaps this was the type of success attained by the Federal invaders in the 1861-65 conflict. They had success, but it was not good success. Their success brought an end to a noble culture. Their success left cities in ruin and people destitute. Their success brought the horrors of so-called Reconstruction. Their success brought down the noble Flag of freedom. They had success, but not good success.

The Southern army had good success (Joshua 1:8). Thousands came to faith in Christ. In this good success they learned of wisdom (Psalm 119:98), joy (Psalm 63:5), prosperity (Psalm 1:2,3), life (Proverbs 16:22), understanding (Psalm 119:99); faith (Romans 10:17), and peace (Psalm 119:165). We, Sons of Confederate Veterans, have opportunity to claim this good success personally. God promises good success for anyone who will meditate in His Word continually and live His Word consistently. The Word of God must be real in us and must be the guiding principle of living.

General Stonewall Jackson is an excellent example of one with ultimate faith in the Word of God. On one occasion, a friend of Jackson asked if he truly believed that all things worked together for good to those who loved God (as Paul

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The Last Roll

St. Clair 308
Ashville, AL
Claude E. White

Gen. Isham Garrott 764
Marion, AL
Otis Dudley Hartley
Thomas Wiley Praytor

Col. William C. Oates 809
Dothan, AL
Bruce Wendell Blankenship

Gen. Jo Shelby 1414
Harrison, AR
James Bryant Shaw

Delaware Grays 2068
Seaford, DE
Edward Harry Lorah

General Jubal A. Early 556
Tampa, FL
John H. Miller

1st Lt. Thomas H. Gainer 1319
Bay County, FL
Joe Kenneth Whitley

Dixie Defenders 2086
Cross City, FL
Edward Daniel Newbern

2nd Lt. Joel Knight 2175
Charlotte Harbor, FL
James M. Gordon

Alexander H. Stephens 78
Americus, GA
John Russell Durham

State of Dade 707
Trenton, GA
William Lester Lockhart

Gen. William J. Hardee 1397
Dallas, GA
Doy D. Willingham

Col. Hiram Parks Bell 1642
Cumming, GA
Larry H. Bennett

General A. H. Colquitt Fire Eaters
1958
Newton, GA
William Hardy Phillips

Lt. Lovett Allen Tully 2071
Colquitt, GA
Marvin E. Kelley

Carroll County Rough & Readys
1952
Waterloo, IA
Richard E. Shaw

Lt. George E. Dixon 1962
Belleville, IL
Ronald Arthur Doran
William H. Beasley

Capt. James W. Bryan 1390
Lake Charles, LA
Benjamin Joshua Lyons

Battle Of Sharpsburg 1582
Sharpsburg, MD
Stewart Boyd Wharton

Major James Morgan Utz 1815
Florissant, MO
Gordon Lee Baum

Tippah Tigers 868
Ripley, Ms
Theodore Paul Childs

Private Samuel A. Hughey 1452
Hernando, MS
Darrell Eugene Britt

Lt. John Sallis 1776
Tremont, MS
Charles Ray Booth



M/G Stephen Dodson Ramseur /
Col. Reuben Campbell 387
Statesville, NC
John B. Ostwalt

Capt. Jesse S. Barnes 771
Wilson, NC
James S. Joyner

Col. Charles F. Fisher 813
Graham, NC
Michael Todd Moser

Pvt. Henry L. Wyatt 1297
Raleigh, NC
William S. Powell

Pvt. Lorenzo Dow Williams 1456
Reidsville, NC
Jerry Raymond Hopkins

Captain Clem Vann Rogers 481
Oklahoma City, OK
Thomas M. Poteet

Pvt. Drury Warren 2180
Ponca City, OK
Richard Wesley Olive

Secession 4
Charleston, SC
Glenn Francis Fleming

General Richard H. Anderson 47
Beaufort, SC
Charles White Stockell

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Private Frank Hollingsworth 43rd Battalion, Partisan Rangers

Unfortunately, very little is known of Frank. He is shown in the photo with US Naval hero, Harold Dickson in 1943, Los Angeles, California. Probably because of the manpower shortage during World War II, Frank was hired as a night watchman for Universal Motion Picture Co., at age 94.

Mosby's Rangers were first organized by Mosby late in 1862 and operated under the Partisan Ranger Act until June 10, 1863, when it was organized as Company A, 43rd Battalion, Partisan Rangers, and mustered into the regular army.

They were made up of young volunteers from the area, soldiers on leave from the army, convalescents and men unwilling to enlist in the Confederate Army. Loudoun County, Virginia, was where they operated out of and used guerrilla tactics, like attacking Union picket posts, capturing horses and men, then disappearing into the countryside. After a raid they would split up to go to private homes where they board-



1943 photo of UCV member Frank Hollingsworth, age 94, with WWII hero Harold Dickson.

ed, or to family homes, or lived off the countryside instead of returning to an established camp.

One of Mosby's greatest feats was to ride into a Union camp during a rain storm, capture General Stoughton, 33 other soldiers and 58 horses, in March 1863.

By the spring of 1864, the 43rd Battalion numbered about 240 men in four companies, operating in groups of between 20 to 80 men. This would probably be about the time Frank Hollingsworth joined at the tender age

of 15. Because of their raids behind enemy lines against trains, supply wagons etc., General Sheridan authorized a special cavalry unit to hunt down and destroy Mosby's band. It consisted of 100 men equipped with repeating rifles. But, by late 1864, the rangers had killed, wounded or captured all but two men of this unit.

General Grant ordered the destruction of all forage and supplies in Loudoun County and the arrest of all men under the age of 50 years. Furthermore, rangers who were captured were to be hanged without trial.

Only when Mosby retaliated and hung some Union soldiers did this practice stop.

By the time of Lee's surrender this force numbered about 800 men in seven companies.

When Mosby learned of General Johnston's surrender, he disbanded his unit on April 21, 1865, at Salem, Virginia.

At some point after the war, Frank moved to California. It is not known when or where he died. ■

Causes Lost and Found:

Themes on Southern Migration

By Jimmye Hillman

"Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness."

Samson's famous riddle reminds me of those lion-like Southerners who brought forth from a nasty war a new life in a new world: *The Confederados*.

When I was growing up in the piney woods of Greene County, Mississippi, the War Between the States and Confederate lore were daily grist for male conversation. I was born in 1923, only 58 years after Appomattox, April 8, 1865, and many of my relatives still remembered the bravery of the Boys in Grey. Feelings were raw and strong, and apocryphal accounts masked the ignominy of their suffering and defeat. But they found some pride in relating Yankee losses in whatever manner these came. I remember one story about US postal workers dressed in blue who were sent after the War to open an office in an isolated village in the next county. Some locals mistook them for Union Soldiers and summarily shot them.

My great grandfather, Pinckney George Hillman, was happy to accept General Grant's significant charitable order in the traumatic aftermath of the War: Lay down your arms, go home and plant your crops. "Pink" crossed the Tombigbee and Chickasawhay rivers with the 24th

Mississippi Volunteers and returned to Greene County. At his home in Skull Fork, he went back to the fields again to raise cotton, sugarcane and watermelons while increasing his family, eight children with Elizabeth Harvison and five more with Sarah Williams after the death of Elizabeth. He had been wounded at Shiloh and carried a piece of shrapnel from Chickamauga, the last battle the Confederates won decisively. These places were as far as he cared to wander; he would live in Skull Fork the rest of his life.

Another great grandfather James Samuel 'Tinner' Green, born in England in 1819, came up the rivers from Mobile and the Gulf in the 1830s and married Priscilla, one of the Moody girls. Tinner fought Grant at Vicksburg and almost died in the siege. He also fought at Shiloh, and he, along with his tired comrades, returned to Greene County after the War.

My childhood was filled with War stories. Uncle Dave, Pinkney's oldest son, might begin a tale by saying, "Didn't General Gordon kill a lot of Yankees at Antietam!" Or asking "Why didn't Bragg follow up on his victory at Chickamauga, and capture Rosecrans' army?" I

had heard the same kind of questions asked in history class. "What if Stonewall Jackson had lived?"

Valor and poignant suffering were highlighted, but little discussion was given to defeat and to the welfare of bedraggled Southern soldiers, or even to the word "Reconstruction." There was no talk of slavery, one moral question about which this War ultimately rested. There was no talk about Gettysburg.

I heard no stories about those people who wanted to forever depart their beloved South. There was an information vacuum about Lee's surrender, its consequences, and the abandonment of the homeland. It wasn't until I met my wife Helen twenty years later that I would hear about these Confederados.

Although the Southern Cause clung to us like a ghost, the Confederate migration was generally unknown, characteristic to those at the end of the line in Greene County! There was a calculated silence about the exodus. Some newspapers said it was a minor part of Reconstruction or placed a blackout on the event entirely, fearing the emigration would strip the South of its prized professionals, farmers, doctors, engineers, and teachers, even of its military,



Confederados who fled to Brazil after the War for Southern Independence. Standing from left, Dr. Robert Norris, Joseph Mimchin, William A. Prestwick, Joseph E. Whitacker and Louis Desmarais. Seated from left, Ezekiel Belton Pyles, N.B. McAlpen, William Pyles and John Ridley Buford. This photo was taken in Villa Americana, Brazil, on July 18, 1912.

political and religious icons. Perhaps, it was also because of the shame associated with the renegades, or that people were too exhausted by Reconstruction to reflect on continuing the glory of the Cause.

Terrified at the thought of living under a Yankee governor, for more than a decade after the War, thousands of intrepid, still-disillusioned Southerners sailed south to Mexico and Central America; and many more to South America, fleeing the muskets of Sherman and Sheridan and civil repression by the heartless Thaddeus Stephens and other Union politicians.

This flight was nothing new to the Southern Scotch-Irish. It may even have been deeply programmed into their Gaelic DNA—a fear about dispossession, going back at least to the 14th Century, when Henry

IV and Hotspur Percy confronted the barons of Douglas. The ensuing confrontation set the stage for the Clearances of the Scottish Highlands during the 18th and 19th centuries and led to mass emigration to the North American colonies. A nebulous “them-and-us” complex with the Scotch-Irish *vis-à-vis* the Brits hovered over the emigrants to the New World. The centuries had not ameliorated this genetic skepticism and hatred for the enemy-other. It was still them versus us, which was nothing new, now that they were face to face with another Duke of Cumberland.

These defeated Johnny Rebs refused to become English Yankees.

Their Diaspora came out of fear about their future and their culture. In America, their fortunes and way of life were gone with the winds of

the War, long before Margaret Mitchell was born! The Southern Cause was lost. Now, their greatest hope was that their Cause could live on in another land. There, they thought, they could carry on with their noble dream.

But fear was not the only motivation to leave the South; nor was hope and hallowed future sufficient inducements to abandon old homes. Sherman’s March and ensuing destruction had left towns burned, fields destroyed, livestock abandoned, transportation inoperable, and the commercial infrastructure in ruins. The most destitute wandered the charred landscape eking out a living, some taking advantage of the lawless conditions. Many of the real poor migrated elsewhere, often to Texas and westward, and others drifted until they happened on bet-

ter conditions. They were not outsiders or outcasts; and above all they were never "Southern-Cause Gentiles."

The affluent had more options; some even had gold in London banks. They were in danger of losing most of their material possessions, at least that's the way carpetbaggers wanted them to feel, and scalawags were happy to oblige their miserable status. Many feared they might be tried for treason. As Douglas French Forrest points out in his diary, *Odyssey in Grey*, rumors were widespread: President Andrew Johnson's cabinet had resigned; Sherman was establishing a Western Confederacy; and Jefferson Davis had fled to Nassau. People were already demanding that Jefferson Davis be hanged!

Soldiers fighting on the Confederate side were required to file a formal request for pardon to regain rights of citizenship. Robert E. Lee had set an example by betting the Cause would survive Yankee domination. He pled with his fellow Southerners not to emigrate, but he still didn't receive an official pardon until 1976.

Many Southerners, especially those whose ancestors had survived the Highland Clearances, would not surrender to a "United States," a country they no longer regarded as their own. However, my judgment of history leads me to think it would be wrong to say they fled only because of fear of governance from these "Brownlows." It would be just as erroneous to say they fled to practice slavery.

There was, inculcated deep in the Southern psyche, the idea of Manifest Destiny, America's divinely inspired right of expansion.

In this chaotic post-war milieu many moved to Mexico, thinking that Maximilian and Carlotta would favor their special interests. Still others went farther south to Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Costa Rica. These Confederados understood where the United States' suzerainty ended: countries like Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama, and even Mexico. And they believed it was fate that propelled them. So it would not seem unnatural that defeated plantation owners and other Old South elite should grab the opportunity of new lands to continue their way of life, which included the practice of slavery.

These bands of Southerners were not unlike the unheralded victims of every war, the legions of displaced persons whose lives have been interrupted, whose careers have been destroyed, and who see no alternative other than that of starting anew. A new life over the horizon far removed from their current circumstances.

But, as with many dreams, those of the Confederados burst onto years of hard reality. Although given a hospitable reception, they weren't prepared for the geography, the remoteness and a tropical climate. Despite their labors, the new homes could never replace those left in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. Disease,

insects, and tropical rains claimed many lives including that of former Mississippi Governor John J. McRae, who died in British Honduras in 1868.

In less than a decade, many anxious rebels found the post-war South preferable to this tropical wilderness. The exception was Brazil, where conditions of land, climate and culture were more in common with those of the old Confederacy. Thousands of families sailed to the Land of the Southern Cross, where endless hectares of arable land lay awaiting the Southerners with their mules, their plows, and King Cotton.

And yet, even these Confederados in Brazil had a sub-culture of renegades. Their escape was a gesture of defiance, an act representing one of humanity's oldest acquired traits, one that began in Eden: rebellion against authority. For this remnant, it was off to the backlands, the sertões, to a world where they could hide from everyone, even from God. They could dream of what might have been, and today, somewhere in the upper reaches of the Tapajós or beyond the wilds of Acre, some dark-skinned Rebel still raises his Confederate Flag.

Since it had declared its independence from Portugal in 1822, Brazil had been hospitable to Americans. Dom Pedro II ruled for almost fifty years and was always solicitous of ideas from his North American neighbor. An admirer of Abraham Lincoln, he visited the United States in 1876 to join President Ulysses S. Grant in opening the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

Brazil's stable economy offered significant economic incentives to those Southerners willing to immigrate. Its agrarian capitalism, and its landed gentry and plantation system were inviting to the Confederados. Its decentralized form of government which followed independence, a period from the Monarchy to the Republic, appealed to the states-rightsers who had listened to John Calhoun and Jefferson Davis. And, there was the notion that slavery was still legal in Brazil, although most of these emigrants were broke, and couldn't afford slaves anyway.

