

# Confederate Veteran.

July/August 2016



*Medical Care During the War*

– Thomas Eans, MD

*Culture Wars & Revisionist History*

– Richard A. Marksbury, Ph.D.



# Ride With The SCV Mechanized Cavalry



The Mechanized Cavalry (MC) consists of members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in good standing who enjoy the freedom of the road on the back of their 'iron horses.' Any SCV member is eligible to submit an application to their State Captain for entry into the organization, from the hard-core Harley rider to the Gold Wing cruiser and everything in between. Even those who do not currently ride may join as dismounted cavalry. All it takes to be eligible is your dedication to the SCV Charge, an interest in being part of an organization that will always be on the front lines in defending and promoting our Southern heritage, and a one time application fee of \$100.00 (induction is at the discretion of the individual states). For more information on the SCV-MC, please visit our website to download an application, find local contacts in a battalion in your area or contact: Colonel Kevin

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

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# Confederate Veteran.

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER — An unidentified officer in the Confederate Medical Corps, formerly identified as Julian John Chisolm, surgeon. *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

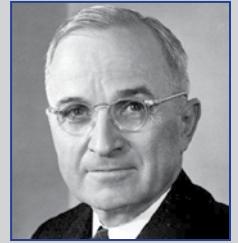
U.S. Public Law 85-425: Sec. 410 Approved 23 May 1958



## 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



By now I'm sure you've heard of the vote of the US House of Representatives to ban Confederate Flags from cemeteries under Federal control. Cultural Marxists can no longer tell us our flags and symbols are okay in museums and cemeteries. Their hypocrisy has finally been exposed. At this writing, we don't know when the US Senate will vote on this issue, but hopefully it's not too late to contact your senator.

Please read an important message from our Deputy for Heritage Defense P. Charles Lunsford on page 51 of this issue.

Our featured article this issue is from Compatriot Dr. Thomas Eans on *Medical Care During the War for Southern Independence*. This is a topic which has not been covered in our pages since I've been editor-in-chief and it is a topic which is most often overlooked in most histories of the War. There is much to be learned from this article.

We again focus on the different societies and cultures the Northern and Southern states had become with Richard A. Marksby's essay on *Culture Wars & Revisionist History: North vs South*. He has a number of examples to make his points how historians revise history over time to match the prevailing thoughts of the day. Also, we learn of the cultural differences between the North and the South which existed prior to the American Revolution. This is a very informative essay for us all.

Congratulations to the members of the James City Cavalry Camp 2095, Williamsburg, VA, on their project to remember the last casualty of the explosion of the Confederate States Laboratory on Brown's Island, Richmond, VA. Read all about it in *A Forgotten Confederate Hero*, another little known story of the War.

Our annual National Reunion will only be a couple of weeks away when you receive this issue. I'm looking forward to seeing many of you in Dallas and having a great time in Texas.

Please keep sending in your camp news and photos, along with your letters to the editor. These two sections remain the most popular sections of our magazine. See you in Dallas. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



# REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
CHARLES KELLY BARROW

CIC@SCV.ORG

## *An affectionate farewell*

Compatriots and friends,  
The 1859 timeless classic *A Tale of Two Cities* opens up with the following:

“It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way — in short, the period was so far like the present period, that some of its noisiest authorities insisted on its being received, for good or for evil, in the superlative degree of comparison only.”

These are the immortal words written by Charles Dickens, who was a Confederate supporter from Great Britain. They are just as alive today as when Dickens wrote them more than 155 years ago. Today we live in a world much like what Dickens’ described. During the last two years, the SCV has seen despair and suffering on one hand, but joy and hope on the other.

As I write my last column as Commander-in-Chief, the world continues to see people showing intolerances in the name of *tolerance*. The media encourages such nonsense in hopes to improve ratings by allowing sensational journalism to insist on acceptance of a few while rejecting the majority. For us in the heritage realm, this recently came in the form of a disruption at a Confederate Memorial Day service being held on the grounds of the State

Capitol in Montgomery, Alabama, as well as the attempted removal of the Confederate Monument in Louisville, Kentucky. At this time, countless issues swirl around us; yet, we continue. Continue to preserve history and encourage a true knowledge of it for the average citizen.

It would have been easy to ignore the mayor of Louisville and the president of the University of Louisville when they held a press conference announcing they were moving the Confederate Monument and why; however, the Kentucky Division, along with others, did not disregard this heritage violation. They stood up and held their ground by filing in court to receive a temporary restraining order. This case will be heard on May 25, 2016. Prayerfully at the time you are reading this article, we will have a favorable outcome.

It is apparent there are those who hate the truth about the War. They hate our heritage, our monuments, our holidays, our memorial services, our flags, our ancestors, our Bible and all things we hold dear. Their agenda is to eradicate the truth from our land, our history books and from the minds of the next generation. In fact, the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) even calls its campaign, “Erasing Hate;” yet, they are the ones who constantly instill hate. The Merriam/Webster Dictionary defines hate as “*intense hostility and aversion usually deriving from fear, anger, or sense of injury.*” Groups like the SPLC are afraid of the truth of the War Between the States and are angry it has been kept alive by our ancestors and now us — the truth that there are many



reasons for the War, like tariffs and states' rights, or the truth that no matter what color you were, you worked under the sweltering sun, or the truth that not all white Southerners owned slaves, or the truth that all who owned slaves didn't beat them, or the truth that the industrial revolution brought about child slavery in the Northern states, a crime which is overlooked and ignored even today. The most important truth that is under fire today is the Bible, the inerrant word of God and all of the scriptures apply to our lives today. The moral compass which guided our forefathers in the creation of our country was from the Bible.

Past Chief of Heritage Operations Ben Jones recently wrote a column for the "Save Our Southland" organization. In his column he expressed the following,

*"The SPLC defines "hate groups" as 'those which ... have beliefs or practices that attack or malign an entire class of people, typically for their immutable characteristics.' The SPLC has attacked and maligned an entire class of people (we descendants of the Confederacy). That attack is because of our immutable and unchangeable heritage, the blood and DNA we share with those who fought in that terrible crucible of American History. The Southern Poverty Law Center, by their own definition, has become a 'Hate Group.'"*

The self-appointed identifiers of *hate groups*, like the SPLC, are determined to carry out what some would say is a "Marxist" agenda to not only destroy our culture, but anything they deem does not fit into their agenda. Read George Orwell's fiction book *1984* to see how accurate it is for what is transpiring in today's society. We must realize the SCV and other heritage groups, like the UDC and CofC, must continue to push back and protect our heritage. With that being said, the GEC just voted to modernize our computer programming system at GHQ as well as the creation of a new website. These items will not only enhance the SCV and its membership, but will empower us as an organization to do greater things.

Allow me to impart one last time the importance that the SCV leadership in all facets, not just National level, must be prepared to defend and promote the truth about our ancestors. The task will involve everyone, including YOU, standing up to carry the colors and rallying the troops. Never wait on anyone else to do it for you. If we continue to wait, we will ask "Why?" Our youth are not aware of the importance of the history of the Confederate States of America. General Patrick R. Cleburne's prophetic quote is used by many, including myself, but I feel it is fitting to once again end with it.

"If this state continues much longer we must be subjugated. Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late. We can give but a faint idea when we say it means the loss of all we now hold most sacred — slaves and all other personal property, lands, homesteads, liberty, justice, safety, pride, man-

*Continued on page 63*



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# Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

## Semmes article was a joy to read!

To the Editor:

I just finished reading Mr. Tom Root's article on Admiral Raphael Semmes in the March/April issue of the *Confederate Veteran*. Mr. Root writes as Admiral Semmes. It was a joy to read it. I would like to thank Mr. Root for bringing a ray of sunshine in the life of this 81-year-old member.

I urge all to read it, and if you have already read it — read it again!!

I have a copy of the 1869 edition of *Memoirs of Service Afloat During the War Between the States*, and my copy has his autograph glued in it. I bought it in December 1960 for \$12.50.

When I visited his grave and home in Mobile, I paced the front porch as I'm sure Admiral Semmes did also.

Jack D. Howard  
General H.L. Benning Camp 517  
Columbus, Georgia

## Columbus, Mississippi ladies also honored

To the Editor:

In response to Commander-in-Chief Barrows' Report in the last issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, I would also like to mention a group of Columbus ladies who had much to do with the formation of present-day Memorial Day.

On April 25, 1866, four ladies of Columbus, Mississippi, decorated the graves of both Confederate and Union soldiers buried at that time in the city cemetery, known as Friendship Cemetery.

This act of kindness by the ladies of Columbus was featured in the newspapers and eventually made its way into Northern newspapers. Read by Judge Francis Miles Finch, a New York judge,

he wrote a beautiful poem, *The Blue and the Gray*. This poem is read every April 25th at the Memorial Day Ceremony held at Friendship Cemetery on the anniversary of the first event.

These four ladies have also won themselves a place in the Hall of Fame of Famous Mississippians, in the Old Capitol Museum in Jackson.

I am proud to call Columbus, Mississippi, my home town, and I have proudly participated many times, as a member of the Children of the Confederacy, in the reenactment event.

I pay tribute, not only to the ladies of Columbus, Mississippi, but those also of Columbus, Georgia and other cities across the South whose acts of unselfishness still serve as an example to us today. Both Columbus' had a part in starting Memorial Day, not only in the South, but across our nation as well.

God Bless all of them.

Edward Campbell, Commander  
John C. Pemberton Camp 1354  
Vicksburg, Mississippi

## Enjoyed Admiral Semmes article

To the Editor:

I'm a new kid on the block, just mustered into the SCV last July on the record of my great-great-grandfather John Moses Morgan of the 6th GA Infantry. I am now a member of the newly formed Camp 2275 Guardians of the Forgotten in Chatham, IL (Springfield, IL).

