

# Confederate Veteran.

July/August 2019

In This Issue ...

*John Hollis Bankhead*

– Ernest Everett Blevins

*“Into The Forbidden Land Of Dixey”*

– Tom M. Root

*The Petersburg Regiment, The 12th VA Infantry*

– John Horn

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ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

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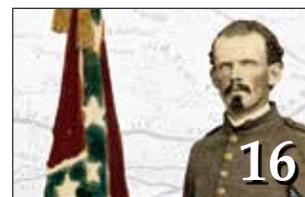
Official Journal of the  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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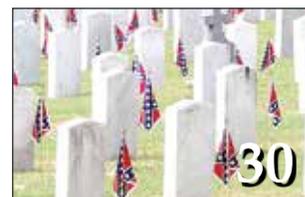
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ON THE COVER — General Robert E. Lee in a post-war portrait. *Photo from the Library of Congress.*

# Confederate Soldiers *are also* United States Veterans!



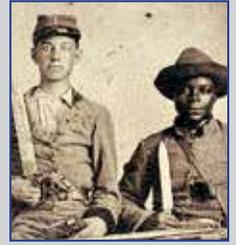
Through the following Congressional acts, Confederate Veterans were recognized by the United States Government as equivalents to Union Veterans.

Congressional Appropriations Act, FY 1901, signed 6 June 1900

Congressional Act of 9 March 1906

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

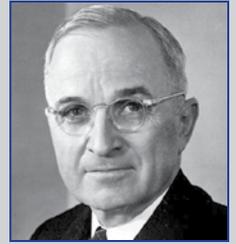
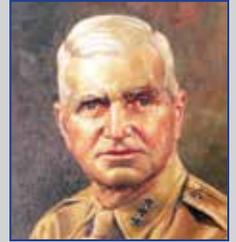
U.S. Public Law 85-425: Sec. 410 Approved 23 May 1958



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



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



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



# Sons of Confederate Veterans

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# Confederate Veteran.

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# FROM THE EDITOR



We're only a few days away from our annual national reunion in Mobile, Alabama. I look forward to seeing many of you there. It is always great to see old friends and make new acquaintances.

Once again we feature an excerpt from a newly published book, *The Petersburg Regiment: The 12th Virginia Infantry* by John Horn. This excerpt covers Seven Pines, marching to Gettysburg, camping in the fall of 1863 and going into winter quarters, the battle of the Crater in July 1864, and leaving Petersburg in April 1865. The 12th Virginia was involved from the beginning of the War until Appomattox. Letters, diaries and memoirs left by its members tell their story. This is a great source of first-hand accounts by the people who were there.

We welcome back Tom M. Root to our pages with his article on Englishman Colonel Garnet J. Wolseley's visit to the South to observe the War. "*Into The Forbidden Land Of Dixey" Colonel Wolseley and A Month's Visit to the Confederate Headquarters* tells of Wolseley's travels from his station in Canada to Lee's Headquarters outside of Winchester, VA. His account is a primary historical record from an outsider's point of view. I found it fascinating and I think you will too.

Have you ever heard of John Hollis Bankhead? I had not, but Ernest Blevins shares his story with us. In addition to being a Confederate Veteran seeing service in the western theater, Bankhead was the last Confederate Veteran who served in the US Senate, dying in office in 1920. You will enjoy another story of a veteran coming home and helping to rebuild the devastated South.

I hope you were able to attend one or more Confederate Memorial Day events. I was able to attend several, even speaking at one. In this day and time, it is more important than ever to remember our ancestors.

Please continue to send in your photos of your camp activities along with your letters to the editor, both pro and con. Both of these remain the most popular sections of our magazine. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "F".

Editor-in-Chief



# REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
PAUL C. GRAMLING, JR.

CIC@SCV.ORG

## *Be ready — Be prepared*

**W**ell more than a hundred years ago, the women of the South realized the need to remember the brave men who wore the Gray. These women were the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the greatest fighting force this country has ever seen. So many of these men never came home — others, missing limbs or just a shell of their former selves, came home to a scorched earth, illegally repossessed land, broken families and tyrannical rule.

At the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth, these women took it upon themselves to sponsor quilting bees and bake sales. They sold eggs and milk. Southern ladies raised and saved every nickel, dime and quarter they could acquire. Through every town and city in the South, massive fund raising was taking place. In some areas, it took several years to raise the needed funds; others, like Shreveport, Louisiana, the county, parish and city commissioners voted to donate money to this worthwhile effort ramrodded by these gallant ladies of the South

Monuments, statues, memorials of every lasting and eternal remembrance to the Confederate Veteran — nothing stood in the way of these determined women to erect the granite, marble and stone which would ensure their descendants would never forget. Life and times were harder than we can possibly imagine for this generation, however, nothing could or would deter them from

their goal. I am amazed at the will and determination that was the driving force behind our monuments.

I believe there is a lesson for us to learn here. A century later, we are witnessing a cancer which is making its way across this country. The forces of evil, the American version of ISIS, is seeking to eradicate, destroy, and “change” history they do not agree with. In today’s climate, this is nothing new for us — we are all very aware of our enemies commitment to the destruction of this country’s moral fabric.

It seems that every two-bit, green horned politician who wants to make a name for himself, or herself, is going after the local Confederate Monument. On the National level, the SCV is involved in about a half-dozen litigation cases, battling such politicians. I realize some of the news and results we have had handed down to us makes one wonder about the justice of our court system, but it is the only system we have.

It is difficult to deal with some of the corrupt, back-room dealing we see in our courts and state legislatures ... but our ancestors went through reconstruction. No matter how bad our lawmakers and judges conduct themselves, just remember how bad it was for our Confederate Veterans and their families during those years after the war for our independence — life at the end of a bayonet.

After thirty years of Southerners trying to sur-



vive, they were able to blanket the landscape with Southern Memorials. By comparison, with our easier lifestyle, can we do no less?

*What? You may ask —*

We will continue to fight in the courts. We will strive to have Veteran Monument bills passed and/or strengthened in all states — understanding state laws are only as good as they are enforced, as we are well aware of.

We must plan for the future. There are almost nine hundred camps in the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization. That is almost nine hundred towns and cities with Confederate monuments. Chances are, if we cannot change the hearts and minds of people determined to see the eradication of all things Confederate, your hometown will face the distinct possibility of politicians wanting to remove or destroy your local statue. If the ladies of a century ago can secure funds for monuments in their day and time, surely we can do the same. If every camp where a Confederate Memorial exists, were to invest in a small piece of property; a quarter, half or full acres — it doesn't matter — just a piece of land in the local area which can be used to be a permanent, private place to secure an unwanted monument by unsavory politicians. You can also use the land to erect a flag pole, a picnic table — make a park out of the area.

Be ready — be prepared — if we are not successful in preventing their removal, there is a place for them.

Another alternative — have a fund raiser to purchase new statues and put them wherever you want.

We have options. We cannot throw up our hands at the first defeat or sit back and say, "Oh, woe is me,"... we must all have that determination and commitment those ladies had a hundred years ago.

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# Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

## Opposed to changing membership requirements

To the Editor:

I write in reference to a letter to the editor that was featured in the "Dispatches from the Front" column of the March/April 2019 issue of *Confederate Veteran* magazine under the heading "Agrees with proposal to expand membership." I feel compelled to express my opposition to the proposition that expands membership privileges to "those who cannot prove they have a Confederate ancestor."

I notice a tendency in our contemporary world to reduce time honored names and titles to initials or acronyms. We must be very careful not to lose what defines our organization by reducing its title to three simple letters. In this specific case, it is not my intent to imply nefarious motivations behind the use of initials; however, they only serve to obscure the actual name of an organization. We are Sons of Confederate Veterans. The only way to expand the membership of our organization to those who have no Confederate ancestry would be to completely torture the meaning of the words which make up the title of our organization.

There is an implied exclusivity in being referred to as a son of a Confederate veteran. The title infers a fraternal, ancestral association. Ancestral lineage isn't a status that can be bought or secured through influence. My accepted application grants a status that can only be bestowed to a proud ancestor of a serviceman who was willing to sacrifice his life for his state and the independence of his country. To allow anyone and everyone to assume this status is an affront to my ancestor's service.

I did not apply for membership in The Persons of the Confederacy, or The Keepers of Southern Heritage. Inclu-

sive titles such as these imply an open pathway for membership to anyone who supports the cause of the Confederacy, or appreciates the historical legacy of the Southern states. While these are very noble causes, every son of a Confederate veteran holds and cherishes an exclusive, sacred trust, sealed in blood, that I share with my brothers. The blood of my grandfathers that was spilled in battle still courses in my veins.

All this being said, I do recognize the need to develop strength and influence. There is an untapped surplus of possible members in our organization. Many of us have members of our own families who have yet to join us in our cause. We should be more diligent in the solicitation of those who could successfully petition for membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

We should become more adept at fund raising. Further, let us not forget we are one organization among many with similar grievances and concerns. We should work with all possible industry to foster stronger associations with the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the American Legion and all of the many Veterans' organizations. At the camp level, there are various other civic organizations with whom we may ally such as local history groups and museums. It's possible an umbrella organization could be created for a collection of groups such as ours in order to serve as a lobbyist in Washington.

Upon reading and reflecting on a transcription of Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee's address at New Orleans, he recognized individually: the mothers of the Memorial Association, the Sons, the Daughters, the people of the South and finally all men. The fact he differentiated these individual groups from one another alludes to the uniqueness

of each. It is not difficult to then deduce he intended to recognize "the sons" as familial relations to those veterans who served the Confederacy. May we hold fast and live to fulfill the charge expressed by Lt. General Lee.

It is my earnest hope the idea of expanded membership doesn't gain traction. As an enthusiast of history, one can easily identify organizations that expanded far beyond the scope of their original mandate. May we be of sound judgment and not allow our organization to become Hobbes' *Leviathan*, thus becoming negatively influenced by choking bureaucracy and divergent special interests.

*Fred Bone*

*Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy, Jr. Camp 18  
Macon, Georgia*

## Wants to consider changes to requirements

To the Editor:

It was with great interest that I read the letter from compatriot Lee Cross in the January/February issue of *Confederate Veteran* magazine, where he proposes a strategy to increase membership enrollment in our organization. I agree we need to think outside the box to increase our candidates for membership pool.

According to compatriot Cross, our membership remains static at about 30,000, with an annual gain and corresponding loss of around 5,000 members. Therefore, the issue of the recruitment and retention of members confronting our organization is an important matter. His proposition we open our membership to persons other than descendants of Confederate veterans merits consideration.

First, let us reflect upon those Southern civilians who were arrested for sympathizing with the Confedera-

cy, especially those residing in border states. They were incarcerated in their thousands at the direction of the Lincoln administration, transported to the North, locked away in crowded prisons, and held in violation of *habeas corpus*. Many of these people died in those prisons. Anyone doubting the veracity of these events can simply visit any number of prison cemeteries associated with the confinement of prisoners of war in the North, such as Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio. For example, my 2x great grandfather was arrested in Kentucky as being a "Rebel," and carried away as a prisoner of war. The fact he was treated in such a manner ought to convey the right to membership in our organization for his descendants.

Secondly, my brother and I are of the opinion that male descendants of any person who provided service to the cause of the Confederacy should be entitled to membership in our organization. This is essentially the standard for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR), rather than service in a military unit, one merely needed to render service to the cause of American independence.

Moreover, membership should be available to male descendants of any Confederate military veteran, period. The idea they needed to complete their service to war's end just isn't practical. I have a great-grandfather whose service was based on a one-year enlistment. He served honorably in his unit, but at the end of his service the regiment was dissolved and he was discharged. Subsequently, the Union army moved into the area and he was arrested. Of course, he was hauled off to a prisoner of war camp in Ohio. But, because he did not rejoin the fight, his service did not qualify his descendants for membership. As it turns out, my brother and I have another ancestor upon whose record we obtained membership. However, had my 3x great-grandmother not applied for and

received a Confederate widow's pension, then we would have had problems in proving the service of First Lt. Milton B. Cox.

Another point, on which I agree with compatriot Cross, is that we need to simplify the membership process. In this regard, as in the case of the Free and Accepted Masons when confronted with a decline in their membership rolls, they simply streamlined the process. As a member of the masonic order, I have not noted any decline in the quality of the masonic brotherhood.

*Deo Vindice!*

*Scotty D. Barker  
Major Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584  
Beavercreek, Ohio*

## **Be proud you are a member of the SCV**

To the Editor:

Just an observation: I have been a member of the SCV for just more than three years now, and looking back I got to thinking, what led me to join the SCV?

First off, I found out about the SCV through my wife who happened to know a guy who was not only a member of the SCV but the commander of the camp I joined. This led me on my journey to further research my family history as well as that of my wife's. I can't speak for all camps throughout the division or nationwide but I am sure there are several camps made up of seasoned members who have been a part of this great organization for years and years. Nothing is wrong with that, some camps may be set in their ways and don't want to change or it does not appeal to newer and younger prospects.

There are several things which could lure in the new generation of the SCV. For instance, I have seen where we have had tables set up at reenactments, we have brochures we could hand out to potential members as well as word

of mouth. The question I have is are we reaching those potential members, and are we portraying our camp(s) in a positive manner? I know everyone has their way of approaching various methods to attract new members, and a lot of us are gaining those members but are they active or are they just another name on the rolls who pays their dues and that's it?

What can we do to keep them coming back? Are we reaching out to them when they are not there or have missed several meetings? I mean what can we do differently?

Also, in regards to open membership to anyone, I would hope this is really not a consideration. That is why we offer friends of the SCV, what good would that bring us if we just let anyone into our ranks and waived the whole lineage to a Confederate ancestor?

With all of that being said, I guess what I am trying to get at is, be proud you are a member of the SCV, show it with pride, take new members or potential members under your wing and educate them. Help them understand why we do what we do. To those members who may not make it to every meeting or have not been to a meeting in a while, reach out to them, see how they are doing, find out why they have not been able to make it, etc. Just be a brother to one another because in the end we are all reaching for the same goal and that is to carry on and preserve our ancestors legacy.

*Eddie Sullivan  
Gen. John Herbert Kelly Camp 1980  
Gordo, Alabama*

## **'Whoever takes the middle wins'**

To the Editor:

After reading over and over of our organization's attempts to recruit younger men into our organization, I

*Continued on page 52*

Letters to the editor are welcome. Please e-mail to [eic@scv.org](mailto: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  
LARRY ALLEN McCLUNEY, JR.**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

## Recruiting In Today's Anti-Confederate Climate

In recent articles I have been encouraging our members to start **TODAY** in changing the culture of our organization. I hope you read carefully my last article in the May/June 2019 Issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, "The SCV at a Crossroads," because it was geared toward inspiring our members to begin making those cultural changes necessary if we are to survive in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

A favored Southern-writer of mine, Dr. Clyde Wilson, wrote an article titled, "Defending Southern Heritage." In that article he stated:

*"Many good people have been working in recent years to preserve public acknowledgment and celebration of our Confederate history. Our fights have been largely defensive reactions to the innumerable strokes of our enemies, and most of them have been defeats. Our enemies control most of the "respectable" political, religious, educational, business, and media institutions of American society, including nearly all "Southern" institutions.*

*We have lost, in part, because many defenders of Confederate symbols have not understood the nature of the battle. Southerners are a conservative people. They prefer the traditional to the abstract and are slow to adopt new theories (one of the several characteristics that distinguish them from other inhabitants of the United States). This is a good and healthy virtue, but like all virtues it can, if we are not careful, become a self-defeating rigidity. The conservative philosopher Russell Kirk contrasted the mere stand-patter conservatism of the dull-witted or poor in spirit who reject anything new with the true conser-*

*vatism of an Edmund Burke or a John C. Calhoun who perceived that it was necessary to change in order to conserve because new conditions had created new threats to our patrimony.*

*Unfortunately, too many spokesmen in the fight for Southern heritage are stand-patters, i.e., dinosaurs on their way to extinction. They are trying to live in a world they grew up in, but which does not exist anymore. The world they grew up in accepted Southerners and Southern heritage as a positive part of America. That world began disappearing a half century ago and is almost gone." (Wilson, Defending Southern Heritage)*

Many of us realize the appreciation and respect we have for this heritage we have inherited is not the same as it was many decades ago and its not just Southern history but American history which has fallen victim to these attacks we see from day to day on various forms of media. In the last article I wrote, "The SCV at a Crossroads," I said:

*"Since its founding the Sons of Confederate Veterans has done incredible work preserving Confederate Heritage from erecting and maintaining monuments, to tending veterans' graves, to genealogy, and the preservation of war relics. Our organization has been the vanguard in the fight to defend Southern Heritage. They breathed new life into South Heritage with the epic festivities surrounding the centennial of the war during the 1960s. Millions of people poured out into the streets of cities across the South during celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the start of the war. After the centennial it didn't take long for*

*attacks on Southern Heritage to renew. Fortunately, the Sons of Confederate Veterans of the 70s, 80s, and 90s were far better organized, far better mobilized, and.....far younger."*

This is true, and many of us remember those days with fondness, but those days are gone, and we must make appropriate changes if our organization is to survive. Many of us follow the maxim of General Nathan Bedford Forrest — "I've got no respect for any young man who won't join the colors," but we cannot expect them to flock to our colors if we are not willing to make those changes available to them and give them a reason to join. As I have stated before, the Sons of Confederate Veterans is becoming a visibly older organization. Visit any camp today and you're lucky you might find someone in their 30s, and on very rare occasions you might see someone in their 20s. This shortage of new and younger members has caused the average age of the membership to skyrocket and left the organization starving for new leaders to take the places of older ones. If something doesn't change soon, this youth deficit could have the Sons of Confederate Veterans facing its own challenges.

The world that existed when many of us joined the SCV does not exist anymore and defenders of Southern heritage should stop acting like it does. *"The people who want to do away with Confederate symbols are not people who will come around when you argue a little historical interpretation with them, or when you point out (as you know to be true) that your forebears were not fighting for slavery, or prove that you are a loyal American whose heart contains no hate and violence."* (Wilson, Defending Southern Heritage)

These are facts we deal with daily. Never in my lifetime would I have ever thought the monuments to our ancestors would be vilified, desecrated, and taken down in some of the most shameful, lawless ways. These people do not care about our heritage or even the TRUE history of this nation. Why? Because they have no heritage of their own and do not know what a heritage is. They believe in their own self-interest and fashionable abstractions. We do not and will not in the foreseeable future live in a world where Southern heritage will be publicly honored except by us. *We live in a time where Confederate symbols are scheduled for complete obliteration*

*if those people have their way. At present, we can expect no help from our own institutions, the politics of Southern states being dominated primarily by Big Business. (A phone call from the president of NationsBank or the publisher of a big newspaper carries more weight with any politician than 20,000 Confederates at a rally, or any number of personal visits from earnest citizens. This is a fact.)* (Wilson, Defending Southern Heritage)

So, how are we to ensure that our organization will survive for future generations and ensure that the Charge is being kept? As I have said before, we must recruit this younger generation which has insight and skills to be brought to the table to help us combat our enemies and even the playing field. But, until we can replenish our ranks with these younger members who will be potential future leaders, Clyde Wilson suggests the following:

*Don't compromise. Compromise is only a defeat and a springboard for another attack. Don't think being a good sport will make the other side good sports. Who follows an uncertain trumpet? You will probably lose. But a loss on principle preserves a rallying point. John C. Calhoun says: a defeat on principle is not an overthrow, while a victory by compromise is a defeat.*

*Be worthy of your ancestors. You are a member of a great people who are under attack and have been betrayed by their leaders. It is needed to defend the Southern people here and now and not just the noble Confederate soldier.*

*Think like a Southerner. We cannot defend just our Confederate forebears, as important as that is. They are but a part of Southern history. Lay claim to all Southern history and culture, from Captain John Smith and Pocahontas to Dale Earnhardt. To concentrate on Confederate history alone is to concede to the enemy that the Confederacy can be segregated off as an evil episode of slavery and treason. It also plays into the North's everlasting tendency to claim anything Southern that is good, as "American," that is, non-Southern. George Washington is just as Southern as Robert E. Lee. Thomas Jefferson is just as Southern as Jefferson Davis. Andrew Jackson is just as Southern as Bedford Forrest. Alvin York, and Audie Murphy, and the Alamo are just as Southern as Stonewall Jackson. Lay claim to all your heritage!*

*Avoid argument with the enemy and concentrate*

*Continued on page 49*



# Forward The Colors

**AN EDITORIAL FROM  
THE CHIEF OF  
HERITAGE OPERATIONS  
WALTER D. KENNEDY**

## *The Scorpion's Sting*

**I**n 1824, Virginia's great orator and statesman, John Randolph of Roanoke, proclaimed: "When the scorpion's sting is probing us to the quick, shall we stop to chop logic?" At that time in American history, Southerners were beginning to understand that the North was using its growing control of the Federal Government to enrich itself while impoverishing the South. Randolph was restating Patrick Henry's warning of the South becoming the "milch cow" of the Union. As both Henry and Randolph noted, endlessly discussing (chopping logic) the original intent of the Constitution could not offer any relief as the scorpion's sting of Northern domination was "probing us to the quick." When a scorpion is stinging, that is not the time to contemplate "what did I do to cause this?" or "What is the environmental impact of my killing this creature?" What is needed is action, quick and *effective action*.

Today, more than any time in the history of these United States of America, traditional American values are under attack. As we in the SCV warned our fellow citizens, the Confederacy is just the "low-hanging fruit" neo-Marxists will go after first. Once they have established a tradition

of taking down anything the neo-Marxists can associate with slavery, racism, the Confederacy, and the South, they will then move on to taking down all traditional American values. Here are a few cases to demonstrate this anti-American assault: Led by the president of San Francisco's Board of Education, an effort is in place to remove an eighty-three-year-old, 1,600 square-foot mural of George Washington. The same class of cultural bigots who demand the removal of all things Confederate are discovering "insults and offenses" by having to view a memorial to George Washington. The attacks of the Cultural Gestapo are even reaching such wholesome individuals as Kate Smith, known around the world for her performance of *God Bless America*. Mrs. Smith has a long history of promoting and defending the civil rights of African American singers and performers. In the days of black-and-white TV, Kate Smith defied Hollywood and invited Josephine Baker (1951) and the Billy Williams Quartet (1952), Black entertainers, to appear on her weekly TV show. Nevertheless, the Cultural Gestapo is determined to destroy Smith because back in the 1930s, she recorded two songs some people find offensive

today. These are the same tactics used against the SCV and all things Confederate.

The Cultural Gestapo is indeed “probing us to the quick” and this is not the time to stop and “chop logic.” This is the time for ACTION. I am happy to report we are winning some very important battles against the Cultural Gestapo. For example, in Tennessee several legislative victories were reported to me, including preventing the watering down of SCV Tag funding for WBTS flag restoration; defeat of an attempt by anti-South elements to gerrymander committees in the legislature to favor their perverted view of Dixie; and the securing of proper representation in appropriate House and Senate committees to prevent stacking committees with anti-South elements. In Virginia, a judge ruled statues of Confederate Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson are indeed war memorials and cannot be removed at will by the city of Charlottesville. During April, Confederate History Month, numerous towns, cities, states, as well as many organizations, have recognized Confederate Heroes with celebrations, news releases, and showing of the Colors of the Confederacy. On a windy Thursday afternoon this past April, I joined more than a dozen men of three different SCV camps on a bridge across the Ouachita River in North Central Louisiana as we “showed the Colors” to thousands of homeward bound fellow citizens. From one end of that long bridge to the other, one could hear horns blowing in approval, see smiles, and thumbs-up, also passengers and drivers waving their approval. Yes, we did have a few negative looks and hand gestures! But those could be numbered on one hand, whereas the positive responses were impossible to count.

Over and over in the past few months, the Heritage Operations Committee has been explaining at this time we have the vast majority of people on our side. Even a majority of non-Southerners agree with us! A 2015 CNN Poll (not exactly a pro-South news outlet) found 57 percent of Americans do NOT view the Confederate Flag as an evil symbol but as a symbol of Southern pride. In 2017, an NPR/PBS News Hour poll discovered 62 percent of Americans (North and South) believed that Confederate Monuments should NOT be removed. A recent Tennessee poll found 84 percent of respondents favored leaving Confederate Mon-

uments alone while an LSU poll demonstrated similar results in Louisiana. The natural question to ask is, “With such positive support, why are our monuments and flags coming down?” Once again, let me explain why we are losing so many fights to keep our heritage alive and well. Community leaders who quickly turn their backs on our heritage are responding like Pavlov’s dog. These scalawags are acting without forethought or just a conditioned reflex. They are taught (conditioned) that we offer little or no cost to their agreeing with our neo-Marxist enemies. If they thought a well-organized organization would put the spotlight of negative public opinion upon them, they would be less likely to surrender to the neo-Marxists. When the SCV can put fear into weak or spineless community leaders, then, and only then, they will find the courage to “do the right thing.” With rare exceptions, politicians will follow the path of least resistance. Until now defenders of Dixie are not displaying much of a threat to community leaders. But those days are coming to an end — it’s time to Make Dixie Great Again!

So how will we put fear of us into our political and community leaders? Remember the polls I cited. These polls are only a few of many such polls which prove we have the public on our side. We must EDUCATE to MOTIVATE to ACTIVATE our fellow Southerners. That 57 percent of Americans and 65 to 75 percent of Southerners who agree with us are passive in their support. Yes, they will wave and give us a thumbs-up when they see us showing the Colors but will they write letters to their representatives or call their community leaders and complain about the threatened removal of a Confederate Memorial? Will they vote against those who support the removal of Confederate Memorials? No, for the most part the thumbs-up, smiling, waving supporters are passive in regard to positive action. Using our educational efforts, we must motivate these Southerners and put them in a frame of mind to become activists in defense of our Heritage and rights. How then shall we make active supporters out of passive supporters?

One thing is for sure, if we continue doing what we have been doing for the past forty years, we will continue suffering one defeat after another. This is

*Continued on page 62*

# Chaplain's Comments

Dr. W. Herman White  
Chaplain-in-Chief



## Why the hatred of the North for the South

*(And the spirit of anti-Christ at work.)*

— Ephesians 6:10 – 12 and I John 2:18

### Part 2

The arrogant, condescending intelligentsia like to use big words, not only to sound educated, but also to deceive people. These God haters and haters of our Confederate ancestors did this with the word “reconstruction,” This sounds like they were going to rebuild the war devastated South much like America did in Europe and Japan after World War II. Well let us see if that is what happened. The word reconstruct is a v. t. meaning To construct again. (1) The word reconstruction\_N\_1. Act of reconstruction, also, something reconstructed. 2. (sometimes cap.) U. S. History. The process of reorganizing the government of the States which had passed ordinances of secession, and of re-establishing their constitutional relations to the national government, after the civil war. (2) One can tell right away that this dictionary was published in Springfield, MA. How so? Because the

definition of reconstruct is correct, but the 2nd part of reconstruction certainly is not. These States were under military occupation and these northern heathen with the help of scalawags were continuing the destruction of the South — political, personal freedom and rights, stealing their land, etc. So as I quoted Alex de Toqueville in the May/June issue, they pervert the natural meaning of words. (3) So reconstruction is just one of many examples of what de Toqueville wrote about.

Even before Lincoln was buried Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase set forth into the battered burning South on a political mission accompanied by journalists. Yes, that is indeed what the chief justice did! (So much for his being a neutral arbiter of the law and facts in a case which would be before him). His purpose was not unknown to the radical politicians, and not unguessed (sic) generally. “The Chief Justice started yesterday on a visit, wrote Sumner to

Bright, and will on his way touch the necessary strings, so far as he can. I anticipate much from this journey.” (4)

This hatred had evolved over the years since the French Revolution, and in fact was in reality a war against Western Christian Civilization. As time went on, this devil-driven hatred of the Southern people intensifies; for these northern radicals had failed in their efforts to turn them away from their belief in God’s word and Jesus Christ being the only means of redemption. This also required a change in the tactics of many. The following is an example of this.