Whatever their reason for going, large numbers of Confederates sailed to Brazil during the decade 1865-1875. Estimates vary that from ten to twenty thousand departed the ports of Baltimore, Galveston, Mobile and New Orleans. Betty Atunes, Brazilian researcher, investigated the records of the Port of Rio de Janeiro for Americans entering the Port from 1868 to 1875, and found there were some 9,000 Americans who traveled to Brazil during that period. Some were still in Confederate uniforms and carrying a "mass of old boxes, grindstones, pieces of mills, old feather beds, boxes with scraps of iron, old horse shoes, old chairs and stools," according to the writer and artist Jim Frazer. Many had no idea about the new civilization to which they were headed,



The Confederado Cemetery in São Paulo, Brazil. Photo taken in 1956.

but one thing was for certain: many wanted to avoid departing from New York where there were more than just ghosts of Yankee soldiers. Theirs wasn't just a trip across the Rio Grande!

They came to Rio de Janeiro and Dom Pedro II himself visited some new arrivals in the Government House which was set aside for temporary housing. A variety of groups, unknown to each other before arrival, plantation owners, doctors, lawyers, preachers, and seekers of adventure, had opportunities to get acquainted and to compare plans. New arrivals were allowed thirty days free housing. Many accepted new lands to which the government provided transportation, and they slowly began the arduous task of penetrating the interior, settling and building their new homes.

In due time the Confederados took their place in an emerging Brazilian society. Here, they adapted their notions about the Cause. They adjusted. Intermarriage ultimately helped the Confederados accept Brazilian cultural practices — if not religious rites like candomblé. For example, Southern folk music took on the more African rhythms of samba. And the Confederados certainly

ate more mandioca and rice than okra! Racial integration is nature's way of solving cultural differences.

Brazil gave to the Confederados a smooth transformation to an easy living among races, both civilly and profitably, in a new world. After a life of racial conflict in the South and economic repression from the North, they entered a harmonious land conducive to bringing out the best characteristics inherited from their forefathers who had immigrated from religious intolerance in Europe to Antebellum Dixie. Brazilians had no concept of a "race riot."

I find it an irony of history that the Confederados, who immigrated to Brazil's shores and forests in order to preserve their culture and to practice slavery, were foiled by their benefactor's bait of free land. No sooner had they settled, than Princess Isabella freed Brazil's slaves. Unlike the one in 1864, hers was a bloodless emancipation proclamation, and the Confederados had few slaves anyway.

Of the major Confederate settlements in Brazil, three were in Sao Paulo, one in Parana, and one far up the

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Boyle & Gamble's Confederate Staff & Field Officer Sword

by Jeffrey F. Addicott, Lt. Colonel (U.S. Army, Ret.)

During the War Between the States, many of the field grade officers in the Confederacy were drawn from the South's landed gentry, agrarian gentlemen who were well acquainted with the finer things life had to offer and yet reared on a strict code of honor and duty. Given that all Confederate officers were required to purchase their own uniform and side arm, no single item was more treasured or esteemed than the officer's personal sword.

To fill the demand for quality military blades, several businesses in the South retooled their factories to manufacture swords for the officer corps line grade (lieutenant to captain) and field grade (major to general). In Richmond, Virginia, the capitol of the Confederacy, the privately operated firm of Edward Boyle & Thomas Gamble shifted its pre-war operations from manufacturing saw blades and other cutting tools to the production of fine Rebel blades (Edward MacFee also established a partnership with Boyle & Gamble). Considering the number of surviving specimens, Boyle & Gamble was a booming enterprise and sold large quantities of blades both to the Confederate Army as well as to the private buyer officers. Indeed, Boyle & Gamble was the premier supplier of a beautiful Staff and Field officer sword which is the most common and the most recognized of all Confederate-made blades. In 1863, their annual profit was assessed at \$18,000.

The firm operated on South 6th Street only a block from the old Virginia Armory, but also sold its blades to another military outfitter named Mitchell

& Tyler on Main Street in Richmond. Unlike other Confederate sword makers which were forced to relocate their factories due to the exigencies of war, Boyle & Gamble remained in full operation in Richmond for the full four years of the War.

The Boyle & Gamble Staff and Field officers sword was the high-end blade in their line. It is heavily decorated and is similar to its federal counterpart in that it has a distinctive CS cast in the brass counterguard (the federal Staff and Field sword has a US). The CS which stands for Confederate States is encircled with a laurel wreath of ferns and is topped by a prominent five-pointed star. A single ear of corn is also displayed just outside the wreath. The corn symbolizes the agricultural base of the South and the star clearly represents the rise of the new nation on the stage of human history.

The brass pommel caps on Boyle & Gamble swords are very distinctive in terms of shape and style. Some are smooth and some are stepped. Boyle & Gamble blades also have a unique pronounced notch on the top of the knuckle bow which is cut out for a saber knot.

The Boyle & Gamble shown here is a pristine example of the Staff and Field Confederate officer's infantry sword. Part of the attraction of this particular blade is the surviving beauty of the etching (not all Boyle & Gambles were etched). Albaugh notes in his book on *Confederate Edged Weapons* that a peculiarity of the etching observed on swords made by Boyle & Gamble is that it is very lightly applied, almost a frosting, which wears badly and will dis-

appear under almost any type of abrasive. According to Daniel Hartzler in *Confederate Presentation & Inscribed Swords & Revolvers*, the frosting depended on the type of acid used and the length of time the blade was immersed.

The blade pictured here is absolutely nick free with a perfect uniform bright patina from the ricasso to the point. The straight 29½ inch blade has a leveled off back and a single unstopped fuller on each side. Interestingly, almost all Boyle & Gamble blades have a distinctive fault line some two inches below the guard when the tang was forge-welded to the blade. This still sparkling sword is heavily etched with great skill in a stylized flowing vine pattern that depicts a CSA, military pennants, and the Second Confederate National Flag (the Stainless Banner).

Like most all Boyle & Gamble swords, there is a stamped number (not higher than two digits) on the underside of the guard, tang of the blade, and pommel. This example has a heavily stamped # 11. The dyed black original leather wrap on the grip is seamed at the back and is perfectly intact. A single-strand heavy brass wire on the grip is turned eight times and is tight and original to the piece.

A real bonus that accompanies the blade is the wonderfully preserved black leather scabbard. The brass mounted scabbard was made by the R. H. Bosher Carriage Factory in Richmond and has top stitching with two parallel lines on each side. With the exception of a push on the top mount, the scabbard is in mint condition.



This particular Boyle & Gamble blade has survived the rigors of time for more than 150 years. While the Confederate officer who wielded this weapon is lost

to history, the magnificent sword remains as a powerful symbol of the virtues of honor and duty so dear to him as well as to all true Sons of Confederate Veterans.



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Richard H. Bezdek, *Swords of the American Civil War*, (Paladin Press: Bolder, CO, 2007).

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For an excellent discussion concerning another of the known privately owned and operated sword factories that turned out blades for the South, see John W. McAden, Jr. & Chris E. Fonvielle, Jr., *Louis Froelich Arms-Maker to the Confederacy* (SlapDash Pub., LLC: Carolina Beach, NC, 2008).

Dr. Jeffrey Addicott is currently a Distinguished Professor of Law and the Director of the Center for Terrorism Law at St. Mary's University School of Law, San Antonio, Texas. Addicott retired from the Army in 2000 after serving for 20 years on active duty as an officer in the Army Judge Advocate General's Corps, a quarter of that time as the senior legal advisor to the US Army Special Forces.



Love and Duty Call Us To Stand For What Is Right

By Dr. James Brooks

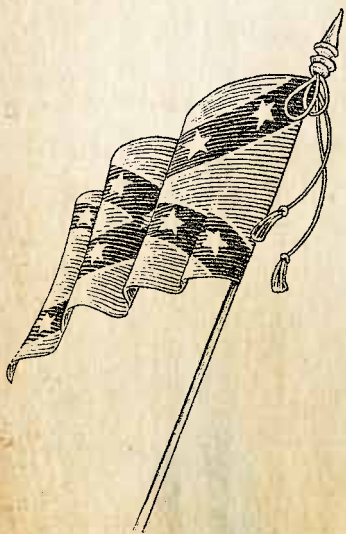
1776

Not for glory, but for honor, did they fight the tyrant grim,
Love and duty called them, though their chances were so slim,
Not convinced of victory, not certain they could win,
Against great odds they conquered, and our liberty did win.



1861

Their grandsons decades later, were challenged to a fight,
Their homes and firesides threatened, resistance was their right,
Not for glory, but for honor, did they resist invasion grim,
Love and duty called them, though their chances were so slim.



Today

Our heritage is threatened, so we bravely face the fray,
Not for glory, but for honor, do we stand for right today,
Love and duty call us to proclaim what we know is right,
And be worthy of the heritage, that calls us to the fight.

Dr. James Brooks is a member of the Colonel Cyrus Sugg Camp 1792, Adams, Tennessee



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Books in Print

Grayback — Long Road to Damascus

Stephanie H. Ford has written a wonderful book entitled *Grayback — Long Road to Damascus*. This is a story of a fourteen-year old Virginian named Bertram Tambling, who enlists to fight for the Confederacy and enters the service as a drummer. Bertram, a very talented hunter since he was a boy, becomes a sharpshooter. As his reputation grows, he is asked to infiltrate the enemy lines and take out a high ranking Union General. A Confederate senator explains to him that if he takes on this mission, he'll be "doing a great service for his country."

Earlier during the Battle of Sharpsburg, Bertram was serving alongside of his father and brother. At one point, the three were mowing down enemy troops building a bridge across a river. When they were about to be overrun by the enemy, Bertram barely escapes capture but not his father and brother. After executing the sharpshooters on site, the yankee troops went through the dead Confederate's personal belongings and took what they wanted before leaving the three southerners dead in the field.

During the Battle of the Wilderness, Bertram is wounded in battle and discovers he is behind enemy lines. He changes uniform with a dead enemy soldier his size. A Yankee soldier seeing him as a fellow blue belly, offers him water. Bertram thinks he has died and an angel is helping him. When he sees what the Yankee is wearing, he thinks to himself: "No angel would wear a blue coat unless — he was in the other place." Due to the injury he received in that battle, he eventually loses his sight

and becomes blind.

Bertram is taken to a Yankee hospital to recuperate. He tells his host his name and that he belongs to a Maryland Regiment. The nurse believes Bertram is related to Union General Justus Tambling, who is actually Bertram's uncle. Uncle Justus retrieves Bertram, thinking

he is a union soldier, and brings him to his New Hampshire home. While living with his Yankee relatives, he has to endure some Ladies Aid Society meetings in his aunt's home which includes having to listen to the *Battle Hymn of the Republic*. He discovers that these New England residents were biased against Irish and Catholics, and as he was both, he could not help defending them. He felt

that "this whole venture to the North was cruel. Was this some sort of purgatory for what he'd done?"

This defense leads to the defense of the Southern people as they already knew he was from Virginia. As he put it, his joining to fight in the War "had nothing to do with slavery because I never cared much about the issue until after the war started."

Following an operation, he regains his sight and longs to return to his homeland. The ending has a twist and you'll have to read the book to see how it ends. Stephanie Ford does a superb job of telling the true history of the South's fight for their freedom.

Author: Stephanie H. Ford

Publisher: Amazon.com

817-229-7772

Paperback \$13.95

Reviewed by Byron E. Brady

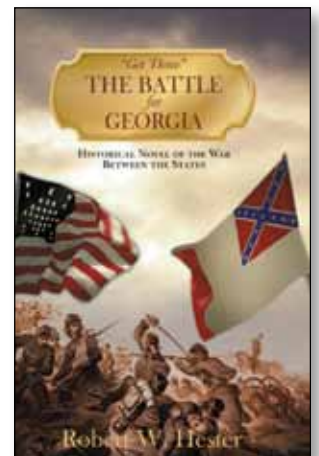
"Get Three" The Battle For Georgia

Robert W. Hester graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with a BA in History. A lifelong historian focusing primarily on the War Between the States, Author Hester currently lives in Fairfield, North Carolina. He owns and manages properties oriented toward wildlife management.

The Battle For Georgia begins at the Weston Plantation

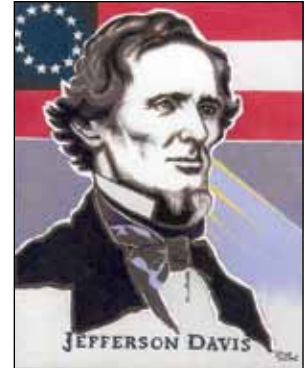
three miles southeast of Atlanta on November 17, 1864. The South is on its knees. General Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia face bitter defeat. In a characteristic fit of petulance, President Jefferson Davis has replaced General Joseph E. Johnston with John Bell Hood in the Western Theatre of War and ordered him to attack. General Sherman has burned Atlanta and now looses his waves of looters and bummers east through Georgia. In his own words, his avowed aim is to make Georgia "Howl."

Melanie Weston sat alone in her nearly empty plantation and listened to the horses and Blue scoundrels approach. She opened the door with her LeMat revolver pointed. Shouts of derision greeted her when the captain wrenched the gun from her hand. With her left hand, she pulled her Derringer out and shot him in the sternum. She killed two more men and fired three



Continued on page 48

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



Fight City Hall? We ARE !!!

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

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The Order was re-established in 1979 and, since that time, the Order has allocated more than \$250,000 to the preservation of Confederate heritage.

Any SCV camp seeking financial support to help fund local Confederate heritage projects is encouraged to contact the Order by visiting our website at www.orderofsoutherncross.com or contacting Grants Chairman James E. Alderman at alde711@aol.com.

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www.kennedytwins.com

Army of Northern Virginia



General J. R. Chambliss Camp 1779, Emporia, VA, members cleaned a cemetery in Emporia. Six graves were unknown Louisiana Zouaves who were killed in Belfield skirmish in 1864. They took part in stopping Major General G. K. Warren from burning the railroad line over the Meherrin River and going south into NC. From left are William Bradley, Jodie Williams and Fred Bare.



Members of the **Captain William Latané Camp 1690**, Mechanicsville, VA, served as Color Guard for Memorial Day Service at the Confederate War Memorial Chapel.



Davidson Guards Camp 1851, Davidson County, NC, welcomes three new cadet members: Tristen Glass, Cameron Scott and Dominic Scott, grandsons of Commander Michael Anthony Scott. The cadets are pictured with their dad, Michael Christopher Scott.



Flat Top Copperheads Camp 1694, Princeton, WV, Commander Blaine Hypes presents the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC Medal to Cadet Keenan Jenkins, a senior at Bluefield High School during their annual JROTC Awards and Picnic Day. The camp also presented the colors and fired a musket salute during the event.



Jim Bouchillon, past commander of the **16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36**, Greenville, SC, and Paul Noe, a member of the **General Martin W. Gary Camp 1532**, Edgefield, SC, claimed Masada for the Confederacy during a recent visit to Israel.



The **Lane-Armistead Camp 1772**, Mathews, VA, cosponsored the dedication of a local historical Confederate earthworks fort, Fort Nonsense, built in the winter of 1861-1862 in Mathews County, VA.