You do a grand job with content and presentation in every issue of the *Confederate Veteran*. Compatriot Tom M. Root's "Admiral Semmes and Those People" article which appeared in the March/April 2016 issue is an outstanding article, well-written, with word pictures which flow off the page. Thanks for the

good reads.

John D. Bybee  
Guardians of the Forgotten Camp 2275  
Vermont, Illinois

## Happy governor was called out in interview

To the Editor:

I, as a South Carolina resident all of my life, was happy to read Mr. Barker's letter regarding our PC governor and her interview with Graham Ledger. I was not aware of him or his program, because all of our liberal, PC newspapers certainly did not report this news, nor did any TV media. I am happy to hear that he called her on her position on our flag. As far as I am concerned, it was political grandstanding to enhance her career in politics. Unfortunately for our state, only a few of our legislators had the gonads to vote against the bill to remove the flag, and so, once again political correctness has won.

Henry Ham  
Rebels in Grey Camp 2027  
Westminster, South Carolina

## 'The truth cannot be killed,' even today

To the Editor:

With the recent epidemic of desecrating all things Confederate, I thought I might offer two points.

The first point is what I recently wrote to the members of the Charlottesville City Council pertaining to the proposed removal of the Lee Monument in Charlottesville and the renaming of the park in which it is located. I think it may be applicable to all the monuments across the South: "Honorable Ladies and Gentlemen, 'The call for the removal of the Lee Monument and the renaming



of the park smacks of knee-jerk self-righteousness from a myopic Marxist mob. I am reminded of the lines from Tennyson in his chapter 'Merlin and Vivien' in his *Idylls of the King*:

*And they, sweet soul, that most impute a crime*

*Are pronest to it, and impute themselves,*

*Wanting the mental range; or low desire*

*Not to feel lowest makes them level all;*

*Yea, they would pare the mountain to the plain,*

*To leave an equal baseness....*

And as Thomas Carlyle said in his Latter-day Pamphlets, 'It takes men of worth to recognize worth in men.'

"Don't belittle yourselves. Leave the statue of Lee where it stands."

Soon thereafter, excerpts from this letter appeared in the *Richmond Free Press* — a black newspaper in Richmond — so I know someone received it.

The second point I would like to make is that many, if not most, of these monuments — like the one in Charlottesville — were put up by private funds.

The clamour in Richmond these days is about the proposed statue of Maggie Walker, a successful black businesswoman. Unfavorable comparisons have been made between the height of this proposed monument and the 60-foot height of the Lee Monument on Monument Avenue. From this I sense that those who are doing the clamouring 1.) are those who do not realize (or do not care) that the Lee Monument was built by private funds raised by the Lee Memorial Association, and 2.) are those who expect the government to tear down the Lee Monument and build another, one more in keeping with their desires — such as the Maggie Walker monument — without they themselves having to lift a finger or give a penny towards anything.

The reason I sense this is because of a clamour some years back in Lynchburg, Virginia, when a group complained that the signs on (the recently

re-named), Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard needed to be bigger. I think the city council said they would be happy to enlarge them if the organization that was making the complaint would come up with the funds. If I am correctly informed, nothing more was heard of the matter. But that was then.

Now, with our heritage being hijacked by those who would use it as the scapegoat for all the social ills in this country, and with an ever-growing totalitarian bureaucracy (with the power of the purse and of the sword), taking their side and upholding their politically correct distortions, we must know the truth and defend it with all the gifts we have been blessed with. But we may take heart. The truth cannot be killed. It may be buried alive, but it will not die.

*H. V. Traywick, Jr.*

*Garland-Rodes SCV Camp 409*

*Lynchburg, Virginia*

*Associate Member, Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters SCV Camp 3000*

*Mechanicsville, Virginia*

## Confederate History and Heritage Month

To the Editor:

In 2009 the Georgia Legislature passed Senate Bill 27, which officially and permanently designates April each year as Confederate History and Heritage Month. In 1874 the legislature designated April 26 as Confederate Memorial Day. Not to be outdone in the political correctness insanity that is sweeping America, Georgia governor Nathan Deal removed the name Confederate Memorial Day and that date now remains a state holiday without an official name.

In all Southern states, CSA history and heritage are celebrated each April, and proclamations are signed by governors, county commissioners, and other officials. The Sons of Confederate Veterans organization is leading and in the forefront of ceremonies, memorial

services, and reenactments to honor and remember the fallen nation and the veterans who fought for independence. SCV has three primary purposes: 1. Preservation of the memory of CSA veterans and civilians; 2. Preservation of CSA monuments, memorials, mementos, flags, and graves; 3. Presentation of true, accurate, and correct Southern Confederate history.

The War for Southern Independence (Civil War) was a noble effort to form a new Southern nation free from Northern tyranny, despotism, dictatorship, and aggression. The industrial North was treating the agricultural South as an agricultural colony. The South was being forced to pay 75 to 85 percent of the money to operate the federal government via an unfair sectional tariff, and the upcoming Morrill tariff raised the tariff tax rate to 50 percent. Eighty to 90 percent of that tax money was being kept and spent in the North. Under this system of financial extortion, the South had, in effect, been reduced to a dependent colonial condition, almost as abject as that of the Roman provinces under their proconsuls 2000 years ago.

All wars are fought over money, resources, land, and power. In the entire history of the world, there has never been a war fought to free slaves. Slavery was already a dying institution, and most educated Southerners supported gradual, orderly emancipation. The great English author Charles Dickens summed up the situation: "The Northern onslaught against Southern slavery is a specious piece of humbug designed to mask their desire for the economic control of the Southern states."

After a long series of abuses by England, the American colonies seceded and was successful in achieving independence. Likewise, after a long series of abuses, the Southern states seceded from the USA, but failed to achieve independence. There are many parallels of the causes of both secession move-

*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  
THOMAS V. STRAIN, JR.**

**LTCIC@SCV.ORG**

## We must stand and act as one

Compatriots,

I hope that this issue finds you and yours in good health and enjoying the onset of summer. By the time you will be reading this, it will be July and the National Reunion will be here before we know it. I certainly hope many of you are planning on coming to Dallas and the Army of the Trans-Mississippi. I have no doubt the convention committee will be putting on a great reunion, and I, for one, am very excited to be in attendance.

As you all know, the world we live in today is much, much different that the world we grew up in. Fifty years ago, the Confederate soldier's good name wasn't being slandered at every corner and our beloved Confederate Battle Flag wasn't under constant attack. First they went after the flags which were flying over the Confederate Memorial in Columbia and the flags (each of which had a plaque explaining their meaning) on the Confederate Memorial in Montgomery. Then they began talk of removing monuments which were placed more than one hundred years earlier. These monuments, in many cases, were put up in these communities by donations from the local citizens. We, as an organization, must fight these attacks with diligence and fight the attackers using some of their own tactics. In order for this to be a suc-

cessful campaign, we need *YOUR* help!

What we need to do is educate ourselves with talking points based on the *TRUTH*, rather than the nonsense they are teaching the children today. This education can come by many different means. The Stephen Dill Lee Institute the National organization puts on each February is one resource which offers some great speakers who will not only educate you, but also entertain you. We are currently working on a plan to make this event more affordable in order for it to be available to more of the membership. The Divisions can hold educational conferences much like the Alabama Division held a few months ago, where they had more than one hundred members attend, and by all accounts, it was very successful. They are making plans to host another one next year. Over the next few months there will be some more exciting news coming from headquarters which will make events like these more accessible as we move forward. This isn't the only thing one can do to better educate ourselves.

There are literally hundreds of books out there which are readily available through headquarters or online sources which are not *politically correct*, but are *period correct*. The fine men and women who author these books have spent many hours researching these subjects ,and do a fine job in educating on



various subject matter. There are a number of subjects which pertain to the war that you can read up on. There is so much more to the War for Southern Independence than just the battles, or even just the four-year period in which these battles took place. Personally, I like studying the true causes of the war more than the battles themselves for the fact that this better prepares me for *vindicating the Cause*. The study of the various personalities who worked together during the war is also very interesting as well. This being said, studying the battles isn't a bad thing and telling the truth about what happened at these National Parks is very valuable as well. We all know the National Park Service has a sordid history of bending the truth to fit the climate *they* wish for folks to believe.

Another thing you can do is not only be active in your local camp, but in your community as well. Make friends with your local politicians and community leaders so they will become better educated to the true causes of the war, as well as acclimated to what our organization is and the principles we stand for. Each camp and Division should have a member who can put together a quick plan of action in the event of a possible violation when it occurs. Then the camp or Division can flood the e-mail in-boxes and fill the voice mails of these politicians — believe me, it works. The more people they hear from, the more they will think twice about passing certain legislation because they will be running for office again in the future. Also, if you have a local Chamber of Commerce, check into joining them as a member and get some of your camp members on different boards. Hosting a cemetery walk in your local cemetery is another way to not only give back to the community, but it is also a great public relations tool which will prove to be very beneficial in the future.

In closing, it has been an honor to have served you as your Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief for the past two years. Tara and I have absolutely enjoyed traveling around the Confederation and getting to speak to many



*Lt. CIC Strain at the TN Division Reunion.*

of you. The hospitality you have shown us is beyond compare to anything that I have ever experienced before, and for that we thank you. With this being said, it is my sincere hope that you will allow me the honor of being the 75<sup>th</sup> Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans later this month. When I tell people about our organization, I explain to them that we are like a family due to the fact that we all have the blood flowing through our veins of one of the greatest generations of soldiers and men to ever wear a uniform. Like a real family, we may argue amongst ourselves from time to time, but at the end of the day, we are all in this together. We must endeavor to speak and act as one in order to perpetuate the Cause of our glorious Southland and the generation of men who offered their lives in its defense.