“When the abolitionists of Boston began to argue ... that a Higher Law entitled them to defy the government, the situation shifted into a new phase. The difference between covert resistance and an open clash with the authorities is more than physical. Underground efforts tacitly recognize the legality of the rules

being broken. Open physical resistance is a deliberate denial of the government. The abolitionists new position was that the national laws could be broken in the name of national progress. Theodore Parker, Higginson, the manufacturer George Luther Sterns and Republican Samuel Gridley Howe and their associates, by accepting that argument, turned down a path untrodden in the United States by men of high position since before the Revolution.” (5)

One more example of the hatred the Yankee elitists had for the South before bringing it up to our day and time. And it comes from a speech by a “peace loving” Quaker reprobate, George W. Julian of Indiana, who was a great deal like the devil driven, South hating, Thadeus Stevens. This example is from *The Tragic Era* and is as follows in a speech to a throng of Radicals. “Jeff Davis? I would indict him ... I would convict him and hang him in the name of God. And what an outrage that Lee was unmolested, running up and down the hills and valleys of Virginia, and taking over the presidency of a college to teach the young idea how to shoot! Hang him too! And stop there? Not at all. I would hang liberally, while I had my hand in. And confiscate Southern aristocrats’ property too.” (6)

Now let us fast forward to the present time. The descendants of these haters of all things Southern, as well as those they indoctrinated in the socialist godless public school systems, have taught a false narrative (account) of the history of the South. This is true as well of the founding of this country, including outright

lies. The grade schools, colleges, and universities have primarily become socialist/communist institutions. And for sure they are rejecters of God. As a result many Southern children have been taught to reject their great Southern heritage, as well as to be ashamed of their ancestors. This is all driven by the spirit of anti-Christ and the one world government crowd.

In Joshua chapter 4:4–7 He tells 12 chosen men to get 12 stones out of the dry bed of the Jordan River and they are to construct a memorial for the people of Israel. What was the purpose of this memorial? Joshua explained that in time to come their children would ask the meaning of the memorial and this would give them the opportunity to share with them, (in essence teach them), the glorious and miraculous power of God when He brought them into the Promised Land. This is repeated in vv 21 – 24 and adds the opening up of the Red Sea as well as the Jordan River. The primary reason for the memorial was to teach their children of the mighty acts of God and thus they would fear, or reverence and serve God.

My hope is you can see why the heathen are raging against all the kinds of memorials to our Confederate ancestors. I contend the Confederate States of America was the closest to being a truly Christian nation than any other in the world. So the spirit of anti-Christ desires to eradicate any and all reminders of the Confederate States of America. For remember the bedrock of the Southern culture is that the Bible is indeed the infallible word of God who created the heavens,

the earth, and all that is therein; and that Jesus Christ is the only means of redemption.

This is why these foul-mouthed heathen seek to destroy everything Southern. These humanistic fools are in reality fighting against God and the Son of God. They hate any one who is for this nation first, for these devil driven heathen are working toward a one world government. Why do you think there is such an outrageous and raging hatred for our president? It is because he wants to help Americans first, not the world first. This is the opposite of what the devil is pushing towards.

You cannot reason with fools. But there is hope to teach a person who might never have heard the truth. But there is no cure for stupid (fools). They are like a pack of rabid wolves, but just as surely as there is a God, a day of reckoning will come for them.

May we continue to let our lights so shine that God will be glorified. And we can be sure there will be a time when God will vindicate the Cause for which they gave their all. And may God give us men in the Sons of Confederate Veteran who will have the character and live like Lee and Jackson, who will serve like Cleburne, and who will fight like Forrest!

Amen.

- (1) Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary 5th Edition
- (2) Ibid
- (3) *Democracy In America* p 469
- (4) *The Tragic Era* Claude Bowers pp 55, 56
- (5) *The Secret Six* Otto Scott p 185
- (6) *The Tragic Era* pp 16, 17



# The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes Camp 11  
Mobile, AL  
**James Woodson Binion, III**

Col. Christopher C. Pegues Camp 62  
Selma, AL  
**James Houston Boatwright**

Thomas Goode Jones Camp 259  
Montgomery, AL  
**Edward Murfee Gewin**

Savage-Stewart Camp 522  
Piedmont, AL  
**Francis Harold Burns**

Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768  
Athens, AL  
**William E. Killgore**

Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824  
Sylvania, AL  
**J. P. Goldin**

Col. Allen R. Witt Camp 615  
Conway, AR  
**Denny Epperson**

Col. Robert G. Shaver Camp 1655  
Jonesboro, AR  
**Benjamin Luther Atkinson**

Maj. John B. Burton Camp 1664  
Texarkana, AR  
**Charles Wayne Combs, Sr.**

William Wing Loring Camp 1316  
St. Augustine, FL  
**Stephen P. Austin**

Battle of Olustee Camp 1463  
Lake City, FL  
**Gerald Fletcher Greene**

Finley's Brigade Camp 1614  
Havana, FL  
**Ellis Rountree Smith**

Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210  
Tampa, FL  
**Fred P. Gossett**

Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78  
Americus, GA  
**James William Turpin**

Gen. Henry Lewis Benning Camp 517  
Columbus, GA  
**Cecil Burt**

Camp Douglas Memorial 516  
Chicago, IL  
**James E. Hall**

Maj. Thomas J. Key Camp 1920  
Johnson County, KS  
**Kermit Michael Smith**

Forrest's Orphans Camp 1744  
Calhoun, KY  
**Jimmy K. Brooks**  
**Norman F. Howard**

Lt. J. Y. Sanders Camp 2092  
Thibodeaux, LA  
**Roger L. Busbice**

Capt. James I. Waddell CSN Camp 1608  
Annapolis, MD  
**Jay Allen Moore**

Brigadier General Chief Stand Watie Camp  
2300  
St. Charles County, MO  
**Owen L. Brown**

Rankin Rough And Readys Camp 265  
Brandon, MS  
**Lonnie Eugene Pridgen**

Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321  
Corinth, MS  
**Kenneth Lee Mayhall**

Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp  
1353  
Hattiesburg, MS  
**Tom Rhea Phillips III**

Private Samuel A. Hughey Camp 1452  
Hernando, MS  
**Carl Scott Fernandez**

Shieldsboro Rifles Camp 2263  
Bay St. Louis, MS  
**Jim Dye Odom**

George Davis Camp 5  
Wilmington, NC  
**Elbert T. Townsend**

Thomasville Rifles Camp 172  
Thomasville, NC  
**Brandon Wayne Davis**

Robeson Rifle Guards Camp 216  
Lumberton, NC  
**Mikey Starnes**  
**Dennis Sloan Tyson**



Rowan Rifles Camp 405  
Salisbury, NC  
**James Meredith Tulloh, Jr.**

Maj. Charles Q. Petty Camp 872  
Gastonia, NC  
**E. B. Bumgarner**  
**Lewis Edwin Rudisill**

CSS Ram *Neuse* Camp 1427  
Kinston, NC  
**Leslie Roger Creech, Jr.**

Gen. Robert F. Hoke/Wm. J. Hoke Camp  
1616  
Lincolnton, NC  
**Timothy Wayne Rhyne**

Mingo Militia Camp 1717  
Spivey's Corner, NC  
**Christopher Perry Keen**

Davidson Guards Camp 1851  
Davidson County, NC  
**Frank Grady Hall, III**

16th South Carolina Regiment Camp 36  
Greenville, SC  
**William Loren Gallien**

Col. E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576  
Latta, SC  
**Jimmy Lee Strickland, Jr.**

First in Secession/Chesterfield Camp 1963  
Chesterfield, SC  
**William Wright Waller, Jr.**

Rebels In Grey Camp 2027  
Westminster, SC  
**Michael Marvin Stancil**

James Keeling Camp 52  
Bristol, TN  
**Gary Michael Shaffer**

Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 215  
Memphis, TN  
**Charles Ambros Bacigalupo, Jr.**  
**R. Bruce Barnes**  
**James Fraser Humphreys, Jr.**

*Continued on page 61*

# Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



## *CS Torpedo Bureau and Naval Submarine Battery Service*

One of the first uses of torpedoes was during the withdrawal of General Johnston's forces from Yorktown, Virginia, May 1862. Soon, Confederate forces were using torpedoes primarily as water defenses. Many of the semisubmersibles, called "Davids," had torpedoes attached to a spar mounted on the bow of the boat. The most famous of these was the *H.L. Hunley* which sank the USS *Housatonic* off Charleston in 1864 with a spar torpedo.

In March 1861 the adoption of the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederacy was adopted which empowered Congress to provide and maintain a Navy. In October 1862, the "Torpedo Bureau and Submarine Battery Service" was established at Richmond for the purpose of placing floating destructive devices to destroy vessels-of-war engaged in active warfare. Originally the Torpedo Bureau was under the charge of Brig. General Rains (Army) and the Submarine Battery Service was under command of Captain Maury (Navy). Men of this corps were sworn to secrecy and it was composed of men from the Army, Navy and some civilians.

Torpedo stations were soon



*Unknown CS Naval officer with cadet style belt and 1842 bayonet.*

established for making and deploying these devices at Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, with substations at other points. The spar torpedo played a conspicuous part in this service. Soon a small flotilla of boats with spar torpedoes were in operations but the floating torpedoes accounted for the most damage to Union vessels. From December 1862 to June 1865 a total of 31 US vessels were sunk or destroyed by torpedoes, most were gun boats, with a few iron clads and monitors mixed in.

Naval torpedoes consisted mostly of round boiler iron filled with powder and suspended beneath floating barrels, driftwood

or casks. Some were designed to be set off electrically from land which required men concealed nearby watching for targets. Two wires connected the submerged torpedoes with an electric battery, the wires were coated in tarred hemp before being submerged under water.

A typical "David" ram looked like a smaller version of the *CS Hunley* but with a crew of four men armed with shotguns and pistols. It would have a torpedo attached to a spar. When a ship was rammed the torpedo would explode. Unlike the *Hunley* it was driven by a coal burning engine, was only semisubmersed with a smoke stack and top deck exposed.

In Albaugh's book *Confederate Faces*, there are two photos of identified CS Navy officers wearing the same style uniform jackets as shown here except they have two rows of six buttons. The amount of buttons could be an indication of rank.

The Confederate States were the first government to use water torpedoes and land mines as a practicable weapon of war. Along with the torpedoes, the steam-ram was a valuable contribution to warfare and modernized war forever.



# The Petersburg Regiment

## *The 12th Virginia Infantry*

By John Horn

John Wilkes Booth stood in the ranks of one of this remarkable regiment's future companies at John Brown's hanging. Known as the Petersburg Regiment because most of its companies came from the Cockade City, the 12th Virginia declined to have Major Thomas Jonathan (later "Stonewall") Jackson appointed its first colonel because of his eccentricities. The regiment's men first saw combat in naval battles, including Hampton Roads and First Drewry's Bluff. After Seven Pines, June 1, 1862, it fought in almost every battle of the Army of Northern Virginia.

This regiment requires a generous volume of its own. Its soldiers produced more than half a dozen volumes of diaries, letters and memoirs. The material fills in the blanks of many histories of the Army of Northern Virginia's campaigns. This study (published by Savas Beatie, Summer 2019) follows the Petersburg Regiment from the hanging of John Brown to Appomattox. Its pages set forth the reasons the

men of the 12th Virginia gave for fighting, leaving the ranks, and returning from "bomb-proof" (safe from combat) detached duty. The book's tables compare the prowess of these soldiers with that of friend and foe. The book resolves the controversy over the fate of the regiment's last battle flag — was it captured on April 6, 1865, or torn up at Appomattox?

### **Fighting on the Peninsula. From Chapter 4, Seven Pines (June 1, 1862):**

At 2 a.m., Mahone and his men rubbed the sleep from their eyes. Tottering out of their bedrolls, they trudged back up Charles City Road and turned eastward on Williamsburg Road. Both highways lay in terrible condition, ribbons of mud and water. The sun rose. The troops could hear fighting ahead. On both sides of Williamsburg Road stood many soldiers. The 12th's men supposed these troops had fought in the previous day's action. The regiment also saw hundreds of skulkers coming from

the battlefield, many carrying booty. One sat on a captured cannon which a detachment of artillerists was removing from the field. He seemed in ecstasy as he devoured a piece of fruit.

"Hurry up boys, there are lots of oranges & lemons, sugar & coffee, and every sort of good thing ahead of you," he shouted.<sup>1</sup>

Another man walking toward the rear held up his musket to show the passing troops that a minnie ball had perforated its stock.

"Nobody needn't say the Yankees don't know how to shoot," he cried, pointing to the hole. "See here, what they did for me."<sup>2</sup>

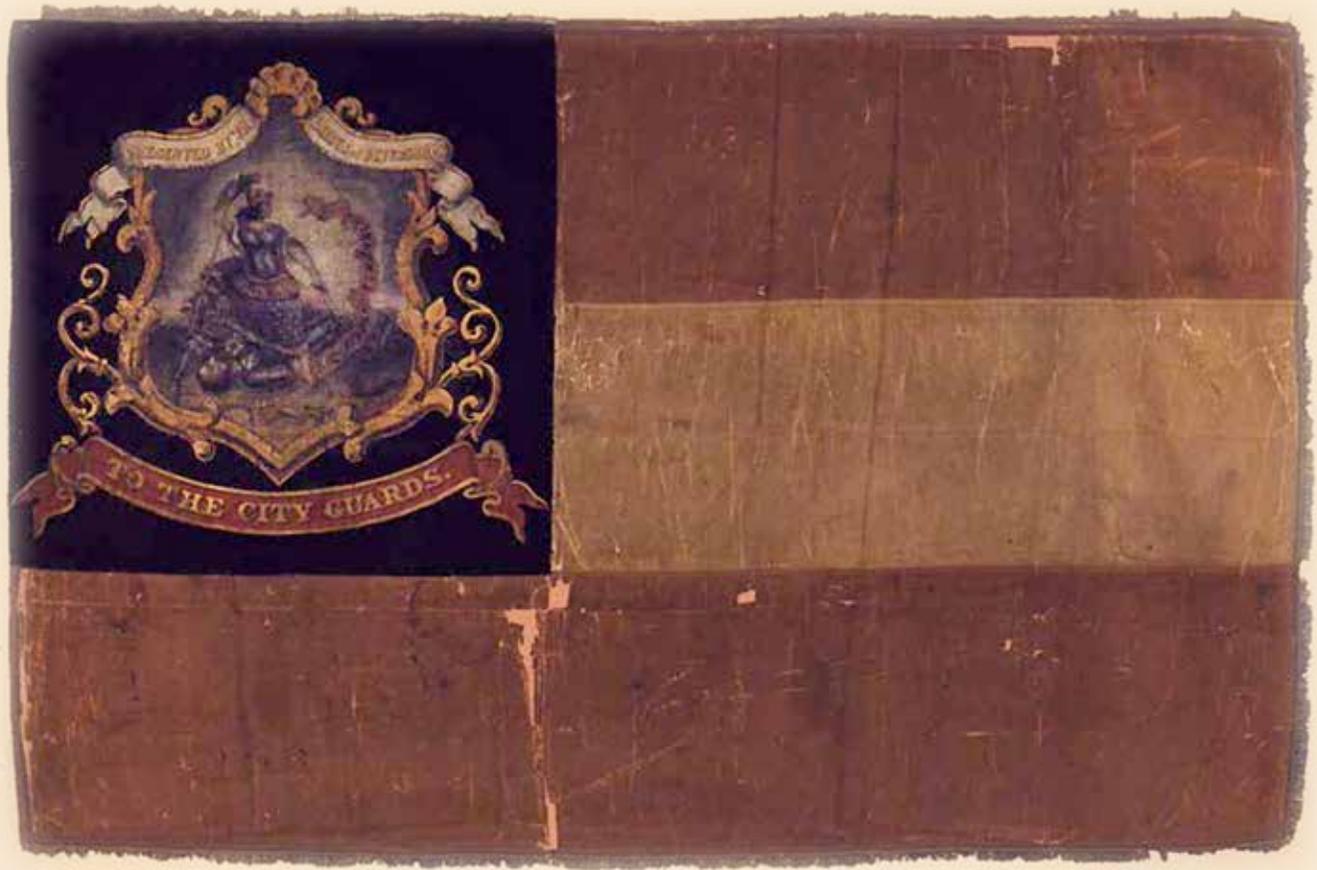
The green Virginians bought his bluster. "This fellow, in my own mind, I voted at once a hero," Bernard recalled. "We had not then the experience of after years to whisper the damaging suspicion that such as he had never — But perhaps I do injustice."<sup>3</sup>

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1 Bernard Notebook.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.



*The flag of the Petersburg City Guard, Company A, 12th Virginia Infantry, from the Virginia Historical Society.*

The 12th's soldiers got their first glimpse of a man killed in battle. "How strange our feelings are as we look at this corpse!" remembered Bernard.<sup>4</sup> Mahone's Brigade passed through dense, swampy woods, gleaning whortleberries from abundant bushes. Soon they emerged into an open field where camps, breastworks and twin houses stood. The breastworks, known as Casey's Redoubt, had fallen to Hill's Division the previous day. The bodies of men and horses, lying as they had fallen on the trampled ground, bespoke a terrible struggle.

Mahone called a halt. His brigade filed off to the road's right and formed line of battle west of

Casey's Redoubt, facing south-eastward. The 12th, the brigade's first regiment, constituted the van in the line of march and the right in the line of battle. The 3rd Alabama stood in the center, the 41st Virginia on the left. The brigade held its proper position in Huger's Division. As the division's second brigade, Mahone's Brigade followed Armistead's Brigade, which formed the division's right. Brigadier General James E. B. "Jeb" Stuart guided Mahone to Hill's headquarters. Mahone saluted Hill.

"You are late in getting here," observed Hill, whose dyspepsia and diseased spine soured his disposition.

While his fellow dyspeptic Mahone seethed at Hill's remark, a courier rode up.

"The enemy are coming right there," he said, pointing to the woods north of Williamsburg Road.

"Take your brigade in there, General Mahone," said Hill.<sup>5</sup>

Mahone ordered his brigade into the woods north of the road, on the left of Armistead's Brigade. This required Mahone's Brigade to go into reverse. The 41st Virginia became the lead regiment and formed line of battle facing north, with the 3rd Alabama next in line on the

<sup>5</sup> Letter, William Mahone to James Longstreet, January 25, 1887, James Longstreet Papers, SHC; George S. Bernard, *War Recollections: From Drewry's Bluff to Seven Pines, The Engagement With the Federal Gunboats May 15, 1862, and the Battle of June 1, 1862, Petersburg Index-Appeal*, June 14, 1903.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

41st's right. Mahone expected the 12th Virginia to bring up the rear and form on the 3rd Alabama's right, but Hill detached the 12th from the rest of the brigade. The regiment remained in the open near Casey's Redoubt while the other two regiments charged into the woods and slammed into French's and Howard's Brigades of Richardson's Division in the enemy II Corps — Federal reinforcements had crossed the Chickahominy the previous evening. This ignited a confused fight in which the 53rd Virginia, separated from Armistead's Brigade, briefly joined Mahone's men in the timber and exchanged fire with the 41st Virginia.<sup>6</sup> Eventually the weight of numbers told. By eight o'clock, the eight regiments of the two Unionist brigades had driven the three Confederate units back to the woods' southern edge.

Near Casey's Redoubt, the 12th stood at order arms. The first sergeants had just begun to call the roll. Heavy musketry erupted from the woods to the northeast. Several of the regiment's soldiers were wounded. The troops looked toward the firing and the twin houses which stood just east of the redoubt. Dozens of skulkers had collected around the houses to pick up plunder. At the sound of the musketry they skedaddled.

In column of fours, the regiment double-quickened northeastward toward the woods. Men continued to fall wounded, including York Archer. Near the abandoned Unionist camp of Naglee's Brigade and its surrounding abatis, the 12th went from column of fours to company front, then into line of battle facing the firing. The troops took pride in carrying out these maneuvers as precisely as on the drill field at Harrison's farm.

Behind the parade ground appearance lay a strictly choreographed formation, born of much instruction and drill. Each company stood in two ranks. Thirteen inches separated the rear rank's breasts from the backs of the men in front. The line thus formed divided right and left into two equal parts, the first and second platoons. Each platoon likewise broke down right and left into two sections. Corporals posted themselves on the right and left of the front rank of the two platoons according to height. The tallest corporal and the tallest man formed the first file, standing one be-

hind the other on the right. The next two tallest men constituted the second file, and so on to the last file, on the left — the shortest corporal and the shortest man. The captain stood on the front rank's right. The first sergeant took position on the rear rank's right, directly behind the captain, and served as the company's right guide. The second sergeant stood behind the second file from the left and served as the left guide, though in the regiment's left company he posted himself on the front rank's left. The remaining officers and sergeants served as file closers, two paces behind the rear rank.

The regiment's ten companies stood from right to left in the following order, according to the rank of their captains — first, sixth, fourth, ninth, third, eighth, fifth, tenth, seventh and second.<sup>7</sup> The Old Grays stood on the 12th's right. Then, moving left, came the Herrings, the Archer Rifles, the City Guard, the Huger Grays, the Richmond Grays, the Riflemen, the Lafayette Guards, the Juniors and finally the New Grays. The first five companies constituted the regiment's right wing, the next five its left wing.

Unlike company officers, most of the field officers entered battle mounted. Only Cameron, the adjutant, remained on foot. Weisiger sat his horse thirty paces behind the file closers in the regiment's center. A dozen paces behind the file closers, Taylor rode in alignment with the right wing's center. May sat his horse the same distance behind the left wing's center. Eight paces behind the file closers, Cameron and Sgt. Major William Edward Hinton stood aligned with the regiment's right and left, respectively. Captain Samuel Stevens the quartermaster, Claiborne the surgeon, and other staff officers rode in one rank on Weisiger's left and three paces behind him. The 12th's buglers stood in four ranks, twelve paces behind the file closers, with their left behind the Lafayette Guards' center. Quartermaster Sergeant Benjamin Harrison took post two paces to the right of the buglers' front rank. The regimental band, with one of the principal musicians at its head, formed five paces behind the buglers.

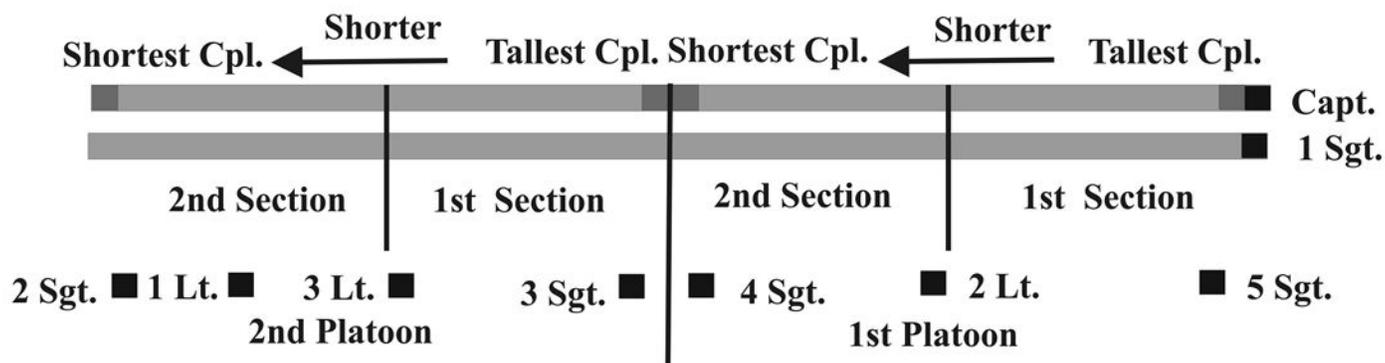
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<sup>7</sup> William H. Hardee, *Rifle And Light Infantry Tactics, For The Exercise And Manoeuvres Of Troops When Acting As Light Infantry Or Riflemen* (Philadelphia: Lippincott, Crawford & Co., 1855 (2 vols.), 1:5.

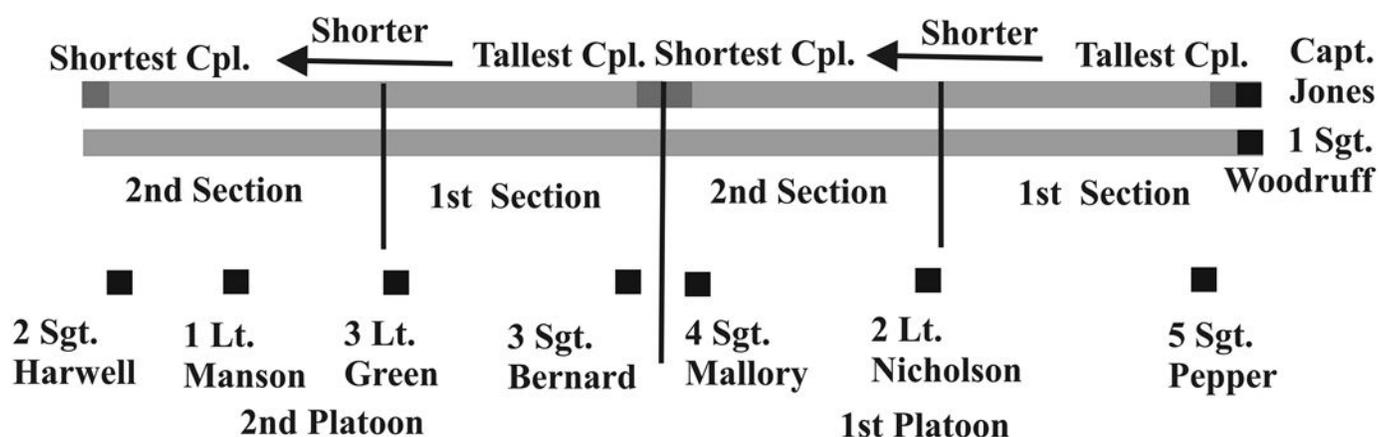
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<sup>6</sup> OR 11, 1:774, 785.

## A Company In Line



## The Meherrin Grays In Line At Seven Pines



Eight corporals distinguished for regularity and precision in maneuver composed the color guard, taking position on the Huger Grays' left. In the center of the guard's front rank stood Color Sgt. James Williamson. Weisiger had selected him to bear the regiment's flag based on how he carried himself under arms and his accuracy in marching. The guard's two ranking corporals took position respectively on Williamson's right and left. The three corporals next in seniority formed the guard's second rank. Behind them stood the three remaining corporals, in the line of file closers.

Two general guides almost completed a textbook picture of a regiment drawn up in line of battle. These sergeants stood in the line of file closers, one behind the right flank and the other behind

the left. Weisiger had chosen them from among the sergeants other than the first sergeants according to the same criteria employed in the color bearer's selection. They had as important a role in keeping the 12th properly aligned.<sup>8</sup>

The regiment's deployment fell short of perfect in only one way. Weisiger had failed to throw out skirmishers.<sup>9</sup> For this omission the 12th would pay dearly.

Taylor rode down the line of battle.

"I thank God, I do not see a blanched cheek in

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., 1:5-10.

<sup>9</sup> Hampton Newsome, John Horn and John Selby, eds., *Civil War Talks: Further Reminiscences of George S. Bernard & His Fellow Veterans* (Charlottesville, Va., 2012), 63.

this regiment," he said.<sup>10</sup>

Todd saw plenty of blanched cheeks.

"Forward, guide center, march!" Weisiger shouted a moment later.<sup>11</sup>

His troops strode toward the woods, inclining leftward. A horse burst out of the pines and galloped through the Richmond Grays, briefly disordering them. The animal belonged to Colonel Tennent Lomax, the 3rd Alabama's commander, killed seconds before by the invaders.

The 12th passed Mahone.

"Hurry up, boys, the 14th has just captured a battery," he cried. "I want you to capture two for myself."<sup>12</sup> The 14th Virginia belonged to Armistead's Brigade, engaged to the 12th's right.

Another 100 yards brought the regiment to the pines' edge. The troops plunged into the thick undergrowth, still inclining leftward and edging across a white sand lane. Enemy balls kept taking their toll. Cameron recalled that he "heard the zip-zip of bullets, but had not realized what they were in the slightest degree." He saw a man in the battle line sink into a brook's bed and thought the fellow was skulking. "I approached him with up-lifted sword and an imprecation," Cameron recalled. "I shall never forget the remorse I felt when the poor fellow turned his face up to me for answer and I saw the blood pouring from a ghastly wound under the left eye."<sup>13</sup> The pines and brambles gave way to a swamp. The men floundered through the mud and creepers. Their line grew ragged. Fifty yards beyond the woods' edge, the 12th suffered the consequences of Weisiger's negligence. With no skirmishers to screen its front, the regiment stumbled into the enemy. The brush ahead seemed to explode. The Virginians took a volley from the 5th New Hampshire — the skirmish line of Howard's brigade — concealed on the swamp's other side.<sup>14</sup> The Federals fired while lying behind

tents and small bushes as little as forty yards away.