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



Lieutenant General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47, Beaufort, SC, dedicated a historical marker to General Anderson at his burial site in the old church yard of the Parish Church of Saint Helena. Pictured from left, Jody Henson, Dr. Tom Burnett, Carroll Crowther, Hastings Greene, Paul Griffin, Commander Chris Gibson, Col. Ollie Langford, Wayne Cousar, Jack Mayers (behind Cousar), Donald Rhame (Anderson descendant), Frank Wood, Claude Dinkins, Richard Anderson Rhame (Anderson descendant), Dr. Bill Sammons, Dr. Andy Beall, Jackson Canaday, Bruce Anderson, Brian Canaday, and Sam Chesnutt.



From left are **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, Chaplain Rev. Creighton Lovelace; Rev. Wilbert Jaimson, Pastor of the Kingdom Full Gospel Discipleship Center and Associate Member of Camp 125; and Past Chaplain-In-Chief Rev. Mark W. Evans, Pastor of Hope Presbyterian Church, attending an Upcountry Prayer Breakfast. Pastors Lovelace and Evans presented a copy of *Christ in the Camp* and *Great Revivals in the Confederate Army* to Reverend Jaimson.



15th Regiment SC Volunteers Camp 51, Lexington County, SC, member Bobby Epting's grandchildren, Adrianna and Phillip, collected flags at St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, Lexington, SC, following a memorial service.



General Joe Wheeler Camp 1245, Aiken, SC, Commander Blake Moore presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Petty Officer Third Class Kaylee Phillips at the South Aiken High School, Aiken, SC.



The **McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC, recently erected this monument in the Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery in the Glenwood section of McDowell County in memory of the 27 Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery.



Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419, Florence/Darlington, SC, pose at the War Between The States Museum in Florence, SC.

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



Air Force JRROTC Cadet Elijah M. St. Clair receives the *H.L. Hunley* Award at Northwest Cabarrus High School, Concord, NC, awards ceremony from Jonny S. Alexander, Southern Piedmont Brigade Commander and member of the **Major Egbert A. Ross Camp, 1423**, Charlotte, NC.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, swore in its three newest members recently in Sharpsburg, MD, upon the verification of their ancestor's service in the Confederate military. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Michael Wasiljov, Robert Dwayne Lunsford, Tyler Utterback, Christopher Utterback and Camp Chaplain Toby Law.



Chaz Turner was inducted into the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC, upon the service of his great-great-grandfather, Joseph Willett Prevost who served in Co. D, 5th Regiment (Ferguson's), SC Cavalry. Pictured from left, Lt. Commander Paul Dowdy, Chaz Turner, Camp Commander Michael Barnes.



Members of the **General R. F. Hoke/Colonel W. J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, cleaned their designated two roads in Lincoln County, NC.



The **High Bridge Camp 1581**, Farmville, VA, assisted the Farmville Chapter 45 UDC with its Annual Memorial Day Service at the Confederate Cemetery in Farmville, VA. Those attending were VA Division officers: Commander L. Tracy Clary, Chaplain Ronald T. Graves and Adjutant William "Ted" Crockett. The James River Partisan Rangers Cavalry and the 23rd Virginia Infantry were present.



The **First in Secession Camp 1963**, Chesterfield, SC, marched in the Annual Pine Straw Festival Parade in Patrick, SC, and set up a recruiting booth.



Army of Northern Virginia



The **Gaston Guards Camp 1822**, Stanley, NC, placed a new headstone at the grave of Confederate Soldier Levi Hovis, Co. H, 37th NC Infantry Regiment in Smith Cemetery, Belmont, NC. In attendance were members of three other SCV Camps, who provided the gun salute. In addition to the headstone also placed was an Iron Cross for Levi Hovis and the other five Confederate Soldiers buried in the Cemetery. Pictured from left, Bob Armstrong, Don Piesecki, Johnny Tyson, Mike Cooper and Justin Rick.



Mason-Dixon Guards Camp 2183, Ellendale, DE, Commander Rob Eldreth pose with new recruits at the Milford Hospital Fair in Milford, DE.



Pettigrew's Partisans Camp 2110, Kinston, NC, and **CS Armory Camp 2157**, Kenansville NC, observed Confederate Memorial Day at the Whitehall Confederate Memorial at Seven Springs, NC. All attendees were proud to honor the gray-clad North Carolinians who fell in defense of the Old North State and the Southern Confederacy.



MD Division Color Guard and members of the **Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013**, Havre de Grace, MD, at the Maryland Soldiers Monument in Gettysburg, PA.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, member Bruce Ritter presents the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Air Force JROTC cadet Colin Chase, a junior at Smyrna High School, Smyrna, DE.



The MD SCV Color Guard formed to march in the Gaithersburg St. Patrick's Day Parade. The MD Division SCV Color Guard were Dan Fedorko, **Stringfellow Camp 822**, VA; Tim Headley, **Turner Ashby Camp 1567**, VA; Brian Gehrt and Brandon Gehrt, **Camalier Camp 1359**, MD; MD Division Commander Jay Barringer, John Zebelean, Sam Dutterer, Lou Fritz, Bill Atwell, and Ray Rooks of the **Trimble Camp 1836**.

Army of Tennessee



Knox Martin, left, and Danny Mohundro, right, welcomed Emmett Wilson into the **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN. All three men graduated from S. Watkins Overton High School, The Rebels, in Memphis, Class of 1965, and have been friends for more than fifty years!



The **Captain Frances Marion Rogers Camp 873**, Amory, MS, recently presented Real Grandson medals to Wayne Garner and Charles Fears. Pictured from left, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Garner, Camp 873 Commander Phil Sullivan and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fears.



The **John R. Massey Camp 152**, Fayetteville, TN, installed a Confederate Iron Cross at the grave of Captain Thomas C. Little in the Rose Hill Cemetery. Capt. Little, the last soldier in Lincoln County who was a member of Gen. Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Escorts, died in 1931. Pictured is Camp 2nd Lt. Commander Matthew Armitage.



Dixie Grays Camp 2155, Ladoga, IN, Commander Gaylan Garrett, left, presented a membership certificate to Reverend Steven L. Newman, who has also received the SCV Vietnam War Service Medal.



George "Tige" Anderson Camp 453, Anniston, AL, Commander Frank Leatherwood visited the camp's namesake marker in Gettysburg, PA, during the 150th Anniversary of that battle. His ancestor, Sergeant George C. Leatherwood, Co. G., 11th GA Infantry, served with "Tige" Anderson.



Major General William D. McCain Camp 584, Columbia, TN, members Brian Huffman and Brian Blevins from Indiana at the Indiana State Capital for the rededication of a bust of Col. Richard Owen, 1st Commandant of the POW Camp Morton in Indianapolis. The bust was given to the state in 1913 by former POWs who raised the money for the bust in part for Col. Owen and the kindness he showed the POWs. Compatriot Blevins has an ancestor who died at Camp Morton, Pvt. Henry Blevins 26th TN Infantry Regiment, Co. K.

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



A memorial to honor the more than 1,300 soldiers from Wilkinson County, GA, was placed on **Old Capitol Camp 688**, Milledgeville, GA, member Roy Mixon's property at Ivey, GA. Pictured from left, Phil Adams, Ted Dixon, Ron Green, Konreid Etheridge, Len McKnight, Cecil Davis, Roy Mixon, Tristan Wilson and Dan Dixon.



Three generations of Watkins are now members of the **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL. Pictured from left, Commander Bill Watkins, Chaplain Tommy Vaughan; new inductees are Commander Watkins' sons Bill Watkins, Jr., Wade Watkins and Commander Watkins' grandson, Ross Watkins.



Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227, Laurel, MS, members in front of the Laurel Memorial. Members from left, kneeling, John Musgrove, Doug Jefcoat, Billy Langley; standing, from left, Joe Cospers, Reed Walters, George Jaynes, Glenn Holifield, Coco Roberts, and Carl Ford.



Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, held a "Shootout" at the John Sevier Hunter Education Center in Knoxville. Those present were Wally Ashe, Richard Park, Jerry Sharpe, Richmond Hall, Hunter Cross, George Matthews, Ben Ashe, Casey Sharpe, Commander Scott Hall, Larry Shessler, Phil Butler, Vaughn Hickman, Mark Ashe, Bill Bolt, Terry Bolt, 2nd Lt. Commander Arthur Harris, Frank Scarpino and Mountain Brigade Commander Earl Smith.



The **Rankin Rough and Ready's Camp 265**, Brandon, MS, hosted their 2nd Annual Interactive Relic Show. This was a great opportunity to introduce more than 2,500 people from the public to the Sons of Confederate Veterans and to the true history of the South.



Wayne Cain and Allen Butler received the SCV Vietnam War service medals and certificates in honor of their service. Both men saw active duty in Southeast Asia during the conflict. The SCV is proud of our veterans and looks to honor them for their sacrifice on behalf of us all. Both Cain and Butler are members of the **Chattooga County Camp 507**, Summerville, GA.

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



Private Augustus Braddy Camp 385, Troy, AL, inducted Greg Brown, center, and son Morgan, right, into full membership. Charles Brown, left, Greg's father, was already an active member. Numerous other members of the Brown family attended the ceremony. This serves as a shining example of the Brown Family commitment to the ideals of SCV and their family heritage.



Recently, Richard Snow and **Colonel David Lang Camp 1314**, Tallahassee, FL, member William J. Gladwin, Jr., located, after a long search, and installed the replica Southern Iron Cross at the grave of Gladwin's great Uncle William Zelotus Sasser, Private, 1st FL Cavalry, Dis-mounted, who is buried in Macedonia Cemetery, Lee, FL.



The **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville FL, held its monthly workday in Jacksonville's Old City Cemetery. An irrigation system was installed in the cemetery's Confederate section. Fifteen members of the camp participated. The irrigation system was sorely needed and will give the final resting place of some of Jacksonville's Confederate veterans a much greener and well-kept appearance.



William Henry Harris Camp 1395, Fort Lauderdale, FL, Commander Rene Marders presented a certificate of appreciation to SUV member Bob Jones for his presentation at a meeting.



Compatriot Steve Hall of the **General William Barksdale Camp 1220**, Columbus, MS, proudly proclaims his Confederate Heritage at an undisclosed, forward deployed location in the Pacific Ocean.



The **John S. Mosby Camp 1409**, Kingsport, TN, participated in a Flag-Raising Ceremony at the Netherland Inn. They have partnered with the Netherland Inn and had some good media coverage. Pictured from left, front, are Jonathan Smith, Scott Smith, John Byington; back row from left, John Heatherly, Richard Northington, Daryl Melear, Rick Ragle, David Selby and Tom Smith.



Army of Tennessee



General Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1649, Meridian, MS, past commander George M. Church, left, installed the camp's incoming officers. From left, Adjutant Ben Gaddis, Chaplain Johnny Gail Smith, Commander Scott McQuiag, 1st Lt. Commander Britt Gully and 2nd Lt. Commander Richard Hassenfratz.



Quantrill's Raiders, Camp 2087, Mayfield Heights, OH, information and recruiting table at the annual Mansfield, Ohio, Civil War and Gun Show. The camp has recruited many members over the years at the show and brought light to many Yankees about the South's War for Independence, fighting for our heritage behind enemy lines!



The General A. H. Colquitt Fire Eaters Camp 1958, Newton, GA, recently added a sign for its flagpole on GA Highway 91 South. The camp established the site and maintains it with its own resources.



Captain Luke Lott's Calhoun Home Guard Camp 2212, Altha, FL, Commander Larry Morse presented Calhoun County Sheriff Glenn Kimbrell and Altha Police Chief James Baggett a Certificate of Appreciation for their Honorable Service to Calhoun County Citizens and the Community.



Members of the Captain Thomas W. Patton Camp 2021, Boardman, OH, stand at the spot where General John Hunt Morgan surrendered at West Point, OH, at the 150-year anniversary of the event. Daryl Metcalf, in black, portrays General Morgan. Camp 2021 takes care of the monument and grounds. A new sign was erected this year to show the route General Morgan and his men took through Ohio.



Al McCray, Legionnaire in the Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210, Tampa, FL, was named "Legionnaire of the Year" by Division Commander Jim Davis at the FL Division Reunion in Ocala. Al has been active in heritage defense and serves as Public Affairs Liaison for the camp and was on the media team at the raising of the World's Largest Confederate Flag at Hillsborough County Confederate Memorial Park.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **General James H. McBride Camp 632**, Springfield, MO, participated in the Springfield Veterans' Day Parade. Attending the parade were Camp Commander Garry Lisenby, Rick Perry, David Lewis and UDC member Roberta Howard.



Members of the **Colonel Sydney Drake Jackman Camp 977**, San Marcos, TX, decorated the grave of the camp namesake. Those present are Joe E. Bostwick, Commander Marshall Smith and Tom Dahlstrom.



13th Texas Infantry Camp 1565, Angleton, TX, member Leslie Pettigrew and Cadet Isaac Pettigrew recruit at the Brazoria Heritage Festival. The Texas Flag is a replica of the flag flown at the Battle of Gettysburg and was flown by the 15th Texas reenactors at the 150th Gettysburg and carried by Camp Commander Frank Dietz.



The Tombstone High School, Tombstone, AZ, Yellowjackets Army JROTC Battalion held its change of command and awards ceremony. The **AZ Division** presented the SCV's *H. L. Hunley* award to Cadet Sergeant First Class Dillon A. Dahl at the ceremony. Pictured are Cadet SFC Dahl and AZ Division Adjutant Curt Tipton.

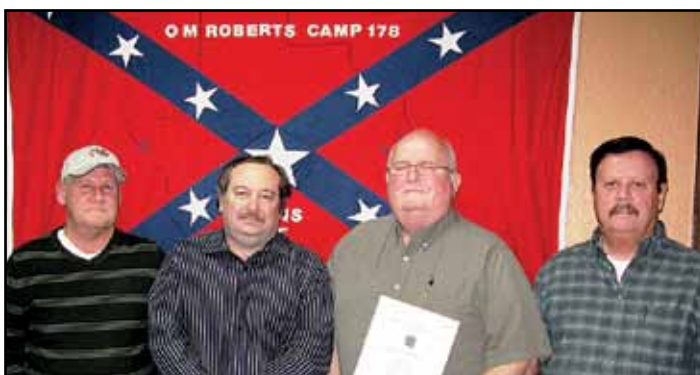


Pictured from left, Katherine Frizzle of the Ladies in Black, Stephen Frizzle of the **9th Arkansas Infantry Camp 652**, Star City, AR, and Cadet Ryan Connor at the General Patrick R. Cleburne Memorial Service in Helena, AR.



Former **CA Division** Commander Farrell Cooley presented Sheriff Ed Bates with the SCV's J. Edgar Hoover Award.

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



O. M. Roberts Camp 178, Waxahachie, TX, swore in Compatriot Edmund Vickers. Ed joins the SCV on the service of his great-great grandfather, Private Berry A. Vickers, Co. E, 19th GA Infantry.



Members of the **Plemons-Shelby Camp 464**, Amarillo, TX, participated in *Battlefield New Mexico — The Civil War and More*, representing the Battle of Glorieta at El Rancho de las Golondrinas at Santa Fe, NM. Pictured from left, Rex Gray, Chuck Hartline, Mike Lancaster, Eric Morgan, Bill Sparks (Arkansas) and Aaron Hartline.