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





# SCV NATIONAL FLAG PROGRAM

## Conservation, Education, Heritage

For the first time in its 120-year history, the Sons of Confederate Veterans has entered the commercial flag market, competing with traditional suppliers of Confederate Flags. Not only did the SCV enter the flag business, we redefined it.

Facing the exigency created by the 2015 ban of Confederate Flag sales by Google, Amazon, Ebay, Walmart, Hollywood and flag manufacturers, Executive Director Mike Landree pioneered this project along with VA Div. Quartermaster Ron Moore.

Richmond Depot Flags, of which Moore—a professional artist—is CEO, redesigned 13 historic Confederate Flags, correctly reproducing many of them for the first time. *"We reinvented the wheel"* states Moore. All the designs were based on original flags which were surveyed from numerous museums across the United States, as well as personal visits by Moore to the Museum of the Confederacy.

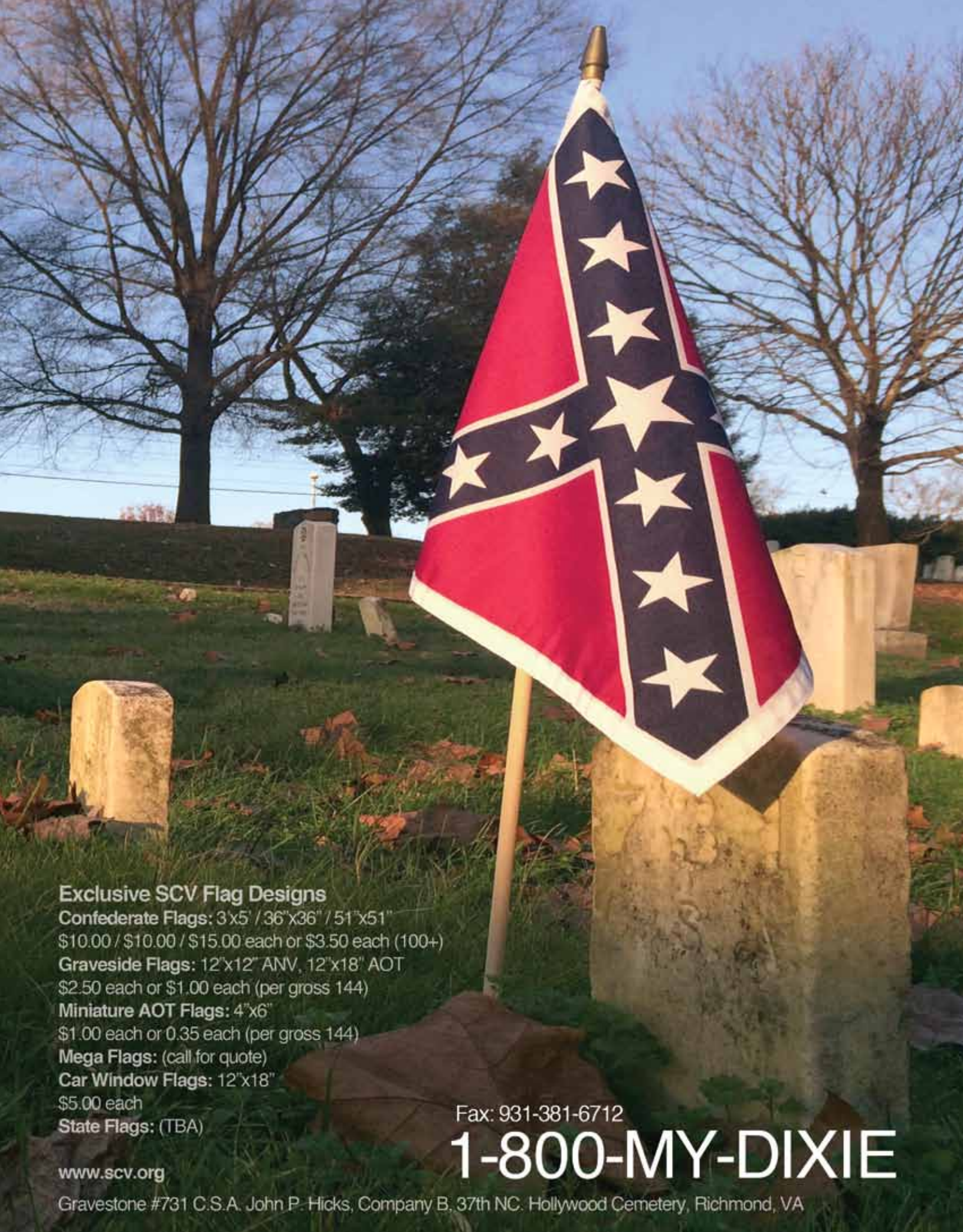
For an organization to enter the commercial flag market for the first time, this is a remarkable achievement. Landree states, *"We aren't just providing Confederate Flags; we are providing historical representations of the originals, all the way down to the details like star alignment and placement, colors, and proportions. That's the value we are providing our members, so we can teach about our ancestors and their sacrifices. It's not just a flag, it's a faithful reproduction of an original historic flag, and you'll not get them anywhere else in the world."*

In the future, the SCV will introduce other historical flags such as the Virginia State Flag, Hood's Texas Brigade Flag, Florida Secession, Georgia, Kentucky Orphan Brigade, and many others, including mega flags for the many roadside flag programs. Moore will painstakingly redesign each one based upon originals in museums and/or private collections. Moreover, **these flags are exclusive to the SCV.**

Today the Sons of Confederate Veterans is the premier supplier of Confederate Flags in the United States. The SCV Flag Program enables conservation of the real flags which these reproductions represent as well as various memorial projects. The Program educates the public about the meaning of these flags and their place in American history, and preserves our valuable American and Southern heritage.

1st National  
2nd National  
3rd National  
ANV  
AOT  
Polk  
Taylor  
Hardee  
Cherokee





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\$2.50 each or \$1.00 each (per gross 144)

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\$1.00 each or 0.35 each (per gross 144)

**Mega Flags:** (call for quote)

**Car Window Flags:** 12"x18"  
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Gravestone #731 C.S.A. John P. Hicks, Company B, 37th NC. Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, VA



# Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker  
Chaplain-in-Chief



## Faith, Southern Style

**H**istorically, the South has been known as a region of faith — strong faith, practical faith, life-changing faith. It is also true this Southern faith was of a different kind than the faith in the North. In the North, faith was often more of a liberal variety with outworking in social causes, such as abolition. Abolitionists often emerged from Northern clergy and Northern congregations. The spirit of the abolitionist was often expressed in violent ways. Several called for a “slave revolt” with the murder of slave masters all across the South. The well-known John Brown raid at the Federal Armory in Harpers Ferry, Virginia, hoped to spawn such a revolt. It did not, of course, and John Brown was eventually put to death; but the initial purpose of the raid was to have weapons to supply for this slave revolt. And after John Brown’s death, he was honored as a hero by many abolitionists.

The historic reality of John Brown’s raid reveals a weakness

of Northern abolitionists. They had no real, workable solution for the institution of slavery. They offered no real plan to be considered. They made speeches and stirred emotion, but offered no clear path. Great Britain had dealt with the slave issue already. They did it via monetary payment to the slaveholders and slaves. Their plan worked, but was seemingly ignored by Northern abolitionists. Northern abolitionists were “leaping about” with great emotion, but no solution. This was one result of Northern faith.

In the South, faith had more of a conservative slant with application expressed in evangelism and spiritual edification for Godly living. In the South, even those who did not attend church respected the church and the clergy. The Southern culture was warm and friendly toward the things of the spirit.

Now that is not to say all in the South were evangelical Christians, but it is to say the Southern culture was open to and encour-

aging of a world-view built upon a strong faith in God and the Bible. This openness is evident in the writings of the period and even the political documents eventually produced by the Confederacy. As a matter of fact, it can be said...

### **The Confederacy Was a Nation of Faith**

The Christian faith of the Confederate States was evident from the formation of the country to the surrender of the last Confederate forces. The Confederate Constitution asked for “the favor and guidance of Almighty God” (Preamble). In his inaugural address, President Jefferson Davis declared, “Reverently let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which by His blessings they were able to vindicate, establish, and transmit to their posterity. With the continuance of His favor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success,



to peace, and to prosperity.”

During the war, President Davis often called the Confederate States to times of prayer and fasting. For example, on February 27, 1863, President Davis declared, “I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, setting apart Friday the 27th day of March, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do invite the people of said States to repair on that day to their usual places of worship, and to join in prayer to Almighty God, that He will graciously restore to our beloved country the blessings of peace and security” (*Christ in the Camp*, p. 46).

President Davis was not alone in expressing personal faith or in calling the Confederate States to prayer. Early in the war, the legislative branch of the Confederate government issued this statement: “The Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve, That Friday, the 8th day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, that Almighty God would so preside over our public counsels and authorities; that He would inspire our armies and their leaders with wisdom, courage, and perseverance; and so manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and majesty of His power, that we may be safely and successfully led, through the chastening to which we are being subjected, to the attainment of an honorable peace” (Ibid, 47).

The Confederate States, united in the fearsome struggle for independence, found strength and encouragement in “the faith which was once delivered unto

the saints.” (Jude 1:3).

Not only can it be said that the Confederate States of America was a Christian nation, it is also truth that the leaders in the struggle for Southern independence were individuals of deep faith. It is certainly true that ....

### **Robert E. Lee Was a General of Faith**

General Robert E. Lee, Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, was himself a man of faith. In observance of the day of prayer appointed by President Davis in the spring of 1863, Lee said to his troops, “Soldiers! No portion of our people have greater cause to be thankful to Almighty God than yourselves. He has preserved your lives amidst countless dangers. He has been with you in all your trials. He has given you fortitude under hardships, and courage in the shock of battle. He has cheered you by the example and deeds of your martyred comrades. He has enabled you to defend your country successfully against the assaults of a powerful oppressor. Devoutly thankful for signal mercies, let us bow before the Lord of hosts, and join our hearts with millions in our land in prayer that He will continue his merciful protection over our cause” [Ibid, p. 55].