### Marching to Gettysburg, June 1863

On June 26, the regiment broke camp at 6 a.m. in rain and mud. Passing through Hagerstown, a pretty city at least as big as Fredericksburg, the soldiers cheered a few female sympathizers. Until now the countryside had resembled the Shenandoah. "Same looking farms, same houses, and almost the same people," Whitehorne recorded.<sup>15</sup> Beyond Hagerstown the landscape looked strange, with an abundance of Morello cherries and what Todd recalled as a contrast between "the great size of their well-built and well-painted barns with the insignificant dwelling houses of the farmers."<sup>16</sup> Maryland differed from Virginia more with every step. The barns grew bigger, the fields and houses smaller. Five muddy miles beyond Hagerstown, the 12th entered what Edwards, now a sergeant, termed "the country of Dutchmen" at the homely village of Middleburg.<sup>17</sup> A few lower class women timidly waved a small Confederate flag. The troops treated skeptically a citizen's characterization of the place as "Copperhead."<sup>18</sup>

The 12th's soldiers did not regret leaving Maryland. They could neither draw upon her resources as upon those of an enemy, nor obtain the support of her citizens as recruits. Lest the Confederates turn passive sympathy into active opposition, they treated the Old Line State's people and their possessions with a consideration not shown in Virginia.

Pennsylvania struck the regiment's men as even more foreign. Mysterious hex signs decorated the barns, which kept growing bigger as the fields and houses shrank still further. Near the houses stood the first Dutch ovens the soldiers had seen. Some mistook the ovens for stills. The farmers seemed paralyzed with fear. Several told Sale "they thought we were nothing more than a Grand Gang of Cut Throats roaming through the country without any commander and committing all

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10 Todd Reminiscences.

11 Todd Reminiscences.

12 Letter, E. Leslie Spence to George S. Bernard, December 1, 1893, George S. Bernard Papers, SHC.

13 Newsome, Horn, Selby, eds., *Civil War Talks*, 63.

14 William A. Child, *History Of The Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the American Civil War 1861-65*. (Bristol, N.H., 1893), 82-84; Gilbert Frederick, *The Story Of A Regiment, Being A Record Of The Military Services Of The Fifty-Seventh New York State Volunteer Infantry In The War Of The Rebellion*

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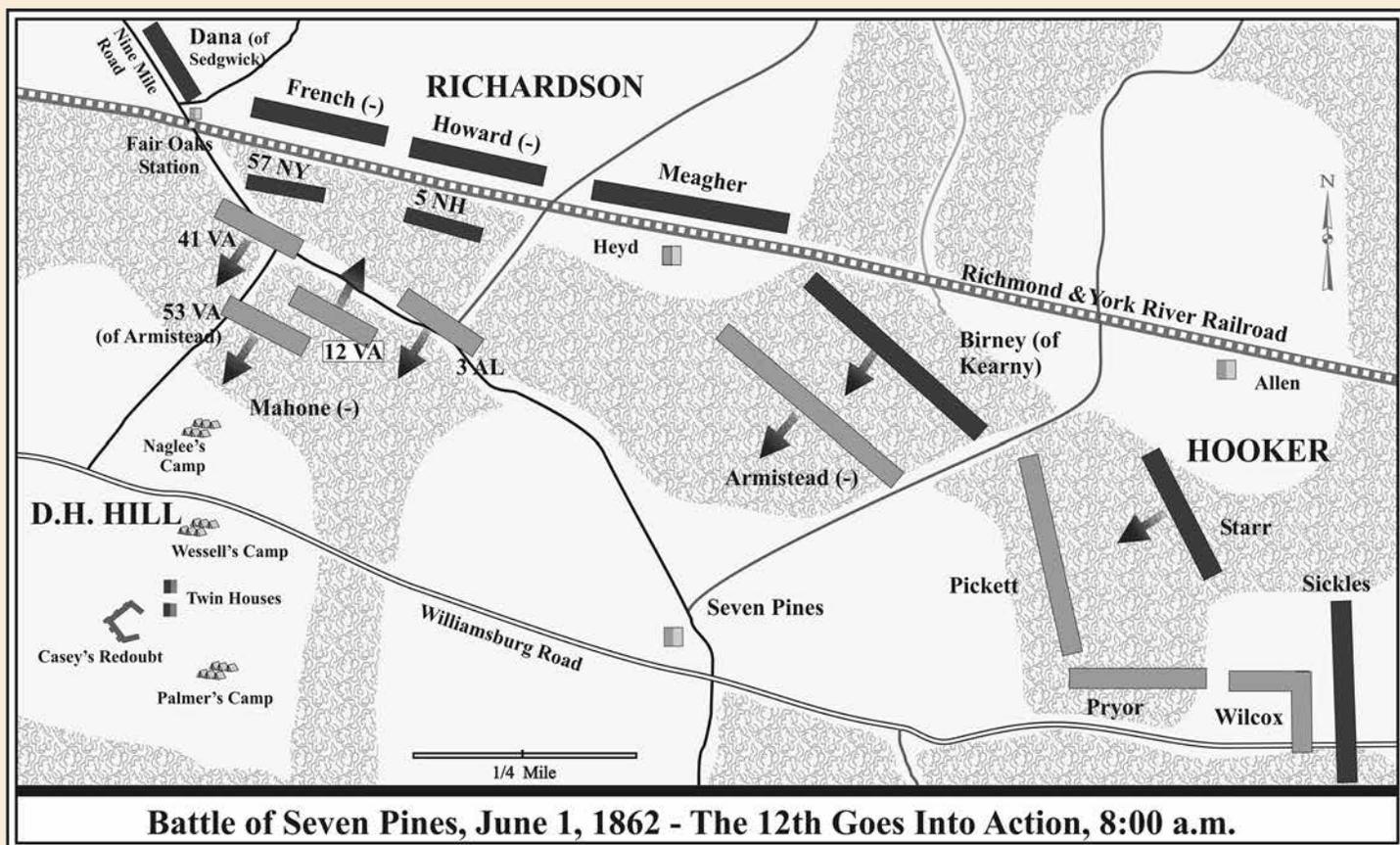
1861-1865 (Chicago, 1895), 53-54, 61; OR 11, 1:771.

15 Elmore, *Diary of J. E. Whitehorne*, June 25, 1863, 23.

16 Todd Reminiscences.

17 Letter, Edwards to Father, June 26, 1863. Edwards also referred to the Northern states as the lands of the Blue Bellies. *Ibid*.

18 Bernard, *The Gettysburg Campaign*.



manner of depredations."<sup>19</sup> Five miles beyond the Mason-Dixon line, the regiment passed through Greencastle, neither as large nor as pretty as Hagerstown. The troops found everything closed and little evidence of Secessionist sentiment. Few people appeared in the streets. Most who did looked terrified. The soldiers did nothing to justify this fear. The inhabitants would not sell to the Southerners for Confederate money, Federal greenbacks, or even silver, but the men still respected enemy property.

At 1 p.m., the 12th encamped a few miles beyond Greencastle. Lee's restrictions protecting enemy property went by the board. Havoc befell the local farmers. The tired soldiers trampled wheat and built grand fires with fence rails. Pitching their tents in the rain, they seized their beds' makings from hay and straw stacks. They then descended upon the farmers in search of food and found a bonanza of chickens, ducks, pigs, lard, bacon, butter, milk and honey. What the Virginians did not steal, they paid for at low Northern prices and in nearly worthless Confederate money.

Some just wanted to eat. Others wanted to

give the Yankees a taste of their own medicine. Several Virginians encountered an officer's manservant slaughtering chickens right and left and asked him why he was killing so many.

"Ah Massa," he replied, "the Yanks come to my master house and took every thing he had even to his last n\_\_\_r and now I am going to get every man in massas company a chicken."<sup>20</sup>

The victim of this vandalism complained to Mahone.

"You are damn lucky if you are not killed yourself," the general replied.<sup>21</sup>

Then Mahone relented, posting a guard who successfully protected the farmer and what remained of his property.

Not all the farms had guards. Returning to their camp that evening with their booty, the Virginians feasted. Dinner tasted all the better for having come from the enemy. The men enjoyed the role of invaders immensely.

On June 27, the 12th broke camp at 6 a.m. The troops passed through the village of Marion and the town of Chambersburg, where people looked

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Phillips Memoir.

<sup>19</sup> Letter, Sale to Aunt, July 27, 1863.

glum and scared. War had thinned the population of neither place, unlike Southern towns. In Chambersburg the 12th encountered a crowd of ladies who had each pinned on her bosom a small "grid-iron," as the Virginians called the Yankee flag.<sup>22</sup> The women began calling the Southerners names. The soldiers responded with such profanity that some of the females ran away, but one of the men replied with humor.

"Boys," he said, "those are the kind of breast-works we could charge very easy and take all of the flags."<sup>23</sup>

Outside Chambersburg the column turned from Harrisburg Pike to Baltimore Pike. Lee passed the column on the march, looking "hale and hearty," according to Waddell.<sup>24</sup> Mahone's Brigade gave him three cheers. At 2 p.m., Anderson's Division encamped in a grove of hickory, cedar, pines and white and red oaks near the village of Fayetteville. The soldiers again scoured the countryside for food.

They found the grove delightful. It had abundant and convenient water. The trees provided ample shade. The men received a daily ration of either a half pound of good bacon or a full pound of fresh beef. They supplemented their rations with pickings from the surrounding farms. "To have heard the squealing of pigs, the cackling of chickens, and the quacking of ducks, the luckless victims of the Confederate appetites, one for the instant might have supposed himself on some market square," Bernard recalled.<sup>25</sup> As the soldiers fattened up, their spirits rose.

Not all the 12th's men liked the foraging methods that made for this mirth. "Our soldiers acted very disgracefully in Pennsylvania toward the citizens," Manson recalled. "True, the enemy have done us great damage wherever they have been but we should have taught them better manners."<sup>26</sup> Waddell concurred. "Nothing so demoralizes an army as to be allowed free scope to commit wan-

ton waste and depredations," he noted.<sup>27</sup>

For three nights the grove rang with the Norfolk Division's cheers. Then the period of plenty ended.

### In Camp, Autumn 1863

Quiet prevailed November 9, a windy day of rain and snow. The line of the Rapidan discouraged the Federals from further operations. The arrival of Harrison's wagons initially cheered the Petersburg men, but news from home about the activities of speculators aroused one of the 12th's soldiers to fury. Adopting the pen name "Alpha," he wrote to the *Petersburg Daily Register's* editor demanding that profiteering cease.<sup>28</sup>

The men improved their new accommodations. Their morale remained high and their confidence in Lee almost unshaken though Meade had now defeated Lee three times in a row: at Gettysburg, at Bristoe Station and at Rappahannock Bridge. Defeating Lee in Northern territory or Northern Virginia would not meet the Lincoln administration's burden of persuading the Northern electorate to give Abe another term in office in the coming presidential election. If Meade did not capture Richmond, or an equivalent success did not come elsewhere, Lincoln could expect to lose the election. The Union would likely elect a Democratic administration which might well abandon the war.

Mahone sent for Tyler. Porte had horses ready. The two officers mounted and began riding.

"You will come along this way where I have had the fences pulled at each place," said Mahone.

"What do you want me to do?" asked Tyler.

"Dammit I want you to shoot a man tomorrow," replied Mahone.<sup>29</sup>

Adams had accompanied the regiment under guard on the retreat and into its new encampment. "Sitting around so many campfires he had become smoked equal to a piece of bacon," recalled Phillips. "He had become changed in color so one could scarcely recognize him."<sup>30</sup> On the morning of November 10, Adams may have thought he would have his sentence commuted or he would receive another reprieve. Two men from the 16th Virginia sentenced to death for desertion had already had

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22 Letter, Sale to Aunt, January 31, 1863; Sale Diary, June 4, 1864.

23 Phillips Memoir.

24 Charles E. Waddell Diary, June 27, 1863.

25 Bernard, *The Gettysburg Campaign*.

26 Letter, Joseph R. Manson to Mother, July 30, 1863, Private Collection of Richard Cheatham.

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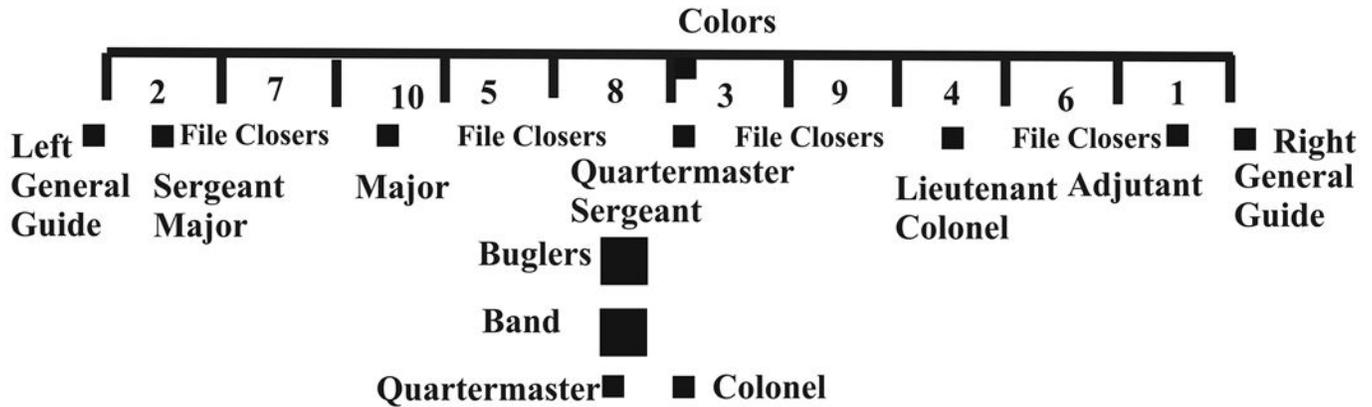
27 Charles E. Waddell Diary, June 28, 1863.

28 *Petersburg Daily Register*, November 20, 1863.

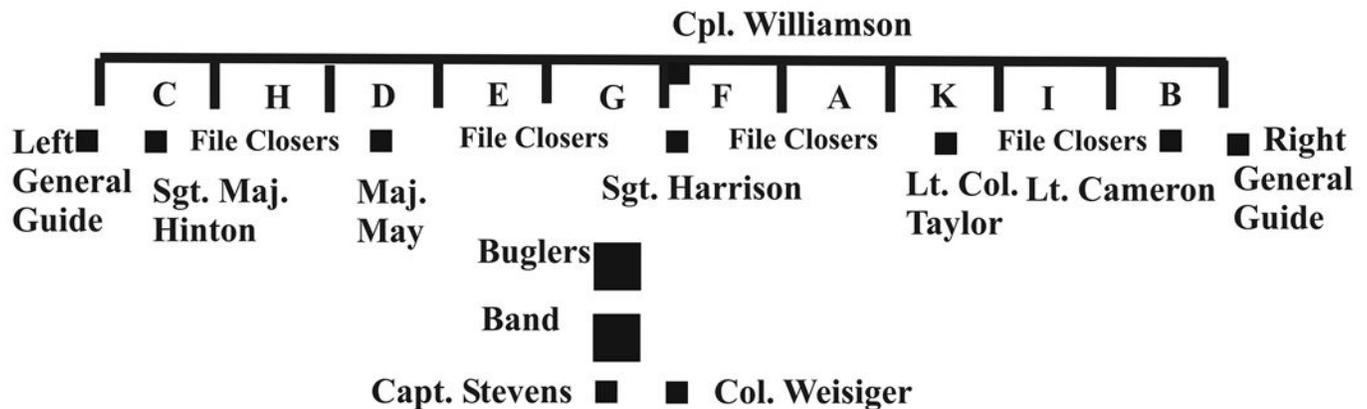
29 Phillips Memoir.

30 Ibid.

## A Regiment In Line



## The Petersburg Regiment In Line At Seven Pines



their execution postponed that day.<sup>31</sup> “The poor fellow seemed little concerned as he passed me a few moments ago under guard,” Edwards wrote.<sup>32</sup> Most condemned men in the Confederate army were not executed. Family members, friends and politicians interceded on the offenders’ behalf. Davis often commuted the sentences, annoying his army commanders and hurting discipline.

The brigade gathered down by a creek that afternoon. The Virginians formed three sides of a square, facing inwards. The fourth side remained open. The condemned man’s open grave and the stake which would hold him for the fatal bullets

occupied the middle of that side. Adams stood nearby waiting. Perhaps even yet he hoped an order for his reprieve would arrive, but his luck had run out. There was no one to intercede for him and get him off, recalled Phillips, who thought Adams looked more smoked than ever.<sup>33</sup> His last walk began. He and his entourage started on the formation’s left and marched slowly along the ranks of soldiers.

First came the 12th’s band, playing a funeral dirge. Tyler followed with the firing squad. Next marched four men bearing an empty coffin. Behind the coffin came Adams. A chaplain walked at his side. Adams displayed abject fear and wretch-

<sup>31</sup> *Staunton Spectator* (Staunton, Virginia), December 1, 1863.

<sup>32</sup> Letter, Edwards to Father, November 10, 1863.

<sup>33</sup> Phillips Memoir.

*Continued on page 56*

# “Into The Forbidden Land Of Dixey”

## *Colonel Wolseley and A Month's Visit to the Confederate Headquarters*

By Tom M. Root

**B**y the summer of 1862 Colonel Garnet J. Wolseley concludes that no reliable news can be obtained from the newspapers concerning the true state of affairs in the South. Due to the dearth of information, or perhaps to a preponderance of “fake news,” the twenty-nine-year-old British soldier, who is stationed in Canada, decides on a bold plan. To embark on a personal journey “into the forbidden land of Dixey,” to gain a firsthand view of the Southern Confederacy and its bid for independence. Taking leave, Wolseley arrives in New York City, departing from that bustling emporium on September 11, 1862. His destination is Virginia, in search of the Confederate Headquarters and General Robert E. Lee. The adventurous Englishman regrets but one thing: the brevity of his trip. In just a little more than a month he has to be back in New York City. But at the very moment Colonel Wolseley is traveling southward, the Army of Northern Virginia is marching footsore over the macadam roads of western Maryland. After an inconclusive campaign, the Confederates, their backs against the Potomac River, are readying themselves for the Federal onslaught at a place called Sharpsburg.

Appearing during the heyday of magazine journalism, *A Month's Visit to the Confederate Headquarters* by Garnet J. Wolseley is a fascinating primary historical source. The article is first published in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* in Janu-

ary of 1863, only three months after the author's excursion into “Dixey.” Forty-two pages long, the well-paced narrative establishes Wolseley as an eloquent and sympathetic witness to the Confederate cause. His voice is captivating, clearly that of a young man, full of enthusiasm and passion, even a touch of idealism. In relating his adventure “into the forbidden land of Dixey,” the observant Englishman does not mince words, and consequently proves himself to be on the right side of history. When *A Month's Visit* goes to print, Stonewall Jackson is still alive, Vicksburg is still Confederate, and Robert E. Lee could justly claim no better fighting army ever marched upon the American Continent.

Wolseley begins his narrative in southern Maryland. He is quick to notice the countryside is thick with Federal cavalry, patrolling for smugglers and Confederate sympathizers. In particular, upper-class Englishmen are suspect because of their partiality to the Southern cause. Still lingering in the minds of the Lincoln government and Parliament is the Trent Affair on the high seas the year before, when the Union Navy forcibly removes Confederate envoys, Mason and Slidell, from the British steamer *RMS Trent*. The Englishman could face imprisonment as a spy, if he is discovered wandering the backroads. As Wolseley remarks, along the Maryland side of the Potomac River, civil authority is in total abeyance, and the Lincoln military

reigns despotically over the civilian population, conducting illegal search and arrest which are often followed by plunder and wanton destruction. Under military dictatorship due process is all but abandoned. Wolseley exclaims the Marylanders look "cowed."

Carrying a small English portmanteau and letters of introduction, Wolseley steals across the Potomac River somewhere below Washington City. He is very careful not to disclose the location of his crossing, only that it is undertaken at night. He describes the passage by small skiff as his "underground journey," and his boatman a smuggler of coffee and sugar. His is a dangerous but lucrative business. Safely ashore, Wolseley foots it half the way to Fredericksburg. The other half he goes by rickety cart, without springs, and over the worst road an Englishman is ever forced to travel. But he is finally "into the forbidden land of Dixey." (As a matter of interest, Wolseley is accompanied by British journalist Francis Lawley, but he is not mentioned in the article.)

On the second day Wolseley arrives at Beaverdam Station where he boards the train for the relatively short ride to Richmond. Here the Englishman is struck by the vastness of human suffering. The train is packed with wounded coming from the recent carnage at Sharpsburg. He is overcome by the smell of putrefying wounds and unwashed bodies in the cars which have become rolling hospitals. The jostling ride produces pitiful cries, with sick and wounded fellows begging for a cup of water. Attending mothers, wives, and sisters are exhausted, after days of caring for their loved ones. But despite the misery, Colonel Wolseley comments on the spirit and confidence of the rank and file, of the few unwounded who are traveling home on a ten day pass. They do not doubt the favorable outcome of their cause, especially under the leadership of Lee and Jackson. Later Wolseley describes Lee as "infallible Jove" among his men, and Jackson is no less of a deity, though adored on a more familiar, even jocular, level.

Colonel Wolseley is impressed with Richmond which rests upon high ground above the scenic James River. It is a bustling city of fashionable brick dwellings and overcrowded hotels. The population is swelled to sixty thousand souls,



due to the war and its being the capital. When in Richmond Wolseley visits the recent battlefields along the tangled banks of the Chickahominy and mentions the hastily-dug graves and mountains of debris burned during the Yankee retreat. There is a tone of vindication when the Englishman describes how McClellan would have been soundly thrashed had Lee's orders only been fully implemented. Such is the confusion born of a complex battle plan.

Traveling through the countryside Wolseley comments favorably upon the large houses. Therein the master frequently boasts of his English ancestry, even in some cases that his stately pile is built with imported English brick. These country proprietors are vainer of their lineage than the Englishman! It is a commonplace observation that the Virginia gentry model their lifestyle off the landed aristocracy of England. The Lee family of Virginia displays the coat of arms of the ancient

Lees of Shropshire. There is a common identity, an affinity of blood and culture between the two peoples. They are English-speaking brethren. A few of the Confederate high command even have fathers who are born British subjects. Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee born 1756, father of Robert E. Lee; Judge Peter Johnston born 1763, father of Joe E. Johnston; Col. William Polk born 1758, father of Leonidas Polk, to name three.

According to Wolseley, the fellow is a fool or scoundrel who does not recognize the parallels between the War of 1776 and that of 1861. The English inheritance of self-rule is firmly planted in Southern soil, and Wolseley is shocked by the patent aggression of the North, in violation of all the principles that animated the thirteen American colonies in 1776. He is disgusted by the brazenness of the Lincoln government in subverting the rule of law. The Yankees, who are termed a "bragging people," reduce themselves to a mob of hirelings and thieves. Yet Colonel Wolseley is frequently stopped with the question of why Britain does not recognize the Confederacy? He has no good answer. Certainly an independent Southern republic providing raw materials under a policy of free trade would be a boon to England. Her insatiable mills are idle because of the cotton blockade. The spinners and weavers of Lancashire are beginning to feel the pinch of starvation. This Lincoln-induced famine is an untold story.

Colonel Wolseley does speak to "the vexed question of slavery." Of course, in principle he disapproves, but he opines slavery is eliminated in the North only because it is no longer profitable. When it comes to abolition Wolseley cites the example of the British West Indies, which he says "has been a failure in every respect." Sudden or rapid emancipation without a period of probation to acquire the responsibilities of citizenship has not worked. Also Wolseley asserts freedom without compensation to the owners violates all the norms of justice. Justice is not to be achieved by inflicting injustice. Colonel Wolseley makes no mention of Lincoln's cynical war measure, the Emancipation Proclamation, though he would probably regard it as moralizing pap concocted for English consumption, to forestall any serious movement for recognition of the Confederacy.

After obtaining a letter of introduction to Gen-

eral Lee, Wolseley proceeds to the Shenandoah Valley, stopping first at Staunton, which he describes as in "a forlorn condition," due mainly to the depletion of any goods for sale. He cannot even find a teapot! The Englishman comments upon the striking fall colors of the Blue Ridge, how from a distance the low mountains cast the dreamy softness of a landscape by Claude Lorrain. Wolseley has a painter's eye for the varied hues of autumn. The entire valley is a garden spot, and Wolseley is a countryman responsive to the beauties of nature. Instead of forests, there are large fields of grain only recently cut. But there is hardly a fence rail anywhere to be found. Lacking sizable stands of trees, armies strip the land of all available wood for campfires. Wolseley comments how fortunate the farmers were whose forefathers put up stone walls!

Colonel Wolseley's quest for Robert E. Lee ends six miles northwest of Winchester, where the Army of Northern Virginia is recuperating after the bloody clash at Sharpsburg. With letter in hand he arrives at Lee's encampment, which is a small collection of canvas tents stamped with large letters, "U. S." Wolseley wryly observes how odd that the Yankee quartermaster is supplying tents for both armies! Though there is a fine farmhouse nearby, General Lee will never impose upon civilians. This strict policy of non-molestation is Lee's stern commandment he will carry into the Pennsylvania campaign. Wolseley contrasts Lee's signal restraint with the Federal practice of scorching the earth. When retreating the Federals burn White House, home of Rooney (how he spelled it) Lee on the Pamunkey River near Richmond. White House is where George and Martha Washington married in 1759. No less is the enormity of ransacking Robert E. Lee's home at Arlington, stealing the furniture, even precious objects once held by the hand of Washington. These relics later turn up in the low grogshops of New York and Boston. But perhaps worst of all — making Arlington the graveyard of invaders. It is malice, the act of deliberate contamination.

What impresses Wolseley most is the utter lack of "pomp and circumstance" at Confederate headquarters. In this austere setting the character of Lee is etched in all its natural greatness. Lee stands nearly six feet tall, white hair and beard,

but the eyes are deep brown and beaming. He has the demeanor of a high-toned English gentleman, and he is ideally handsome. Wolseley finds Lee conversant but restrained. In any setting, astride Traveler, with his ragged soldiers, or in polite company, Lee would be recognized for his surpassing dignity, his noble bearing. General Lee informs Wolseley he never had more than thirty-five thousand men during the recent battle in Maryland. Later on, Longstreet confidently states with an additional five thousand men he would have pushed the Yankees off the field.

Wolseley is also interested in meeting Jackson. But Jackson is of another sort than Lee. He comments on Jackson's determined gaze, his "compressed lips." The Englishman senses the aura of deep religiosity, and Jackson's conviction that the hand of a providential God weighs upon all human affairs. Jackson is the fearless captain of war, and he has a slight harshness of voice which might be mistaken for the tone of a strict Calvinist. But when Jackson speaks, Wolseley detects the semblance of a smile. He is beloved by his men. If asked, they would follow their general into everlasting perdition. Wolseley makes no mention of Jackson's well-known oddities, nor could he foresee the calamitous loss of this avenging sword of the Confederate host.

Wolseley's travelogue is vivid, rich in detail, and reveals the interior world of "Dixey," at a time when the Southern wave is moving toward its crest in the first half of 1863. Southern independence is a distinct possibility, perhaps imminent. Yet Wolseley raises the conflict between North and South onto higher moral ground. In this drama the North is cast as the unprincipled aggressor, its hordes of mercenaries bent on the destruction of constitutional government. At fifteen dollars a month these hirelings have no conception of state sovereignty, and Wolseley ponders how immigrants fresh off the boats can possibly defeat a people whose touchstone is self-government. He may march in motley dress, in shabby, soiled uni-

**To assert the Southern soldier fought for illegal and immoral ends is to blaspheme his memory, and to mock and traduce the very principles of 1776.**

form, but the citizen-soldier under Lee's command has the steely determination, that Celtic glint of eye, to drive back the Yankee defiler of hearth and home. Clearly in Wolseley's mind it is a war for independence, and not rebellion, nor treason. The memory deeply embedded in the fiber of the Southern people is precisely the recollection of the events beginning in 1776, which inform and consecrate their struggle for political autonomy. They are by right a free and independent people. To assert the Southern

soldier fought for illegal and immoral ends is to blaspheme his memory, and to mock and traduce the very principles of 1776.

The journey ends with Wolseley's belief that every Southerner, whether he will admit it, depends upon England for recognition of his country's independence. Such acknowledgement would end a struggle that shocks the civilized world with the spectacle of internecine slaughter. Wolseley affirms the commonality of tradition (at very least of language) among the original thirteen states, as parties to the original compact, but that a cabal of northern states, "under the dictatorship of an insignificant lawyer," conspires to overthrow the freedom and independence of the rest.

It is an inescapable truth the North basely prosecuted a war of conquest and subjugation. The tired bromide over slavery has found immense favor among the historically illiterate, but in 1861, had Lincoln proclaimed his invasion to be a grand moral crusade for emancipation, not a single boot would have turned to march south. In 1787 a wise Ben Franklin observed the Americans had established a constitutional republic, but could they keep it? In a single sentence Franklin reveals the inherent and fatal tendency of all governments to tyranny and oppression, if not checked by constitutional restraints. Yet constitutions are only pieces of paper, when a majority decides to bury the minority. It took less than seventy-five years, but the forces of violent consolidation had found their champion in Abraham Lincoln who built his empire upon the smoldering ruins of States' Rights.