A memorial service for Captain Samuel R. Fetzer was held in New-ark, AR. In attendance were family members and members from the **Job S. Neill Camp 286**, Batesville, AR; **General Dandridge McRae 397**, Searcy, AR; and **Colonel Robert G. Shaver Camp 1655**, Jonesboro, AR; UDC Chapters 1757 and 2607; MOSB Camp 280 along with AR Division Commander Ray Jones, general staff and former ATM Commander Danny Honnell and Heritage Chairman Operations Tom Bird.



Camp Moore Camp 1223, Tangipahoa, LA, set up an education and recruitment booth at a recent Camp Moore reenactment. They had many folks stop by and were able to pass on the truth and talked with several potential new member prospects. One other "Volunteer" is a handout with a little humor about getting members for our camp.



Compatriots from the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, were joined by compatriots from the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX, for the annual Waxahachie July 4th parade. The nearly two-mile parade route was lined by thousands of spectators who were very Confederate friendly.



Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275, Livingston, TX, participated in two Confederate Memorial Ceremonies at Big Sandy Cemetery and Trout Creek Cemetery. From left, Camp Chaplain Rex Hendrix, Camp Historian Charles Warner, Brigade Commander Bill Maddox, Larry Mink and Camp Commander Mike Farrar.

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



Governor Samuel W.T. Lanham Camp 586, Weatherford TX, Commander Larry Martin presented Sam Allen, a Balch Springs Texas police officer and a great friend of the SCV, with a certificate of appreciation after Sam gave his program, "Myths on Blacks in the Confederacy," where he teaches about how Black men served freely in the Army and Navy and how the media and others shun the truth about the respect accorded these heroes.



Members of the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, held a Confederate Memorial Day observance in Greenwood Cemetery where 24 Confederate veterans are buried. Pictured from left, Ed Van Ness, David Kampf, Commander Dan Huskisson, Mike Groff, Cadet S. Johnson, Robert Johnson, Jerry Robinson, Steve Johnson, Larry Billar and David Dubell.



Members of the **Captain James W. Bryan Camp 1390**, Lake Charles, LA, attended a Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony with Hood's Southeast Texas Brigade commanded by Bill Maddox at Trout Creek Cemetery.



The **Private Thomas C. Sexton Camp 2232**, Omaha, NE, operated a recruiting booth at a local gun show in Lincoln, NE. They had several good candidates inquire about membership and Compatriot Moss Ellis, an associate member of the camp had a neighboring booth with a fantastic collection of WBTS and prior firearms, equipment, and photographs.



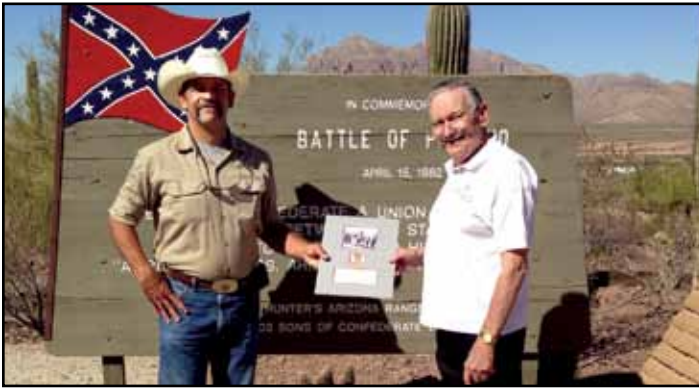
General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804, Fresno, CA, Compatriot Bill Lee assists Cub Scout Jason Bales marking Confederate graves at Mt. View Cemetery in Fresno, CA. They appreciate all the help their area Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Cub Scouts give.



Jacob McGreevy, son of Micheal McGreevy of the **Dick Dowling Camp 1295**, Beaumont, TX, was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation at the Hood's Southeast Texas Brigade Lee/Jackson Dinner. Jason was EMS for the 150th Sabine Pass in which several folks collapsed due to the heat. Jason's quick actions helped prevent serious injuries to the participants. One Compatriot went as far as to make the statement "he (Jason) more than likely saved my life."



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, Adjutant Lynn Crawford presented an authentic Confederate Battle Flag remnant to Arizona Department of Parks Ranger James Head. Ranger Head is assigned to Picacho Peak State Park, site of the "westernmost battle of the War for Southern Independence" and is an expert on the battle, sharing his knowledge with many schools and civic organizations.



Members of the **2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904**, De Leon, TX, and the **Major George B. Erath UDC** participated in the Texas Historical Marker Dedication at Corinth Cemetery near Stephenville, TX. There are several Confederate veterans buried in the cemetery. Participating members were Don Page, Frank Bussey, Charles Ditmore, Randy Spikes, Charles Leatherwood, Cliff Weible, Joe Williams, Ronny Jennings and David Cotten.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, took part in the Tombstone Rose Festival parade. The festival celebrates the world's largest rose tree, planted in Tombstone in 1884. Pictured from left are Larry Bowman, Donnis Davis, Alan Waltz and Priscilla Davis.



Several camps came together to honor our Confederate Veterans at Big Sandy Cemetery. Camps in attendance were the **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX; **LTC Philip Alexander Work Camp 1790**, Woodville, TX and **Co. D, Spaight's Battalion Camp 2241**, Silsbee, TX.



A Confederate Day Memorial Service was held at Trout Creek Cemetery. Camps in attendance were the **Walter P. Lane Camp 1745**, Orange, TX; **Joseph Andrew Jackson Sheffield Camp 2153**, Kirbyville, TX; **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX; **Co. D, Spaight's Battalion Camp 2241**, Silsbee, TX and **LTC Philip Alexander Work Camp 1790**, Woodville, TX. Also honored was Compatriot Billy Bob Pinner who went home to the Lord in 2013.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, assisted by the **Texas John Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ, and the **Borderland Veterans Camp 2201**, Douglas, AZ, held a memorial ceremony at the site of the Battle of Dragoon Springs where Confederate cavalymen battled Chiricahua Apache warriors. Pictured are Mrs. Jami Archer, Miss Charli Archer and Miss Breann Archer placing Battle Flags and flowers on the grave. The Color Guard, from left, Don Rodgers, Donnis Davis, Ivy Griffin, and Steve Ledbetter.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALASKA

CSS SHENANDOAH 1820

ANCHORAGE
BISSETT, WILLIAM EDWARD
HUDSON, CARROLL LANE
HUMPHREYS, JOE DAVID
PHILLIPS, LARRY OWEN
TRAYLOR, CODY JAMES

ALABAMA

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16

AUBURN
SUTTON, ANDREW JAMES
SUTTON, LEE EVERETT

CAPT. MORTIMER JORDAN

84
GARDENDALE
STUART, THOMAS GILMORE

LT. J. K. McBRIDE 241

MOULTON
MARTIN, LARRY J.

EMMA SANSOM 253

GADSDEN
CROWDER, BRYAN WILLIAM

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY

385
TROY
LASSETER, MARTY RANDAL

JOHN RAYBURN 452

GUNTERSVILLE
BODINE, THOMAS "LARRY"

GEN. GEORGE "TIGE"

ANDERSON 453
ANNISTON
DANIEL, JODY MAC

DECATUR SONS OF LIBERTY

580
DECATUR
SMITH, DONALD CLIFFORD

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON

898
TUSCUMBIA
FULKS, WILLIE TROY

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS

911
ENTERPRISE
ZIGLAR, PHILLIP CLINT

THOMAS JEFFERSON

DENNEY 1442
CULLMAN
CHAFFIN, LOWELL
HASTINGS, CARL WALTER
WATTS, MARK ANTHONY
WILLINGHAM, DANNY JOE

THE PRATTVILLE

DRAGOONS 1524
PRATTVILLE
EDWARDS, PHILLIP
CHARLES

CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON

SHELBY 1537
COLUMBIANA
BURLESON, BOBBY
DORMINEY, JAY EDWARD
JONES, JAMES LEWIS

DEKALB RIFLES 1824

SYLVANIA
PICKETT, BARRY WAYNE

FORT BLAKELEY 1864

BALDWIN COUNTY
GILLEY, ROBBIE WAYNE
RICH, JOHN DAVID

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY

GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE
FLOYD, JONATHAN L.
McGHAR, LARRY MITCHELL
RAIFORD, GREGORY
WARREN
YOUNG, JOSEPH LEONARD

CAPTAIN HENRY C. SEMPLE

2002
MONTGOMERY
COLQUITT, CHARLES OWEN
PELT, GEORGE FRANK

CAPT. WILLIAM R.

McADORY 2114
PLEASANT GROVE
CHEATWOOD, JEFFREY
EDWARD

7th ALABAMA CAVALRY

2260
ASHLAND
ROGERS, LOUIS TALMADGE

TEN ISLANDS 2678

OHATCHEE
ELKINS, CANAAN

ARKANSAS

DAVID O. DODD 619

BENTON
BUCK, MICKEY WAYNE
FORD, DANIEL E.

GENERAL EVANDER McNAIR

646
MENA
BECK, DONALD
BERRY, PAUL
BRINKLEY, JASON W.
CLARK, KEN
COX, PAUL
HILTON, BRIAN
HINTON, DAVID
LOTT, RODNEY
SIMPSON, JAMES E.
SIMPSON, ROGER
TODARO, RYAN
WILLIS, CLINTON D.
WILLIS, WILBURN D.
YOUNG, RAYMOND

THOMAS C. HINDMAN 656

PRAIRIE GROVE
ABSHIER, ROBERT

GEN. JO SHELBY 1414

HARRISON
FOREMAN, REUBEN B.
FOREMAN, RONALD D.

MAJ. FONTAINE R. EARLE

1453
FAYETTEVILLE
CRAIG, MATTHEW C.

GEN. THOMAS DOCKERY

1577
MAGNOLIA
BAILEY, JOHN FREDRICK

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER

1655
JONESBORO
WHITNEY, GARY LYNN

ARIZONA

COL. SHEROD HUNTER 1525

PHOENIX
GREENE, KENNETH W.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

CAMP PVT. PETER HAIL
1647
PRESCOTT
LANE, LANCE DAVID

CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY

1708
SCOTTSDALE
CASSIDY, MARK THOMAS
CIPOLLA, ROLAND HORACE
RODGERS, RICHARD
CHARLES

COLONEL THOMAS GREEN

2251
APACHE JUNCTION
GUYTON, FRANCISCO E.
GUYTON, ROBERT
CHRISTOPHER
JONES, JAMES R.

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN

DIEGO 302
SAN DIEGO
GRAMMER, WILLIAM
GRADY

INLAND EMPIRE 1742

INLAND EMPIRE
BOX, JOSE FRANCISCO
CAMP, ROY H.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON

2023
MODESTO
CHEW, DENNIS KESSLER
PENTECOST, JOHN THOMAS

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS 175

COLORADO SPRINGS
LAMKIN, WILLIAM T.

STERLING PRICE 676

DENVER
REEVES, DEAN M.

FLORIDA

GENERAL JOSEPH FINEGAN

745
YULEE
DILLYHON, TERRY S.
RAY, HERBERT LYNN

CAPTAIN FRANCIS ASBURY

HENDRY 1284
SEBRING
ADAMS, W. MIKE

WILLIAM WING LORING

1316
ST. AUGUSTINE
REID, WILLIAM VERNE

1st LT THOMAS H. GAINER

1319
BAY COUNTY
CRAWLEY, CHAD WILLIAM

WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS

1395
FT. LAUDERDALE
NASH, DAVID MORRIS

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614

HAVANA
MURPHREE, JOE DANIEL
PRIDGEOON, GEORGE
RUSSELL
PRIDGEOON, GEORGE
RUSSELL
SUTTON, SCOTT
ALEXANDER

FLORIDA COW CAVALRY

1680
VERO BEACH
REVELS, JOHN RODNEY

WILLIAM LUNDY 1699

CRESTVIEW
DELAWDER, CHRISTOPHER
Z.
RUSSELL, RICHARD
EDWARD

MAJ. WILLIAM M.

FOOTMAN 1950
FT. MYERS
STROSS, ANTHONY JAMES
STROSS, JOSEPH LEE

DIXIE DEFENDERS 2086

CROSS CITY
HALL, GLEN JOSEPH
HERNDON, ETHAN MICHAEL
HERNDON, GERALD ROY
HERNDON, MICHAEL KEITH
NEWBERN, CARTER DALE
NEWBERN, CONNOR LEE
NEWBERN, EDWARD DANIEL
NEWBERN, JAMES RAY
NEWBERN, LARRY CARL
SIMS, LANDON TREY
YOPP, DAVID LESTER

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN 2210

TAMPA
SPAYDE, DAVID LYLE

GEORGIA

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89

ELLIJAY
HARPER, TERRY EUGENE
KAY, ROY DWIGHT

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER

ALEXANDER 158
AUGUSTA
EIDSON, DAVID ALLEN
EDWARD
GIVENS, JONATHAN
RUSSELL
GIVENS, TRENT ALLEN
PHELPS, JACK DORSEY

JOHN B. GORDON 599

LAFALETTE
BRAMLETT, CHRISTOPHER
LEE

HARALSON INVINCIBLES

673
WACO
SNOW, BENJAMIN LEIGH

JOHN K. MCNEILL 674

MOULTRIE
PRINCE, WILLIE FORD

COL. EDMUND N. ATKINSON

680
VALDOSTA
CARTER, JAMES-ROUSE

W. F. JENKINS 690

EATONTON
SCOTT, THOMAS GOODWIN
SMITH, LARRY EDWARD

HABERSHAM GUARD 716

DEMOREST
SMITH, RICHARD (RICK)
LAMAR

APPLING GRAYS 918

BAXLEY
CLAXTON, WADE H.
MORRIS, THOMAS
CHANDLER

LT. DICKSON L. BAKER 926

HARTWELL
FARLEY, LEN GREGORY
MILFORD, CHARLES M.
SNOW, ROGER DALE

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE

1397
DALLAS
AKERS, SETH
CHILDERS, JARED ALAN
COOPER, WILLIAM GLENN

THE CONFEDERATE

MEMORIAL 1432
STONE MOUNTAIN
McGLON, MARK ALAN

THE ROSWELL MILLS 1547

ROSWELL
FARRIS, JAMES NEAL

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL

1642
CUMMING
SALMOND, WILLIAM
GEORGE

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA

1657
SAVANNAH
COOK, JIMMY TALMADGE
FORAN, MICHAEL ALOYSIUS
TURNER, RICHARD

CALHOUN RIFLES 1855

EDISON
DIXON, PAUL LUTHER

COL. JOSEPH MCCONNELL

1859
RINGGOLD
SANFORD, HERMAN CALVIN
TALBERT, SHANNON DALE
WHEELER, LEWIS JACKSON

PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM 1977

CHICKAMAUGA
WOOD, ROBERT L.