At the death of Lieutenant-General Stonewall Jackson, General Lee wrote his wife, “I know not how to replace him; but God’s will be done! I trust He will raise up some one in his place.” [Ibid. 76].

Following the war, Lee served as president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee

University), Lexington, Virginia. As college president General Lee said to the Rev. Dr. W. S. White, pastor of Lexington Presbyterian Church, “I shall be disappointed, sir; I shall fail in the leading object that brought me here, unless these young men become real Christians; and I wish you and others of your sacred profession to do all you can to accomplish this” [Ibid, 76]. General Lee’s faith was so real to him, he felt the compulsion to share the faith with others.

In addition to General Lee, it is also true that ....

### **Stonewall Jackson Was a Warrior of Faith**

The faith of Stonewall Jackson is historically chronicled. Jackson’s favorite Bible verse, written by the Apostle Paul, states, “And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose” (Romans 8:28).

On one occasion, a friend of Jackson asked if he truly believed that verse. Jackson replied that he did. The friend pursued the topic: “If you were to lose your health, would you believe it then?” Jackson answered, “Yes! I think I should.” The friend asked, “If you would become entirely blind, would you believe it then?” Jackson responded, “I should still believe it.” The friend challenged, “But suppose, in addition to your loss of health and sight, you should become utterly dependent upon the cold charities of the world, would you believe it then?” Jackson answered with

*Continued on page 62*

# The Last Roll

St. Clair 308  
Ashville, AL  
**Edwin Farrar Camp**

Dent's Artillery 486  
Eufaula, AL  
**William Lamar Cawthon**

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

Seven Generals 135  
Helena, AR  
**Troy Benton Seaton**

9th Arkansas Infantry 652  
Star City, AR  
**Gary Laverne Harper**

General Jo Shelby 1414  
Harrison, AR  
**Richard Neal Dix**

Private William Riley Milton 741  
Tavares, FL  
**William Joseph Lankford**

Stephen Russell Mallory 1315  
Pensacola, FL  
**James Edward Tate**

Cpt. Luke Lott's Calhoun Guards 2212  
Altha, FL  
**Charles E. Morse**

General Edward Dorr Tracy, Jr. 18  
Macon, GA  
**Carl Vester Dixon**

General John B. Gordon 46  
Atlanta, GA  
**Robert James Moon**

Alexander H. Stephens 78  
Americus, GA  
**Edwin Paul Haynes**  
**John L. Goodrum**

Thomas Marsh Forman 485  
Brunswick, GA  
**Thomas Randall Joiner**

John K. McNeill 674  
Moultrie, GA  
**Darren C. Maples**

Stewart-Webster 1607  
Richland, GA  
**Leonard Guy Cherry**

Dixie Guards 1942  
Metter, GA  
**Gordon F. Hinkle**

Private John Ingraham 1977  
Chickamauga, GA  
**Charles H. Roark**

Camp Davis 2073  
Guyton, GA  
**Claude Laverne Cavanah**

Lt. George E. Dixon 1962  
Belleville, IL  
**Clement Francis Marley**  
**Joe William Loper**

Captain Arthur M. Rutledge 1413  
Bluffton, IN  
**Donald George Newton**

Private Calvin Unthank 1787  
Harlan, KY  
**Charles Whitcomb Berger**

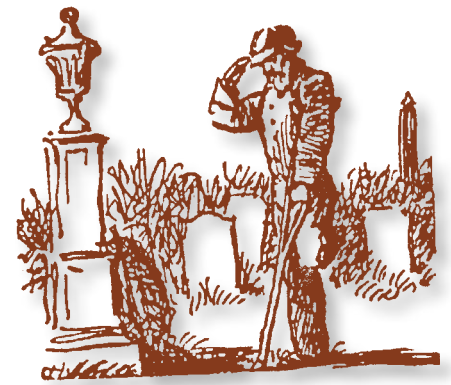
General Richard Taylor 1308  
Shreveport, LA  
**Charles Nolan Hester**

Brig. Gen. Thomas Moore Scott 1604  
Minden, LA  
**James Shurrell Pruitt**

Colonel Samuel D. Russell 1617  
Natchitoches, LA  
**William Jay Ingram**

Major James Morgan Utz 1815  
Florissant, MO  
**Ronald Alan Harvey**

Rankin Rough And Readys 265  
Brandon, MS  
**Johnnie Wood**



Tippah Tigers 868  
Ripley, MS  
**Billy Gene Bookout**

Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest 1353  
Hattiesburg, MS  
**Frederick Dean Denison**

Captain C. B. Vance 1669  
Batesville, MS  
**Jesse Mike Amis**

Calhoun Avengers 1969  
Calhoun City, MS  
**Clardis Dean Bennett**

Shieldsboro Rifles 2263  
Bay St. Louis, MS  
**Don P. Green**

Fayetteville Arsenal 168  
Fayetteville, NC  
**Jack Edgar Alexander**  
**Robert Lee Kirkman**

Colonel John Sloan 1290  
Greensboro, NC  
**Edwin Benton Braswell**

Scotch Riflemen 2001  
Moore County, NC  
**Paul Ray Branson**

Private Thomas E. Caldwell 31  
Clover/York, SC  
**Clyde Michael Davis**

Colonel Joseph Norton 45  
Seneca, SC  
**Jon Brett Peace**

*Continued on page 60*



# Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



## *Confederate Regimental Bands*

**T**he youthful musician of this photo is wearing a typical fife and drum corps uniform, probably of dark butternut color with lighter buttons facing across the chest. His kepi looks to be made of the same material with a large light-colored band below the wreath. The entire uniform was probably made of wool jean material and was a five-button sack coat.

In 1861 the Confederate government established regulations for formation of regimental bands with up to 16 privates to act as musicians. But in reality, these bands numbered for fewer in numbers due to the pressing need for combat soldiers.

In addition, regulations allowed for two field musicians, usually a drummer and fifer, to each infantry company and buglers assigned to cavalry and artillery units.

Often times the drum corps would join the brass band in leading regiment troops through dress parades. While encamped, these bands gave impromptu concerts to entertain the troops. During battle, field commanders



*A young unidentified Confederate regimental band musician.*

would sometimes order the bands to play, mindful of the effect music had on frightened recruits.

Band members often were used as combat soldiers or ambulance crews and surgeon's assistants. However, the fife and drum corps played the day-to-day camp functions such as fall out

(reveille); fatigue call (to summon work parties); surgeon's call (sick call); and breakfast call. The fife and drum corps were often the youngest men in the company and were used on special occasions when men found guilty of desertion were drummed out of the unit to the tune of the *Rogue's March*.

During battles, drummers were especially used with more than a few being killed or captured.

A drummer with the 4th Virginia beat the rally at the height of the Battle of First Manassas with his back turned toward the enemy so they couldn't shoot his drum.

One humorous story is told that after the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain in 1864, a cornet player with the 66th Georgia band would play solos for the men during the lull in fighting. When the firing was brisk, he could not be found and the Yanks would call, "Oh, Johnnie, we want to hear that cornet player." To which the Rebs would answer, "He would play but he's afraid you will spoil his horn." ❧

# Medical Care

## *During the War for Southern Independence*

By Thomas Eans, MD, Colonel Allen Rufus Witt Camp 615, Conway, AR

**F**or centuries and even millennia prior to the mid 1800s there were medical advancements which were recorded and publicized. But over time this knowledge was mostly suppressed due to religious and national differences. Around 1500 AD Europeans began making medical discoveries such as the microscope, quinine, and use of extracts of opium for pain. Digitalis's value for heart failure was discovered and a stethoscope-like device was invented. The American Colonies got their first hospital in 1736. But the medical profession's medical science knowledge was still limited to primarily anatomy. A safe small pox vaccine became available in 1801. In 1833 cleanliness in obstetrics, wound care and surgery was advocated although there was poor understanding of the meaning of sterility. The germ theory of disease and need for cleanliness was promulgated by others thereafter. But dissemination of medical information was poor, and there was continuing resistance to change in this *medical middle age*.

Just before the 1861-65 War Between the States, ethyl ether and chloroform by inhalation anesthesia which made surgery painless and Plaster of Paris for casts and splints

were developed. In 1857 Pasteur also began publishing about the germ theory of disease. Definitive proof that specific microbes caused specific diseases was to be given by Koch in the 1880s. This monumental event came too late to be used to ameliorate the massive diseases and carnage which took place in the War. Many physicians, though, had heard the earlier postulates. They began to reassess their confidence in their medical care, and their insight was to improve in the War's late stages and thereafter.

The Union had extensive preserved military documentation and museums after the War. A large amount of Confederate Medical Department records and artifacts were housed in Richmond, VA, but the building burned, so specifics about the Confederacy's medical care are more difficult to obtain.

### **Drugs and Treatments in the Early to Mid 1800s**

Many things were available to doctors and directly to the public — liniments, poultices, cooling compresses, tonics, bitter roots, honey, sugar, molasses syrup, aloe vera and other topicals. "Patent" medicines were any proprietary, no prescription required, packaged

medicine with a trademark and whose contents were not completely disclosed on the label. They usually were tinctures of alcohol or even opium, but they came in a bottle with a manufactured label so they gave reassurance that it was good for you. Some might be sold with a white label for people and a yellow label for animals.

Heroic Medicine was Purging, Bleeding, Sweating, Blistering or Drugging, all being common doctor services until the War exigencies slowly forced a proper recognition of their fruitlessness and danger. It should have been recognized as more manipulative than therapeutic with the patient being told "You have a bad disease and many doctors would not know what to do. My treatment may be uncomfortable but it helps many people." Thus, they could look like a hero if the patient improved and have an excuse if the patient worsened. And there was often no effective alternative.