# John Hollis Bankhead

*Confederate Veteran, Good Roads Enthusiast,  
United States Senator*

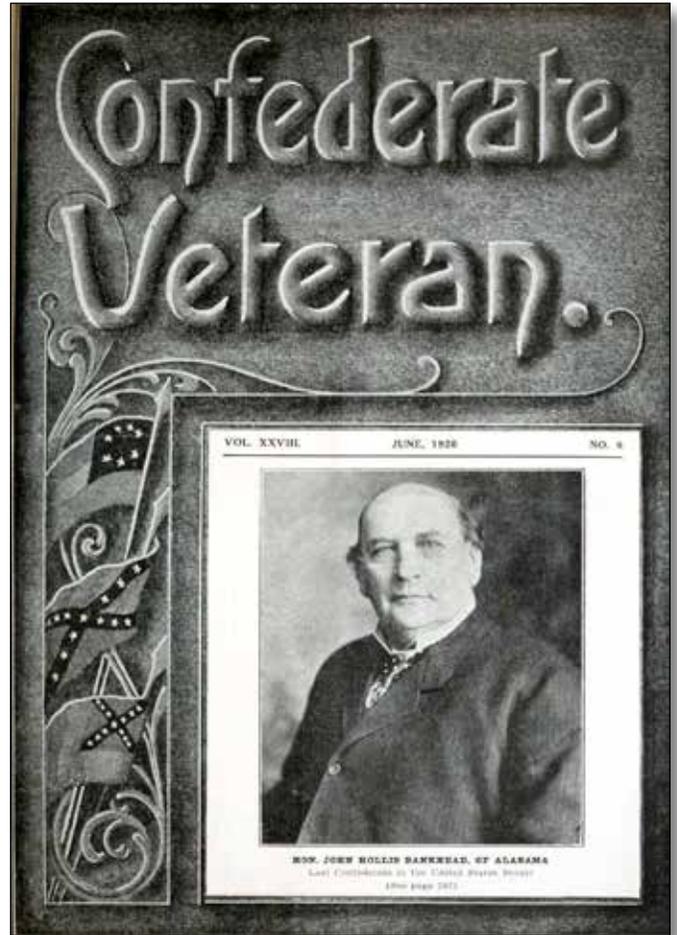
By Ernest Everett Blevins

**J**ohn Hollis Bankhead is considered the Father of the Good Roads Movement although the movement was decades old by the time he was significantly involved in good roads.

Bankhead's parents migrated from Darlington and Union districts in South Carolina to Alabama in the early 1800s where they farmed. Bankhead was born on September 13, 1842, on his father's farm at Moscow, Marion County (now Lamar), Alabama. Bankhead assisted in the creation of Lamar County during his service in the Alabama legislature. His birthplace is now in the town of Sulligent (incorporated in February 1897). He attended common schools and was self-educated.

Upon the outbreak of the War Between the States, he joined as a private and rose to captain in Company K, 16th Alabama Infantry. The 16th Alabama served in the Western Theater. First fighting under General Zollicoffer at Fishing Creek (Mill Springs), Kentucky, he was raised to 3rd Lieutenant. He later saw action under other commanders. Bankhead fought at Shiloh, and soon thereafter was raised to captain. He left the charge at Chickamauga, Georgia where he was wounded, yet still saved the totally disabled Private John Custer from the fire on the hill. He fought at Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Perryville, Kentucky; and the Atlanta Campaign. He was wounded three times in Confederate service.

Bankhead married Tallulah Brockman of Greenville, South Carolina, on November 13, 1866. John Hollis Bankhead and Tallulah Brockman had five children: John, William, Louise, Marie, and Henry. William B. Bankhead served in the US House of Representatives and served as speaker of the house while his father was in the Senate. The actress Tallulah Brockman Bankhead is Wil-



liam's daughter. John Hollis Bankhead II served in the Senate, and like his father, died in office.

Upon his return from the War Between the States, Bankhead served in the Alabama House of Representatives from 1865 to 1867, Alabama Senate from 1876 to 1877, and again in the Alabama House of Representatives 1880 and 1881.

In 1881, he became the warden of the Alabama State penitentiary at Wetumpka until 1885. He resumed farming in settling in Fayette, Alabama, in 1885. He later settled in Jasper, Alabama. In 1910, he built a large home he named "Sunset."

Bankhead and his sons purchased Caledonia Coal Company, which they renamed Bankhead Coal Company.

In 1887, he was elected to his first of nine terms in Congress spanning 30 years. In 1906 Bankhead was appointed by Theodore Roosevelt as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and Inland Waterways Commission.

In 1906, the Alabama legislature, at the time meeting every four years, voted to appoint a successor should either of the aging Senators died in office. They voted to appoint Bankhead to the US Senate. Upon the passing of John T. Morgan in 1907, Bankhead became a US Senator. He was elected, under the new 17th Amendment for a popular vote of Senators, in 1912 and 1918. During his time in the Senate he served on the Committee on Standards, Weights, and Measures, the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, and the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Interior. He was known for attending the Senate in his Confederate Gray on Memorial Day as a tribute to his fallen comrades.

In Congress, Bankhead supported all measures to honor Confederates, both living and dead, and honor all claims for property lost during the war.

Bankhead began advocating for good roads by at least 1906. He served as president of the Good Roads Association. His crowning achievement for the Good Roads Movement was the Federal Aid Road Act of 1916 — nicknamed the “Bankhead Bill.” Bankhead is the better known and nationally known of the fathers of Good Roads. Contemporary to Bankhead was Horatio Sawyer Earle (1855–1935) of Michigan who is also known as the “Father of Good Roads” or simply Horatio “Good Roads” Earle. Much of his influence is limited to Michigan.

In 1916, the Atlanta-Birmingham-Memphis highway was proposed. In October 1916, the Bankhead Highway Association, named in Bankhead’s honor, was formed. In 1917, the route from Atlanta to Memphis was announced passing through Bankhead’s hometown of Jasper. The route was then expanded eastward from Atlanta to Washington, DC, including through his wife’s hometown of Greenville, South Carolina, in 1918. By 1920 the route reached California and was the longest road named for one person in the world.



SENATOR J. H. BANKHEAD  
President of the United States Good Roads Association and Father of Federal Appropriations for good roads, inspecting and approving National uniform highway marking system.

It was the second transcontinental highway after Lincoln Highway, but the first all-weather transcontinental route. A military convoy traversed the road in 1920 from the zero-mile marker at the Ellipse in front of the White House to San Diego. Until the Interstate, the Bankhead Highway was a major transcontinental east-west route. In the years after the Great War, parts of the Bankhead Highway were planted with trees to create a Road of Remembrance for the fallen of World War I.

Bankhead wore his Confederate uniform to the Senate during the 27th National United Confederate Veteran Reunion in 1917. He was welcomed with a standing ovation. Upon acceptance of his motion to adjourn for the parade, Senator Bankhead marched with fellow Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, a 4th Wisconsin veteran, in the parade. Bankhead was the last Confederate Veteran in the Senate.

Bankhead died on March 1, 1920, in Washington, District of Columbia. He is buried at Oak Hill Cemetery, Jasper, Walker County, Alabama, with Masonic Rites. He was featured on the cover in the June 1920 *Confederate Veteran* where his obituary appears.

# *Heroes Still Remembered*

**By J. Pat Baughman**

Today I see a Southern sky with beauty all around.  
A Southern land where heroes lie below this hallowed ground.  
They died at freedom's noble call with honor and with pride.  
Fighting a raging blue horde, they stood their ground and died.

For Texas! For Virginia! On Mississippi and Alabama they cried!

Charging in battle lines forming a brave gray tide.  
And so few mourn them and the righteous Cause they lost.  
Every soul that knows and cares bemoans the terrible cost.

We lost more than flesh and bone in that time so long ago.  
Our lives are suffering still though most will never know.  
We continue to feel those constant attacks for a godless ideal.  
That eats away at family values, our children's minds to steal.

What can we do for Texas, for Virginia, for Mississippi today?  
What does it matter if we do nothing but let evil have its way?

As for me and my family, we choose to follow our God.  
We stand for Southern Justice and honor those who sleep below our sod.



*Contributed by J. Pat Baughman, a member of the Felix H. Robertson Camp 129, Waco, Texas.*

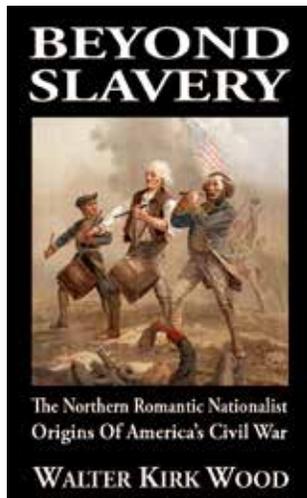


# Books in Print

## *Beyond Slavery: The Northern Romantic Nationalist Origins of America's Civil War*

Dr. Wood has given us, in *Beyond Slavery*, an introduction to his multivolume work of the same title, now in progress. Though the current book is not large, it is a work which is large on ideas. Romanticism, Egalitarianism, Nationalism among others are given a place in the upheaval which swept the North as immigration from Europe increased.

Northern success in controlling the federal government led to a desire for more power and money. The North looked to give the Nationalist movement a moral component, especially if it could paint the South as immoral and anti-nationalist. The Declaration of Independence had to be reinterpreted as a egalitarian document, elevating equality above political independence. Republican-Federalist arguments over the limits of government were overtaken in the North by the influx of German Romanticism and French liberty and equality. Through various 'isms' America was to be perfected: Unitarianism, abolitionism, Transcendentalism and evangelical-Arminian-latitudearian-non-Trinitarian theology. America was rapidly becoming divided. The South, with its States' Rights view and traditional culture, was actually being true to the republic's founding.



The real revolution was the Lincoln regime reinterpreting the Constitution and the nature of the union. Their goal was to keep blacks, and white Southerners, out of the new states. The rise of nationalism in the North was coupled with a move towards an anti-slavery stance, and eventually significant abolitionism. The South, decidedly anti-nationalist and concerned about Constitutional issues, was alarmed. Power was shifting to the North in Congress, and Constitutional principles imperiled, the South started to consider Constitutional remedies. The South's secession was actually a defense of the original republic's foundational principles.

Dr. Wood puts these ideas and more in perspective in this survey of ideologies which influenced politics in our early republic and Antebellum period. The perspectives of several historians are explored, many of whom have differing views of our history. Those who defend our current federal government have to buy into the Nationalist view of the founding, which is not based in fact. Dr. Wood's upcoming volumes should go into this in much more detail, but this volume is a very good introduction to the themes to be developed.

Author: Walter Kirk Wood  
Publisher: Shotwell Publishing  
www.shotwellpublishing.com  
Paperback \$10.95

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt

## *Yankee Empire: Aggressive Abroad and Despotism At Home*

Once again the Kennedy brothers — Walter Donald and James Ronald — have written a block buster that should be in the hands of every Southerner. Indeed, it would pay tremendous dividends if some of our brethren

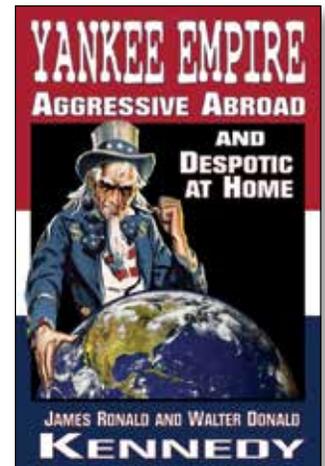
above the Mason-Dixon Line were to read and digest its insights, as well.

*Yankee Empire: Aggressive Abroad and Despotism at Home* (words used by General Robert E. Lee in a letter to Lord Acton in 1866, warning of what a post-War

America might become) ranks with their earlier books, *The South Was Right!*, *Punished With Poverty*, and *Dixie Rising: Rules for Rebels*, as essential reading

as the present-day American — let's call it Yankee-dominated — nation descends into a truly unprecedented time of fierce and unbridgeable division, unprecedented, that is, since 1861-1862.

*Yankee Empire* is basically an attempt to chart what has happened to America since then — that Confederation of independent states that came together in 1787 to create the old American republic with so much expectation and hope. But a republic that was destroyed in four short years of terrible conflict unleashed by an anti-Constitutional, usurping Yankee government, intent on subjugating the Southern states and turning the very region of the republic largely responsible for that republic into a plundered and vassalized region, dependent on crony capitalists, unelected political elites, and a managerial class that operates with impunity, ignoring the wishes and needs of the population.



Continued on page 54

# Army of Northern Virginia



The **Thirteenth Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, attended a ceremony at Cedar Hill Cemetery in Suffolk, VA, with Miss Teresa Roane.



Members of the **47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166**, Wake Forest, NC, cleaned their Adopt-A-Highway section in Wake Forest recently. From left, David Young, Barney Roberts, Byron Brady, Johnny Ray, Dave Henderson, Phil Jackson, Dale Whitfield and Frank Powell.



Members of the **Adam W. Ballenger Camp 68**, Spartanburg, SC, recently installed a Southern Iron Cross on the grave of Lt. Ballenger at Inman Baptist Church in Inman, SC.



The **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, marched proudly in the Fayetteville Veterans Day Parade. They were supported by the nearby **Cumberland Ploughboys Camp 2187**, Stedman, NC, and the Order of the Confederate Rose. Their formation contained two cannons pulled by trucks, one float, a color guard, a column of Confederate Soldiers, two drummers, and two OCR Ladies leading out front carrying their banner. The formation was led by Camp Commander Danny Stanley.



The **Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Lawrenceville, VA, welcomed three new members. Pictured from left, William A. "Bill" Hudson, Thomas Cole Clary, Tracy Clary who is Past VA Division Commander and grandfather of Thomas Cole, and Jackson Moody. Both Thomas Cole Clary and Jackson Moody are 12 years of age. Thomas Cole Clary had been a cadet member since birth and previously appeared in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine in 2006 as an infant and a new cadet member.



The **McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC, members Rob Robbins, David Laying, Jerel Hoffman and Alvin Hawkins attach the 15 Year Star on the camp's Adopt-a-Highway sign.

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



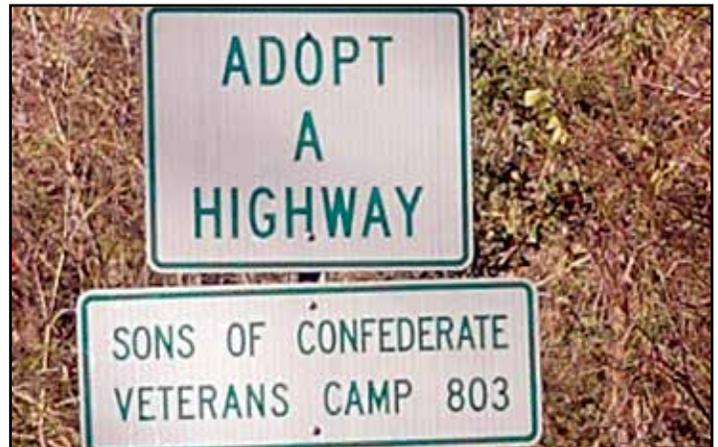
Captain Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, Adjutant Robert Little recently installed a Southern Cross at Lemuel Cobb's tombstone at the Cherokee Creek Baptist Church in Gaffney.



Past Brigade Commander Steve Hulen presented the NC Distinguished Camp Award to **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC. Accepting the award is Camp Commander Michael Hollingsworth. The Best Newsletter Award was also given. The Columbus County Volunteers are proud of these achievements.



Members from the **Stuart-Hairston Camp 515**, Bassett, VA; the **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA; **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC; the Anne Eliza Johns Chapter 164 and the Major General Thomas L. Rosser OCR Chapter 13 were under three canopies promoting Our Heritage. The Pittsylvania Vindicators actually mustered in on the site, May 23, 1861.



Members of the **General N. B. Forrest Camp 803**, Sanford, NC, performed their quarterly trash pickup along Jefferson Davis Highway, aka Old US 1 aka Deep River Road as part of the Adopt A Highway Program. Camp Treasurer Ken Barger, Color Sgt. Ethan Holland, and Commander Kevin Stone worked this brisk morning and were met with motorists who stopped to thank them for their community service.



Members of the **James B. Gordon Camp 810**, Wilkesboro, NC, visited Lexington, VA, and Jackson Cemetery.



The **Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, participated with the **Stuart-Hairston Camp 515** at the annual Potpourri Festival in Callands, VA. The 38th VA, Co.B, Pittsylvania Vindicators mustered on these grounds, May 23, 1861 at the Pittsylvania County Clerk's office. The Anne Eliza Johns Chapter 164, UDC, was also represented at the event.

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



Members of the **Major Charles Quinn Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC, at their recent Lee-Jackson Banquet.



**Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466**, Smithfield, NC, attended a Friends and Family Banquet at Melvin Wilkins' Bentonville Farm.



Members of the **Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC, conducted a cleanup of the Stalvey Family Cemetery in the Socastee community of Myrtle Beach. Pictured from left, Gene Rock (guest), Craig Dietz, Craig Thompkins, Eddie Pippin and John Fisher.



Attending the Lee Jackson Day Observance at the Old House of Delegates at the Virginia State Capitol are members of the **General Robert E. Lee Camp 1589**, Midlothian VA, Adjutant, Blair Perrow, Richard Perkins, UDC Virginia Division President Ginger Stephens and Camp Commander Eric Richardson.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, Commander Michael Wasiljov, right, received a Certificate of Appreciation from Compatriot Dwayne Harris, left, who, besides being elected to the new position of 2nd Lt. Commander of the Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582, is also the co-founder of "Come All Who Are Thirsty" Veterans Ministries. The camp participated in a welcome home for Vietnam War Veterans on the 50th Anniversary of the Vietnam War sponsored by "Come All Who Are Thirsty."



The **General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, welcomed two new members at a recent meeting. From left, Chaplain Darrell Setzer, David Carr, Commander Tim Willis and Jim Purnam.



# Army of Northern Virginia



The **Major General Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805**, Spotsylvania, VA, honored two Confederates with Southern Iron Crosses on Veterans Day at a dedication service at Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery in Falmouth, VA. From left, John Smith, Kenny Everly, Michael Virts, Bethel Baptist Church Pastor Gary Limbrick, Wayne Retter, Greg Raines, and Greg Randall of the **Rev. Beverly Tucker Lacy Camp 2141**, Locust Grove, VA.



Members of **Beaufort Plowboys Camp 2128**, Washington, NC, start a major Confederate Gravestone Project as they set the first 12 stones around the Confederate Monument in Oakdale Cemetery, Washington, NC. Workdays will continue until the project is complete.



**Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, welcomes new member William Allen Newsom, who joins on his ancestor, Private Joseph Newsom, Company C, 10th Battalion, NC Heavy Artillery.



**Company H, Cane Creek Rifles, 25th North Carolina Infantry Regiment Camp 2294**, Fletcher, NC, held their camp charter dedication ceremony at the Cane Creek Community Center. Pictured from left, Jimmy Turner, Jr., Chaplain Jimmy Turner, Sr., Nicholas Crowder of **Zebulon Vance Camp 15**, Lt. Commander William Gaddis, Spider Trantham, Historian John Field Pankow, Commander Larry Carter, Andrew Corn and Ricky Corn.

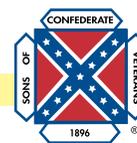


**Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, Commander Sonny Cook welcomes new member Terry Lee Raby to the camp.



The members of the **Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters Camp 3000**, Mechanicsville, VA, participated in a headstone dedication for Private Henry P. Nunnally of the 14th VA Infantry, Co. I. This ceremony took place at the Maury Cemetery in Richmond and was sponsored by the Elliott Grays Chapter 1877, UDC.

# Army of Tennessee



Members of the **Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 11**, Mobile, AL, provide lunch for the Spanish Fort Police Department on Law Enforcement Appreciation Day.



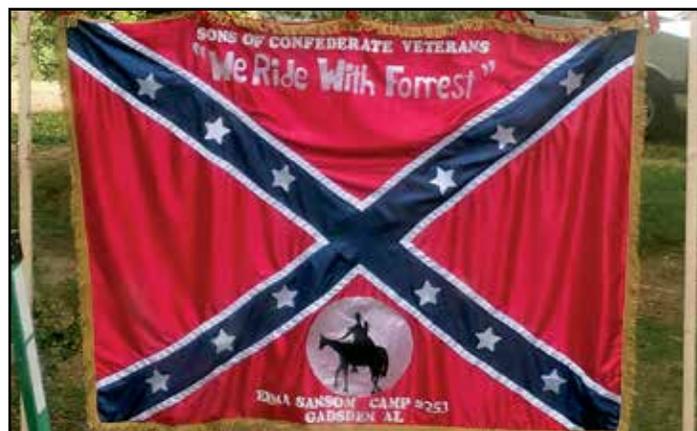
The annual memorial service honoring the memory of approximately 200 Confederate, Union and Mexican War soldiers buried in R. H. Munford Cemetery, was observed by the **Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN and Mariah Baker Lemmon Chapter 25, OCR. The program included memorial address, roll call of names of the soldiers, muskets and cannon salutes and placement of flags and flowers on the soldier's graves.



**Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, participated in the Fountain City Christmas Parade. Pictured from left, front row, Sam Miller, Rod O'Barr, Tonya Hall, Tom Emmett, G. W. Murphy, Rodney Lane, Richard Park and Kyle Stewart. Pictured, back row, from left, Earl Smith, Ken Starke, Ray Hall, Ron Jones, Greg Winger and Sam Forrester.



**Captain W. H. McCauley Camp 260**, Dickson County, TN, was honored to present the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Kali Maddox, member of the Dickson County High School JROTC.



President Ellen Cooper of the Sallie Driskell OCR Chapter 18, Piedmont, AL, made by hand this beautiful banner for the **Emma Sansom Camp 253**, Gadsden, AL. Brian Cooper, Adjutant of **Savage-Stewart Camp 522**, Piedmont, AL, came up with the design idea and presented it at their Division Reunion. The banner is very similar to one seen in a photo of the Emma Sansom Camp of the United Confederate Veterans in the early 1900s.



**Marshall Rangers Camp 297**, Lewisburg, TN, Adjutant Wes Pullen welcomes the latest and youngest member, 14-year-old Matthew Rester.

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



Commander Bill Watkins of the John W. Inzer Museum, Asheville, AL, accepts the report of the death of Jefferson Davis from Mr. Robert Debter, Asheville Historical Society as published in the Southern Aegis. This presentation is to recognize Jefferson Davis during the month of June by the **St. Clair Camp 308**, Asheville, AL.



**Habersham Guard Camp 716**, Demorest, GA, Commander Kenneth Craig welcomes new members, from left, Butch Davis, Dwayne Smith and Jim Stapleton.



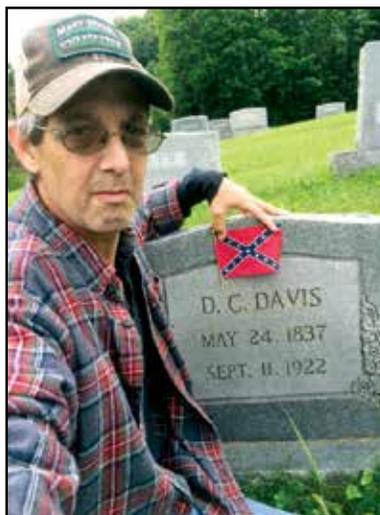
For several years **General William McCain Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, member James Leonard of Buffalo OK, has been one of two people charged with placing flags on our local cemetery's Veteran's graves. There is only one known Confederate Veteran in the High Point Cemetery and each year his grave is respectfully marked.



**William Henry Harris Camp 1395**, Fort Lauderdale, FL, Senior Army Instructor Major Mahmood proudly presented the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC Award to Cadet Battalion Commander Marshal Ryan at Marjorie Stoneman Douglas High School. This award ceremony occurred three weeks after the shooting in Parkland, FL. Three cadets were lost on that fateful day.



**Yancey Independents Camp 693**, Sylvester, GA, honored fellow camp members who served in law enforcement with certificates of recognition.



**Sam Davis Camp 1293**, Brentwood, TN, member Randall Davidson located the grave of his relative, 1st Sergeant David C. Davis, Co. D, 1st North Carolina Cavalry.

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



Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 1321, Dearborn, MI, presented the SCV War Service Medal to Compatriot John Peterman in recognition of his honorable military service in the US Air Force during the Vietnam War, following the example set for him by his great-grandfather, Private Thomas Peterman, 61st AL Infantry, CSA.



Lt. James T. Woodward Camp 1399, Warner Robins, GA, member and PTA president Rick Bolt presents the *Hunley* award to his daughter, Cadet 1 Lt. Rachel M. Bolt at Warner Robins High School.



Members of the **John C. Pemberton Camp 1354**, Vicksburg, MS, were joined by members of the Vicksburg Boy Scout Troop Number 102 in cleaning two monuments located in the Rose Garden on Monroe Street in downtown Vicksburg. The two groups assisted in the cleaning of the original Louisiana Monument and in the World War I monument as well.



The **Tilghman-Beauregard Camp 1460**, Mayfield, KY, had a Memorial service at Camp Beauregard in Water Valley Kentucky. Tom Hiter and Bill Gray were our speakers and we also had a rifle volley from the **Fort Heiman Camp 1834**, Murray KY. More than 60 people attended.



**Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, represented the Florida Division at the annual reenactment of the Battle of Olustee. The camp handed out hundreds of *Confederate Veteran* magazines, flyers and Florida War Between the States magazines.



Bill Cortner, Ronnie Duncan, Harold Smith, James Pendley, and Les Marsh were present as the **Sumner A. Cunningham Camp 1620**, Shelbyville, TN, made a donation of a new bench to Willow Mount Cemetery to honor the more than 600 Confederate Veterans buried there.



# Army of Tennessee



Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1353, Hattiesburg, MS, Commander Jessie Sanford represented MS Division Commander Jeff Barnes in presenting Covington County Sharpshooters Camp 1676, Sanford, MS, their camp charter. Pictured from left, Cadet Peyton Flynt, his father Jason Flynt, Brandon Dye, Michael Pittman, Grover Gunn, Commander Joe Barnes, Jerry Wallace, Jimmy R. Dye and Billy Pusser.



Major William M. Footman Camp 1950, Ft. Myers, FL, Commander Robert Gates' truck with newly installed Lee and his Generals back window art.



Local legislators were honored at the meeting of the DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824, Sylvania, AL, with appreciation plaques for their support of the Alabama Memorial Preservation Act. Shown from left, Camp Commander Gary Carlyle, Representative Tommy Hanes, Senator Steve Livingston, Representative Nathaniel Ledbetter and AL Division Commander Jimmy Hill.



Montgomery Sharpshooters Camp 2164, Mt. Vernon, GA, marked all known graves of Confederate soldiers in Montgomery, Treutlen, and Wheeler Counties with a small Confederate Battle Flag in recognition of Confederate History Month. Marking the grave of Private James N. Calhoun, Co. G, 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry from left, Hank Stringfellow, Ace Stringfellow, Luke Smith and Savannah Smith. Luke and Savannah are the children of camp member Joe Smith and all are the grandchildren of camp member Luke Smith. Private Calhoun is buried in the McCrimmon Cemetery in Higgston, GA.



Susan Lee from the Virginia Flaggers, spoke to the Private John Ingraham Camp 1977, Chickamauga, GA. Pictured with Susan Lee is camp member Steven P. Woodard.



Members of the Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210, Tampa, FL, along with members of the Augusta Jane Evans Wilson 2640 UDC Chapter, prepare to honor veterans in the annual Ruskin Veterans Day Parade.

# Army of Trans-Mississippi



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA, member Michael Gonzales and his wife, Patricia, presented a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier at Beauvoir during Mississippi's Confederate Memorial Day Service.



The Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586, Weatherford, TX, flagged the Parker County Courthouse in honor of Confederate Flag Day. In Parker County they are always warmly welcomed, cheered with many pictures taken by citizens, of all races as they thanked us for being there!



Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153, San Antonio, TX, Past Commander William "Bill" Smith and 6th Brigade Commander John McCammon prepare to promote the SCV and our Heritage at the Highland Games and Celtic Music Festival.



Guest speaker John Witt and his brother, Jerry, travelled from Alabama to attend the annual memorial service for Colonel Allen Rufus Witt in Conway, AR. Pictured from left, **Colonel Allen R. Witt Camp 615**, Conway, AR, Commander John Bryan, Brandon C. Faulkner, Caleb Bryan, John Witt, Jerry Witt, Roger Q. Mills, Nicholas A. Fitzpatrick and Francis Casteel.