HEARD RANGERS 1996

FRANKLIN
McCUNE, LOREN TALMADGE
PHILLIPS, LARRY
SEWELL, DARRELL

LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998

COCHRAN
ALEXANDER, JAMES L.
SHIPMAN, KYLE DENNIS
TUCKER, JACOB VINCENT

CONCORD RANGERS 2135

DAWSONVILLE
HUSSEY, MICHAEL (MIKE)
RICHARD
SHROPSHIRE,
CHRISTOPHER BRIAN

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ

CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE
SMITH, GERALD NEAL

ILLINOIS

CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL

516
CHICAGO
SCHILLINGS, DENNY LYNN

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962

BELLEVILLE
LOPER, JOE WILLIAM
ZIEBOLD, WILLIAM
CHRISTOPHER

KANSAS

BRIG. GENERALS BUCKNER

& CHILTON 2227
DODGE CITY
HARALSON, MARK ALLEN

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100

LEXINGTON
BRADSHAW, DAVID H.
COLLINS, HARRY MAY

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN

1495
PADUCAH
ANGLE, CODY JAMES
BRANDT, GEORGE
YORK, JEREMY A.

FORREST'S ORPHANS 1744

CALHOUN
CRICK, NICHOLAS CODY

LOUISIANA

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN 133

BATON ROUGE
BERRY, DONALD B.

CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES

797
CLAIBORNE PARISH
HOOTEN, LARRY LEE
PATRICK, JOSEPH P.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308
SHREVEPORT
FOX, JONATHAN EDWARD
McCULLEN, KEITH E.
RUDISILL, JACOB T.
RUDISILL, JAMES T.
RUDISILL, JAMES T.
RUDISILL, JOHN T.
RUDISILL, JOSHUA T.
SEPRISH, GENE W.

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390
LAKE CHARLES
COUCH, ROBERT WAYNE
HARRELL, JESSE
SHERWOOD, EDWIN D.

MAJ. THOMAS McGUIRE 1714
WEST MONROE
MONK, JAMES E.
MONK, JIMMY E.
MONK, WILLIAM E.

COL. JAMES HAMILTON BEARD 1856
LOGANSPOUT
DOWLING, NOAH CONLY
SAMUEL LAWSON

MARYLAND

CAPTAIN VINCENT CAMALIER C.S.A. 1359
LEONARDTOWN
LONG, TIMOTHY JOSEPH
TIPPETT, DEVIN TYLER
TIPPETT, JOSEPH M.

PVT. WALLACE BOWLING 1400
LA PLATA
FURBUSH, KARL
ALEXANDER

BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG 1582
SHARPSBURG
HENDRICK, MICHAEL T.

MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD ELZEY 1940
SALISBURY
WEBSTER, WILLIAM EARL

MISSOURI

STERLING PRICE 145
ST. LOUIS
BRONCZYK, DALE
DOCKINS, KEITH ALLEN

ELIJAH GATES 570
FULTON
CROWSON, CHRISTOPHER
REUBEN
ERNST, BRIAN PATRICK
SUTTLES, THOMAS
LEONARD

B/G MOSBY MONROE PARSONS 718
JEFFERSON CITY
OETTING, PETER N.

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ 1815
FLORISSANT
STUBBLEFIELD, RICHARD
MARK

MISSISSIPPI

COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS 321
CORINTH
ALLEN, CHRISTOPHER
SCOTT
BLALOCK, JIMMY W.
BYRD, DAVID R.
CALVERY, BRIAN H.
HALE, DAVID THOMPSON
HARMON, ROBIN WADE
SEMMES, JACOB MICHAEL
SEMMES, RILEY DAVIS
WILLIAMS, KEVIN A.

GEN. CHARLES CLARK 856
CLEVELAND
DONALD, WILLIAM DUNCAN

TIPPAH TIGERS 868
RIPLEY
MULLINS, RANDAL WEST

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION ROGERS 873
AMORY
THOMPSON, CHAD

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1353
HATTIESBURG
SANTMYER, JOHN H.

PRIVATE SAMUEL A. HUGHEY 1452
HERNANDO
HITE, JULIUS STEVON
RAY, DAVID HUGH
SMITH, ROBERT L.

STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681
SUMMIT
SWAN, GEORGE STEPHEN
SWAN, JOSEPH CHARLES

LOWRY RIFLES 1740
RANKIN COUNTY
OWENS, JAMES RANDOLPH

UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803
OXFORD
MORGAN, JOHN JORDAN
ROACH, DAVID GILES

CALHOUN AVENGERS 1969
CALHOUN CITY
HITT, JAMES DOUGLAS
MOORE, JERRY SHEFFIELD
(JESS)

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5
WILMINGTON
COWAN, SCOTT
CHRISTOPHER
CULP, MARK WILLIAM
MARX, CHRISTOPHER
SCOTT
MASTERS, DAVID LEWIS
MASTERS, JOSHUA RAY
MOORE, HUGH HAMPTON

SWAIN, KENNETH
BRINKMAN
WHITLOCK, CHARLES
RICHARD

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15
ASHEVILLE
FOSTER, ROBERT CHARLES

ROBESON RIFLE GUARDS 216
LUMBERTON
JOHNSON, EDWARD
CAMERON
THOMPSON, MATTHEW
HAWLEY

COLUMBUS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS 794
WHITEVILLE
EDWARDS, JOHNNY LEE
SUMMERLIN, DAVID
HAROLD

GEN NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 803
SANFORD
STONE, MATTHEW DAVID

CHEROKEE GUARDS CO. A 29th NC TROOPS 893
MURPHY
HART, JONATHAN
SCRANTON, WILLIAM
GRIDLEY

LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD 1302
JACKSONVILLE
McLEAN, ROBERT TODD

SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY 1466
SMITHFIELD
TOOLE, LARRY LAWRENCE

COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN 1521
ELIZABETH CITY
MARKHAM, MARION FRANK

J. E. B. STUART 1598
MT. AIRY
SNOW, CLAUDE WILLIAM

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J. HOKE 1616
LINCOLNTON
NALLEY, DONALD BUFORD

CLEVELAND REGIMENTS 1663
CLEVELAND COUNTY
CABANISS, MICHAEL BRYAN

JACKSON RANGERS 1917
SYLVA
ALLISON, RICHARD
DENSMORE
MILLARD, WILLIAM F.

COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE 2142
DALLAS
HARWELL, HAROLD DEAN
SMITH, BRADLEY HAROLD

CAPTAIN ROBERT BINGHAM 2192
MEBANE
KELLER, ROBERT
AUGUSTUS
SWEAT, LYNN R.

BIG IVY MOUNTAIN GUARD 2230
BARNARDSVILLE
CROWDER, DAVID
CROWDER, JOHN DAVID

OHIO

BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S. RIPLEY 1535
WORTHINGTON
HAMILTON, JOHN W.

LT. GEN. THOMAS J. JACKSON 2191
MEDINA
WILKINSON, EDWARD
LEWIS

OKLAHOMA

BRIGADIER GEN. STAND WATIE 149
ARDMORE
KLENKE, JONATHAN
MULL, JOE VESTAL

PVT. DRURY WARREN 2180
PONCA CITY
ERNEST, WINSTON F.
RODGERS, ROBERT C.

OREGON

COL. ISAAC WILLIAM SMITH 458
PORTLAND
HOOPER, JOHN FEASTER

SOUTH CAROLINA

JEFFERSON DAVIS 4th REGIMENT SC VOL 7
EASLEY
BRACKETT, WILLIAM
THOMAS

JOHN M. KINARD 35
NEWBERRY
BROOKS, HENRY JAMES

16th SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT 36
GREENVILLE
GRISSOP, JACKSON
WILLIAM
ROBINSON, KEVIN BRYCE
WELCH, CHARLES TURNER

PVT. JOHN S. BIRD PALMETTO GUARD 38
NORTH CHARLESTON
KORNAHRENS, JACK W.

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL McGOWAN 40
LAURENS
GOSNELL, TRAVIS EUGENE

COLONEL JOSEPH NORTON 45
SENECA
BOYTER, KENNETH FRANK

ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER 68
SPARTANSBURG
COOK, LARRY D.

2nd SC REGIMENT PICKENS 71
PICKENS
HILYER, WILLIAM BRITT
REID, RICHARD M.

LITCHFIELD 132
CONWAY
SCOTT, JAMES "TRACE"
VERNON

GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273
COLUMBIA
MILLS, CHRISTOPHER
THOMAS
MILLS, ERIC NICHOLIS
MILLS, MARK WESLEY

GENERAL ELLISON CAPERS 1212
MONCKS CORNER
HARLEY, ROBERT EUGENE

GENERAL JOE WHEELER 1245
AIKEN
DAVIS, MICHAEL SCOTT

STAR OF THE WEST 1253
CHARLESTON
HOWLE, BENJAMIN D.

GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST 1451
BOGANSVILLE
HEATHERLY, JEFFERY SCOTT
HEATHERLY, MICHAEL
SCOTT

BATTERY WHITE 1568
GEORGETOWN
HERING, RANDY GARRETT

B/G MICAH JENKINS 1569
ROCK HILL
TOTHEROW, RICHARD
LEMUEL

B/G BARNARD E. BEE 1575
AIKEN
BROWDER, CHARLES KEVIN

COL. E. T. STACKHOUSE 1576
LATTA
CANNON, JOHN W.

TENNESSEE

SAMUEL R. WATKINS 29
COLUMBIA
WOODY, JUSTIN WALTER

MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO
BUCKNER, PEYTON LAYNE
UHLES, WILLIAM
ALEXANDER

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34
GALLATIN
WINN, BRUCE KEVIN
WINN, RYAN MATTHEW

LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER 87
KNOXVILLE
ANDERSON, DONNIE RAY
HARBIN, JOHN L.
McCOY, JAMES DARREN

JOHN R. MASSEY 152
FAYETTEVILLE / LINCOLN CO.
ALLEN, CODY MICHAEL
MOSS, JAMES LEE

DR. J. B. COWAN 155
TULLAHOMA
RUSSELL, LYLE SPENCER

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215
MEMPHIS
GRAY, JAMES
JONES, CHRISTOPHER
McCOY, RONALD DAVID
ROBERTS, CHARLES E.
WEAVER, SAMUEL DWIGHT

JOHN B. INGRAM BIVOUAC 219
JACKSON
DUCK, ANTHONY J.

SIMONTON-WILCOX 257
COVINGTON
MOON, GORDON WAYNE

CAPT. WILLIAM H. McCAULEY 260
DICKSON COUNTY
MONFETTE, FRANCIS
CLEARANCE

MARSHALL RANGERS 297
LEWISBURG
HARRIS, JOHN D.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN RIFLES 386
TRACY CITY
BAKER, JAMES LLOYD

PVT. IKE STONE 564
HENDERSON
HALE, JEFFERY OWEN

M/G WILLIAM D. McCain HQ 584
COLUMBIA
BEARD, SHAWN
BOWERS, JOHN N.
BULLOCK, ROBERT C.
CORBETT, STERLING PAUL
CORMIER, JASON PAUL
DAVIS, BENJAMIN C.
EBERLY, WILLIAM CARY
IVEY, JOHN
KENDRICK, AARON
MATTHEW
LAMB, WILLIAM EDGAR
LAND, JERE WILSON
LANDIS, MICHAEL W.
LANDREE, JOHN "JACK" REX
MUNSEY, DREW PERRY
MUNSEY, PIERCE ROBERT
MUNSEY, RYAN PATRICK
PARKS, MICHAEL
PERRY, REGINALD EDWARD
PERRY, REGINALD EDWARD
REEDER, MICHAEL FLOYD
SMITH, IVIAN C.
THOMAS, WILLIAM RALPH
VAN DALL, EDWIN M.
WAALKES, CHRISTOPHER
JOHN
WEBB, JAMES GREGG
WIGLEY, GENE RAYMOND

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON 723 LEBANON
LIGON, JASON W.
MAYO, DAN WILLIAM

COLONEL JOHN SINGLETON MOSBY 1409 KINGSFORT
CHMIELNIK, ROBERT

COL. W. M. BRADFORD/ COL. J. G. ROSE 1638 MORRISTOWN
JEFFERS, ANTHONY SCOTT
REDMOND, RONALD STEVE
REDMOND, STEVEN CHAD

THE GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE 1640 MEMPHIS
LYNCH, BRANDON PIERCE
PICKETT, TERRY HILL
SINGLETON, GEORGE WILLIAM

BELL'S PARTISANS 1821 TRIMBLE
HORNER, WILLIAM DRAYKE
MEEKS, JOHN WALTON
PERRY, GRANT KEVIN
WALTERS, CHAD MICHAEL

MYERS-ZOLICOFFER 1990 LIVINGSTON
POORE, BARRY GLENN
RIDDLE, RICHARD TODD

LT. ROBERT J. TIPTON 2083 ELIZABETHTON
VAUGHN, JAMES ALLEN

GEN. ALFRED E. JACKSON 2159 JONESBOROUGH
COLLEY, TOMMY MORRELL

MAJ. JAMES T. HUFF 2243 NEWPORT
COX, WENDELL HORACE

TEXAS

COL. A. H. BELO 49 DALLAS
FLOWERS, DAVID SCOTT
FLOWERS, RONALD GREGORY
HAMMETT, JEREMY W.
KILLEBREW, DOUGLAS DENNIS
MERCIL, BLAYNE JOSEPH
NASH, WILLIAM ADDISON
SCHRADER, DREW WILLIAM

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LEE, BRITTON WILLIAM

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Daniel Warren Ridley

Freeman's Battery Forrest's
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Jack William Melton

Myers-Zollicoffer 1990
Livingston, TN
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Life Members***

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Russell Norton	TN	33
Robert Russell Jeter	NC	1423
William "Hawk" Bennett	TX	2254
Byron Davis, Jr.	TN	723
Billie Joe Holley	TN	1409
David Richards Jones, Jr.	TN	1817
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KENNEDYTWIN'S NEWS LETTER. Free e-subscription. Send your request to receive free monthly copy. We are in a life and death struggle to save our country! It's time for "we the people" of the South to take a bold stand. Freedom in 2020. Be a part of the fight for Freedom. jrk1861@gmail.com

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

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

have falsely indoctrinated many black Americans to believe it represents racism, bigotry, and a painful reminder of slavery. But white Christian Southerners who fly the Confederate Battle Flag are not the enemy of responsible Black Americans who are working to better themselves.

The Confederate Flag is the last flag to represent the concept of local control of one's life in America. In a larger sense it represents the same values and principles as the original US Betsy Ross Flag: limited constitutional federal government, states' rights, resistance to tyranny, and Christian principles and values. Thus it represents "government of the people, by the people, and for the people with the consent of the governed." The Confederate Flag is an internationally recognized symbol of resistance to tyranny. That is why it was flying over the Berlin Wall when it was being torn down in 1989 and has been flown by numerous countries or provinces seeking independence. It reminds knowledgeable Americans that government is to be held accountable for its actions, and if those actions are viewed as not being in the best interest of the people, there is a price to be paid for it. This fact has not been lost upon the Socialist, Communist, liberal left and that is why they have spent inordinate amounts of money and energy trying to suppress this powerful symbol of freedom.