1. Purging was inducing vomiting or emptying of the bowels to remove "toxins" from the body. 2. Bloodletting was by cutting across a vein to release "toxins." They might even use leeches from a pharmacy. To stop hemorrhage, as after childbirth, they would "relieve the



vascular tension" by bloodletting (it would reduce their blood pressure). It was used for menstrual pain too. Pneumonia was treated this way, as well as most other serious illnesses.

3. Sweating by heating the patient or giving certain medicines removed "toxins."

4. Blistering, such as using a mustard plaster or suction cups to form blisters was to draw the "toxins" to the surface.

5. Drugging was based on the premise that if a little is good, a lot is better. They used high doses of a narcotic mixed with what we now know to be useless or inappropriate drugs. There were obvious side effects and it is hard to believe the doctors couldn't see the damage being done.

George Washington in 1799 was extremely ill from what was probably a tonsil abscess obstructing his airway. He needed a tracheotomy to allow him to breathe, but by majority vote, his physicians decided against it and for the bleeding instead, which made his death inevitable.

The following are a few specific drugs which were commonly used:

Emetics including the poison, antimony. Cathartics including the poison, Calomel (mercurous chloride). Calomel was the most frequently used household remedy in the 1800s, being "constantly administered, on all occasions, for all diagnoses and in all their stages." Stimulants "to temporarily increase the vital activity" included opium, its narcotic components and alcohol, even though they clearly have sedative properties.

Laudanum (Tincture of Opium) was used for pain, diarrhea and cough. It was commonly used for menstrual cramps. It was used for insomnia in adults and babies. Opium, morphine and laudanum in the early 1800s were mixed with "everything imaginable" and used for everything including babies'



*Dr. Edmund Lewis Massie of Trans-Mississippi Department, Medical Staff Confederate States Infantry Regiment, in uniform. Notations on manuscript behind photo in case: "Doctor E.L. Massie, Surgeon on Genl. A. Pike's staff, C.S. Army 1862, affiliated with Genls Van Corn & Hindman, Trans Miss Dept."*

colic. They were over the counter. Addiction resulted from the abuse, being found even in newborn babies. Abe Lincoln's wife was said to have been an opium abuser and maybe an addict. Wounded veterans of either side sometimes acquired an addiction to cocaine or opiates. The South had difficulty importing opium in 1864 due to the Federal blockade of ports, so the population grew poppies in yards and opium was extracted from them.

Alcohol (whiskey and some brandy) was used for pain relief as

well as a mind-altering substance which was not likely to kill. It was used as a pre-anesthetic, seemingly valuable, but actually nothing should be taken orally pre-op. It was also indiscriminately used as a preventive, tonic, stimulant and cure. It could have been splashed or sprayed into a wound or on hands, but it requires adequate contact and time to be very effective.

Sedatives were "to calm the nervous system, the heart or arteries or both." Cocaine was available as a sedative. It actually has euphoric

effects as a relatively short-acting nervous system stimulant. It is not a systemic analgesic, but since pain is subjective, it can improve the reaction to pain. As a local anesthetic, it had topical use in the mouth, nose or eyes (mucous membranes). (It was not used as a local anesthetic injected beneath the skin until the late 1800s). It is not absorbed well in the stomach unless mixed with alkalinity, such as lime juice. It can be smoked. Marijuana had some use in the War if the more effective drugs were scarce. It was not fatal. Its psychogenic effects might have helped the user to tolerate pain.

Cantharides was a preparation of dried beetles for blistering therapy. Arsenic traversed from the alchemist's cabinet of the 12<sup>th</sup> century to the heroic medicine cabinet of the 1700s–1800s and then to the mid 1800s synthesized medicine era as a compound with other chemicals. It was used for a plethora of diseases including syphilis. Quinine's effectiveness for malaria prevention or treatment had long been known. It was used to treat any fever. It actually has no value for any infection except malaria, and little direct effect on any fever. In higher doses it can cause uterine stimulation and abortion, but it was used in pregnancy for fever because treating the fever's cause was thought top priority. Colchicine was useful for gout arthritis.

We know today that the only difference between a poison and some of their medicines was the dose.

Dr. Oliver Wendel Holmes, Sr. in addressing the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1860 stated "... if the knowledge of all our medications now known could be sunk to the bottom of the sea it would be better for mankind and the worse for the fishes." The Society strongly objected to his remarks.

### Medical Education and Physician Types

Typical of most states and territories in the early 1800s was their abundance of physicians and pharmacists. Some of the physicians had graduated from prestigious medical schools. But many had no or almost no training. By the mid-1800s all states had repealed any medical licensing laws they had, so identifying a better physician could have been difficult. Allopathic medical schools before the War often gave just a few months of classroom instruction and recommended an apprenticeship with a practicing physician, but many skipped that on-the-job training where they would have viewed surgery and births. There were some textbooks for medical schools and for use later by the physicians in practice. Their study of "disease" was actually a failure. They taught hypotheses using lame terms such as "contagion," "ferments," "exciting or depressing agencies" and "imbalances." Medical practice was much more

of an art than a science then. The new developments in medical science were not to be well understood and taught until the 1870s-80s.

Pharmacy schools also had a deficit in education, and at the start of the War, only five percent of the nation's 11,000 pharmacists had graduated from any formal course work.

Allopathic, homeopathic, eclectic and physiomedicine physicians had contrasting doctrines. Allopathic ones had many established drugs and drug therapies. Heroic medicine was in the practice of allopathic medicine, which was that practiced by regular (trained) doctors of the time. The other three were Sectarians — each having their own theories of disease and treatments, although there was overlap among all four. Each of these could also be another type of sectarian, those who had a specific religion-based education. In addition there were men and women domestic herbologists in the 1800s. Many of their plants were gathered locally, especially in the South where they grew better. Allopathic physicians were in the majority. Sectarians were often excluded for consideration for service in the War on both sides, but some were already in the Union's service at the start of the War.

### Medical Departments Organizations

The North and the South had much the same military medical organization. Surgeon is a title given to physicians involved in government service, whether in the military or not. The Surgeon General is an example, and it had their highest rank, brigadier general. Assistant Surgeon Generals were colonels. Surgeons were majors. Assistant surgeons were first lieutenants or captains. And there were other categories. The doctors who treated diseases and infections only without doing surgery were still called surgeons. The entire Union military system in 1861 was based on seniority, not merit, but this was corrected by the end of the War. The South got to design theirs from the ground up. There were Hospital Stewards who were non-commissioned officers ranked just above first sergeant. They compounded and dispensed drugs. Chaplains also served the medical care area.

Females did serve as nurses on both sides, but it was more difficult in the South for women to be accepted because their culture had constrained them to adhere to home responsibilities, so its nurses were mostly males. The Confederate Congress noted that when their hospitals had female nurses, their mortality rate was cut in half, but this didn't result in any changes. Many women who commonly volunteered were wives or daughters of officers and gave aid in hospitals. They commonly



provided liquid “stimulants” from flasks. Many other women individually or by joining organizations performed services such as setting up relief stations near encampments, creating a hospital in a donated building and growing or gathering medicinal plants.

Confederate President Jefferson Davis gave a captain’s commission to Sally Tompkins to reward and aid her in her endeavor of getting medical supplies to set up a Confederate hospital in Richmond, VA. She was the sole exception to the South, having no women officially in their military and the only officer.

Female physicians were rare. Women often had to masquerade as a male to get into medical school. The medical corps of both sides in the War were opposed to female physicians, especially for Field Medicine as they were thought too genteel and emotional. The Confederacy never accepted any. The Union had at least one described below. Almost all women physicians desiring to support the Union accepted the rule and served as nurses, and even more on the Confederate side did. Some on both sides served by establishing or joining organizations giving support to their forces.

*Dr. Mary Edward Walker wanted to be in the Union Medical Department. Her speaking out on the need for improvements in military medical care had made it even more difficult for her to get admitted. She was finally surreptitiously accepted by a lower-level official. She volunteered for any duty, even if risky. Consequently, she was captured on a front line. She was traded for a Confederate physician. She recognized the excess, misguided amputations and campaigned against them with some success.*

### Physician’s Armamentarium in the Civil War Era

There were no transfusions, IV fluids, epinephrine, tetanus vaccine, antibiotics or even aspirin during this time. There was no lab testing, x-ray machines or blood pressure measuring. Even the stethoscope was not much used due to lack of knowledge of the meaning of its sounds. They had scissors, bandages, amputation saws, probes, scalpels, various forceps and lint to pack a wound to keep it open for air and to drain. They had forceps to explore a wound for a bullet or shrapnel and to clamp a bleeder to be tied. They could heat a metal instrument on an alcohol burner to sear a bleeding artery. The scalpels were fixed blades which had to be resharpened and reused. Glass thermometers were available and used but often broke and were not replaced. They did feel the pulse and drew conclusions on it. They had “hypodermic” needles but didn’t use them much, giving meds orally until near the end of the War. Both sides used a Surgeon’s Manual from the



*Design showing Sally Tompkins in a War era gown with Bible and medical bag, overseen by an angel. Above her: Robertson Hospital, Richmond, VA, scene with Confederate Flag. Below: gathering wounded from train. Border: ribbon with battle names, including Manassas, Fredericksburg, and The Wilderness. Window text says: “Captain Sally Louisa Tompkins, CSA. St. James Church. The captain who was a Lady.”*

Union’s Medical Department.

Woven cotton was made into rolled bandages. They did not use clean dressings, often reusing the same ones.

*Continued on page 56*

# Culture Wars & Revisionist History: North vs South

By Richard A. Marksbury, Ph.D.