Recently the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, had the privilege of presenting Compatriot Jimmy D. Bratcher, II with his Guardian Certificate. Jimmy maintains the grave of Private Manley W. Wood, Co. A, 50th AL Infantry. Pvt Wood is Jimmy's 3rd great grandfather and is buried in the Frost Cemetery, Navarro County, TX. Presenting the certificate is Adjutant Larry Wilhoite and Commander Chris Souder.



**Medina Greys Camp 2254**, Hondo, TX, Adjutant David L. Bohmfalk with recipients of the *H. L. Hunley* and other SCV awards at Medina Valley High School in Castroville, TX. The other awards were the Sergeant James Washington medal, Colonel Santos Benevides medal, General Robert E. Lee Leadership Award and Jefferson Davis Leadership Award. At the same time, other Medina Greys representatives were awarding other students at schools in other cities in the region.

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



Compatriots from the **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston TX, participated in Memorial Day Services at the Houston National Cemetery. From left, Scott Jefferies, David Walters, Stephen Daughdrill, Mike Farrar, Mason Lee, Bill Vincent and Wade Nail.



The **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, Commander Matthew Flood, left, welcomed new member, Wayne E. George.



**Dick Dowling Camp 1295**, Beaumont, TX, celebrated the 50th anniversary of its charter. Pictured from left, Jay Camp, James Perry, Paul Allen, Bruce Hamilton, Floyd Miller, Commander Donald Smart, Joseph Miller, Hood's Tenth Brigade Commander Hank van Slyke, and past TX Division Commander Ron Strybos.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, installed the officers elected to serve for the 2018-2019 term. Pictured from left, Lieutenant Commander Larry Bowman, Commander Donnis Davis, Adjutant Curt Tipton and Chaplain David Barnhill. Past Commander Ben Middleton, right, installed the new officers. Not pictured are Color Sergeant Michael Murray and Judge Advocate Bill Barton.



Ms. Robin Perry Terrazas, president of the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter 2060, UDC, accepts a copy of *The Civil War Song Book* from **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, 1st Lieutenant Commander Raymond Reeves, in appreciation of her "Performance of Southern Music" at a recent camp meeting. She presented period music and several compositions of her own.



CA Division Southern Brigade Commander Jon Fowler, right, presents the Distinguished Service Medal to Steve Browning. Brother Browning serves as adjutant in the **General Albert Sydney Johnson Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, as well as in the Mechanized Cavalry.

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



**2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904**, De Leon, TX, presented school programs at Three Way, Morgan Mill and Huckabay, Texas schools. This picture was taken at Huckabay.



**Colonel James Beard Camp 1856**, Logansport, LA, members at River City Fest booth at Logansport, LA. Shown are Jonathan Cordova, Gary Ayres and David Dowling.



Members of the **Colonel James J. Searcy Camp 1923**, Columbia, MO, honor Confederate ancestors in parade. From left, Adjutant Don Bowman, Camp Commander Mark Stuart and 1st Lieutenant Commander Jack Chance.



The **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, and the **Texas John Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ, held a Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony at Evergreen Cemetery. Pictured are Camp 2074 Adjutant Don Rodgers and Mrs. Ann Rodgers.



**Hill Country Camp 1938**, Fredericksburg, TX, Commander John Tittle, Compatriot Steve Short, MD, and **Medina Greys Camp 2254**, Hondo, TX, Color Sergeant David L. Bohmfalk at the Lee and Jackson Banquet in Kerrville, TX. The venue was the historic Schreiner Mansion, home of Capt. Charles Schreiner, Texas Rangers, Confederate Army, and founder of Schreiner University.



Compatriot Samuel Di Bianca was recently presented his membership certificate by **Yuma Territorial Outpost Camp 2186**, Yuma, AZ, Adjutant Jim Hartley. Sam joined on the service of his 3rd great grandfather, Private Henderson Powell Phillips of the 61st Regiment, TN Infantry.



# Army of Trans-Mississippi



**Campbell's Company Camp 2252**, Republic, MO, recently swore in its latest member, Richard Morris who joined on the honorable service of his great-great grandfather, Private Fleming Willis Duncan, III, Co E, 15th TN Cavalry.



**Brigadier Generals Bucker and Chilton Camp 2227**, Dodge City, KS, marked graves through Southwest KS for Memorial Day.



**Washington Rifles Camp 2211**, Franklinton, LA, Commander Matthew Manning welcomed new cadets Lucas Lott, left and Aaron Lott to the camp.



Members of north Texas, SCV hoisted a 10 x 6-foot Confederate, Cross of St. Andrews flag atop a 40-foot flagpole at Trolley Car Cafe located on Interstate 20 and Hwy 193 in southern Palo Pinto County, TX. The SCV 3rd and 7th Brigades of; **James Randolph Camp 2255**, Willow Park, TX; **2nd Frontier District Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX; and **34th Texas Cavalry Camp 2283**, Mineral Wells, TX, were represented by the following members, Jon Awbrey (photographer), from left, Kelly Weston, Calvin Allen, Robert Helton, Randall Erwin, Jack Sparks, Gerald Tyler, Paul Ivy, Jim Harvey and Larry Johnson.



**Mechanized Cavalry, Company C, 5th Squad** in Texas swore in Tom Glynn to its ranks. Pictured from left are Judge Lloyd Kirkham, Houston Weaver, Herb Jacks, Tom Glynn, Scott Lewis, Bill Maddox and Colton Yount.



The **Private C. W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort Camp 2316**, Prescott Valley, AZ, held a Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony in Citizens Cemetery.

# Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

## ALABAMA

**RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 11 MOBILE**

CALHOUN, RONALD A.  
GLAZE, ROBERT CALVIN  
JORDAN, CALEB TODD  
SPARKMAN, BILL

**LT. J. K. McBRIDE CAMP 241 MOULTON**  
HILL, KERMIT N.

**THE JONESBORO GUARD CAMP 430 BESSEMER**  
LASUSA, PHILLIP M.

**GEN. ROBERT E. RODES CAMP 262 TUSCALOOSA**  
LEIGH, III, BEVERLY  
MATTHEWS

**GEN. EDMUND W. PETTUS CAMP 574 ALEXANDER CITY**  
EAST, BRADLEY THOMAS

**ALA YELLOWHAMMER CAMP 579 SCOTTSBORO**  
RACKLER, II, ARCHIE L.  
ROUSSEAU, DAVID ALAN

**COL. WILLIAM C. OATES CAMP 809 DOTHAN**  
SANDERS, ROBERT EARLE

**THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS CAMP 1524 PRATTVILLE**  
SMITH, DAVID A.

**WEST-SCOTT-BAKER-ALABAMA DIVISION CAMP 1622 RIVERSIDE**  
GOLDEN, ROBERT DOUGLAS

**DEKALB RIFLES CAMP 1824 SYLVANIA**  
DAVIS, DONALD RAY  
PRUITT, EDGAR LAMAR

**FORT BLAKELEY CAMP 1864 BALDWIN COUNTY**  
POWELL, MICHAEL LEE  
TRAHAN, ELIJAH MATTHEW

**THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS CAMP 1921 TALLASSEE**  
ROBBINS, WILLIAM J.  
WRIGHT, WILLIAM PAUL

**CAPT. HENRY C. SEMPLE CAMP 2002 MONTGOMERY**  
TALLON, WESLEY CARLISLE

**PVT. WILLIAM M. CARNEY CAMP 2088 ATMORE**  
GRANDSTAFF, ROGER  
SCOTT

## ARKANSAS

**LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST CAMP 194 FORREST CITY**  
HANNA, HARVEY LEE

**GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON CAMP 197 LITTLE ROCK**  
BREZE, RICHARD E.  
HENLEY, DENNIS  
POLLACK, MARK L.

**9th ARKANSAS INFANTRY CAMP 652 STAR CITY**  
HILL, ANTHONY LEE

**GEN. JO SHELBY CAMP 1414 HARRISON**  
GIPSON, WADE TEDFORD

**COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER CAMP 1655 JONESBORO**  
BOUSER, AARON  
MASK, BRIAN KEITH  
WILLIAMS, RICKY L.

**MAJ. JOHN B. BURTON CAMP 1664 TEXARKANA**  
STUCKEY, ROBERT LLOYD

**SEABORN JONES COTTEN CAMP 2303 EUREKA SPRINGS**  
McWILLIAMS, ORION  
ANDERSON

## ARIZONA

**PVT. C. W. LUCAS-FORREST'S ESCORT CAMP 2316 PRESCOTT VALLEY**  
CLARK, JR., BENJAMIN  
DIZELL

## CALIFORNIA

**FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO CAMP 302 SAN DIEGO**  
RAYES, DESTIN GABRIEL

**GEN. GEORGE BLAKE COSBY CAMP 1627 SACRAMENTO**  
DECK, DENNIS LYMOND  
GREENWOOD, BRADLEY  
ALAN  
HOSS, STEVEN J.

**CAPT. JAMES IREDELL WADDELL CAMP 1770 ORANGE COUNTY**  
SHURLEY, JARED

## COLORADO

**JEFFERSON DAVIS CAMP 175 COLORADO SPRINGS**  
CHASTEEN, SR., HOWARD  
PORTER  
MOTE, ERIC W.

## FLORIDA

**PVT. GEORGE W. PERRY CAMP 471 MIAMI**  
OLANO, GABRIEL

**GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY CAMP 556 TAMPA**  
JONES, JR., CHARLES  
BLAINE  
TOWNSEND, CALVIN

**COL. JOHN MARSHALL MARTIN CAMP 730 OCALA**  
ECHLIN, JAMES ELLIOTT

**PVT. WILLIAM RILEY MILTON CAMP 741 TAVARES**  
GADDIE, PAUL G.  
MOBLEY, TERRY LEE

**KIRBY SMITH CAMP 1209 JACKSONVILLE**  
PENNY, JR., ROLAND LEE  
RILEY, SAMUEL NEWTON  
TOMLINSON, JR., HOYT  
MELTON

**COL. DAVID LANG CAMP 1314 TALLAHASSEE**  
BROWNE, JR., WILLIAM  
FRANK

**WILLIAM WING LORING CAMP 1316 ST. AUGUSTINE**  
STROUD, EVAN JOHN

**1st LT THOMAS H. GAINER CAMP 1319 PANAMA CITY**  
BACOT, JR., JAMES LAMAR  
BACOT, ADAM KIMBRELL  
BACOT, NOAH LAMAR

**ST. JOHNS RANGERS CAMP 1360 DELAND**  
MEEKS, CHARLES RAY  
WHITCOMB, GLENN  
JOHNSON

**STONEWALL JACKSON CAMP 1381 ST. PETERSBURG**  
BATSON, JONATHAN

**CAPT. J. J. DICKISON CAMP 1387 MELBOURNE**  
SINGLETON, EVAN RAY

**JACOB SUMMERLIN CAMP 1516 KISSIMMEE**  
GREENE, JOSEPH MICHAEL

**PVT. GEORGE W. THOMAS CAMP 1595 FT. PIERCE**  
MODINE, RICHARD R.

**FINLEY'S BRIGADE CAMP 1614 HAVANA**  
BELL, GERALD FREEMAN  
DEVITO, JEROD LAWRENCE

**JUDAH P. BENJAMIN CAMP 2210 TAMPA**  
HUNTER, IV, JAMES HARDIN

## EUROPE

**EUROPE CAMP 1612 MUNICH, GERMANY**  
BOLLIN, JURGEN

## GEORGIA

**MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS CAMP 96 LAWRENCEVILLE**  
SIKES, JR., RONALD DAVID  
STANCEL, ELIJAH W.  
SWEAT, STEVEN EUGENE

**BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER CARTER CAMP 207 WAYNESBORO**  
RUPMPP, BRANDON CALEB

**HABERSHAM GUARD CAMP 716 DEMOREST**  
IRVIN, ANTHONY

**JOHN B. GORDON CAMP 599 LAFAYETTE**  
BYARS, JACK GRIFFITH

**CAPTAIN MAX VAN DEN CORPUT'S BATTERY CAMP 669 CAVE SPRING**  
KAY, DAVID PAUL

**COL. EDMUND N. ATKINSON CAMP 680 VALDOSTA**  
PRAIRIE, JOHN WILLIAM  
SALE, JR., GORDON LESLIE

**OLD CAPITOL CAMP 688 MILLEDGEVILLE**  
WADDELL, JOHN SUTTON

**KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD CAMP 700 MARIETTA**  
BAILEY, JOSHUA WAYNE

**GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS CAMP 932 VIDALIA**  
ALDRICH, JR., FREDDY RAY  
ALDRICH, JASON EUGENE  
BOWEN, STEPHEN  
DEWAYNE  
BROWN, LUKE  
BRYANT, BRANDON  
BRYANT, RICKY  
COLLINS, GARY DUSTIN  
GOFF, GREGORY ODETTE  
HARRELL, DAVID

**LT. COL. THOMAS COKE GLOVER CAMP 943 DOUGLASVILLE**  
TREW, ROGER PAUL

**McLEOD-MORING CAMP 1386 SWAINSBORO**  
MOXLEY, JAMES E.

**LT. JAMES T. WOODWARD CAMP 1399 WARNER ROBINS**  
CUNNINGHAM, JERRY RAY

**GEN. LEONIDAS POLK CAMP 1446 SMYRNA**  
ABLES, AUSTIN MATTHEWS

**MAJ. MARK NEWMAN CAMP 1602 SANDERSVILLE**  
MERCER, SANDERS G.

**MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM WRIGHT CAMP 1914 EVANS**  
ROGERS, SAMUEL GREER  
SEIGLER, DEAN FIELDER

**DIXIE GUARDS CAMP 1942 METTER**  
CLANCE, JR., WILLIAM  
WESLEY

**PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS CAMP 2039 EASTMAN**  
HARRELSON, CHRISTOPHER H.  
SHEFFIELD, DONNIE L.

**CONCORD RANGERS CAMP 2135 DAWSONVILLE**  
ROGERS, AARON LAVERNE  
ROGERS, KYLE AARON  
EUGENE

**GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200 MOULTRIE**  
McLENNAN, EDWARD B.

## ILLINOIS

**LT. GEORGE E. DIXON CAMP 1962 BELLEVILLE**  
SMITH, JERRY L.

## INDIANA

**COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE ROGERS CAMP 1508 INDIANAPOLIS**  
ACKER, JASON RYAN

**THOMAS HENRY HINES CAMP 1555 MICHIGAN CITY**  
BATTS, MICHAEL DAVID

## KANSAS

**MAJ. THOMAS J. KEY CAMP 1920 JOHNSON COUNTY**  
OLSON, FLOYD  
SINGLETON, MARVIN AYERS

**SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064 WICHITA**  
SMITH, III, JACK P.

## KENTUCKY

**GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN CAMP 1495 PADUCAH**  
BLACK, TILLAS LANCE  
CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM  
THOMAS  
NELSON, JAMES W.  
WILLIAMS, KENNY

**FORREST'S ORPHANS CAMP 1744 CALHOUN**  
ALVEY, ROBERT JEROME

## LOUISIANA

**BEAUREGARD CAMP 130 NEW ORLEANS**  
HOFFMAN, KEVIN CHARLES  
REDMANN, KIRK  
ALEXANDER

**CAMP MOORE CAMP 1223 TANGIPAHOA**  
LAWLER, WILLIAM  
RUSSELL  
MARTIN, DEVEN TRAVIS  
VARNADO, TROY ROBIN

**GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR CAMP 1308 SHREVEPORT**  
BAILES, BRITTON KAINE  
GODDARD, JOHN GORDON  
STUART, ROBERT F.  
TUCKER, ROY L.  
WILLIAMS, CRIT TYSON

**CAPT. THOMAS O. BENTON CAMP 1444 MONROE**  
MORRISON, GREGORY  
EVANS  
SHOEMAKER, HENRY  
EDWARD  
VINING, SR., JIMMY D.

**SGT. JAMES W. NICHOLSON CAMP 1478 RUSTON**  
FARRAR, ROGER E.  
HILL, BILLY

**SABINE RIFLES CAMP 2057 MANY**  
MANASCO, SHAWN KELLY  
MENARD, LANCE BLAYNE

**WASHINGTON RIFLES CAMP 2211 FRANKLINTON**  
FITZGERALD, SR., DEAN  
SCOTT  
KENNEDY, REGINALD L.

GEN. ST. JOHN  
RICHARDSON LIDDELL  
CAMP 2281  
JONESVILLE  
PURVIS, MELVIN FRANK

### MARYLAND

COL. WILLIAM NORRIS  
CAMP 1398  
DARNESTOWN  
BROWN, RICHARD EDWIN

BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG  
CAMP 1582  
SHARPSBURG  
SPRECHER, ROBERT LEE

### MICHIGAN

ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES  
CAMP 1321  
DEARBORN  
BEELER, JOHN FREDERICK  
GREEN, JR., MARVIN TILLEY  
HUTCHESON, DAREN  
ROBERT

### MISSOURI

BRIGADIER GENERAL CHIEF  
STAND WATIE CAMP 2300  
FLORISSANT  
AARON, CARL T.  
BROSEMAN, RICHARD  
ALLEN  
CHANDLER, ADAM  
CHANDLER, LIAM  
GREEN, BRYAN K.  
WILLS, JOHN MICHAEL

### MISSISSIPPI

BROOKHAVEN LIGHT  
ARTILLERY CAMP 235  
BROOKHAVEN  
NAAB, TIMOTHY L.

RANKIN ROUGH AND  
READY'S CAMP 265  
BRANDON  
FOSTER, NICHOLAS KELLY

COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS  
CAMP 321  
CORINTH  
BARNES, GERALD G.  
WALDEN, SR., BOBBY  
DAVID

GAINESVILLE VOLUNTEERS  
CAMP 373  
PICAYUNE  
JONES IVY, JIMMY C.  
MONNIN, TODD SYLVESTER  
PIERCE, ANDREW F.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM T.  
MARTIN CAMP 590  
NATCHEZ  
GETER, GORDON L.

SAM DAVIS CAMP 596  
BILOXI  
McFALL, FREDERICK WAYNE  
McFALL, DONALD C.

TIPPAH TIGERS CAMP 868  
RIPLEY  
BARBER, CLEVE HANK  
CAMPBELL, MATTHEW  
CLARK  
JACO, DUSTIN  
JONES, JAMIE  
MORROW, GREGORY CLARK

PRIVATE SAMUEL A.  
HUGHEY CAMP 1452  
HERNANDO  
MOORE, TAYLOR SHAW

BRIG. GEN. BENJAMIN G.  
HUMPHREYS CAMP 1625  
INDIANOLA  
McCASKILL, THOMAS  
JONATHAN JACKSON  
PARKS, JONATHAN ASHLEY

LOWRY RIFLES CAMP 1740  
RANKIN COUNTY  
BOLEWARE, JR., JACK LYNN  
DIVINE, ANDY

GREENE COUNTY GAINES  
WARRIORS CAMP 2215  
LEAKESVILLE  
ROBERTS, JR., JOHN  
WALLACE

THE RANKIN GREYS CAMP  
2278  
FLORENCE  
HAYS, CHARLES GLENN

### NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS CAMP 5  
WILMINGTON  
HAMILTON, RANDALL LEE  
LEE, JONATHAN GRAHAM

STONEWALL JACKSON  
CAMP 23  
CHARLOTTE  
HUNTER, TIMOTHY SCOTT

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL  
CAMP 168  
FAYETTEVILLE  
LEWIS, RONNIE DEAN

THE THOMASVILLE RIFLES  
CAMP 172  
THOMASVILLE  
DAVIS, BRANDON WAYNE  
WALTERS, WILLIAM  
STANTON

ROWAN RIFLES CAMP 405  
SALISBURY  
CHARLTON, WENDELL  
THOMAS

LT. WILLIAM CORBITT  
CAMP 525  
FOREST CITY  
BRIGHT, JAMES SAWYER  
REECE, CLAYTON EARL

LT. F. C. FRAZIER CAMP 668  
HIGH POINT  
DOBBINS, JORDAN  
ALEXANDER  
HUCKABEE, CHARLES  
DUNCAN  
MONTGOMERY, BRIAN  
JAMES

COLUMBUS COUNTY  
VOLUNTEERS CAMP 794  
WHITEVILLE  
BRISSON, GRAHAM COLE  
GALLOWAY, WALKER FRANK

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY  
CAMP 872  
GASTONIA  
HOLBROOK, GEORGE  
EVERETTE

POLK VOLUNTEERS CAMP  
919  
COLUMBUS  
MOSS, ROBERT BERNARD

LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD  
CAMP 1302  
JACKSONVILLE  
PENNY, BRENT DEAN

SMITHFIELD LIGHT  
INFANTRY CAMP 1466  
SMITHFIELD  
FEREBEE, III, SAMUEL  
WILLIAMS  
JACKSON, JR., JOHN  
WILLIAM  
McWHORTER, BRETT-  
HARTE MILLS

COL. LEONIDAS LAFAYETTE  
POLK CAMP 1486  
GARNER  
FARMER, JR., JAMES ROY

J. E. B. STUART CAMP 1598  
MT. AIRY  
VERNON, BARRY STEPHEN

MINGO MILITIA CAMP 1717  
SPIVEY'S CORNER  
FANN, MICHAEL TRAVIS  
HALL, WESLEY PAUL  
WORLEY, MARCUS  
ANTHONY

IVY RITCHIE CAMP 1734  
ALBEMARLE  
HEGLAR, HUNTER SCOTT  
HEGLAR, SCOTTIE DALE

ROCKINGHAM RANGERS  
CAMP 1835  
MAYODAN  
HILL, ETHAN LEE  
TURNER, CHARLES  
WILLIAM

JACKSON RANGERS CAMP  
1917  
SYLVA  
WARD, CLAUDE HERBERT

THE ROXBORO GRAYS  
CAMP 1932  
ROXBORO  
DUNCAN, DARRYL LANDIS

PETTIGREW'S PARTISANS  
CAMP 2110  
KINSTON  
NEWSOME, DAVID RALPH

CAROLINA GRAYS OF  
PENDER COUNTY CAMP  
2174  
BURGAW  
PHILLIPS, CRAIG ANTHONY  
SULLIVAN, GARY DANE

CUMBERLAND PLOUGH  
BOYS CAMP 2187  
STEDMAN  
LABOMBARD, TROY DEAN  
STARCHER, BRIAN NEIL

COL. WILLIAM H. THOMAS  
CAMP 2231  
WAYNESVILLE  
JUMPER, ROBERT LEE

CAPT. DAVID WILLIAMS/  
HOLLY SHELTER  
VOLUNTEERS CAMP 2267  
BURGAW  
TESTERMAN, BOBBY E.

### NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL  
CAMP 1505  
HAMMONTON  
BAILEY, III, EDWARD  
BRADFORD  
SPIECKER, MICHAEL  
WALTER

### NEW MEXICO

GEN. WILLIAM R. SCURRY  
CAMP 1385  
ALBUQUERQUE  
ROSAZZA, KARL KIRBY

### OHIO

CAPT. THOMAS W. PATTON  
CAMP 2021  
BOARDMAN  
CAMPBELL, JOHN JAMES  
CAMPBELL, AARON JAMES

### OKLAHOMA

COL. JACKSON F.  
McCURTAIN CAMP 513  
MOORE  
KENNEDY, STEVEN CLARK

CAPTAIN JAMES J.  
McALESTER CAMP 775  
McALESTER  
DAILEY, DAVID L.  
HINDS, BRET

SHELBY'S OKLAHOMA IRON  
MEN CAMP 1356  
DUNCAN  
MORGAN, TONY JARRELL

PVT. W. D. CHAIN CAMP  
2253  
COOPERTON  
VRBKA, SCOTT

### PENNSYLVANIA

J. E. B. STUART CAMP 1506  
PHILADELPHIA  
HAMMER, DAVID JOSEPH

### SOUTH CAROLINA

16th SOUTH CAROLINA  
REGIMENT CAMP 36  
GREENVILLE  
CANTRELL, DAVID  
WOOD, JR., WILLIAM  
RALPH

GENERAL RICHARD H.  
ANDERSON CAMP 47  
BEAUFORT  
MANOS, JOHN DIXON

ADAM WASHINGTON  
BALLENGER CAMP 68  
SPARTANBURG  
GILLESPIE, MARK  
CHRISTOPHER

JOSEPH B. KERSHAW  
CAMP 82  
CAMDEN  
BRANDENBERGER, JAY L.

3rd SC CAVALRY CO. I OF  
EDISTO CAMP 131  
EDISTO ISLAND  
DAVIS, ALVIN  
PRATT, ROBERT IRVIN

MARLBORO CAMP 835  
BENNETTSVILLE  
JONES, CHRISTOPHER

RIVER'S BRIDGE CAMP 842  
FAIRFAX  
BISHOP, KARL HAROLD  
BENJAMIN

STAR OF THE WEST CAMP  
1253  
CHARLESTON  
FLESHMAN, III, JAMES  
GARA

FORT SUMTER CAMP 1269  
CHARLESTON  
BALLENGER, BRETT  
MICHAEL

PEE DEE RIFLES CAMP 1419  
FLORENCE DARLINGTON  
ARD, JR., JAMES ERNEST  
DAVENPORT, MAXWELL  
PEARSON  
GANTT, JOEL ARTHUR  
TYNER, STANLEY DIWAYNE

PALMETTO SHARP  
SHOOTERS CAMP 1428  
ANDERSON  
LEZZER, STEPHEN ROBERT

GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST  
CAMP 1451  
BOGANSVILLE  
DUDLEY, DAVID THOMAS  
TAYLOR, JAMISON LEE

COL. E. T. STACKHOUSE  
CAMP 1576  
LATTA  
STRICKLAND, DANIEL EWEN  
TURNER, JACK E.