The Confederate Battle Flag is a Christian symbol and that is why proponents of Secular Humanism (the belief that there is no God and man, science, and government can solve all problems) oppose it. The flag also represents the valor and sacrifice of our Southern ancestors in their quest to gain independence and recognition as a sovereign nation.

Confederate soldiers displayed tremendous bravery in the face of overwhelming odds and blatant tyranny and aggression on behalf of the Yankee government which invaded the Southern

homeland. It was, is, and will continue to be the flag of the region Southerners call home, the Southland. We are Americans, true, but we are also proud Southerners.

*James W. King
Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson Camp 141
Albany, Georgia*

Cooperation between Divisions

To the Editor:

I want to share some info with you, one of the many reasons I am so proud to be a part of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry. As you know, we, here in North Carolina, decided we needed a cannon for our Confederate Heritage Youth Day events and for memorial services, etc. The men of the NC SCV Mechanized Cavalry came together and raised the funds for a fine Mountain Howitzer. It is paid for and built.

A gentleman by the name of Jonathan Krider, of Warsaw, MO, owner of cannonsmoke.com, is the builder. We do not have the necessary funds raised yet for the cannon to be shipped to us. Nor do we have the funds for a road trip to go get it. Warsaw is a 15-hour drive for me.

However, what we do have is the fine men of the Mechanized Cavalry. I called my good friend, Randy "Rolo" Beeler, of Paducah, KY, also a Mechanized Cavalry member. He will be contacting Mr. Krider and make arrangements to pick up the cannon and bring it to Elm Springs for our Mechanized Cavalry Officers Call on March 7th. I will pick up the cannon there and bring her home to NC and our members. We will save a ton of money that can be used for the good of the *Charge* and we will save a lot of time that can be better spent on our *Charge*.

And, it gets better. Another Mechanized Cavalry member, "Lightning" from Alabama, asked me about using our Mountain Howitzer for dedication of a Monument to the Alabama men who fought at the Battle of Franklin, TN, on the same afternoon of our Officers Call. I told him we could do that if he could supply a crew and powder for the cannon. He assured me that would be

no problem.

Therefore, on March 7, 2015, members of the Alabama SCV Mechanized Cavalry, fired a cannon owned by the members of the North Carolina SCV Mechanized Cavalry, at a monument dedication in Tennessee, made possible by the efforts of the men of the Kentucky SCV Mechanized Cavalry.

Sir, is this not the very definition of cooperation between the different states and Divisions of the SCV? I believe it is.

*Bill Starnes
Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872
Gastonia, North Carolina*

Our Southern heroes made this country great

To the Editor:

Each year true Southerners honor our Confederate soldiers on Confederate Memorial Day. We ought to also honor our Southern heroes at the same time.

George Washington in the American Revolution of Virginia, Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812 and the Indian Wars as well as president — of Tennessee, William Travis of South Carolina and Alabama, Davy Crockett of Tennessee, and Jim Bowie of Louisiana, and a number of Southern boys at the Alamo, Winfield Scott of Virginia and Robert E. Lee of Virginia in the Mexican War, Robert E. Lee of Virginia, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson of Virginia, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, Joe Wheeler of Georgia in the War For Southern Independence, Joe Wheeler of Alabama in the Spanish-American War, Alvin York of Tennessee in World War I, the most decorated soldier Audie Murphy of Texas in World War II, and a host of heroes in modern wars.

Those who slander the Confederate soldier also slanders the Southern heroes and their descendants who made our country great. We can excuse Yankees for they have read Union history and don't know any better, but *shame* on a Southern-born person for they should know better.

*George W. Gayle
Cradle of the Confederacy Camp 692
Montgomery, Alabama*



Why give your money to the USA when you can give your money to the CSA ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

The VA rescinded their agreement to provide upright headstones

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

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

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

Check, Money Order or Credit Card Name _____

\$ _____ Credit card # _____ Exp. Date _____ Sec. code _____

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

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

Books in Print

more shots before being beaten to death with rifle butts.

Half a mile away, a Gray Captain and his men waited in ambush, along with the Weston's manservant, Silas. Tears welled in his eyes when he saw smoke rising from the plantation house and outbuildings. The Captain said, "Silas, you ain't got to do this." But Silas waved him away. "Missey been sending me out wid this gun. She say, 'Silas, get three 'fore they get you.'" They both knew Melanie Weston meant Yankees, not squirrels.

The Captain said, "Boys, get three." The first twenty-four minie balls from their Whitworths dropped nineteen of the bummers. About a hundred others scattered. Martyr Melanie Weston became the lightening rod who galvanized Georgia and the Confederacy into a new and winning War for Southern Independence.

In October of 1864, General P.G.T. Beauregard had been appointed by President Davis as Commander of the Department of the West. He saw clearly that the last forlorn hope of the Confederacy lay in abandoning the losing ways of fighting this War and embracing a bold and revolutionary strategy.

With details of meticulous research, Author Hester spins us a historical novel which will gladden every Southerner's heart. His version of the remainder of the War is exactly what the Confederacy lovers have dreamed about ever since the Yankees invaded our Southland in April of 1861. General Beauregard persuades President Davis to conduct the War in the tactical manner of General Nathan Bedford Forrest. The Army of Georgia becomes a guerilla force of whites fighting alongside blacks, some still slaves but promised freedom at the end of the War. Author Hester moves his narrative across Georgia, Virginia, and the ports and forts of North Carolina.

His novel features prominent Confederate Army and Naval Officers and also includes Confederate Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin as he pursues diplomatic missions in England and France.

Author Hester creates fictional characters which embody honor, integrity, and all the Southern virtues that we admire so much. He states our most cherished beliefs about the South and the causes of War. He chronicles the unspeakable cruelty of the Yankees by their officers as well as the common soldiers.

The Battle For Georgia is a must-read novel for all lovers of the Confederacy and Southern history buffs.

Author: Robert W. Hester
Publisher: Booksurge
252-945-1681
Hardback \$26.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Tennessee Preacher, Tennessee Soldier — The Civil War Career of Captain John D. Kirkpatrick, CSA

T*ennessee Preacher, Tennessee Soldier* tells a story of John Dillard Kirkpatrick, a twenty-two-year-old Tennessee Pastor of Walnut Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church north of Nashville, Tennessee. Pastor Kirkpatrick, who would later become Capt. Kirkpatrick, would leave his church before Tennessee secedes from the Union to go fight for the Confederacy.

At the beginning of his service to the South, John joins the cavalry, comes under the command of John Hunt Morgan, and fights in his first battle at Hartsville, Tennessee. He also participates in Morgan's Christmas Raid of 1862 where Confederate forces go as far north into Kentucky as Bardstown and back. Shortly after this raid, John is captured by Yankee troops. He and a fellow soldier escape with the help of an unsuspected person with Southern sympathies.

John was able to rejoin his unit in time to participate in the great Indiana-Ohio Raid during the summer of 1863. General Morgan had convinced "Brax-

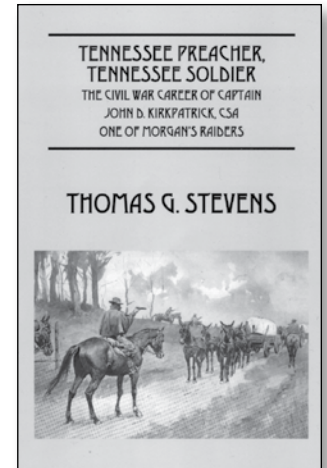
ton Bragg that a raid into Kentucky would cause the Union army to divert some of its forces away from Tennessee." During one part of that raid, 345 Union soldiers became prisoners by Confederates and led out of town to the tune of *The Bonnie Blue Flag*. This raid included a "ride around Cincinnati in the dead of the night."

General Morgan's escape from a Yankee prison camp in Ohio brought great joy to the Southern people. Following his release, his ability to get a new command hit a snag from Bragg, now a military advisor to President Jefferson Davis. Bragg was upset that Morgan had disobeyed orders by crossing the Ohio River into Indiana.

John participated in Morgan's last Kentucky raid in the spring of 1864 which would be against Yankee General Burbridge. Burbridge, like Lincoln, had imprisoned many suspected Confederate sympathizers. Morgan's men were marching "from twenty-two to twenty-seven miles per day." His latest campaign sent fear into the North that Confederates would again cross the Ohio River.

One interesting story was the wounding of Yankee Colonel Samuel Berry at Cynthiana, KY, and the relative of Berry's who was fighting for General Morgan. You'll have to read the book to get the rest of that story. In this battle, Morgan captured more than 1,300 prisoners, which was more than his entire force. During one of the battles of Cynthiana, John was severely wounded and was forced to leave the battlefield. This would end his fight for the Confederacy.

Tennessee Preacher, Tennessee Soldier followed the military career of a man of God. It brought out many details of the life of a preacher man who was a



true patriot fighting for his country. The only suggestion I could give the author would be to replace the term "Civil War" with "War for Southern Independence" in the book's title.

Author: Thomas G. Stevens
Publisher: Outskirts Press
Denver, Colorado
Paperback \$11.95

Reviewed by Byron E. Brady

Last To Join The Fight The 66th Georgia Infantry

Daniel Cone graduated from the University of West Georgia with a Master's Degree. He is a member of the Society of Civil War Historians and the Atlanta Civil War Round Table. Author Cone works at the Atlanta History Center and currently lives in Marietta, Georgia.

Last To Join The Fight is the history of the 66th Georgia Infantry, not distinguished, little-known. Author Cone states that their story, nevertheless, needs to be told. Setting the 66th apart from earlier Georgia and Confederate fighting units are three facts: the 66th was raised later in the War Between the States, the recruits were older than the original soldiers who marched off to the strains of *Dixie*, and these men were more realistic about the status of the War and the South's chances for victory by

mid-1863. Their motivation was to protect their families, and they had been promised to serve at home in Georgia.

Early in March of 1863, James C. Nisbet resigned from the Army of Northern Virginia and came home to Macon, Georgia. He had served under General Robert E. Lee and General "Stonewall" Jackson and admired both leaders. He had tangled repeatedly with his commanding officer, who filed charges against him that Nisbet disputed. He had spent some months pleading with President Jefferson Davis to be allowed to raise a Georgia Regiment. Nisbet, soon to become colonel of the 66th, received permission to form a unit but could not appoint his own officers.

Author Cone states that one of his objectives in writing *Last To Join The Fight* was to compare service records, desertion rates, and battle successes of a Confederate unit formed later in the War with units who had fought since the beginning. He includes many statistics of the men who comprised the 66th



Georgia Infantry. He has biographies of many of the officers and post-War reports on lives of many Georgia men who served. In the shambles of Georgia after the War, survivors of the 66th faced poverty, ill health, and devastating family situations.

In the summer of 1895, the 66th Georgia Infantry joined the 1st Georgia Confederate Infantry for a reunion on the Chickamauga Battlefield, even though the 66th had not fought there. That is their only recorded reunion.

Colonel James C. Nisbet published *Four Years on the Firing Line*, his memoirs of the 66th Georgia, in 1911. His book mirrored the Virginia view of the "Lost Cause" Confederacy, but differed in criticizing many Confederate commanders for military errors and made President Jefferson Davis the scapegoat for Appomattox.

Last To Join The Fight adds to Confederate histories of specific units that fought in the War Between the States. Readers who enjoy this type of War history will find Author Cone's book quite interesting.

Author: Daniel Cone
Publisher: Mercer University Press
www.mupress.org
866-895-1472
Hardback \$29.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

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NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Sam Davis Youth Camp to be held in Texas

It's not too late to sign up for the Texas Sam Davis Youth Camp, Sunday July 26th to Saturday August 1st at Three Mountain Retreat, 1648 FM 182, Clifton, TX 76634. The deadline for applications is Monday, July 20, 2015.

Need more details? Interested in becoming a counselor? Please contact: Jack Marlar, 2161 Greenpond Rd., Fountain Inn, SC 29644, 864-862-3946

SCV Approved for Combined Federal Campaign

The United States Government's 2015 Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) has begun with kickoff events at military installations and federal facilities all around the country, as well as at overseas US military bases.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is pleased to announce the SCV has been found eligible for the twelfth consecutive year to be included on the National/International Part of the 2015 CFC Charity List.

SCV members, their family members and other nonmember supporters should be made aware of this opportunity to support our efforts through their tax-deductible gifts by cash, check or payroll deduction. The Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc. is CFC charity number 10116.

Chaplain-in-Chief Website

Compatriots and Friends,

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

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief

2016 Stephen Dill Lee Institute announced

The Stephen Dill Lee Institute is pleased to announce we will be heading to Columbia, South Carolina, on February 5-6, 2016. The Institute will be held at the Marriott Hotel located very near the State Capital in the heart of downtown Columbia. This is the first time we have held the Institute in Columbia and hope to have a whole new group of Institute followers. As you know, there is nothing to compare with our Institute and its special brand of high intellectual content coupled with fun times.

The theme for 2016 is "Reconstruction" and our first two speakers have confirmed — the Kennedy Brothers from Louisiana, authors of *The South Was Right* and many other publications. While individual topics are being worked out at this moment, the Institute will continue with its special brand of scholarship and intellectual creativity. Biographies will soon be presented along with other pertinent information.

Please register on our website, www.stephendilleeinstitute.com or contact Ms. Cindy White at 1-800-My Dixie. Hotel reservations can be made directly at the hotel or from the link on our website.

Make your plans now to attend this great event!

2015 IRS Annual Electronic Notice Filing Requirement

SCV camps with gross receipts less than \$50,000 a year are not required to file an IRS Form 990 or 990 EZ nonprofit tax return; however, beginning August 1, 2015, the day after the previous fiscal year ended, all camps are required to submit an annual electronic notice by December 15, 2015. Your cooperation is requested as it is imperative that every camp complete this simple task. Shown below are some simple instructions to assist you in completing the IRS E Notice

requirement:

1. Obtain your camp's tax ID number and copy it into your computer memory or have it written down and readily available. GHQ can provide this number to the camp if needed.

2. Go to this site and follow the instructions: <http://epostcard.form990.org/>

Important Notice: You must register first, and then be *patient* and wait for the IRS to immediately send you a return e-mail with a link for you to log back on line to actually complete the E postcard. If you use zip plus four, put a dash in between the first five and last four digits.

Be informed — join an SCV e-mail list

If you are an SCV member in good standing and would like to become a subscriber to the SCV Telegraph or SCV History List, please apply at www.scv.org/services/maillistSubscription.php. You will receive an e-mail with a link you must click to complete the process.

Only SCV members in good standing will be subscribed to the SCV Telegraph and History lists. Your membership status will be verified by SCV General Headquarters. This may take several days, and is scheduled at GHQ's discretion.

As an SCV Telegraph list member you will only receive official posts, which are authorized by the commander-in-chief. Subscribers will probably not receive more than two posts a week. Subscribers cannot post replies to the list. Posts presently reach about 2,000 SCV members.