When George Washington gave his 1796 Farewell Address, he warned of the growing problem of sectionalism in the fledgling United States of America. Washington asked Americans not to focus on the differences which divided the sections (North and South), but beseeched citizens to put independence and liberty at the forefront. Washington recognized there were cultural differences between the North and South when it came to religion, politics, social organization and mannerisms. In fact, following the criteria of anthropology, the American Antebellum South could be considered a Culture Area. Focus on the differences, Washington warned, and the newly-founded union might be destroyed.

Two years later (1798), in a letter to John Taylor, Thomas Jefferson wrote:

“It is true that we (the South) are completely under the saddle of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and that they ride us very hard, cruelly insulting our feelings as well as exhausting our strengths and substance. Their natural friends, the three other eastern States, join them from a sort of family pride, and they have the art to divide certain other parts of the Union as to make use of them to govern the whole. This is not new, it is the old practice of despots to use part of the people to keep the rest in order...” (Oberg, 2003:588-590).

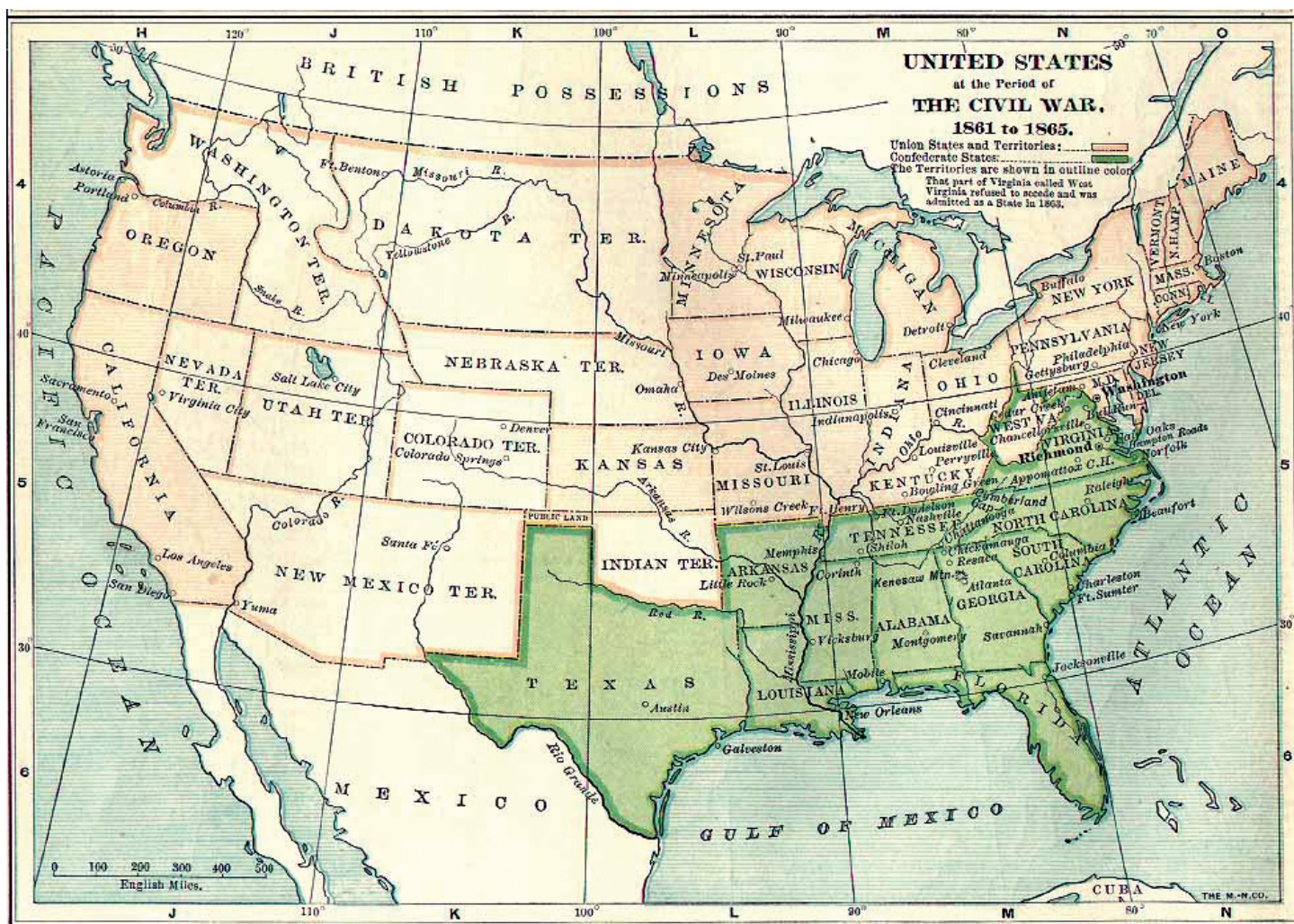
For the next sixty-one years (until 1861), subsequent Southern leaders, e.g., Jefferson Davis, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and John Calhoun, witnessed first-hand the dangers associated with divisive sectionalism. These men did not refer to the problem as a *Cultural War*, but that is what it would be called today. The Culture Wars

between the North and the South began in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and they still thrive in 2016! Secession, slavery, *The Lost Cause*, and Reconstruction have all been explained through the looking glass of historians who have been influenced by these Culture Wars.

Why is it most Americans think *Jim Crow* laws existed only in the South, or fail to acknowledge that the KKK had millions of members in many states north of the Mason-Dixon Line, or do not know that slavery existed in all thirteen colonies when the *Declaration of Independence* was written? Are school children taught that slavery in Minnesota ended in 1858 or in New Jersey in 1846? How many Americans know that Indiana, Illinois and Oregon passed Exclusion Laws which prohibited blacks from settling in their respective states or territory? In spite of contradictory evidence, the mass media constantly reinforces the South as occupying the cultural epicenter of American racism. Why the double-standard? How and why has the North earned its free-pass? Perhaps, the answer is that today’s revisionist history has made it into the mainstream of education and mass media. Opposing facts are not wanted or tolerated. Two hundred years of Cultural Wars between the North and the South during which the South has been (per Thomas Jefferson) “under the saddle” of the North have brought about this current state of affairs.

The war-of-words is a war the South and Southerners have been losing since 1865. *The pen is mightier than the sword*, and history can turn on a single word. For example, consider President William Clinton’s statement, “It depends upon what the meaning of the word ‘is’ is.” If the word “is” can be confusing, vague, or ambiguous, then our understanding and interpretation of historical events most assuredly rest on a foundation





of words with multiple meanings. Joseph Conrad wrote, "Give me the right word and the right accent and I will move the world" (Ford 1924: xii). Specific words, groups of words, or the omission of specific words, have been used strategically to explain, define, redefine, persuade, and influence our contemporary interpretations of the War for Southern Independence or, did I mean to type The Civil War? Referring to the conflict as The War for Southern Independence, as Jefferson Davis called it, leads one to ask the obvious question, *why did the South desire independence?* Calling the conflict The Civil War does not generate the same question. Referring to it as The Civil War accommodates a deflection strategy which has long been a Northern tactic in its Cultural War with the South to deflect.

Whether they admit it or not, historians and writers of historical events choose their words carefully and strategically. With the written word came the opportunity to write down personal thoughts and observations which could be preserved for future generations to read, analyze and interpret. Historians make their living through a process of reading and construing what others before them wrote. The societal values through time

have influenced the written word, and when societal values change, historical revisionism follows. In a most subjective manner, historians recapture the past using their own words which are influenced by contemporary thought and morals. By tapping into this great warehouse of events, historians have been able "... to validate or discredit practically every major theory, precept, or principle." (Echevarria II 2005:78). Perhaps, Napoleon was correct when he supposedly asked, "What is history but a fable agreed upon?"

History may be considered a social science, but there is nothing scientific about it. The foundation of science rests on measurable results gained through a process of testing and analysis. Science is based on fact, not opinion or preferences. There is nothing scientific about one human reading what another human wrote and then *scientifically* determining what the original writer meant. Opinions are not science. Yet, we teach history as if it is something more than the opinions, preferences and interpretations of humans reflecting and surmising on what others before them wrote.

*Continued on page 26*



# A Forgotten Confederate Hero

By Jeff Toalson, Commander, James City Cavalry Camp 2095



The last casualty of the explosion in Department 6 of the Confederate States Laboratory on Brown's Island, Richmond, Virginia, died on March 23, 1863. The final deaths were all burn victims who endured days of pain in Hospital #2. Eleven days after the explosion and fire the final victim was buried at Mt. Calvary cemetery without a headstone.

Bridget M. Grimes was only 14-years-old when her death made her the final casualty of the Brown's Island explosion. Somehow Bridget got lost and never moved from the wounded list to the final list of dead. Although lost she was not forgotten.

Relative and Compatriot Richard Schwartz, of the James City Cavalry Camp 2095, Williamsburg, VA, was determined that Bridget not be forgotten. With the support of Camp 2095, Chaplain Fred Breeden and Adjutant Ken Parsons, he began a campaign to erect a stone at Mt. Calvary marking the grave of Bridget, and her mother Barbara, who were both buried in the same plot. He also coordinated this effort, with the UDC, to have Bridget's name added to the UDC's Brown's Island Memorial at Oakwood Cemetery.

On March 13, 1863, a huge explosion tore half of the 100' long building of Department 6 down. "Operatives were killed, wounded, thrown into the air or upon the floor." A huge fire engulfed the scene. The initial death toll was 31 women and two men with an additional 25 women and five men wounded. Many of the wounded were badly burned. The *Richmond Enquirer* noted in their March 14

issue "some of the unfortunate girls were burnt from head to foot, others were burned in the face and eyes; some had an arm or leg divested of flesh and skin, others were bleeding with wounds from the fallen timbers and violent concussions ..." The dreadfully burned, including Bridget, were taken to General Hospital #2.