PROSPECT 10th REG. CAMP  
1749  
PROSPECT  
GASTER, JR., WYMAN  
BRICE

### TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST CAMP 3  
CHATTANOOGA  
SMITH, ANTHONY DWIGHT  
SWAIN, CHRISTOPHER  
EUGENE

SAMUEL R. WATKINS  
CAMP 29  
COLUMBIA  
SOUTHERN, II, CHARLES  
HENRY

LONGSTREET-ZOLLICOFFER  
CAMP 87  
KNOXVILLE  
BUMPOUS, III, EARLE  
THOMAS  
ROPER, JAMES HENDON

JOHN R. MASSEY CAMP  
152  
FAYETTEVILLE/LINCOLN CO.  
MINGIA, DAVID MICHAEL  
THOMPSON, MARVIN  
WAYNE

NATHAN BEDFORD  
FORREST CAMP 215  
MEMPHIS  
BARCLAY, CHARLES  
NICHOLAS  
BESINGER, DALE R.  
CULLOM, III, JOSEPH  
RANSOM  
EMENS, KARL THOMAS  
JONES, PATRICK E.  
McDANIEL, ROBERT  
EUGENE  
WYATT, MICHAEL

MARSHALL RANGERS  
CAMP 297

LEWISBURG  
BRADY, JASON W.  
DUGGER, JR., ROBERT  
CURTIS  
MARTIN, JR., ALFRED  
FRANK  
MCNEESE, MORRIS  
RESTER, JR., STEVEN RAY  
WEEKS, ROY WAYNE

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D.  
McCAIN HQ CAMP 584  
COLUMBIA  
AUBELE, BLANE JOSEF  
BISHOP, JAMES B.  
BREDEHORT, MICHAEL  
JOHN  
BREKEL, MATTHEW RYAN  
DAVID, III, ELMERO A.  
DUFF, JOHN THOMAS  
FARLEY, JIM  
FARRELL, ROGER ALLAN  
HAUTALA, JASON  
JENKINS, III, JACKIE D.  
JOYCE, LOGAN GARY  
LANDRUM, JR., SAM W.  
LEWIS, CHADWICK NATHAN  
McDONALD, NATHAN LYNN  
McDONALD, LOGAN  
MACANE  
McDONALD, LONDON  
KELLEY  
McPHERSON, RICHARD  
NORRIS  
MILLER, JOHN EARNEST  
SHEETS, SR., JOHNNY  
STEVEN  
STEWART, TERRY LORAY  
TERRELL, CECIL JAMES  
THOMAS, RAY

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VINSON, BARRY "BEAR"

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BRENTWOOD**  
COKER, MICHAEL RAY  
TURNER, CALDWELL  
DOUGLAS

**SUMNER A. CUNNINGHAM  
CAMP 1620  
SHELBYVILLE**  
BROWN, ALLEN HAZEL

**COL. W. M. BRADFORD/  
COL. J. G. ROSE CAMP  
1638**  
**MORRISTOWN**  
DANIELS, ERIC MICHAEL  
WALLIN, ROBERT

**SGT. WILLIAM A. HAMBY  
CAMP 1750  
CROSSVILLE**  
SMITH, LARRY WAYNE

**DILLARD-JUDD CAMP 1828  
COOKEVILLE**  
GREENWOOD, JR., ROBERT  
STANTON

**RAWDON-SPEARS CAMP  
2113**  
**SUMMERTOWN**  
BARNETT, GLENN AURTHUR  
CLIFTON, BRENT LENN

**MAJOR NATHANIEL F.  
CHEAIRS CAMP 2138  
SPRING HILL**  
RUDOLPH, JONATHAN  
EDWARD

**BRIG. GEN. THOMAS  
BENTON SMITH CAMP 2177  
PORTLAND**  
ALFORD, HARLEY DALE

**MAJ. JAMES T. HUFF CAMP  
2243**  
**NEWPORT**  
SCARLETT, KENNETH LEE

## TEXAS

**COL. A. H. BELO CAMP 49  
DALLAS**  
BRINKMANN, REGINALD  
ROY

**CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS  
CAMP 124**  
**TYLER**  
SMITH, WESLEY S.

**HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE  
CAMP 153**  
**SAN ANTONIO**  
LEWIS, HENRY CONAGHER

**R. E. LEE CAMP 239  
FORT WORTH**  
FLAHERTY, CHARLES DIRK

**BRIG. GEN. JOHN SAYLES  
CAMP 366**  
**ABILENE**  
BROWN, CECIL W.

**WILLIAMSON COUNTY  
GRAYS CAMP 502**  
**GEORGETOWN**  
PETERSON, RICHARD BRIAN

**BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN  
CREED MOORE CAMP 578**  
**GATESVILLE**  
BRANHAM, BRAD

**GOV. SAMUEL W. T.  
LANHAM CAMP 586**  
**WEATHERFORD**  
GATES, JR., CURTIS SIDNEY

**STONEWALL JACKSON  
CAMP 901**  
**DENTON**  
McCLELLAN, WILLIAM  
BLAIR

**GEN. JEROME B.  
ROBERTSON CAMP 992**  
**BRENHAM**  
ANDERLE, PAUL DAVID

**SUL ROSS CAMP 1457**  
**BRYAN**  
BELL, OLIVER DERALD  
ENGLISH, DARRYL  
SOUTHERN  
EVANS, JAMES WARREN  
HUBBARD-HOBBS,  
GARRETT M.  
RANCK, JR., CLARENCE  
MARTIN  
SMITH, JR., ELVIN ESTUS  
SMITH, FORREST  
CHANDLER

**GEN. HORACE RANDAL  
CAMP 1533**  
**CARTHAGE**  
ALEXANDER, DOUGLAS  
WAYNE

**13th TEXAS INFANTRY  
CAMP 1565**  
**ANGLETON**  
YATES, WILLIAM JOSEPH

**WILLIAM H. L. WELLS  
CAMP 1588**  
**PLANO**  
BONAPARTE, RICHARD D.

**LEE-BOURLAND CAMP 1848**  
**GAINESVILLE**  
COGBURN, DANIEL GLENN  
THOMAS, DARREN WESTER

**TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS  
CAMP 1937**  
**CLEBURNE**  
WINCHESTER, BYRON  
EUGENE

**HILL COUNTRY CAMP 1938**  
**FREDERICKSBURG**  
KNIFFEN, BARRY MICHAEL

**W. W. HEARTSILL CAMP  
2042**  
**MARSHALL**  
SUTTON, DAVID MICHAEL

**WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION  
CAMP 2103**  
**KATY**  
SHORT, DANIEL RAYMOND

**UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS  
CAMP 2109**  
**GILMER**  
SEABOLT, DUANE A.  
WATSON, MARVIN LEON

**LONE STAR DEFENDERS  
CAMP 2234**  
**LUFKIN**  
SPIVEY, JR., CURTIS  
ANDREW

**COL. W. H. GRIFFIN CAMP  
2235**  
**HALTOM CITY**  
McKINNEY, MICHAEL L.

**CO. D SPAIGHT'S  
BATTALION CAMP 2241**  
**SILSBEE**  
CURRENT, TONY MICHAEL

**MAJOR R. L. DABNEY CAMP  
2261**  
**CANTON**  
BRIMAGE, DAMON LEE

**JUDGE ROY BEAN CAMP  
2298**  
**IRAAN**  
DAVIS, PHILLIP C.  
SUTTON, ROY GLENN

## VIRGINIA

**LEE-JACKSON CAMP 1**  
**RICHMOND**  
COSTELLO, WILLIAM MATT  
COSTELLO, TRAVIS

**CLINTON HATCHER CAMP  
21**  
**LEESBURG**  
GODDIN, JR., WELLINGTON  
SONNTAG, JR., HARRY C.  
WALLACE, DANIEL

**MAGRUDER-EWELL CAMP  
99**  
**NEWPORT NEWS**  
HILL, TODD MICHAEL

**STONEWALL CAMP 380**  
**VIRGINIA BEACH**  
BOYCE, III, RICHARD  
EUGENE

**ARMISTEAD-HILL-GOODE  
CAMP 749**  
**CHASE CITY**  
AYE, WILLIAM DANIEL

**THE HANOVER DRAGOONS  
CAMP 827**  
**HANOVER**  
DAVIS, CARRINGTON LEE

**CAPTAIN JOHN F.  
McELHENNY CAMP 840**  
**LEBANON**  
BLACKSON, DUSTIN

**FINCASTLE RIFLES CAMP  
1326**  
**ROANOKE**  
DEEL, JOSHUA  
FISHER, DUSTIN LEE  
HOWELL, CHRISTOPHER  
DOUGLAS

**TURNER ASHBY CAMP 1567**  
**WINCHESTER**  
SMOKE, PAUL FRANKLIN

**HIGH BRIDGE CAMP 1581**  
**FARMVILLE**  
EASTER, RUSSELL JAMES

**CAPT. WILLIAM LATANE'  
CAMP 1690**  
**MECHANICSVILLE**  
KING, CHARLES DENNY  
SAUNDERS, PAUL SCOTT

**GEN. HENRY A. WISE CAMP  
1756**  
**NORTON**  
STIDHAM, AUSTIN HOYT

**WALKER-TERRY CAMP 1758**  
**WYTHEVILLE**  
TAYLOR, JOSHUA RYAN

**LANE-ARMISTEAD CAMP  
1772**  
**MATHEWS**  
FARMER, IV, ROY LEE  
FRAZIER, JASON BARRET

**STUART'S HORSE  
ARTILLERY CAMP 1784**  
**FLOYD**  
VIA, WILLIAM TIMOTHY

**THE WHARTON - STUART  
CAMP 1832**  
**STUART**  
AMOS, CHRISTOPHER  
MARK

**BRANDY RIFLES CO. E  
CAMP 1918**  
**CULPEPER**  
HEELLEN, PATRICK J.

**CAPTAIN JACK ADAMS  
CAMP 1951**  
**EDINBURG**  
FOLTZ, LEVI JASON

**THE CAMPBELL GUARDS  
CAMP 2117**  
**EVINGTON**  
BRIGHTWELL, SR.,  
RICHARD HARRIS

**BRIG. GEN. W. C. WICKHAM  
CAMP 2250**  
**MECHANICSVILLE**  
CREECH, MICHAEL  
CHRISTOPHER SR

**GORDONSVILLE GRAYS  
CAMP 2301**  
**GORDONSVILLE**  
BAKER, NICHOLAS JORDAN  
BRADEN, MASON DARRELL  
BROOKS, JR., JACK LEE  
HERRING, BRIAN KEITH  
LESHKO, KEVIN RICHARD  
SPILLMAN, RYAN ALARIC  
WILLIAMS, JASON DAVID

## WEST VIRGINIA

**BERKELEY BORDER  
GUARDS CAMP 199**  
**MARTINSBURG**  
BUTTS, RONALD L.  
THOMPSON, THEODORE

**FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS  
CAMP 1694**  
**PRINCETON**  
THOMPSON, COREY A.

**MOUNTAINEER PARTISAN  
RANGERS CAMP 2249**  
**PAW PAW**  
STOTLER, LOGAN SCOTT



## Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
WILLIAM J. BROCKINGTON	GA	715
BRIAN L. NOLEN	TX	153
JAMES E. WHITT	OH	2087
ELIM A. HANLEY	WA	1857
RICHARD E. ROBERTS	FL	1209
KERMIT N. HILL	AL	241
RICHARD BROWN	MD	1398

# Sons of Confederate Veterans “Form Your Battalions” The Southern Victory Campaign



“A good defense is necessary but to win we must go on the offense! Instead of waiting for the enemy to attack us we intend to take the attack to the enemy. Our greatest strength as Southerners is that the vast majority of Southerners do not want to see the destruction of our Confederate monuments. Our enemies conduct themselves like barbarians; they have demonstrated their truly vulgar nature. Our people look to us to respond with truth and civility. Together we shall respond!”

*Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling, Jr.*

## *Forward! Into the Line of Battle!*

### **Our Goal is the Vindication of the Cause For Which Our Confederate Ancestors Fought**

- Our Confederate ancestors were fighting for the same principles our Colonial ancestors fought for — Freedom!
- They fought for the right to live under a government based upon their free and unfettered “consent of the governed.”
- They fought to maintain the essence of a true American Republic of Sovereign States. A country with a federal government limited by a Constitution enforced by Sovereign States.
- “Honor thy Father and Mother,” defending our ancestors is a Biblical theme.
- Our fellow Southerners must understand this fight is more than a flag fight, all that is truly great about America is under attack.

### **The Tools We Shall Use to Win this Battle**

- Join the Confederate Legion (CL). Our goal is to begin with a thousand members in each Army. Each CL member will donate a minimum of \$50 per year. Money raised will finance a South-wide network of Talk and Country radio station ads — Radio Free Dixie.
- See our new Heritage Operations website to join this effort: [www.makedixiegreatagain.org](http://www.makedixiegreatagain.org)
- Donations to the Confederate Legion is not limited to SCV members.
- 90 percent of CL donations will be used for direct, public, pro-South advertising.
- Targeted Internet ads will be purchased to appeal to a younger audience.
- YouTube videos ads giving our side of the story
- Southern Media Resource to identify fair/friendly media outlets to promote our Cause.

**Our Southern Homeland is Under Attack — It is Time for All of Us to Take Our Stand!  
Together we shall Make Dixie Great Again!**

**To join this effort, go to our new Heritage Operations website: [www.makedixiegreatagain.org](http://www.makedixiegreatagain.org)**

# HERITAGE SUPPORT TEAM MEMBERS



SCV Camp 1441 in memory of Tex Paris  
James Price

Midland, TX  
Pinson, TN



SCV Camp 225  
Michael Cumbie  
Dennis Goergen

Clarksville, TN  
Germanton, NC  
Ripley, MS



Captain John W. Whidden UDC 2501  
Kate Beard UDC  
Dr. Arnold Huskins

Lake Placid, FL  
Mansfield, LA  
Summerville, SC

# CONFEDERATE MUSEUM DONATIONS

Lucy Ferries	\$1,050	Corvalis, OR	SCV Camp 2226	\$75	Greenville, TX
SCV Camp 131	\$250	Edisto Island, SC		\$50	
George D. Wells, Jr.	\$200	Henderson, NV	Wayne Allums		Carthage, TX
			Claude Thomas		Marietta, GA
SCV Camp 349	\$100	Bonham, TX	Andrew and Michelle Shelor		Roanoke, VA
T. Michael McConnell		Lawrenceville, GA	John W. Dennis		Prattville, AL



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

**Make Your Donation Today!**  
**Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund!**

Please send all donations to:  
**Sons of Confederate Veterans**  
**PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402**

*Please state which fund your donation should be applied to.*

**Thank  
You!**

*"The SCV is considered a non-profit organization under paragraph 501c3 of the IRS code. All donations to the SCV are considered tax exempt by the IRS and can be written off by the donor on their annual taxes. All donors receive a receipt for every donation for this purpose."*

# LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

on educating yourself and members of our people, especially the young, not forgetting the many Yankees of good will. In *Heritage Haters* you are dealing with people who send their children to private schools while busing yours and still think they are morally superior to you because they are in favor of busing and you are not. They are not interested in debate or evidence. Remember, they are not attacking your great-grandfather's war: they are attacking you!

Don't be discouraged. So beautiful and powerful is our heritage that it has taken them decades to cut away as much as they have. It will take some time and hard work to recover lost ground.

If you must argue, turn the tables. The significant factor is the North's motives! They are the ones who invaded us, violating the fundamental American principle of the consent of the governed. (Wilson, *Defending Southern Heritage*)

Yes, we must strive to recruit younger members because they bring fresh ideas and tactics to the game which are surely needed. Your standard press conference and press release does not cut it with millennials. Because the younger generation want results immediately, you can expect them to be much more active and involved than the traditional monthly meeting. They have mastered the art of social media by middle school and are masters of things like the viral video which can put public issues as they happen. Conservatism has experienced a new reawakening in recent political circles. If the older members of the SCV can embrace these eager young Southerners and let them take a chance at the wheel, the Sons of Confederate Veterans could experience its own revival. All it takes is to recruit and embrace them so we can nurture them to become the next generation of leaders for this organization.

The younger generation can take the fight to the liberal enemy in ways many of us cannot. They are very passionate about things they believe in and this passion translates very quickly into action. There is a reason liberal protests are filled with young college aged kids and twenty-somethings; they belong to a generation who puts their thoughts into action. The good news for the SCV is there are young conservative groups who are just as passionate and just as active who believe our Confederate Heritage needs to be protected and we must seek them out and recruit

them.

In order to draw a younger crowd, we must keep the interest of a new generation of heritage defenders. We need to begin taking recruiting seriously, and this begins with putting people in positions of leadership who know exactly how to communicate with the younger generation or can appoint those who do. If we are to survive, we must grow, clear and simple. Thus, it is my goal to present to you a series of videos at the Mobile Reunion which will show to this new generation how diversified our organization is. It will appeal to their senses and can enhance our recruiting opportunities. The last of these videos will be filmed at our reunion so the producer/director can mingle amongst you and talk as well as film our members so they can tell our story. I hope you will participate when called upon.

And now I must close this article with my repeated theme I try to follow, "**If not US, WHO? If not NOW, WHEN?**" When will we realize times have changed, and we must take advantage of the youth, tactics, and tools millennials have to offer our organization which will ensure there will be an organization such as the Sons of Confederate Veterans for the future who will pass the **CHARGE** on to the next generation and the next? Remember, **IT IS YOUR DUTY TODAY** to see the truth is passed on to **FUTURE** generations! I look forward to seeing each and everyone of you at our National Reunion in Mobile, Alabama. Please feel free to chat with me about this when you see me at the Convention. I look forward to seeing all my brothers. Live the Charge my brothers!

**"Living the Charge!"**

**Larry McCluney, Lt. Commander-in-Chief**  
**confederate@suddenlink.net**

## *Correction*

In the May/June Issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine, a caption used in my article referred to the *The Blockade Runner* as the official newsletter of the SC Division. The actual newsletter of the SC Division is the award winning *Palmetto Partisan* newsletter. Please accept my apologies on this error as we all make mistakes.



# NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

## 2019 John C. Calhoun Oratory contest topic announced

The topic of this year's (2019) John C. Calhoun Oratory contest is:

"It's movie night! Topic — you are making a movie about the South. Tell the plot, who the main characters are and who will play them. You are allowed to create an alternative timeline"

The following rules, as are typical, will apply.

1. Speech must be somewhat on topic.
2. Must last 5-8 minutes.
3. No throwing of objects at speakers (Gilbert rule).
4. Language must be family friendly.
5. Can not be noticeably inebriated.
6. No singing.
7. No politicking (Unka Jeff rule).
8. Only one participant per speech (Brother Kirk rule).
9. Contestants who have previously won three or more times, much sit it out for at least two years from their last win. (PCiC Chuck rule)
10. Only one per Division.
11. All judges' decisions are final. (no appeals or whining)

High Oratory Commission-

C. E. McMichael & J. K. Turner

P.S. It would be helpful if we knew each division's entry in advance. E-mail to [oratory@mcmichael-la.com](mailto:oratory@mcmichael-la.com)

## Last remaining Real Son

We have been informed the last remaining Real Son is Compatriot Clifford Hamm, a member of the Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872, Gastonia, NC. Compatriot Hamm is 95-years-old and a veteran of WWII and the Battle of Okinawa serving with the US Marine Corps.

His father, John Berry Hamm, Jr., served with Co. D, NC Junior Reserves and his grandfather, John Berry Hamm, Sr., served in Co. H, 4th NC Senior Reserves.

Compatriot Hamm was featured in our November/December 2012 issue as part of our Real Son series.

## Headquarters needs more e-mail addresses

All, this is a request from membership at HQ. Of the 30,000 members in our database, we only have 15,000 e-mail addresses. In order to reach as many as possible with this format, I need everyone's correct e-mail address.

I'm asking all camps get e-mail addresses for all members. We understand not everyone has an e-mail address, but most do. Once they have, please e-mail the list to [membership@scv.org](mailto:membership@scv.org). Doing this will help HQ serve everyone better. I thank you all for your service.

Eric Previti

National Membership Coordinator

## Please, no monuments or statues at Elm Springs

It has come to my attention, there are several camps who are raising money to purchase monuments/statues to send to Elm Springs, SCV HQ. Although I understand and appreciate the sentiment, it was determined Elm Springs would not become a graveyard for/of Confederate monuments and statues. It is my hope camps will be able to purchase monuments/statues and place them in their local areas and highways. If a monument is removed, we erect two or more to take its place.

Paul Gramling, Jr.

Commander-in-Chief

## Museum artifact donations and Confederate images

The SCV is asking for worthy donations of Confederate and SCV historical items for our museum. Please contact us at [exedir@scv.org](mailto:exedir@scv.org) for donations or loans before sending them to GHQ. We currently do not have room to store them, but we would like to have an idea of what to expect and plan for its display once the museum is open.

In addition, we would like to collect

images of all our Confederate veterans. Please send images of your ancestor to [membership@scv.org](mailto:membership@scv.org) or PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402. Please annotate the name, rank, unit, and as much information as you can about the individual(s) you are submitting. These will be available for perpetual research for our visitors and members as well as use in the museum.

## State of Georgia passes monument bill

Georgia Senate Bill SB777 passed the Georgia Legislature and signed by Georgia Governor Brian Kemp to protect Confederate monuments. Other Southern states should use this information as a guideline to pass bills to increase and strengthen monument protection.

James W. King, Commander

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelsons Rangers  
Camp 141

Albany, Georgia

## A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

To amend Chapter 3 of Title 50 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to state flag, seal, and other symbols, so as to provide additional protections for government statues, monuments, plaques, banners, and other commemorative symbols; to provide definitions; to provide for related matters; to provide an effective date; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

SECTION 1.7 Chapter 3 of Title 50 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to state flag, seal, and other symbols, is amended by revising subsection (b) of Code Section 50-3-1, relating to description of state flag, militia to carry flag, defacing public monuments, and obstruction of Stone Mountain, as follows: "(b)(1) As used in this subsection, the term: (A) 'Agency' means any state or local government entity, including any department, agency, bureau, authority, board, educational institu-

tion, commission, or instrumentality or subdivision thereof, and specifically including a local board of education, the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, and any institution of the University System of Georgia. (B) 'Monument' means a monument, plaque, statue, marker, flag, banner, structure name, display, or memorial constructed and located with the intent of being permanently displayed and perpetually maintained that is: (i) Dedicated to a historical entity or historically significant military, religious, civil, civil rights, political, social, or cultural events or series of events; or (ii) Dedicated to, honors, or recounts the military service of any past or present military personnel of this state; the United States of America or the several states thereof; or the Confederate States of America or the several states thereof.

19 SB 77/AP

S. B. 77 - 2

(C) 'Officer' means an officer, official, body, employee, contractor, representative, or agent of any agency, whether appointed or elected. (1)(2) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or other entity to mutilate, deface, defile, or abuse contemptuously any publicly owned monument, plaque, marker, or memorial which is dedicated to, honors, or recounts the military service of any past or present military personnel of this state, the United States of America or the several states thereof, or the Confederate States of America or the several states thereof, and no officer, body, or representative of state or local government or any department, agency, authority, or instrumentality thereof located, erected, constructed, created, or maintained on real property owned by an agency or the State of Georgia. No officer or agency shall remove or conceal from display any such monument, plaque, marker, or memorial for the purpose of preventing the visible display of the same. A violation of this paragraph shall constitute a misdemeanor. (2)(3) No publicly owned monument or memorial erected, constructed, created, or maintained on the public property of this state or its agencies, departments, authorities, or instrumentalities in honor of the military service of any past or present military personnel of this state, the United

States of America or the several states thereof, or the Confederate States of America or the several states thereof or on real property owned by an agency or the State of Georgia shall be relocated, removed, concealed, obscured, or altered in any fashion by any officer or agency; provided, however, that appropriate measures for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of such monuments monument or memorials memorial shall not be prohibited. (3) (4) Conduct prohibited by paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection shall be enjoined by the appropriate superior court upon proper application therefor Any person or entity that damages, destroys, or loses a monument or that takes or removes a monument without replacing it shall be liable for treble the amount of the full cost of repair or replacement of such monument and may be subject to exemplary damages unless such person or entity was authorized to take such action by the public entity owning such monument. In addition to treble the cost of repair or replacement and possible exemplary damages, the person or entity shall also be liable for the attorney's fees and court costs expended by the public entity owner of the monument or person, group, or legal entity in any action or proceeding required to establish liability and collect amounts owed. Should a public entity owner of the monument or person, group, or other legal entity prevail in any action under this Code section, such prevailing party shall timely pay for the cost of or repair or placement of the monument upon moneys being collected from the party damaging, destroying, or losing such monument.

19 SB 77/AP

S. B. 77 - 3

(5) A public entity owning a monument or any person, group, or legal entity shall have a right to bring a cause of action for any conduct prohibited by this Code section for damages as permitted by this Code section. Such action shall be brought in the superior court of the county in which the monument was located. (4)(6) It Except as provided in this paragraph, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or other entity acting without authority to mutilate, deface, defile, abuse contemptuously, relocate, remove, conceal, or ob-

scure any privately owned monument, plaque, marker, or memorial which is dedicated to, honors, or recounts the military service of any past or present military personnel of this state, the United States of America or the several states thereof, or the Confederate States of America or the several states thereof located on privately owned property. Any person or entity who that suffers injury or damages as a result of a violation of this paragraph may bring an action individually or in a representative capacity against the person or persons committing such violations to seek injunctive relief and to recover general and exemplary damages sustained as a result of such person's or persons' unlawful actions. This paragraph shall not apply to an owner of real property storing privately owned monuments. (7) Nothing in this Code section shall prevent an agency from relocating a monument when relocation is necessary for the construction, expansion, or alteration of edifices, buildings, roads, streets, highways, or other transportation construction projects. Any monument relocated for such purposes shall be relocated to a site of similar prominence, honor, visibility, and access within the same county or municipality in which the monument was originally located. A monument shall not be relocated to a museum, cemetery, or mausoleum unless it was originally placed at such location."

SECTION 2. This Act shall become effective upon its approval by the Governor or upon its becoming law without such approval.

SECTION 3.88 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.

## **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 General Headquarters.**



Continued from page 7

## Dispatches From the Front

felt this was something I should weigh in on as a 22-year-old member.

While I think making videos and bringing our knowledge into the digital age is a good idea, it won't be enough to attract any kind of mass following. This is not a reflection of things we do poorly. The reality is most young men just don't care about history, much less doing research into the group that we've been told from childhood were the bad guys.

For me, what made me want to learn about all of this and the full story behind what our ancestors fought and died for was when it was made into a personal question. What would you fight for? What are you willing to defend? And just how far are you willing to go to guarantee your freedoms to your children? Some men may decide they still don't agree with us, but they'll at least understand better where we're coming from in saying that the Confederacy was right.

This won't convince the fanatics who say everything we Southerners are and believe should be burned down, but it will convince the moderates. And, like in modern politics, whoever takes the middle wins.

*Eric Farmer*

*Jefferson Davis Camp 175  
Colorado Springs, Colorado*

### Believes annual reunion too expensive

To the Editor:

You want to attract a younger crowd?

Let's face it, the SCV as a whole is made up of older men who do their best to avoid the youth of today (for good reason).

That won't cut it anymore. Maintaining a strong online presence is a must. If you don't have a Facebook page and can't respond to e-mails in a timely manner, you're missing out.

As a member in my early thirties, one thing which annoys me is how

the SCV prices its membership out of events. If I were to attend the national reunion and participate in all the events, it would cost \$800 plus the expense of traveling there and back. If my wife came along, the number would jump to \$1,200. How can you expect younger members to be active with a price tag like that?

*William Shifflett*

*Gordonsville Grays Camp 2301  
PO Box 204  
Gordonsville, Virginia 22942*

### Interested in a new Southern Church

To the Editor:

I am not qualified to begin a Christian Revivalist Movement but someone out there must be. A new-old faith is needed badly to save the soul of the South!

The recent leftist changes have rendered the Christian faith in many places into an almost unrecognizable faith to anyone familiar with it in the past. It seems several churches — Methodist, Episcopalian, Baptist, Catholic, and other denominations have decided to repudiate their connection to the Confederacy, its flag, monuments, names, everything Southern.

What we need is a new Church, I call it the SCC, or Southern Christian Church which embraces all things Southern that the others denigrate. I know as a Southern Christian I feel homeless when it comes to a Church and I can't be alone. And lets make the Confederate Battle Flag the symbol of the Church so we can have a religious protection for wearing our flag!

*James N. Cardwell*

*General Jubal A. Early Camp 556  
Tampa, Florida*

### Grateful for Unknown Confederate Soldier

To the Editor:

Thank you so much Charles L. Sullivan for your article in *Confederate Veteran* concerning the I.O.O.F and the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier.

Many years ago, I visited Arling-

ton and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The changing of the guard was very impressive and many tourists were there. An emotional event.

Some years later, I became interested in my own heritage and dove head long into the study of genealogy. Wow! I found my family to be hard-core Rebels! Needless to say, joining the SCV was a no brainer. Living on the Gulf Coast, I just had to go back and visit Beauvoir. I had visited Beauvoir as a child of the 50s on a public school field trip (Can you believe such a trip nowadays? Jeff Davis was a hero back then, not a traitor as portrayed today in public school.) I searched out the "Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier" and was met with shock and dismay. It was on a patch of sandy earth with ant beds and weeds surrounding it. Across a chained link fence and busy road stood a gambling casino. I cried, rested my hand on the sarcophagus and cried out to Jesus in Heaven to give this poor soldier rest, and God's eternal love in your arms. No eternal flame, no changing of the guard, no visitors, only me and this long gone soldier of the South.

Thank you Charles, the grave looks much different now. I also want to thank very much the I.O.O.F. and their great compassion.

By the way, I'd like to mention that my great-great-grandfather on my maternal side was a treasurer of the Odd Fellows, a member of Forrest's flying artillery, taken prisoner at Selma.

My paternal great-grandfather was a "partisan ranger" who rode with such greats as General Nathan Forrest and Phillip Dale Roddey.

God Will Vindicate!

*Bob Dean*

*Raphael Semmes Camp 11  
Mobile, Alabama*

### We must be more active with public interaction

To the Editor:

Compatriots: I recently had the honor of presenting an *H.L. Hunley* Award to a deserving JROTC cadet.

An older black gentleman, a Vietnam War veteran with the American Veterans (AMVETS) organization sat next to me at the head table. We talked

a little during the dinner. After I made the *Hunley* Award presentation on behalf of our camp he gave me a thumbs up and a big smile. He leaned over and said he liked the history. After the banquet we shook hands and he gave me a hug. He said he hoped we would see each other again. It was encouraging.

I think we are sometimes leery of public interaction and getting publicly involved in our communities simply because we are gun shy — and understandably so, having been fired at so many times of late.

What we have to understand is the willfully ignorant segment of the population who choose to hate our ancestors and the Southern heroes they followed are but a loud and disagreeable numerical minority. Most average citizens, of all ethnic backgrounds, are fine with us — until they are told they shouldn't be, that is. We need to continue to make ourselves known to everyone so when we are falsely represented to them by others they'll instinctively know the lies they are told about us aren't true because their own past interactive experiences have been positive. They will already KNOW us on a personal level. And our enemies will be left in frustration that local people who know better aren't swallowing their lies.

Yours in the Cause,

*Wes Franklin  
Campbell's Company Camp 2252  
Neosho, Missouri*

## Thanks for Captain Wirz article

To the Editor:

Thank you for James Gaston's fine article, "Remembering Captain Wirz," Commander of Andersonville Prison Camp during the final year of the War Between the States, who was unjustly executed by the Union for, in part, starving his prisoners.