As an SCV History list member you can expect between 20 and 30 posts per day. As a subscriber, you will receive an e-mail every time one of the other subscribers makes a post. These can add up very quickly if you do not check and process your e-mail on a daily basis.

Notify General Headquarters of any leadership changes

With any change in camp leadership, please furnish the current e-mail addresses for your camp commander and adjutant to your Army secretary as well as current mailing addresses. If neither the camp commander nor adjutant has an e-mail address, please furnish an alternate e-mail address to the General Headquarters.

Past Debutante Information Needed for Archives

Compatriot Kirk D. Lyons is collecting any information: names, photos, programs and souvenirs of past SCV Debutantes at National SCV Reunions. This information is being created as an SCV archival file that will eventually be kept at Elm Springs. There is almost no information available on Debutantes from 1932-2002 — and several years beyond that; the information available is very sketchy.

If you are a past Debutante or the friend or family member of a past Debu-

tante, please consider helping the SCV fill the gaps on their Debutante history. Check out our Facebook page: Sons of Confederate Veterans' Debutantes, Past & Present; e-mail us at kdl@slrc-csa.org; or write us at Kirk D. Lyons, PO Box 1237, Black Mountain, NC 28711.

Copies or scans are welcomed. Original material submitted will be copied and returned.

SCV member discount offer for Fold3

Here is a money-saving offer from Fold3 (formerly Footnote.com) which will help generate money for the National SCV or Oakwood Cemetery Project. This is an asset for every camp to have access to in order to help potential members with their genealogy.

We are pleased to announce a special opportunity to SCV members. The SCV would like to introduce you to Fold3, a great online resource for researching your Confederate ancestors. Fold3 currently offers access to millions of Confederate records. SCV members can now get an all-access annual mem-

bership to Fold3 for only \$49.95 (that is \$30 off the regular price).

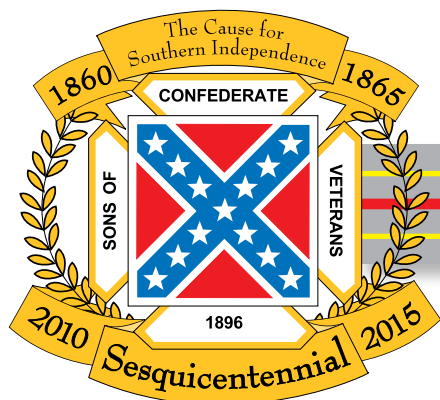
In addition, for every purchase of a Fold3 membership, the SCV will also earn up to \$19 in commissions.

Fold3 provides convenient access to US military records, including the stories, photos, and personal documents of the men and women who served. Fold3 has

- More than 78 million images and adding more every month
- Confederate Records: Service Records, Casualty Reports, Citizens' Files
- Revolutionary War Pensions' Files & Service records, enlistment, draft cards, war rolls, maps, photos, and more
- Established unique content partnerships with the National Archives and other institutions and
- Nearly two million registered Fold3 members.

Use this link: <http://go.fold3.com/scv.php?xid=1160> to sign up.

Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief



Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

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

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

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

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

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

Causes Lost and Found ...

Amazon River at Santarem. But the only permanent settlement was founded by Colonel William H. Norris of Alabama at the village of Santa Barbara in the interior of São Paulo state. Americana, as the area is known today, is a city of several hundred thousand people.

Two notable institutions the Confederados brought to Brazil were moonshine whiskey and the Protestant Church, particularly Baptists. Thomas MacKnight improved the local rum, known as pinga, by introducing improved distilling practices. Southern Baptists improved the local Baptist Church by introducing William Buck Bagby.

The South will rise again!

Earlier in the nineteenth century, before they had split over War issues, US Protestant churches had sent missionaries to Brazil. Several faiths had strong representations before the Southern refugees arrived. Congregationalists went in 1858 under the leadership of a Scotch-Presbyterian, R. R. Kelly. Presbyterians arrived in 1860, represented by A. G. Simonton and A. L. Blackford.

Reverend J. E. Newman from Alabama first represented the Methodist Church in Brazil, and was among the initial Confederados' migration to São Paulo. Reverend Richard Ratcliff, a voluntary missionary from Louisiana, followed and preached to Baptists and their families in Santa Barbara. There followed Baptists Elijah Quillen, a "fire and brimstone" type; and Reverend Robert P. Thomas and a Parson Pyles. It was a rag-tag effort and the Baptists appeared to be as disoriented as the migrants until William Bagby arrived.

Southerners had always looked on the church as an integral part of the community, and of their culture. Yet the Confederados were not involved in any movement to carry the Cross to Brazil or support the church and Southern culture. Yet, it was only natural for them to take Jesus along as insurance.

Among the many strange twists of the settlers' story was that of former Confederate General A.T. Hawthorne, who the Emperor Dom Pedro II gave a concession of land south of the city of Salvador in the State of Bahia. Hawthorne's religious conversion and enthusiasm about his new faith helped the Santa Barbara church convince the Foreign Mission Board of Southern Baptists in Richmond, Virginia, to send missionaries to Brazil.

The Board appointed my wife Helen's grandfather and grandmother, William Buck Bagby and Anne Luther

Bagby, to the missionary field in Brazil. Texas Baptists underwrote their effort. William and Anne had been married only two months when they boarded a sailboat from Baltimore for Brazil in January 1881. Whereas the Confederados went to Brazil to save their own hides, the Bagbys went there to save others.

William Bagby was from pioneer stock in Coryell County, Texas, which would help him negotiate the rugged Brazilian hinterlands. Anne was from an elite French ancestry. After forty-eight days, during which their boat drifted to within sight of the African mainland, they landed in Rio only to find that their contact, the only man he knew in Brazil, Dr. Coachman, a dentist, had returned to America.

Distraught and disheartened by the news, William wondered where to turn. He spoke no Portuguese. Unable to make himself understood, he went to the office of Levering Brothers, a well-known meeting place for foreign visitors, and introduced himself as "W. B. Bagby from Texas." A Confederate soldier in the office said, "Did you say 'Bagby'? I have a letter for you, sir." The letter was from a Mrs. Mary Ellis in Santa Barbara, and it paved the way for the new missionaries to go to the village of Santa Barbara.

In Santa Barbara, and the nearby budding university town of Campinas, the Bagbys became immersed in the Portuguese language and Brazilian customs. They found friends who invited the newcomers into their homes. These Confederados established a base of operation in Santa Barbara to provide assistance and contacts for other US missionaries and English-speaking people.

In her memoir, *The Bagbys of Brazil*, Helen Bagby Harrison writes of her parents: "After language school, the new couple, which by then had been joined by other Baptist missionaries, began to realize the vastness of the country, and the true magnitude of their calling." Working first from Bahia, where General Hawthorne had property, they moved rapidly to other centers of population such as Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, founding schools as well as church congregations. Dr. Bagby was aware of the fragility of this pioneering effort. He wrote his Texas supporters, "Moving [around] will cost something more, but it ought to be done. We are working for the future as well as the present, and ought to establish ourselves in the centers at once. ... Meanwhile we continue to work here [Bahia] with increasing energies."

Over the decades, many descendants of Confederate emigrants as well took their place in the highest ranks of the Brazilian economy. Some intermarried with those of Portuguese or other origins, using their English to great advantage. Both missionaries and businessmen discovered Brazil to be a fertile ground for their interests and efforts. Millions of souls awaited saving; millions of Brazilian *cruzeiros* awaited gleaning by Confederados through Yankee traders.

Many argue as to whether the Confederados brought Protestant religion to Brazil, or whether they were the base on which Protestant missionaries launched a successful effort that today has grown to millions of communicants. (Pentecostals are currently flourishing, appearing to have built on the original evangelical base and traditional Brazilian musical rhythm.) But certainly, they had found a hatching ground for a new Scotch-Irish culture. For here were the Carltons, the Greens, the MacKnights, the Millers, the Moores, the Norris, the Pyles, the Smiths, the Stegalls, and scores more.

Soon, however, the differentiation — Confederados-Brazilians-Americanos — would be meaningless. The biological as well as the economic miscegenation would be complete.

Schools often accompanied the missions, planting the seeds for the most diverse religious population in Latin America. Private collegios were established in São Paulo, Minas Gerais, and in states south of Rio de Janeiro. Presbyterians and other major Protestant denominations founded university-level institutions such as MacKenzie College in São Paulo. Indeed, very soon Christian foreign missions in Brazil underwent a transition from emphasis on proselytizing to social service. Agricultural missions emerged in an attempt to improve conditions in the rural interior. The University of Lavras grew from such effort and became known in Brazil and abroad for its courses in agronomy and veterinary science.

The Bagbys themselves, who founded a number of collegios, became contributors to the development of Brazil's social and political life. One reason for Baptist schools' success was that they didn't insist on catechism, hence a wide range of people ranging from illiterates to Jews felt at home. They were among the first to insist that females be treated the same as males in schools. Quintino de Sousa Bocaiúva, a director of the Sociedade Internacional de Imigração once said, "The words of these men take roots in Brazilian soil wherever they fall."

General Deororo da Fonseca declared the Republic of Brasil in the name of the Army and Navy November 15, 1889 and initiated the movement for freedom. With his advisors he did not hesitate to carry it through to the finish. The next resolution after the separation of church and state opened the cemeteries to all and instituted

civil marriage.

Shortly before the Republic was established, Dr. Bagby was consulted by Aristides Lobo, who became the Secretary of the Interior, and they talked about the Constitution of the United States and the reforms which were put into effect later in Brazil. However inconsequential the exchanges, the civic, educational and religious influence of these missionary statesmen were far reaching. An illustration is Dr. John Soren Jr., son of one of the elite Portuguese *first families* of Rio de Janeiro, who was elected in London to the office of president of the World Baptist Alliance.

My fortuitous meeting with a Bagby granddaughter in 1945 inadvertently opened a separate world of romantic notions about culture and causes. For me it was love at first thought. My past immersion in the stories of family and Southern connections came alive in Texas during a weekend of blind circumstance. I had been captured by vague images of South America. I had even read about the Southern Cross, a constellation in the southern sky. Here was God's answer to my prayers, a linkage of the past with the future, the old South with Brazil, the Confederate lore with my global dreams. She stood there, my own Southern Cross bearer, with auburn, knee-length hair and dark skin, and with a smile that needed no interpretation. She was a student at Baylor College, Belton, Texas, and I, a graduate student at Texas A & M. She had grown up in Brazil in the shadow of that cultural enclave of Southerners who had settled in São Paulo.

I put an end to Helen's quest for a "prince charming" from the land of the North. After a short, torrid courtship we were engaged. I bought a ring at Neiman-Marcus; she put it on, took a freighter from New Orleans, and returned to Brazil in the summer of 1946. I joined the faculty of my alma mater at Mississippi State, contemplated life in The Closed Society, but occupied myself with self-taught Portuguese. One of my colleagues quipped, "Ole Jim will never see that ring again!"

Our love for classical music, a global vision, and a common faith bonded us from the start. We would both escape our Confederate ambience together. Our letters were sufficient to keep the flame burning high, and there was never a doubt about the outcome. I pulled down a volume of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's *Sonnets from the Portuguese*, an heirloom given me by my mother, and began writing, "If I leave all for thee, wilt thou exchange/And be all to me? Shall I never miss/Home-talk and blessing ...?"

Unlike the Confederados, I knew what lay in my future. While they had fled to Brazil, I was being drawn there.

She returned from Brazil a year later and we were

married at Luther Ruins on the campus of Baylor College, which in the future would become the University of Mary Hardin Baylor. When I first took her home to Greene County, my Brazilian bride fascinated everyone she met. With tobacco juice befogging his bi-focals, I am told my father said, half in jest, "I really wonder why Jim married that foreigner?" He soon learned why. As we toured the farm in his Ford pickup, Helen took his glasses and cleaned them. "Now I can see you! Helen," he said.

At the University of California, Berkeley in 1948, I substituted Portuguese for French as one of the required languages. (Ph.D. programs at that time required the candidate to be capable of reading his subject matter in French and German.) Two years later, Ph.D. in hand, I took a job as assistant professor at the University of Arizona, Tucson, where I enrolled in freshman Portuguese grammar with Professor John Brooks, a cross-breed: Portuguese-Yankee from the Ivy Circuit, and whose "sotaque," or accent, was completely strange when juxtaposed next to Helen's soft Brazilian voice.

Five years later my investment paid off. The United States Operations Mission in the Embassy in Rio de Janeiro offered me a job. It seems a professor at Berkeley had recommended me to Washington. Government movers packed up all our home furnishings for shipping and we left for Brazil in July 1955.

Thus we began the life of the Carioca. The first Sunday, we attended Itacuruça Baptist Church, a thriving congregation of hundreds in the heart of Rio, near the old Ti-juca settlement associated with the Bagby family. I took supplemental Portuguese at the US Embassy, but soon found my language fluency superior to that of the instructor, Donna Carmelita Braga, who lisped!

Although my work program in Brazil was intense, I had the flexibility to plan for diversion. Helen

had told me about these so-called "Confederados," who remembered Robert E. Lee's birthday in Brazil. So on my first trip to the interior of São Paulo, I asked the veteran missionary "Uncle Billy" Enete, a native of Louisiana, to be my guide. We made plans to join the festa at Campo Chapel and cemetery near Santa Barbara, the center of one old Confederate colony.

"Do you mind if we drop by and pick up Miss Mamie?" Uncle Billy asked in his Cajun accent. Miss Mamie, it turned out, was in her ninth decade, a second-generation Confederate, and still mighty sprightly. She asked in her Alabama drawl if we minded that "Baby Sister" (also in her eighties) joined us for the celebration. Miss Mamie and Baby Sister, we discovered, were infants when the families first fled the port of Mobile in 1868. I think Baby Sister's name was Fanny.

The celebration could have been the inspiration for Allen Tate's *Ode to the Confederate Dead*. I could barely see the Scotch-Irish countenance behind the broad noses and dark eyes. The famous Brazilian melting pot of races was prevailing over the Dixie segregation. (A Brazilian once told me he could trace his family tree back to the sixteenth century, but dared not go further as he might discover a priest or an African!)

I found it easy to converse with these people who had already acquired the Brazilian *simpatico*, but who didn't quite get my "Y'all language" when I shifted to Southern. Mr. Otavio Nóbrega, my professional counterpart in Brasil, said, "Hillman, I'm glad you're here to help re-establish the bonds between our countries; I've always admired our mutual heritage and we hope to help make your development aid effort successful." I thanked him and noted that a Nóbrega on his paternal side was the first Roman Catholic Archbishop of São Paulo. Across the courtyard, a table held fried chicken,

collard greens, and custard pie. Giant rattlesnake watermelons rested among mangos, piñas, and papayas. Food customs always follow the masses and their culture.

As we were eating, one of Uncle Billy's parishioners opined, "Espero que o Doutor Hillman fique até Domingo próximo para assistir o Culto!" I replied in my best Portuguese, "Não posso; muito obrigado!" The Baptist church in nearby Santa Barbara wasn't on our itinerary.