On June 7, 2014, a ceremony was held at the Mt. Calvary Cemetery to dedicate a gravestone and honor this fallen Confederate heroine. A crowd of more than 200 attended. The Captain William Latané Camp 1690, Mechanicsville, VA, provided the color guard. On August 10, 2014, the UDC had their ceremony at the Brown's Island Monument, in Oakwood, to dedicate the addition of Bridget's name. Nothing happens without people working together and we thank members of the UDC, the Irish-American Society, the Order of Confederate Rose, Tom Smith Camp 1702, Suffolk, VA, Stonewall Camp 380, Virginia Beach, VA, and the Captain William Latané Camp 1690, Mechanicsville, VA.

Bridget M. Grimes and her sacrifice are not forgotten. We, as members of the James City Cavalry Camp 2095 have proudly continued the "guardianship of our Confederate history."

(More photos and documentation relating to Bridget Grimes are available at [www.jamescitycavalry.org](http://www.jamescitycavalry.org) under the **Newsletter** tab where you will find a "Bridget Grimes Special Issue" after the August, 2014, issue and also a tribute to Bridget under the **Honoring our Ancestors** tab in November, 2013)





# *Confederate Spirit*

**By Tucker Wilson Dobyys**

Two sides collided in the United States of America.

And I could not choose both, the Union or Confederates.

And it did not take me a split second to decide what side I was taking.

But before I chose, I looked down the other road and saw what it looked like;

Factories, immigrants, ports, protesting and city folk.

The road I was going down was a road,

Full of farming, hunting and wildlife;

And absolute beauty.

The Confederate side.

I did not hesitate or regret my choice and still do not to this day.

I won't look back at that path and never considering going down that path.

Never have, Never will.

And I am fighting for what I love;

My Confederate country.

War is raging, blood is in the air and bodies lie dead with a smile on their faces,

Knowing they fought well for what they believed in;

Independence.

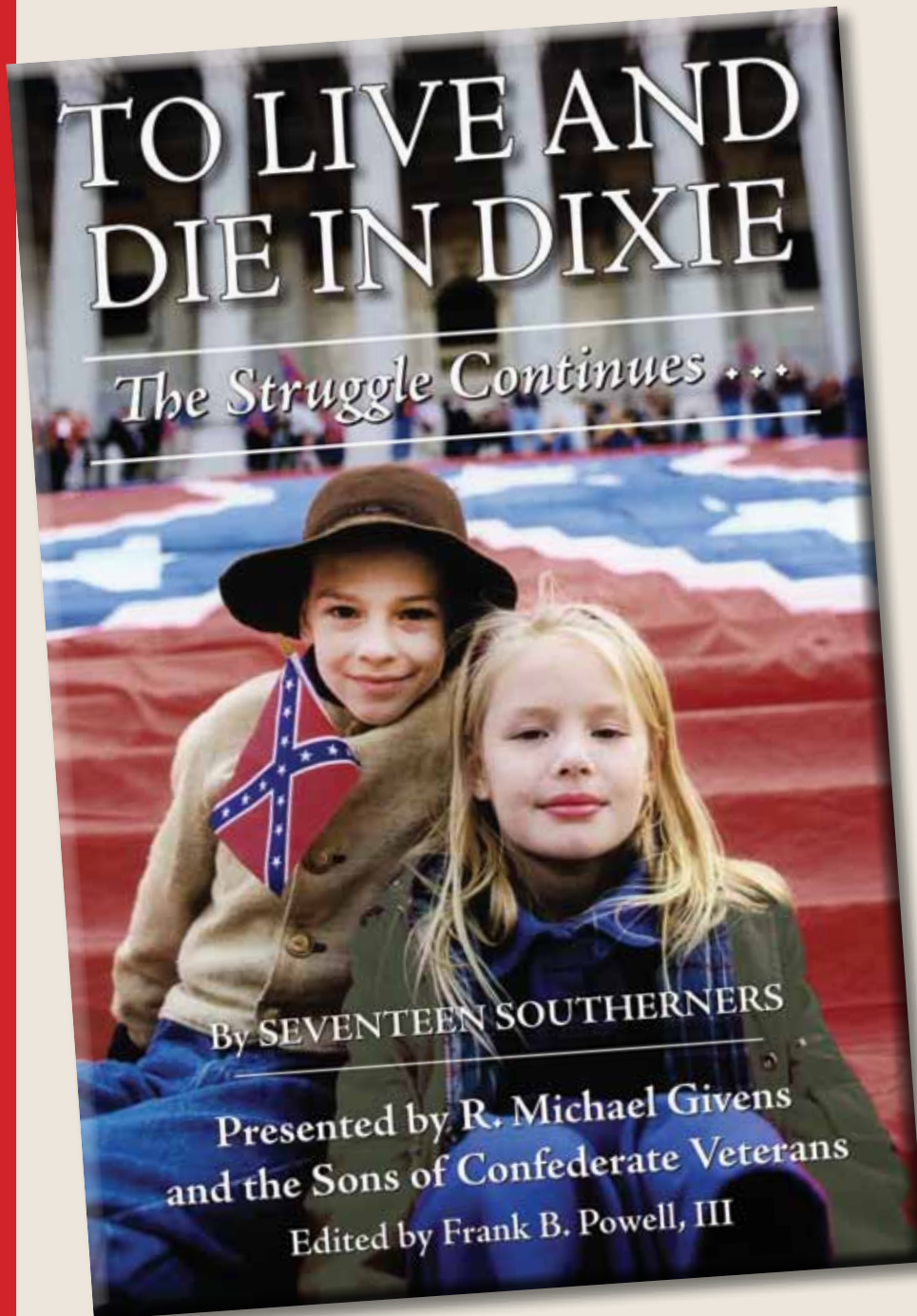
Even though we lost the War, the spirit still continues;

It will die with me,

As a happy Confederate soldier.

*13-year-old Tucker Dobyys wrote this poem for an English class at Mexico Middle School in Mexico, MO.  
He is the son of Tad Dobyys, a member of the Colonel Joseph C. Porter Camp 2055, Shelbina, MO.*

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# Books in Print

## *The Civil War as Global Conflict: Transnational Meanings of the American Civil War*

The cover of this collection relates its purpose. "In an attempt to counter the insular narratives of much of the sesquicentennial commemorations of the Civil War in the United States, editors David T. Gleeson and Simon Lewis present this collection of essays to highlights of the war not just as a North American conflict but as a global one affected by transatlantic concerns." To achieve this goal, many interesting topics are reviewed.

Twelve essays are included, with a coda of several writers' opinions on the war and the recently concluded sesquicentennial.

Topics discussed include the following: King Cotton and the world. Are Northerners and Southerners "Two irreconcilable peoples?" Did the Russian fleet arriving in San Francisco and New York during the war indicate Russian support for the Lincoln administration, or just a way to keep Russian ships from being frozen in their own iced harbors? How did control of the Rhine River shape several European nations' role in the war? Did international laws, or expectations, concerning retaliation change the way the war was waged? Would or could a state be formed from islands in the Caribbean?

Although this work does present unique examples of the War Between the States in relationship to the outside world; the volume also has a slight, uneven slant, therefore, not a totally objective view of the War and especially the

cause, or causes, of the war. One section of the coda contends the war was only caused by slavery. All well-worn documents are utilized here including the secession documents of the original seven seceding states. This reviewer offers a counter fact completely overlooked. Consider the actions of the upper South. Not only did the upper South not secede due to perceived threats to slavery, but actually convened a Peace Conference to allow the original seven seceding states to leave peacefully, with the remaining slaveholding states to remain in the Union as a smaller, weaker minority. Only when Lincoln called for troops to invade the newly formed Confederacy, did Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas vote to secede. This is one example

which reveals a more complicated side of why Southern states fought.

This collection is an interesting mix. Students of the War Between the States will benefit from exposure to rarely discussed points of an international nature. Southern readers will sense a historical view not equal to all parties; however, this work does provide points of consideration on a number of unique debates.

Edited by David T. Gleeson and Simon Lewis  
Publisher: The University of South Carolina Press  
Columbia, SC 29208  
www.sc.edu/uscpres  
800-768-2500

Hardback \$49.95

*Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall*

## *Rebel Grey Poems of Confederate History*

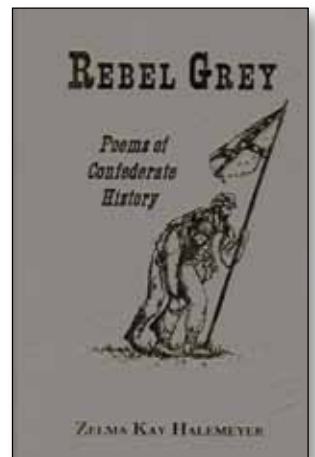
Zelma Kay Halemeyer lives in Golden Eagle, Illinois, a fourth generation descendant of her paternal kin in this rural area. Ms. Halemeyer's maternal family has a rich Southern heritage. Inspired by historical accounts of the misunderstood Confederacy, she has written this volume of *Rebel Grey* poems.

Author Halemeyer graduated with honors from Southern Illinois University, where she earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Music.

These Confederate poems are beautifully written in a variety of verse forms and meters. With each poem, Author Halemeyer includes a brief Confederate history about the person or event celebrated by her poem.

Notable Confederate heroes and heroines so honored are John S. Mosby, Belle Boyd, Raphael Semmes, Jefferson Davis, Patrick Cleburne, Matthew Fontaine Maury, Nancy Hart, Robert E. Lee, Joanna Fox Waddill and Thomas Stonewall Jackson.