However, the food shortages afflicting Union POWs held by the Confederates (and most everyone else in the South at that time) were the fault of the policies of the Lincoln Administration, whose troops were busily engaged in destroying crops, food stocks, farms, and transportation facilities throughout the region.

Wirz' innocence has been affirmed by my ancestor, Major Raphael Jacob Moses, who was General James Longstreet's chief of commissary, responsible for feeding and supplying his army of 40,000 men, who is best known for attending the Last Meeting, and carrying out the last order, of the Confederate government.

When Henry Wirz, the former commandant of the Andersonville Prison in Georgia was put on trial for his life after the war, for starving and abusing his POWs, Moses came to his defense. Moses wrote to him, pointing out the hungry federal prisoners at Andersonville were receiving the same provisions as the equally deprived Confederates in the field:

"I only heard a few days ago that you were in prison, charged with cruelty to the Andersonville prisoners. Heaven knows that if there was ever such a charge without a shadow of foundation, this is such. Major Allen can prove, and so can I, that the Andersonville prisoners were supplied from this post with precisely the same rations as our army in the field..."

As Jerrold Northrop Moore writes in *Confederate Commissary General*,

"Wirz was condemned to death. Just before his execution he was offered a reprieve in exchange for a statement to convict Jefferson Davis of cruelty to Federal prisoners of war. Wirz refused and was hanged."

It is shameful, but not surprising, the American news media will not allow the truth to be published about this historic issue. Thank you for doing so.

*Lewis Regenstein  
Raphael Semmes Camp 11  
Atlanta, Georgia*

## Our principles and values are under attack

To the Editor:

April is Confederate History and Heritage month as officially recognized by the Georgia General Assembly in 2009. The South and the Confederate States of America have been the victim of one of America's most successful smear campaigns. They have been harshly discriminated against and pos-

itive historical facts have intentionally been suppressed. Biased Northern historians have unfairly caused Southern and Confederate history and its heroes, monuments, memorials, and flags to be viewed from a negative perspective by many Americans.

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 was occurring and 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 Marxist Socialist revisionism are attacking everything Southern and Confederate on national, state, and local levels all across America.

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



# Books in Print

The Kennedys recount after the War and the First Stage of Reconstruction (the Second Stage is upon us now), a kind of tacit peace between the regions was established, a kind of “period of good feeling.” The South was permitted to honor its heroes and remember its honored fallen veterans, observe its holidays, fly its flags and sing its songs. In return, it was impelled to accept the Northern version of patriotism and, eventually, the Northern version of history, which at first was somewhat respectful, even anodyne, when treating the War for Southern Independence. Most of its “new South” leadership class (to use the terminology of historian Paul Gaston in his book *The New South Creed*) was soon convinced, or, rather, bought off by the enticements of Northern crony capitalism.

The young Henry Grady, editor of *The Atlanta Constitution*, enthusiastically summed up this trend. The South must show itself ready and eager for what he termed “progressive development” and Northern capital. The South would have to discard its conservative ways when these conflicted with modern ideas and innovation ... and fealty to the dominant commercialist and expansionist Yankee ideology.

This version of history soon had its global effects, as the Kennedys recount, with the virtual seizure and then annexation of the Kingdom of Hawaii (actually a prepared *coup d'etat* by Northern financiers, who then presented the country to President McKinley), followed by a series of “involvements” by the united American nation — the Spanish-American War (and the taking of the Philippines), intervention in Nicaragua and in Latin American, entry into World War I “to make the world safe for Democracy,” and Franklin Roosevelt’s “back door to war” (to use historian Charles Tansill’s expression) to get the country into World War II.

Through it all Southerners had been cajoled and educated to think this misplaced nationalism was the correct form of patriotism they needed to exhibit. And, indeed, beginning with the Spanish-American War, Southern military figures have played a singularly outstanding, even admirable role.

Yet, as the Kennedys illustrate the so-called “compromise” reached after Southern defeat in 1865 was chimerical, fraudulent, and ultimately one-sided, as more recent history has overwhelmingly proved. It did not last. And in the process too many Southerners seem to have lost their very souls to a contrary spirit, a philosophy, in fact, turns its back on our most hallowed and appreciated Southern traditions and inheritance, turns its back on “who we are.”

Since the late 1960s the old “solid South” has ceased to exist as it once was: while the Democratic Party veered wildly to an openly anti-Southern and hostile Left, the Republicans took advantage of the opportunity to attempt to replace them. But the type of conservatism offered by most representatives of the current GOP largely deny or reject our heritage in the name of a universalized crony capitalism, which seems mostly incapable of connecting with our remembered past, much less defending it.

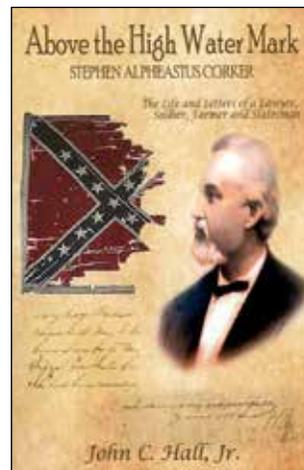
In very readable and accessible language, yet amply supported by solid documentation, the Kennedys chart this history, but, like their other volumes they also offer reasons for hope: the American nation is coming apart at the seams, more Southerners — given the assaults on our heritage — are becoming cognizant of what is occurring and at stake. *Yankee Empire*, then, becomes an important guide book, a significant source for information and history ... and a clarion call to action, for us and for our children and grandchildren. May it signal our awakening.

Author: James Ronald Kennedy and Walter Donald Kennedy  
Publisher: Shotwell Publishing  
www.shotwellpublishing.com  
Paperback: \$19.95

Reviewed by Dr. Boyd Cathey

## *Above the High Water Mark: The Life and Letters of Captain Stephen Alpheastus Corker, Lawyer, Soldier, Farmer and Statesman*

The title statement, “Above the High Water Mark,” addresses the belief that during the Battle of Gettysburg, Wright’s Brigade of Georgians made the furthest advance on the Union line stationed on Cemetery Hill. This feat was accomplished on the second day of battle, the day before the more remembered Pickett’s Charge. General



Wright commanded the 3<sup>rd</sup> Georgia, 22<sup>nd</sup> Georgia, 48<sup>th</sup> Georgia and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Georgia Battalions.

One basis for the claim is General Robert E. Lee’s official report which states: “Wilcox and Wright’s Brigades advanced with great gallantry, breaking successive lines of infantry, and compelling him (the enemy) to abandon much of his artillery. Wilcox reached the foot and Wright gained the crest of the ridge itself, driving the enemy down the opposite side.” This description suggests an advance beyond that of the Confederates on July 3, 1863.

Honor and glory are always touchy subjects when discussing the War. Lest feathers be ruffled, included in this work is a statement given in 1874 by Col. Claiborne Snead: “And while I would not, if I could, detract one iota from the grand division or pluck one leaf from its well-earned crown, yet it is due to the vindication of the truth of history to say that they did not even get to the rock fence much less to the heights beyond, over which Wright’s Brigade passed on the preceding day.”

The timeline begins during in the antebellum period when Corker mar-

ried, to his death in 1879. Other battles are presented by author Hall including the struggle on the Atlantic Coast and Sharpsburg. Corker wrote to his wife about the "Chicamacomico Races" on the outer banks of North Carolina, and this letter gives a good description of maneuvers to control the coast.

The battle in Pennsylvania in 1863 not only provides the title, but also is a turning point. Captain Corker was severely wounded and taken prisoner in July 1863. Information is presented on life in various prisons in the North. Letters sent from prison are touching. On December 1, 1864, Corker simply states: "All I wish for, is liberty, & the privilege of rejoining you." In the same letter the urge to have news, any news, from home is painfully apparent when the prisoner writes: "When you write tel [sic] me all about Son. How much does he weigh? Is his hair black? What is the name of his dog, with which he hunts rabbits?"

For the reader of histories which center on a particular unit or soldier, a particular pleasure is learning about the "small" things which happened. This work is abundant with such tales. At times you learn how a letter is forwarded from home to the soldiers in the field. Corker asked that his wife send her valued letter to Richmond and allow the War administration to forward to him wherever he was on the front.

Another glimpse into their world was dated June 27, 1863. "... the regiment marched through Green Castle, and Chambersburg, PA. As the men of the regiment marched along one of the streets in Chambersburg, they passed in front of what seemed to be a boarding school. A score of little girls dressed in white with red and blue ribbons ranged along the edge of the sidewalk." "Since the school yard was the higher ground than the street, several young ladies held the staff of an unfurled United States flag over the sidewalk. This caused the line of Confederates to pass under the flag. There was no demonstration against this effort to show the patriotism of these young ladies, although some of the soldiers marched out in the street around the flag."

Author Hall has provided appro-

priate maps and illustrations. He supplies pertinent information to support Corker's letters. Throughout the book are short biographical notes concerning those whose lives are mentioned.

On Stephen A. Corker's obelisk is written "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well" "Macbeth Act 3, Scene 2, 19-23." Theatrical words are fitting for Corker's memorial stone and his life's story. This work is well worth reading and provides insight into much we want to know about the South and our Confederate soldiers. Mr. Hall has honored Mr. Corker with excellence.

Author: John C. Hall, Jr.  
Publisher: Blockade Runner  
Publishing, Dublin, Georgia  
www.amazon.com  
Paperback \$20.00

*Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall*

### *A Son of Pittsylvania County Joins the Confederacy*

The letters and diaries of James A. Womack (1854-1863) are examined and presented in *A Son of Pittsylvania County Joins the Confederacy* (and other Adventures). James A. Womack was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, in 1834 to Allen Watson Womack and Catherine Stone Womack. There he grew up on his father's tobacco plantation which also produced the means for the family to be largely self sufficient. Starting in 1854, James A. Womack started traveling to visit and to conduct business in various states. On these trips, he kept up a correspondence with his father, which sheds much light on the daily lives and activities of a Virginia family during the Antebellum period.

These letters and diaries dive into the business of family relationships, economic issues, tobacco culture, architecture, the practice of slavery, etc. Womack also wrote about the political situations developing in the United States with and after the election of Abraham Lincoln as president of these United States. To answer the call of his new country, Womack joined "The Pittsylvania Dragoons," which became Co. E, 6th Virginia Cavalry, organized at

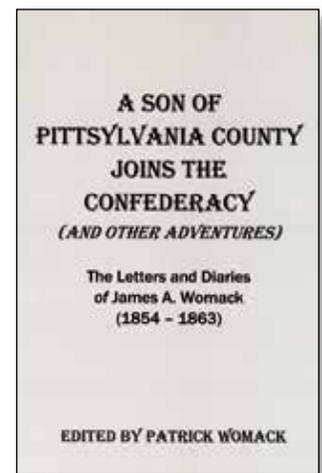
Chatham, Virginia, in January 1861, three months before the ordinance of secession was passed by the Virginia Secession Convention in Richmond.

Womack participated in all activities of the 6th Virginia Cavalry and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. The 6th participated in the Battle of Laurel Hill, the First Battle of Rappahannock Station, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Battle of Cold Harbor. At Cold Harbor James A. Womack was killed on 31 May 1864. A memorial stone was erected in the family cemetery at the home plantation which noted that Lieutenant James A. Womack of Company E, Lomax Brigade, Fitzhugh Lee's Division, Army of Northern Virginia, J.E.B. Stuart's Corps was killed at Cold Harbor and was buried where he fell. Another son of the South would not live to see the end of the Confederacy or the tragic years noted by the Union as Reconstruction.

The editor includes photographs of the family and burial sites that help illustrate the life of James A. Womack. This book provides details of Southern life examined in the minute detail of day to day life. People in general do not bother to read such works as these; yet, they provide the reality and truth of the South and the lives of the people who lived it. These are the types of works that are useful to refute the revisionist who seeks to change the narrative of American history.

Author: Patrick Womack  
Publisher: Patrick Womack  
patriwoma@aol.com  
Paperback \$15.00

*Reviewed by Raymond V. King, III*



# The Petersburg Regiment con't

edness, Bernard remembered. His very gait, shambling as he moved unsteadily along, was that of a man thoroughly undone by fright.<sup>34</sup>

When the procession reached its destination, Tyler blindfolded Adams and tied his hands behind him to the stake. Adams composed himself. Expressing himself ready to die, he asked Tyler not to give the command to fire but to blow his little whistle instead. Tyler gave preliminary orders to the firing squad, then blew his whistle. The first volley failed to kill Adams, a sad commentary on the regiment's marksmanship. He only lurched forward. The stake held him upright. A second volley dispatched him. On the way back to camp, the brigade marched past his corpse. I did not witness the execution and am glad of it, noted Waddell, a member of the court martial that had sentenced Adams to death.<sup>35</sup> Waddell's company was working on breastworks.

## At the Crater, July 1864

Bullets from the Crater cut up the ground around the 12th. Every minute or two, someone cried out for the ambulance corps to remove another wounded soldier. The men knew the situation had become critical. The time had come to do something. The troops were rapidly growing demoralized. They must either advance or retreat. But Wright's Brigade had not yet positioned itself to attack. Georgians were still passing behind the Virginians.

Southern cannon were pasting the captured earthworks. Some Virginians looked up to assess the bombardment's effects. They saw Federals jumping out of the trenches as if preparing to charge. The men on the right of Mahone's line disobeyed orders, opening fire. Some invaders dove back into the works. Others started forming line of battle while bullets spun one of their officers around until he fell. Hinton was returning to Weisiger on the right of the brigade's line.

Girardey joined the two a moment later. A magnificently attired Union officer emerged from the earthworks carrying a gridiron.

"Captain, had I not better go in now?" said Weisiger to Girardey.

"No, General Mahone desires to annex Wright's brigade on to you and send you in together," Girardey said.<sup>36</sup>

Dashing back down the brigade's line, Girardey stopped halfway between Mahone and the 12th's left.

"General, they are coming!" He shouted to Mahone.

Porte turned from giving instructions to the Georgians. He saw the Northerners massing.

"Tell Weisiger to forward," Mahone replied.<sup>37</sup>

Pulling out his sword, Girardey dashed to his right. Behind the Riflemen, just before reaching the regiment's colors, he turned left and leaped over the line of prone soldiers.

"Charge! Follow me!" He shouted, waving his sword.<sup>38</sup>

It was 8:45 a.m.

The riflemen and the men of the adjacent companies sprang to their feet. At a trail arms they double-quickened up the hill. They gave a yell that grew tremendous as the troops right and left took it up, jumped up and joined the charge.

On the sharpshooter battalion's right, near Weisiger, soldiers of the regiment's marksman company heard a shout to their left. Looking that way, they saw the Yankees preparing to charge. One of the 12th's sharpshooters leapt up and fired.

"Forward!" He yelled.<sup>39</sup>

The rest of the marksmen jumped to their feet.

"Charge, boys!" They cried.<sup>40</sup>

Away the Virginians went, over the field with

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36 Ibid., 179n.

37 Ibid., 214.

38 Ibid., 190. Technically in command, the line officer Weisiger wanted credit for the charge led by the staff officer Girardey. Ibid., 217, 222.

39 Ibid., 222.

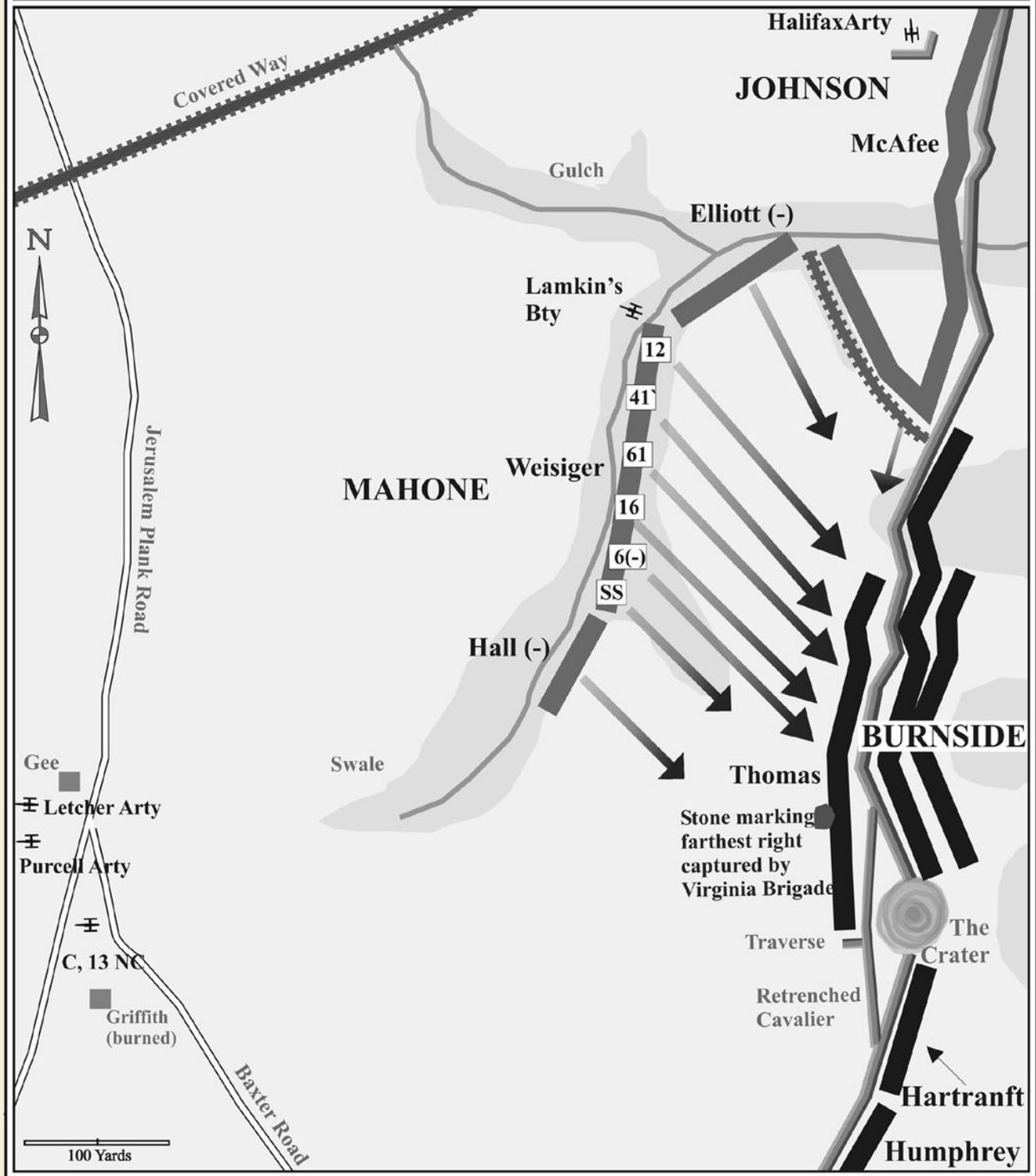
40 Ibid., 187.

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34 Bernard Papers.

35 Charles E. Waddell Diary, November 10, 1863.

## Battle of the Crater, July 30, 1864 - The Virginia Brigade Charges, 8:45 a.m.



fixed bayonets.

“Don’t fire!” Shouted Weisiger.<sup>41</sup>

His soldiers charged with about a regiment and a half from Wright’s Brigade, fragments of

Elliott’s South Carolina Brigade and elements of some North Carolina Regiments from Ransom’s and Clingman’s Brigades. The troops who had fired at the Yanks massing outside the Crater had not had time to reload.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid., 222.

The entire line rose up as one man, recalled Crow. It was like a dress parade.<sup>42</sup> The parade did not last long. Officers screamed for the line to change course obliquely to the right, toward the Crater. Unionist musketry took its toll. A bullet in his left leg disabled Whitehorne before he advanced twenty paces. The first of the 12th's sharpshooter company hit included the City Guard's Private Benjamin F. Eckles, who had enlisted while a student. He went down with a ball through his left ankle. Some men disobeyed orders and returned fire. Crow had charged halfway up the hill when a black soldier rested his rifle on the shoulder of a Federal officer. The African-American shot at Crow. The ball whistled near his head. Crow and two others shot back. The black fell.

The men on the right were charging obliquely in that direction faster than the rest of the brigade. The line quickly stretched more than 100 feet beyond its original length. The soldiers moved at different speeds. They no longer advanced shoulder to shoulder. Their ranks had opened. More than twenty feet separated the swiftest from the slowest. A gap had developed between the 12th and, on its right, the 41st. The Virginians had already gone 100 yards, but they had 100 more to go. Jones had underestimated the distance to the captured works by one-half. Still, the 12th had the shortest distance to cross of any of the brigade's regiments. Jones' men would reach the captured earthworks first. The soldiers on the regiment's left had a shorter distance to cover than those on the right.

The Federals unleashed a withering volley. The Old Grays' Private Henry Eugene Chase, a former carpenter in the 12th's sharpshooter company, recalled the fire had a staggering effect, cutting down and laying out his comrades like a windrow in a wheatfield. Then, he remembered, the men untouched closed, touched elbows and went ahead with redoubled pace.<sup>43</sup>

Amid the body of the regiment, Valentine fell, shot through the body. A ball mortally wounded Dean in front of his messmate, the Old Grays' Private Napoleon Bonaparte Simmons, an apprentice

shoemaker. "I was shot by a negro," said Dean.<sup>44</sup> Simmons took Dean's testament and some other personal effects, then rejoined the charge.

Once the Federals had fired, they had no time to reload. Howling like fiends and brandishing cold steel, the 12th's ragged veterans panicked the enemy, a collection of black and white troops from the Yankee IX Corps. Some Unionists stood frozen in terror. Others slinked into the ditches and bombproofs. Still others leaped over the main trench's parapet to run back to Yankee lines. At thirty yards the regiment blasted the Federals with a volley. Then the Virginians went in for the kill.

### **Abandoning Petersburg, April 1865**

April 1 dawned cloudy, but the sky soon cleared. Word of the previous day's battle of Dinwiddie Court House reached Mahone's Division. Some of the 12th's men received passes. Others visited friends and relatives in nearby units, or entertained visitors from neighboring formations and home. That evening dinner cooked in spiders set over the fires.

Boom, Whitehorne recorded, three or four big guns opened at once.<sup>45</sup> Stunned, the regiment's soldiers dashed out of their huts, dugouts and bombproofs and hurried to the breastworks. From there they saw the Federal gunners less than 500 yards distant, blasting away. Fifteen enemy cannon plastered the 12th's houses. Shells knocked corners off some and penetrated the walls of others, exploding inside and tearing things apart. Short of ammunition, the Southern artillery did not reply.

The bombardment ceased after an hour. Quiet returned to the Bermuda Hundred front. One by one, the soldiers ducked back into their houses to assess the damage. Some found their huts wrecked. Others confronted burnt dinners seasoned with dirt and clay. The 12th's men bedded down with orders to be up and in the trenches by daylight, gun in hand. I reckon Mahone expects a charge from the invaders, noted Whitehorne, who went to sleep with an unexploded shell under his bunk. Let them come — it takes us to welt them!

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<sup>42</sup> Bernard, Appendix, War Talks, 315.

<sup>43</sup> Statement of Henry E. Chase, No. 44, August 17, 1903, Crater Collection.

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<sup>44</sup> Statement of Napoleon Bonaparte Simmons.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

<sup>46</sup> Fearing the enemy would open fire again that night after they had gone to bed, some men remained dressed.

These fellows proved prescient. They included Whitehorne. His hut provided shelter for himself, his cousin Sergeant William Shelton Davis and Corporal Algernon Allen. Davis and Allen donned their nightshirts. Whitehorne had just rolled into bed when, he recorded, Bang! went a big gun which burst over us, but did no damage.<sup>47</sup> He leapt up with his comrades, who ran out barefoot in their nightclothes. When Davis reached the ditch, he jumped in, landing up to his knees in mud and water. Whitehorne remained in their hut to save their blankets, canteens and other belongings. Finally, he got his shoes on, picked up his jacket and sprinted headlong into the ditch, remaining there for about an hour with Allen and Davis.

After the shelling the Virginians prepared to edge rightward. Harris' Mississippi Brigade had held the works in that direction but had departed for Petersburg. About daylight the 12th sidled right a quarter mile and occupied the 6th Virginia's former quarters cabins which the enemy had not shelled at all. The 12th's men counted noses and discovered the two bombardments had injured no one. We have no rations, but can keep from thinking about it by sleeping to make up for the time we lost last night, Whitehorne noted.<sup>48</sup> The troops drawing picket duty found themselves charged and driven in by the Unionists on this previously quiet sector, but the regiment again suffered no casualties. Those who remained awake could only wonder what was happening.

Todd dressed with unusual care that morning, intending to call at Mahone's headquarters, which occupied a comfortable farmhouse. Mrs. Mahone and Miss Susie Hipkins were paying Porte a visit. Despite the distant roar of artillery around Petersburg, quiet had returned to Bermuda Hundred.

At headquarters Todd encountered Captain Robertson Taylor, a member of Mahone's staff. Porte, Taylor and Todd stood in the yard talking. A courier galloped up on a lathered horse and

swung out of the saddle. Grabbing the courier's dispatch, Mahone read it. His demeanor conveyed the communication's importance.

Calling his own messenger, Mahone ordered an ambulance hitched up to take the ladies to Richmond. Then he entered the house, followed by Taylor. A few minutes later Taylor emerged and gave Todd the news. The Yankees had broken through the Confederate lines southwest of Petersburg and killed Hill. Mahone's Division had orders to march.

Late on the afternoon of April 1, Sheridan's horsemen reinforced by a corps of infantry had crushed Pickett's Division and the cavalry of Lee's army at Five Forks, opening the way to the South Side Railroad. Grant feared Lee would strip his lines to deal Sheridan's force a blow of the sort which had smashed II Corps at Second Reams Station the previous August. The Federal general-in-chief initiated an assault all along the lines for early the following morning. The Union onslaught had the desired effect, breaking through the Confederate lines between Fort Gregg and Hatchers Run and cutting Lee's army in two. Lee ordered the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond.

Todd mounted up and galloped to Weisiger's headquarters. The news Todd brought did not surprise Weisiger, who had just returned from Petersburg after witnessing the fighting there. Todd hitched his horse at headquarters and ran down the works a short distance to tell his brother George to prepare to move. Returning to headquarters, Todd did not wait long before Mahone's courier arrived with orders for Weisiger's Brigade to evacuate the line that night. The artillery would lead the way, pulling out quietly at 8 p.m.

The 12th's men awoke throughout the afternoon and evening into an atmosphere rife with rumors running the gamut from a Federal breakthrough to a Confederate victory. Not until 11 p.m., after the moon had risen clear and calm, did they receive instructions to pack up and prepare to march at 2 a.m. Reports came that the Northerners had annihilated Harris' brigade at Fort Gregg. Mr. May arrived from Petersburg bringing word that the authorities there were burning the warehouses and tobacco barns containing military stores. The veterans tried to get some more sleep before they evacuated the Howlett Line, those not

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<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

detailed to bury cannon.

Officers and sergeants shook the slumberers awake shortly before 2 a.m. The regiment exited Bermuda Hundred. Abandoning cooking utensils, surplus baggage and company papers, the troops moved by the right flank down the breastworks about half a mile, then filed off westward at a right angle. They halted at Richmond & Petersburg Turnpike. Only the pickets the Richmond Grays under Phillips covered the retreat. They had orders to withdraw at 3 a.m., when the moon set, then proceed to Chester Station and act as the column's rear guard.

The 12th rested fifteen minutes on the turnpike, then headed for Half Way House. The men had gone a short distance when an explosion stunned them. The Confederate admiral in command at Drewry's Bluff had fired the magazine there. Another blast followed when the 12th got within a mile of Half Way House. Southern sail-

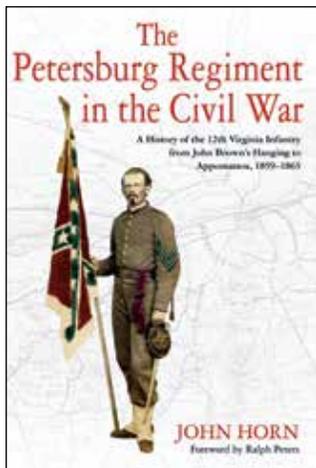
ors at Rocketts Landing, a few miles upstream, had blown up *Patrick Henry*. The troops passed many ladies standing in their yards crying. The gridiron floated above Richmond and Petersburg for the first time in almost four years.

The regiment reached Half Way House at daybreak. At Chester Station,

a few miles west, mounds of clothing and tobacco were burning when the 12th arrived. Horse Taylor snatched thirty-three undamaged trousers and a jacket from the flames but became so warm, had such a heavy load on his back and got hustled along so fast by the rear guard, that he threw away all but six pairs of pants and the jacket. Giving the jacket to Whitehorne, Horse kept one pair of trousers for himself and distributed the others to his comrades.