In the cemetery, marble headstones imported from Georgia carried the names of "Carr," "Miller," "Pyles," "Norris," and "Whitaker." I had seen a picture in an old Bagby photo album of a Miller who was the grandfather of Dr. Ruy Miller Piava, a senior executive in the São Paulo Ministry of Agriculture. The Millers had come from Alabama. Ruy and I worked together closely in Brazil and he and I had Master's Degrees from Texas A & M. I had met Horace Pyles, the owner of a popular soft drink factory in Baurú. On another trip I met Belton Carr, and Judith MacKnight Jones and Mr. Bookwalter. The cemetery represented many Confederados, and their descendants were scattered widely in Brazil, but mostly around Campinas, Nova Odessa, Santa Bárbara do Oeste, and Sorocaba, all in the state of São Paulo.

Betty Atunes de Oliveira wrote a book entitled *Centelha em Restolho Seco* which analogizes the missionaries to a spark among dry stubble. I like to think the Confederados thought of themselves in terms of the ancient Hebrews about which the prophet Isaiah (VI:12-13) wrote, "— and the Lord removes men far away — whose stump remains standing — the holy seed is its stump."

That two-year assignment on international economic policy was one of many journeys to Brazil, and only my first of many encounters with the Confederados. I met some who even participated in Brazil's revolutions.



First generation Confederados outside the Campo Cemetery in São Paulo, Brazil. Photo taken in 1956.

In Brazil's "civil war," the Constitutionalist Revolution of 1932 in São Paulo, the dictator Getúlio Vargas had ousted the Paulistas from national power. Many Confederados were among the sympathizers to the São Paulo rebels who were fighting for states' rights against Vargas' Federal establishment. In the end, it was agreed that the Federal government would pay all the rebel states' war debts. (What if the United States government in 1865 had offered to do the same for the Confederados? What if General Grant had given my great-grandpas Pink Hillman and Tinner Green 200 dollars, forty acres, and a mule?) In the mausoleum built in Villa Americana, the name of one George Jones appears between the obvious Portuguese names of two other Brazilian heroes of that revolution.

After several decades of continuous work in Brazil, namely

for a large project in the Nordeste between the University of Arizona and the US Agency for International Development (AID), it is obvious to me that the Confederado Diaspora had induced miracles.

I reflected: The Confederados had not only saved themselves, but they had made possible and had helped save yet a different world in a lovely land. The Confederados were the leavening in the missionary bread of Brazil's education and economic development. Southern farmers had brought new techniques and new contacts to markets in North America and Europe.

Indeed, the Cause, completely lost in the South, had adapted and survived in this new milieu. I have to ask myself: What would have happened if General Hawthorne hadn't gone to Brazil and been converted? Or what if a Confederate soldier hadn't recognized the name

"Bagby" and connected it to General Hawthorne's letter? Would the already-weary Bagbys have returned to Texas? Would I have ever met my Helen, but for the Confederados?

In 1998 the University of Ceará awarded me an Honorary Doctorate, Doutor Honoris Causa. As Reitor Martins Filho enrobed my shoulders with the colors of Brazil, I looked at Helen and the audience of scholars, a moment of entelechy transfixed me. I mused on the vagaries of modern civilization which permit such chance occasions.

Even before discovering the Confederados I was puzzled about my own Southern identity. What identity? Was it more than the ego, bits of history and a collectively *mushed* culture? What makes us who we are? Does the answer, as with the Confederados, begin with movement and escape? Identity is a phenomenon that began with

Lucy (Australopithecus), continued with Göbleki Tepe and remains a great mystery; and the question has burdened all cultures, including my own.

"When I was growing up I wondered if I were Confederate, American, or Brazilian," pondered Judith MacKnight Jones, a matriarch of the Confederados. Identity is the theme of her 400-plus-page-volume *Soldado Descansa! (Soldier Rest!)*. John C. Dawsey, writing about the Confederados from which he descended, concludes that identity is an illusion: Exiles? Immigrants? Self-imposed exiles? He uses the term "under erasure," an editing technique whereby a word is crossed out, then left in print, noting the inadequacy of language to explain the identity of these people.

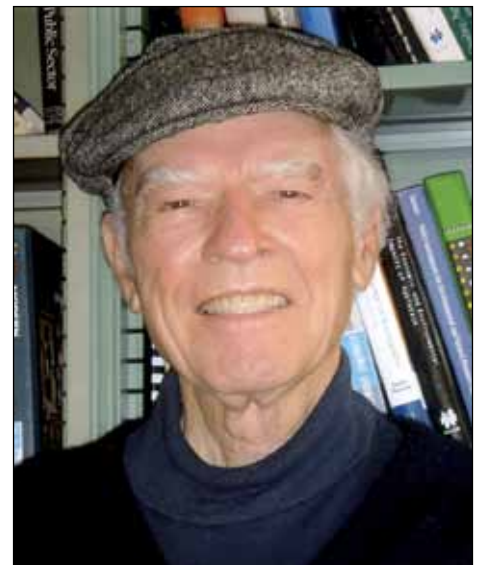
Anger characterized the feelings of many in the first wave of Confederados, but anger soon gave way to a mixture of alienation and exile. By the end of the third generation, most of the frustrations had been worked off and darker-skinned descendents were enveloped in an aura of afiliação, or living together in harmony. Integration into contemporary Brazilian society followed; and today what these people remember of the Cause is reenacted annually at Campo by hoop-dressed and top-hatted "Ladies and Gentlemen," speaking Brazilian Portuguese.


I never worried about an identity.

I escaped from a one-mule subsistence farm in Greene County in 1938, got on the train at State Line, off to seek my fortune at Mississippi State and ultimately to Berkeley and the West, commingling with intelligencia, working for the high and mighty, living on four continents, and traveling in seventy-five countries. But I was never quite able to divest myself of who I was (am): Lover of collard greens, hog jowl, and the image of a Southern damsel; lover of Posey's across the tracks in McLain on Saturday nights for catfish dinners. I soon discovered what I knew from the beginning: I am not alone.

In one of my visits to their Campo cemetery in São Paulo, I thought about those desperate Southern souls whose lives were shattered by losing a War and who chanced themselves anew in a foreign land. Standing there among the tombstones, I had the strong feeling that something would always be missing: the Southern Heart which was so deeply wounded by the hamartia of the Cause.

The Confederados carried in themselves the hope of escape, adventure, liberation and deliverance; but they could never shake the rattlesnake watermelons and Dixie accent. Their inexorable presence is still all over the Land of the Southern Cross. Their spirit is with us all, everywhere. The Confederados are me. They are everyone.



Jimmye Hillman was born in 1923 and grew up on a subsistence farm in southern Mississippi. He received his Ph.D. at the University of California Berkeley, and has been associated with the University of Arizona in Tucson, where he served as Head of Department of Agricultural Economics for thirty years while doing ground-breaking work in agricultural and trade policy. He is now Professor Emeritus. He has also served as the Executive Director for the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber under President Lyndon Johnson and as Consultant on US-Japanese agricultural trade policies during the Reagan Administration. Hillman's other honors include: Research Fellow at Jesus College, Oxford University; Fulbright Fellow, Lincoln College, New Zealand; and an honorary doctorate from the University of Ceará, Brazil. 



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General Robert E. Lee Camp 1589

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Chaplain's Comments

wrote in Romans 8:28). Jackson replied that he did. The friend pursued the topic: "If you were to lose your health, would you believe it then?" Jackson answered, "Yes! I think I should." The friend asked, "If you would become entirely blind, would you believe it then?" Jackson responded, "I should still believe it." The friend challenged, "But suppose, in addition to your loss of health and sight, you should become utterly dependent upon the cold charities of the world, would you believe it then?" Jackson answered with emphasis, "If it were the will of God to place me there, He would enable me to lie there peacefully a hundred years"

Let us hear the Word of the Lord to Joshua once again: "This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein: for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success" (Joshua 1:8).



2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904 DeLeon, Texas

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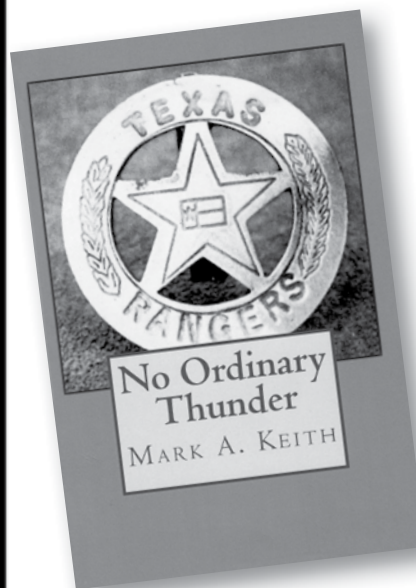
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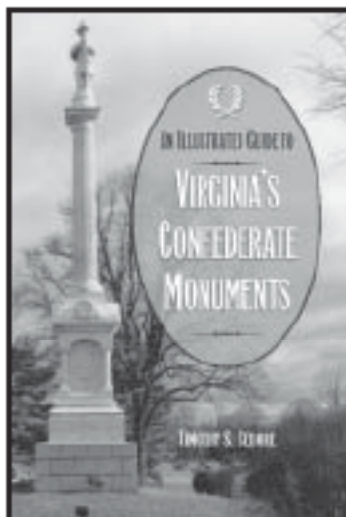
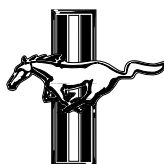
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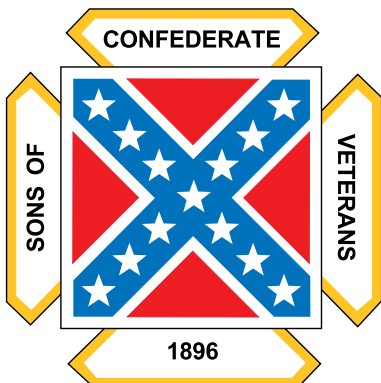
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Welcome to The Society of Independent Southern Historians

www.SouthernHistorians.org

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

First, the Problem: Have you, members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, been concerned that the truthful history of the Southern States, their people and their culture is being smothered into obscurity by the so-called “politically correct” in the nation’s schools and universities, in media, in political discourse, in the entertainment industry, in just about everywhere, including newspapers and television — concerned over the persistent effort to demean our Southern Culture, our history and our ancestors while glorifying the North Culture and misrepresenting its history?

Second, an Answer: Well, in addition to our very informative website, organized as pictured to the right, the Society of Independent Southern Historians, now in its third year, is writing and producing a “**Supplemental History Study Booklet for Junior and Senior High Students**,” which will tell our story and inspire pride in our culture. Titled, “**Understanding the War Between the States**,” it does more. It enables the truthful understanding of the Southern Culture, beginning at Jamestown and going forward to the end of Political Reconstruction. Organized into 37 concise, two-page chapters, each written by a Society Member, it teaches our story and the history of Secession, War and Political Reconstruction from a broad, 270-year perspective. We are asked, “How will you manage to get the booklet into public school history classes?” Our answer: “First, the booklet becomes a reality. Then, its use becomes unstoppable. It will be free on-line and for e-book readers, free as a printable PDF, and only a dollar or two as black and white printed booklets. Goodness, schools everywhere are starting to give students tablet computers and WIFI access. We are talking public schools, charter schools, private schools and home schools. Our booklet’s access will be unstoppable.”

Third, an Appeal: Go to www.southernhistorians.org to view the already-large web-site. Note that its structure follows the outline listed on the right. Become a Member. Contribute to our effort as an historian, as a writer and with financial aid or \$25 or more. For more info contact Howard Ray White, Director of Operations, howardraywhite@gmail.com, or 704-846-4411 or at the address below. Your support is needed and is worthwhile.



Our Historic Region:

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

The Eras We Cover:

From Jamestown to 1940.

The Society of Independent Southern Historians, 6012 Lancelot Drive, Charlotte, NC 28270. 704-846-4411. Founded by Clyde N. Wilson and Howard Ray White in April 2013, the society is a North Carolina-registered, non-profit, historical organization providing an extensive educational resource to all Americans.

OUR WEBSITE CATEGORIES

01 Our Overall Top 150 Recommendations Selected from Thousands Listed Below

SOUTHERN HISTORY

02 Histories of Specific Eras

03 Histories of Regions and States

04 Histories of Westward Pioneers

05 Histories of Military Conflicts

06 Agriculture, Industry, Science and Commerce

SOUTHERN LIFE

07 Important Biographies

08 Family Life and Education

09 Southern Faith and Religion

10 Social, Political and Constitutional Philosophy

11 Southern Literature

12 Southern Music

MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS

20 Interpretations and Commentary by Society Members

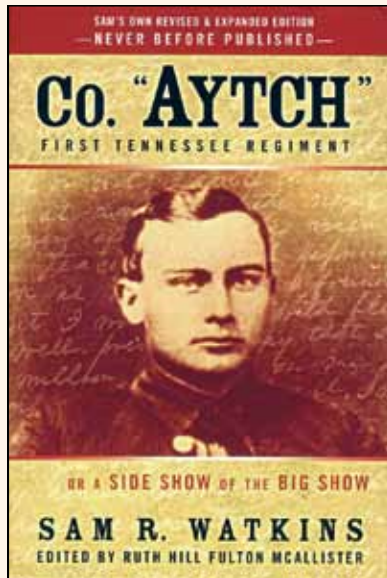
21 History Essays, Articles & Booklets by Society Members

OTHER CATEGORIES

22 Movies, Audio Books, Other Listings & Our Website Index

23 Membership Application to Join The Society

Confederate Gifts from GHQ



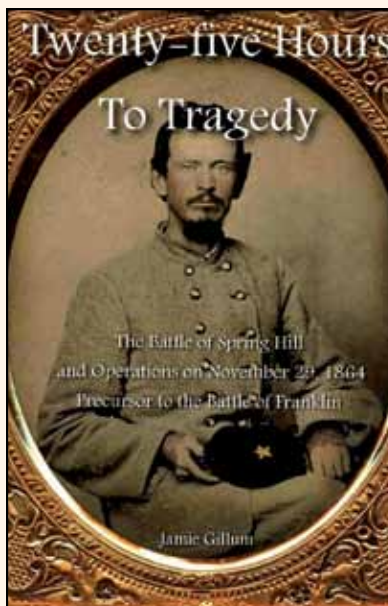
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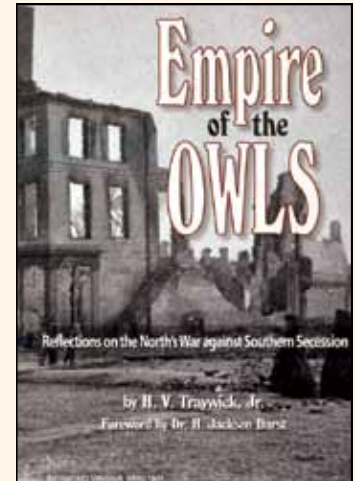
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The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Cemetery at Beauvoir.

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

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

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

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