The soldiers expected to make a stand at Chesterfield Court House but passed it without halting. Speculation then focused on Burke's Station as a possible rallying point. The roads remained in bad condition, the teams poor and weak. The prospects of making it to Burke's Station looked dim. The troops camped in a chestnut grove. After stacking arms, some went to a nearby creek, washed and bathed their feet. The 12th's soldiers devoured such supper as they had brought with them, then pitched their raghouses and bedded down.

Back at Chester Station, the pickets stood rear guard for Mahone's Division until a wagon train passed. Phillips then led his men westward toward Chesterfield Court House, arriving in the afternoon and forming line of battle to meet an expected enemy dash which never materialized. Assigned to protect the trains of Mahone's Division, the company headed toward Richmond and later turned west on the Genito Road toward Powhatan Station. Phillips' men hiked until 9 p.m. ■



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Sam Davis Camp 1293  
Brentwood, TN  
**William Orbra Baird**

Wigfall Greys Camp 1560  
Collierville, TN  
**Paul Floyd Leadford**

Col. W. M. Bradford/Col. J. G. Rose Camp  
1638  
Morristown, TN  
**Donald Edward Bentley**  
**Dearl Myers**

Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153  
San Antonio, TX  
**Malcolm R. Dixon**  
**Ray Edward Walls**

Brig. Gen. John Sayles Camp 366  
Abilene, TX  
**Jimmy Burton Pickens**

General Joseph L. Hogg Camp 972  
Rusk, TX  
**David Christopher Zaharis**

Alamo City Guards Camp 1325  
San Antonio, TX  
**John Franklin Kreis**

Dunn-Holt-Midkiff Camp 1441  
Midland, TX  
**Tex Paris**

Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp  
1648  
Arlington, TX  
**William Dale Tisdale**

Hill Country Camp 1938  
Fredericksburg, TX  
**Wilburn Leo Boudreaux**

Medina Greys Camp 2254  
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**Joseph David Buchwald**

Clinton Hatcher Camp 21  
Leesburg, VA  
**Raymond L. Borden**  
**Larry Dale Payne, Sr.**

Magruder-Ewell Camp 99  
Newport News, VA  
**Joseph C. Overstreet, Jr.**

R. E. Lee Camp 726  
Alexandria, VA  
**LTC William A. Forbes**

Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471  
Franklin, VA  
**Hubert Bridges**

Highlanders Camp 1530  
Monterey, VA  
**Frank T. Pullin**

Tom Smith Camp 1702  
Suffolk, VA  
**Ocie Linwood Moore, Jr.**  
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why Commander Gramling has instituted the "Southern Victory Campaign." The SCV must go on the offensive and give our fellow Southerners the good news about our Southland or they will become deluded sheep following the neo-Marxist mantra. Commander Gramling's Southern Victory Plan is designed to educate, to motivate, to activate Southerners. Therefore, he established the Confederate Legion (C. L.) which is now running radio and Internet advertisements promoting a positive view of the South. These ads point people to our new website, Make Dixie Great Again: [www.makedixiegreatagain.com](http://www.makedixiegreatagain.com). On this website more positive information about the South in the form of videos, articles, and radio ads can be viewed and responded to. This past month the Confederate Legion has bought more than \$5,500 in radio ads and \$1,000 in Internet ads promoting the SCV and a positive view of the Con-

federacy. Ron Kennedy, Deputy Chief of Heritage Promotions, speaking for the SCV's new effort was interviewed on the Michael Berry Show. Michael Berry's Show is syndicated across the South and nationally on the Internet. But the SCV needs you and your camp to help.

## IT'S TIME FOR A COUNTER-ATTACK

Every two months the Confederate Legion is sponsoring a new "Counter-Attack." Starting in February our first **Counter-Attack** was about Confederate Diversity. In April and May, the **Counter-Attack** focused on Confederate Veterans as American Veterans. In June-July the **Counter-Attack** will focus on July 4<sup>th</sup> America's Secession Holiday. Similar **Counter-Attacks** will continue throughout the year with appropriate ads and videos pushing a positive narrative about our Southland. But this cannot be done without your assistance. If you are tired of always being attacked and never striking back, now is the time for action. With every **Counter-Attack**, each SCV camp can go to MDGA website and download one or more of our one-minute radio ads and take them to your local radio station and buy air time for these ads. An action element is included with each **Counter-Attack**. An action element is usually a sample letter from your local SCV

camp to various members of the local community. The action element for the April-May **Counter-Attack** consisted of a letter to be sent to the local American Legion, VFW, and other local community leaders. Every SCV camp should become a member of the Confederate Legion and encourage its members to join also. It is the membership fees from joining the Confederate Legion as well as generous donations which provides the funds to keep our **Counter-Attacks** going. Ninety percent of each dollar collected is used to buy radio and internet ads, promoting a positive view of the South. Membership is open to anyone who is willing to donate to the Cause of the South. We already have many non-Southerners who are happy to help in defending the Cause of the South.

Yes, my fellow Southerners, the scorpion's sting is probing us to the quick! We can stand around and chop logic, that is, endlessly debate why The South Was Right and how this or that Confederate unit or leader was superior to others or we can get busy and take action against those who are "probing us to the quick." Go to our website, view the videos, listen to the radio ads, and start the process in your community of educating to motivate to ACTIVATE!

**Walter D. Kennedy**  
**Chief of Heritage Operations**  
[www.makedixiegreatagain.com](http://www.makedixiegreatagain.com)



**Confederate  
Veteran Deadlines**

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline for submissions</u>
September/October 2019 .....	July 1
November/December 2019 .	Sept. 1
January/February 2020.....	Nov. 1
March/April 2020 .....	January 1
May/June 2020 .....	March 1
July/August 2020 .....	May 1

**Do you need  
subscription  
information  
or have a question?  
Are you moving?  
If so, please contact  
General  
Headquarters  
1-800-380-1896**

## **Military Order of the Stars and Bars**



1861-1865

If you are a lineal or collateral male descendant of someone in the Confederate States of America Officer Corps or someone who was an elected or appointed government official in the Confederate States of America, consider joining the **Military Order of the Stars and Bars**

For information on our activities and eligibility requirements, contact us at:

(757) 656-MOSB

Or via mail at:

MOSB Membership Inquiry-CV

P.O. Box 18901

Raleigh, NC 27619-8901

[www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org](http://www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org)



**Gordonsville Grays  
Camp 2301  
Gordonsville, Virginia**

**PROUD SUPPORTER**

**VIRGINIA FLAGGERS  
INTERSTATE  
BATTLE FLAG  
PROJECTS**



Gifts to the I-95 Memorial Battle Flag Projects Can Be Mailed to:  
VA Flagggers, P.O. Box 547, Sandston, VA 23150 Make Checks Payable to VA Flagggers

# Yankee Empire

## *Aggressive Abroad and Despotic at Home*

James Ronald and Walter Donald Kennedy  
Authors of *The South Was Right!* and *Punished With Poverty*



- General Lee predicted Yankee victory would turn the U.S.A. into an empire which was “aggressive abroad and despotic at home.”
- In 1870 General Lee declared “If I had known what those people intended to do with their victory there would have been no surrender at Appomattox.”
- Lincoln’s Revolution destroyed the real America and created the Yankee Empire.
- President Davis noted, “The lust of *empire* impelled them [Yankees] to wage against their weaker neighbors [the South] a war of subjugation.”
- The Yankee Empire’s first conquest was the Confederate States of America but it was not and is not the last!

“The Kennedy Twins new book *Yankee Empire* is *The South Was Right!* on steroids.”

— Dr. Sandy Mitcham, Historian, SCV Heritage Operations.

The Deep State did not begin with Obama — it was made possible by Lincoln’s successful war against real States’ Rights.

There is a reason for expressions such as “Damn Yankee” and “Yankee Go Home.”

***Yankee Empire: Aggressive Abroad and Despotic At Home*, Shotwell Publishing,  
available NOW!**

# CONFEDERATE MUSEUM

*Owned and operated by the Charleston Chapter 4  
United Daughters of the Confederacy*



Built 1841 • Corner of Meeting and Market Streets  
PO Box 20997 • Charleston, SC 29413  
(843) 723-1541

Open All Year Tuesday-Saturday except Holidays  
11 AM – 3:30 PM

Admission: \$5 for Adults, 6-12 yrs \$3, 6 & under free  
Group Tours, Handicap Accessible  
Research Library Available

## CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA



Aluminium,  
dimensions for  
Seal is 12 inches  
in diameter.

*This is a project to raise  
money for students to  
attend the Sam Davis  
Youth Camp!*

## Seals and Crosses

Aluminium, Cross is 19 inches tall  
and 11 inches wide.

The cost of the seals is \$35 +  
\$15 shipping, grave marker  
crosses are \$25 + \$20 shipping  
we can ship 2 or 3 in box for  
same shipping as one.

**General States Rights  
Gist Camp 1451**

**Seals and Crosses  
c/o Henry Dobey  
300 Mountain View Rd.  
Landrum, SC 29356**



## READ, LISTEN, EDUCATE! = Your Primary Mission!

**Hey: our amazing book,  
*Understanding the War Be-  
tween the States*, is your  
Primary Weapon!**

Nothing better! The whole  
story, comprehensive, yet con-  
cise, with a focus on divisive  
political issues.

**Hey: our amazing book,  
*American History for Home  
Schools*, is your Secondary  
Weapon!**

Covers 1607 to 1885 with a  
Southern and Civil War focus  
for teaching families about  
our truthful history.

Both books written jointly  
by 16 Members of the **Society  
of Independent Southern  
Historians**.

**Listen** while driving your  
car. Both available as **audio  
books**. Just get and listen!

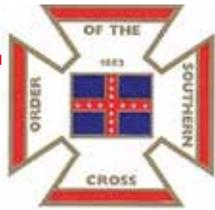
Get either book on Ama-  
zon or **buy twelve for \$60**  
delivered (send check to  
**SISH, 6012 Lancelot Drive,  
Charlotte, NC 28270**).

At our Website you can  
see both books. Read chapters  
and print off copies **for free**.  
[www.southernhistorians.org](http://www.southernhistorians.org)

**Hey: use our Society  
(SISH) to expand your camp's  
educational efforts.** Anyone  
can order 12 books for \$60 to  
use anywhere. A group of 12  
or more home school parents  
can tell us their story and we  
will send 12 books for free.

**Hey: SCV Leaders and  
SCV Members – Join SISH.**  
A life membership is \$25. We  
are both Writers and Readers  
of Truthful Southern History.  
[www.southernhistorians.org](http://www.southernhistorians.org)

**For more info e-mail how-  
ardraywhite@gmail.com**



## THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

### Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects

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

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

If you are an SCV Camp or a 501(c)3 organization seeking financial assistance to help fund a Confederate Preservation project, we encourage you to contact Grants Chairman Michael Harris at [mikeharris329@yahoo.com](mailto:mikeharris329@yahoo.com) or you may visit our website at [www.orderofsoutherncross.com](http://www.orderofsoutherncross.com) for more information.

*Deo Vindice!*

*Where The Civil War Comes Alive*

## Preservation, Reenacting and Living History

**Camp Chase Gazette**  
Regular \$38 a year

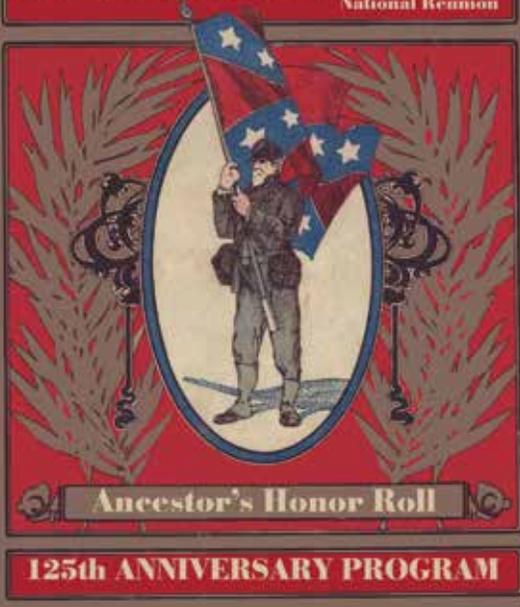
**Civil War Courier**  
Regular \$35 a year

**The Citizens Companion**  
Regular \$20 a year

**Call us for a special rate**  
Mon - Fri 11:00 to 8:00pm EST  
1-800-624-20181 Ext 460

**Visit us online**  
[www.civilwarcourier.com](http://www.civilwarcourier.com)

2020  
FLORIDA



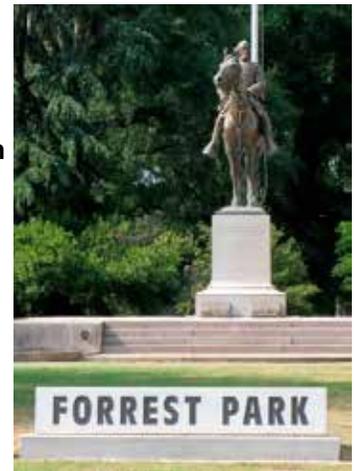
## Honor Your Ancestors

The Sons of Confederate Veterans was founded in 1896, and starting then the SCV published a National Reunion Program with the pedigrees of members. These show the descent from one or more ancestors who contributed to the Southern Cause. These Confederate ancestors are part of our blood and spirit, and each of our lives rests firmly on the foundation of their sacrifice. The 2020 Ancestor Honor Roll is being built for the 125th Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion in Florida. Have your name and your Ancestor's name and unit listed in the prestigious Honor Roll Section of the 2020 National Reunion Program.

For more information check out the 2020 Web-site at [www.2020scvreunion.com](http://www.2020scvreunion.com) or e-mail Calvin Hart at [calvinhart@bellsouth.net](mailto:calvinhart@bellsouth.net)

**SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

# Help Save General Forrest



The Memphis City Council in the dark of night removed the Forrest Equestrian Statue Monument from Forrest Park and is threatening to dig up the graves of General Forrest and his wife MaryAnn from beneath the statue.

The SCV and the Forrest family descendants must raise money to fight the city to stop this second attack on General Forrest and get the statue back.

We need your help.

## Help us to save the graves and monument of General Forrest

Can you, or your camp or Division donate \$100, \$500 or \$1000 to the defense ?

Please sign me up as a supporter. No membership fee.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Contribute through PayPal at our ally at : [www.citizenstosaveourparks.org](http://www.citizenstosaveourparks.org)

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

**Forrest Camp 215 SCV**

PO Box 11141, Memphis, TN 38111



# BE A MAN AMONG MEN!

## Join the Sons of Confederate Veterans Mechanized Cavalry



★ Heritage Preservation    ★ Group Rides  
**See YOU on the “Front Lines”!**

We of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) who ride motorcycles have banded together into a special interest group within the organization. Members of the SCV are most welcome and encouraged to join even if they do not have a motorcycle (dismounted cavalry) at the time of submitting the SCV Mechanized Cavalry Application. We currently have one annual national meet, around the second week of June, which rotates to each host state each year. Members living near each other are encouraged to gather on a more frequent basis to attend camp meetings, dedications, re-enactments, and other SCV and UDC events together. Even rides for fun are good to hone the skills and fellowship of the South's new Mechanized Cavalry!

We have “Back Patches” that you may wear, if you wish, at appropriate places and times. Had the motorcycle been in existence during the War Between the States, our ancestors would certainly have utilized that mode of transportation. We are then the present day mechanized cavalry, Confederate States of America, on-going. There is a one-time application fee of \$100.00 to cover an attractive back patch. This fee also helps us pay for the expenses of the group and membership activities. There are currently no annual dues or fees. We are a Heritage group. We are not a motorcycle club. We follow a set of standing orders necessary to uphold the ethics and values of our organization.



<http://www.csascvmc.org>

Kevin Stone Commanding: [scvmchcav@hotmail.com](mailto:scvmchcav@hotmail.com)

**We are the Special Operations of the SCV!**

# Confederate Classifieds

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**IF YOU LIVE THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES**, you should read *The Courier*, your monthly newspaper for our Civil War heritage, reenactments, preservation, calendar of events, book reviews, features, display and classified ads for goods and services. **Free sample copy.** *The Civil War Courier*, PO Box 625, Morristown, Tennessee 37814. 1-800-624-0281. E-mail: cwc1861@lcs.net or www.civilwarcourier.com

**SPECIALIZING IN CONFEDERATE AND UNION** autographs, letters, diaries, documents, postal history, currency, and photos. Contact Brian & Maria Green, Inc., PO Box 1816, Kernersville, NC 27285-1816; Phone: 336-993-5100. bmgcivilwar.com On-line store shop.bmgcivilwar.net. Member SCV & MOSB.

**OLD GLORY PRINTS:** Your source for Civil War, Aviation and Military art prints. If we don't have it we will try and locate it for you. We accept all major credit cards. Call us at 800-731-0060. Visit our website at www.oldgloryprints.com Life member of Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937, SCV.

**LET US PUBLISH YOUR NEXT BOOK!** From one copy to a thousand or more. The Scuppernong Press, PO Box 1724, Wake Forest, NC 27588. www.scuppernongpress.com

**SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS SHARPSHOOTER COMPETITION.** July 10, 2019 Mobile, Alabama. Open to members of SCV, UDC, OCR and Friends of SCV. Are you the Champion Confederate Sharpshooter? Details at www.scvcamp2288.org

**KENNEDY TWINS NEWSLETTER.** 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

**JOIN THE CONFEDERATE LEGION (CL).** Our goal is to begin with a thousand members in each Army. Each CL member will donate a minimum of \$50 per year. Money raised will finance a South-wide network of Talk and Country radio station ads — Radio Free Dixie. See our new Heritage Operations website to join this effort: www.make-dixiegreatagain.org Donations to the Confederate Legion is not limited to SCV members. 90 percent of CL donations will be used for direct, public, pro-South advertising. Targeted Internet ads will be purchased to appeal to a younger audience. YouTube videos ads giving our side of the story with Southern Media Resources to identify fair/friendly media outlets to promote our Cause.

**LAFAYETTE VOLUNTEERS, COMPANY G, 9th GEORGIA INFANTRY.** Copies of soldier letters and photos needed for upcoming book. Contact Greg C. White: gcw31ga@windstream.net

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

**Cleburne Guild \$1,000, Platinum Level \$250  
Gold Level \$100, Silver Level \$50  
Thank You!**

***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.**

# Confederate Gifts from GHQ

## Members Only Special!

Available for this issue only the Logo Flag & Stainless Steel Tumbler are being sold as a set. Buy now and you save 25% off the retail price.



430	Logo Flag	\$25.00
S651	Tumbler	\$25.00
S651.5	Flag & Tumbler Set	\$37.50



## New Car Flag!

We're extending the Bulk Price Sale due to its popularity! Don't miss your chance to get this great deal! Polyester car flag measures 12" x 18" attached to a 19" pole. Bold & vibrant colors to withstand weathering.

**430 Car Flag Individual flag available for \$5.00 each.**

**430 Car Flag-10 Wholesale-** Price is reduced to **\$3.00** when you buy 10 or more. Available in quantities of 10 only. **(\$30.00)**

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

## S602 Short Sleeve Oxford Button Up Shirt

Available in Blue & White. Specify Color & Size upon ordering.



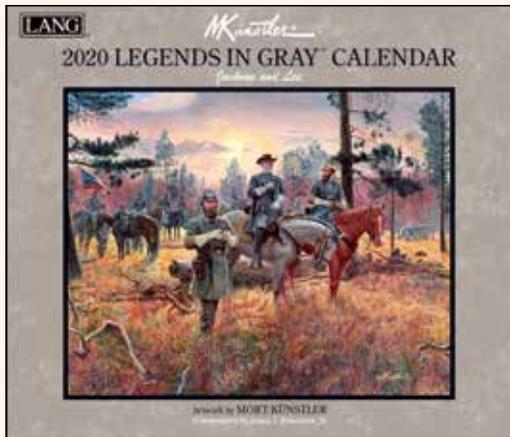
Sizes Small – Extra Large	\$34.00
Size 2X	\$36.00
Size 3X	\$37.00



## S353 Golf Shirt

Colors are Gray, Red & White. Please specify Color & Size upon ordering. (3X Not Available in this style)

Sizes Small – Extra Large	\$35.95
Size 2X	\$40.95



## 374 2020 Legends in Gray Calendar \$16.99

“Legends In Gray” features the beautiful full-color artwork of Mort Kunstler — a new design each month. These sell out fast!

### Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 • 800-693-4943 • Fax: 931-381-6712 • www.scv.org

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime Phone \_\_\_\_\_

SCV ID \_\_\_\_\_ Camp \_\_\_\_\_

Quantity	Title	Price
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Personal Check  Visa  Mastercard  AMEX

Card Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Exp: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Security Code: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge	\$7.25	
\$20.01 – \$35.00	\$9.00	Add \$2.25 extra for every
\$35.01 – \$50.00	\$10.25	\$25 increment over \$100
\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$11.75	
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$12.75	
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$14.00	Tennessee Residents
\$95.01 – \$100.00	\$15.75	add 9.25% Sales Tax

# Application For Membership

Type or Print Clearly in Black Ink Only to Avoid Mistakes

To the Officers and Members of \_\_\_\_\_  
Camp No. \_\_\_\_\_ Located at \_\_\_\_\_  
State of \_\_\_\_\_ I, the undersigned, respectfully petition to become a member of the

## Sons of Confederate Veterans

Initial Dues are \$35.00 which includes a \$5.00 recording fee; local and state dues are additional. Go to [www.scv.org/campLocator.php](http://www.scv.org/campLocator.php) to find a local Camp. Submit your application directly to the local Camp you wish to join or to: SCV, P.O. Box 59, Columbia TN 38402-0059 if there is no Camp in your area. Attach a copy of the ancestor's war service record or an approved pension for him or his widow. Also include a simple genealogy family tree linking the applicant to the Confederate Soldier. If accepted, I do hereby promise strict compliance to the Constitution and rules of the organization.

The Confederate patriot through whom I petition for membership, and who adhered to the Cause of the Confederate States of America, was my \_\_\_\_\_ whose name was  
Relationship to Applicant (Print Clearly)

\_\_\_\_\_ Full Name of Confederate Soldier (Print Clearly)  
of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ State  
City/County (Print Clearly)

My \_\_\_\_\_ Lineal  Confederate Ancestor was a \_\_\_\_\_ in Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Collateral  Rank (Print Clearly)  
(Check One) \_\_\_\_\_ Complete Name of Regiment or Unit (print Clearly)

My Confederate Ancestor was:  Paroled,  Surrendered,  Released on Oath,  Discharged,  Killed,  or died  
On \_\_\_\_\_ and is buried in \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE County State Name of Cemetery

\_\_\_\_\_ Clearly Print Full Name \_\_\_\_\_ Legal Signature  
\_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code  
Date of Birth MM/DD/YYYY Occupation Home Phone Work Phone email address

### RECOMMENDED BY

\_\_\_\_\_ Current Member's Name (Print) \_\_\_\_\_ Camp Name and Number

### Report on Application

This application has been examined, and from the information which the camp committee has been able to procure, is approved

\_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE - Camp Committee on Application \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE - Camp Committee on Application  
\_\_\_\_\_ Date approved for Membership by Camp \_\_\_\_\_ Date Received at GHQ

March 26, 2019

Fellow Compatriots of The Sons of Confederate Veterans

As all of you are aware, over two years ago the Virginia Division and National SCV entered the fray in Charlottesville over their vote to remove the General Robert E. Lee Monument in Lee Park. Since that time an awful lot has taken place, with the General Stonewall Jackson statue being added to the fight, many motions being filed in court and several positive rulings being issued by Judge Moore.

Let me say here and now that the legal representation for the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Monument Fund Inc. and several other individuals, has done an impeccable job with these complicated court proceedings! However, there is much more to be done. The Charlottesville City Council has acquired the legal counsel of the law firm Jones Day, the largest law firm in the United States and one of the ten largest in the world and they are initiating every legal delaying tactic known in order to stall these proceedings. Unfortunately, what this means for us is simply longer and more expensive litigation, thus bringing us to the reason for this letter.

Gentlemen, **WE NEED YOUR HELP!!!** Simply put, **WE NEED FUNDING!!!** This case has become an expensive proposition for our Virginia Division SCV, however the expected victory in this litigation will send ripples, NO .... WAVES, all across our beloved Southland as well as our country. The outcome of this trial will set the precedent for **ALL OTHER MONUMENT CASES, EVERYWHERE!!!** If there ever was a time that we, as the keepers of our heritage, needed to stand tall, this is it! Gentlemen, it's now or never.....

Although there are other parties in this lawsuit and they are certainly committed to bear their share of the financial burden, the portion of the cost to the Sons of Confederate Veterans is expected to exceed \$220,000.00. This may seem like a lot of money, and it is, but it is in no way exorbitant. The two key attorneys working for us are both full members in good standing of the Virginia Division – SCV and are dedicated, heart and soul, to this case. During the over two years they have represented us they have been continuously considerate to our financial concerns, and still are. We are very well served by these two upstanding compatriots, S. Braxton “Colt” Puryear, Esq. and Ralph E. Main Jr., Esq.

**CAN YOU HELP? WILL YOU HELP?** The Virginia Division – SCV needs to raise at least \$150,000.00 to **FUND** this Historic, Heroic, Struggle and are hereby calling on **YOU**, the SCV Membership, the heart and soul of this organization, to help the Virginia Division's funding in order that we may see this heroic struggle through to the end. Again, this **IS** the “line in the sand” Gentlemen. This is **OUR FIGHT** and we **MUST** take it to the enemy!!!

With Sincere Appreciation,  
John T. “Johnny” Neville, Commander  
Virginia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Please make your checks payable and mail to:

William J. Graham III, Treasurer  
Virginia Division – SCV  
P.O. Box 605  
Orange, VA 22960

# Friends of Beauvoir

Beauvoir, a Mississippi Historic Landmark and a National Historic Landmark, strives to preserve and promote the history of this beautiful property. With its mansion, garden, Confederate cemetery, and Presidential Library all set on 52 acres of land, we rely on our members to help sustain us so we can further educate and commemorate patrons on the life and times of Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Soldier. The institution also houses a substantial collection of military artifacts, furniture, art, and textiles, many of which belonged to the Davis family. Annual membership is more important now than ever before. As a Friend of Beauvoir, you will have tremendous pride knowing you are helping Beauvoir continue its mission. We thank you for supporting our beautiful Beauvoir!



## Membership Categories

- \_\_\_\_\_ Individual..... \$25.00
- \_\_\_\_\_ Family ..... \$50.00
- \_\_\_\_\_ Patron ..... \$100.00 - \$249.00
- \_\_\_\_\_ Sustaining ...\$250.00 - \$499.00
- \_\_\_\_\_ Benefactor ....\$500.00 - \$999.00
- \_\_\_\_\_ Sponsor ..\$1,000.00 - \$4,999.00
- \_\_\_\_\_ President's Cabinet ..\$5,000.00+
- \_\_\_\_\_ Corporate Membership \$500.00 +
- \_\_\_\_\_ Amount

## GENERAL AND CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(CITY,STATE,ZIP) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE (HOME) \_\_\_\_\_

(BUSINESS) \_\_\_\_\_

Beauvoir Mansion photo taken on April 30, 2014 by Don Green. Categories & prices are listed above. Membership form to fill out.

# Bricks for Beauvoir

Honor your Confederate Heritage by purchasing a Memorial Brick for \$50.00 each for the Memorial Plaza to connect the reconstructed UDC Arch to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Confederate Cemetery at Beauvoir. Each brick that you purchase can be engraved with your ancestor's rank, name, unit, company or Confederate event or icon. Beauvoir is still recovering from Hurricane Katrina and needs your support. This is a great opportunity to help the Last Home & Presidential Library of the Honorable Jefferson Davis and to permanently honor your Confederate Ancestor. The project is underway and there is no limit to the amount of bricks you can purchase. Order your brick today.



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

Copy & Clip the order form below and send to the address listed to order your bricks. Order one for your ancestor today!

**Ancestral Brick Order Form**

Instructions: Use the lines as laid out or come up with your own layout but no more than three lines of text and no more than 15 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary. (See Sample Below)

Line 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
(First and Last Name)

Line 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Rank)

Line 3: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Unit)

**ORDER YOUR ANCESTOR'S BRICK TODAY!**

Make checks out for \$50.00 per brick to: Bricks for Beauvoir  
Mail to: Beauvoir Property  
2244 Beach Blvd.  
Biloxi, Mississippi 39531

Or Visit our Gift Shop where you can pay by Cash or Credit Card!

Example

Pvt. JAMES W. McCLUNEY  
8th MS CAV, CO. F

Bricks for Beauvoir order form can be filled out and mailed today.