Author Halemeyer also composes poems commemorating Confederate historical events, such as J.E.B. Stuart's Raid on General Pope, The Battle of the Crater, The Escapades of Madame LaForte and Colonel Zarvona, CSS *Virginia*, The Orphan Brigade, The Hunley, The Woolen Uniform, and The Ballad



*Continued on page 54*

# Culture Wars & Revisionist History

Two months before he died, Jefferson Davis sent a letter to Philip Bruce, an author who was the nephew of an old friend. Davis wrote to congratulate Bruce on a book he had recently published. In this letter Davis wrote: *"In this and many other matters history is being made by the grossest perversion of facts and schoolbooks are introduced in our own country which intentionally or otherwise, is calculated to mislead the minds of our children"* (in author's collection). Do Davis' sentiments ring just as true today?

To underscore Davis' argument that history can be written to intentionally mislead, let us consider an illustration involving the Thomas Jefferson Memorial in Washington, DC. On panel three along the northeast wall of the Jefferson Memorial are five strung-together quotes from our third president. I cite only the first sentence as a prime example of historical revision/manipulation. Carved into the marble placard is Jefferson's quote: "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate that these people (Negroes) are to be free." This quote appears to be a fitting tribute capturing the sentiment of Jefferson. Or, is it? The more complete statement by Jefferson in his *Autobiography* follows:

**"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate that these people (Negroes) are to be free. Nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion has drawn indelible line of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation peaceably and in such slow degree that the evil will wear off insensibly, and their place be *pari passu***

**(on equal footing) filled up by free white laborers."** (Jefferson 1829:1)

The first sentence fits an agenda. Sentences 3, 4, 5 in Jefferson's statement did not fit the agenda and were eliminated. The Jefferson Memorial was constructed during Franklin Roosevelt's presidency. Great care was taken to select quotes which would be emblazoned in stone for generations to read. The agenda — select Jefferson quotes which aligned with the progressive elements of Roosevelt's New Deal (Hamowy 2011). The millions of visitors to the Jefferson Memorial who have read this single-sentence quote left with an impression of Jefferson that simply is inaccurate. In this instance, the omission of carefully chosen words *changed history*.

More than fifty years after the War for Southern Independence ended, the United States was embroiled in World War I. How many Americans can cite the cause of World War I? I would submit not many, and I would include myself in that group. The correct answer would be there was not just one cause, but multiple factors led to World War I. Yet, for *The Civil War*, it now has been affirmed by historians, and reaffirmed by the media, that there was only a single cause and it was slavery. (Note: It is more difficult to cite slavery as the single cause of The War for Southern Independence than it is to cite it as the singular cause of the more generic, *The Civil War*.) How can historians be so confident about a so-called singular cause of a war which began in 1861 while unconvinced about a singular-cause of a war which began in 1914?

By 1864, Southern slaveholders

were the target of a rapidly emerging narrative which focused on one theme — *The Civil War happened because of slavery*. This was not the prevailing opinion in 1861 when the war began. On July 2, 1861, the United States House of Representatives (minus members from the seceded states) overwhelmingly passed the following resolution.

"That this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of those states; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several states unimpaired; that as soon as the objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." (Morse 1887:472)

In essence, this resolution insists that slavery will be protected and preserved if and when the Union is restored. A year and half later, for purely political reasons, Lincoln introduced slavery into the war's equation when he issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Soon thereafter, when the Republican National Convention (RNC) met in 1864, slavery had moved to forefront as *the* cause of the war when the following resolution was adopted as part of the RNC's official platform:

That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere, hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic;



and that while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor, furthermore, of such amendment to the constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States." (Morse 1887:472).

Revisionist history, regarding the cause of the war, was officially underway. After three years of war, the narrative had transformed. In this phase of the Cultural War, sentiments that the Southern states seceded for other reasons, *in addition to slavery*, were given no credibility. States' rights, as even a partial cause, faded from the narrative. By the 1970s the South had lost the battle that states' rights had anything to do with the cause of *The Civil War*. In fact, anyone who suggests states' rights had something to do with the cause of the war faces immediate ridicule. Had the war been called the War for Southern Independence in the thousands of books printed after 1865, things might have evolved in a different way. However, those following the agenda to vilify the South understood that calling the conflict, *The Civil War*, narrowed the opportunity for an alternate rationale for secession.

In contrast to what his party said about slavery being the cause of the war, Lincoln, in his second inaugural address on March 4, 1865, stated that slavery "was somehow the cause of the war." Lincoln is well-known to have selected carefully the words for his speeches and letters. His use of *somehow* in his inaugural address was not inadvertent. In general, the word *somehow* means *in a way not specified, understood, or known*. Why did Lincoln insert *somehow* and not simply state that slavery was the

**There is no doubt  
slavery played a  
weighty role in the  
cause of the War, but  
the South did not fight  
to preserve, keep, or  
maintain slavery; it  
already was protected  
by the US Constitution  
and the 1857 ruling of  
the Supreme Court.**

cause of the war? Was he suggesting that slavery played a role in the cause of the war, but was uncertain as to the exact role it played? Was Lincoln proposing that in addition to slavery, there were other causes, such as states' rights and/or a desire for independence? Lincoln lived the war and he was uncertain by his words; today's historians, who did not live the war, are certain!

How often do we hear or read, "*The South fought to preserve slavery*;" "*The war was fought because of slavery*;" "*The South fought to keep their slaves*;" "*The war was about slavery and not states' rights*" and so on? Each of these so-called explanations turns on a single word or group of words, e.g., *preserve, about, keep, because of*, etc. They are used interchangeably by the media in buttressing the claim that slavery, and slavery alone, took the nation to war in 1861. There is no doubt slavery played a weighty role in the cause of the War, but the South did not fight to preserve, keep, or maintain slavery; it already was protected by the US Constitution and the 1857, ruling of the Supreme Court.

What evidence exists to affirm the statement the South started the war to preserve slavery? Wasn't slavery preserved following the Dred Scott ruling in 1857 when the Supreme Court held that the fifth amendment of the Constitution guaranteed that citizens could not be deprived of their property? Then there was the Corwin Amendment, the original 13<sup>th</sup> amendment, which was passed by Congress on March 2, 1861, (without the presence of representatives from the seceded states!). Senator William Seward of New York, introduced this amendment to the US Senate and Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, introduced it into the House of Representatives. This amendment guaranteed the protection of "domestic institutions;" i.e., slavery, from any future Congressional interference, to include abolition. Undeniably, the intent of this amendment was to preserve slavery where it was already legal. When President Lincoln referred to the Corwin (13<sup>th</sup>) Amendment during his March 4, 1861, inaugural address, he stated he "had no objection to its being made express and irrevocable."

Lincoln was always clear in his opposition to the extension of slavery into new American territories while at the same time accepting slavery, where legal, would be preserved under his presidency. Realizing he had no constitutional authority to abolish legalized slavery, Lincoln signed the Corwin Amendment on March 16, 1861, and sent it to the governors of all states, including those which had seceded, for ratification. Ohio, Maryland and Illinois ratified this amendment, but the ratification process came to a swift end with the firing on Ft. Sumter. For the South, the issue of slavery was not about its preservation, but its expansion. This piece of history has gotten lost, or intentionally omitted, in the present-day narrative. Histo-

rians and Hollywood gloss over the fact that President Lincoln signed, in 1861, a congressionally passed amendment protecting and preserving slavery where it was legal. Three years later, following the elevation of slavery as the single cause of the war, Lincoln needed to be known as the “freer of slaves” not the president who “had no objection” to the Corwin Amendment. In the words of Antulio Echevarria II, “... what is it about history that permits the past to be used in such contradictory ways?” (2005:78).

How did it happen that *states’ rights* were eliminated as one of the causes, let alone the cause, of the war? I would offer two possible explanations: 1) the element of passing time with no remaining veterans or first-hand observers of the war who would challenge contemporary thought and perspectives, and 2) a new phase of the Cultural Wars which emerged during and following the Civil Rights Movement and the soon-to-follow birth of the politically correct movement. These variables combined to pave the way for a number of historians (beginning in the 1970s), using subjective reasoning and following politically correct dogma, to determine it was slavery, and slavery alone, which caused the war. The primary sources cited for reaching this conclusion were the Ordinances of Secession of the first seven states to secede. Yes, slavery was mentioned prominently in them, but they should be read within the context of the salient sectional conflicts which had affected American politics since 1800. As stand-alone documents, the Ordinances reflect only the sentiments of the few men who drafted them. How many of the thousands of preserved Confederate soldiers’ diaries and letters include passages in which the authors proudly claim they are fighting to preserve slavery? More often, Confederate soldiers wrote

about fighting for independence and liberty. Are there examples of any Confederate war songs with lyrics indicating that Confederate soldiers sang songs in the field about keeping the black man in bondage? I have yet to discover such an example.

What about the second wave of seceding states; i.e., the Border States? They too have been thrown into the slavery-was-the-one cause category. Yet, the May 18, 1861 edition of *The Illustrated London News*, stated “...the governing fact that the immediate cause of the revolutionary movement in the Border Slave States in April is quite distinct from the occasion which led to the secession of the seven Confederate States in December and January” (pp:455-456). Once again, in April 1861, the rationale for the secession of the Border States seemed clear to those on the ground at that time. The Border States did not begin the secession process until after April 15, 1861, when Lincoln proclaimed:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

Soon after this provocative proclamation, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas seceded. However, historians, educators, and the media continue to salute and defend the single-cause mantra. Why? — The Culture Wars’ narrative that slavery alone caused the war could not be watered down. The politically correct image of the pre-war South could not be shattered or its role as scapegoat would be lost.

Why is it difficult to accept *states’ rights* and *slavery* as interwoven and

inseparable when searching for a comprehensive understanding of the causes leading to The War for Southern Independence? Slavery is a singular issue; states’ rights cover a multitude of issues. Whereas, most Southern leaders viewed all matters pertaining to slavery as states’ rights issues, they also appreciated that not all states’ rights issues focused exclusively on slavery. How has this distinction become lost? Do historians need to simplify history for pedestrian consumption? Or is a long-standing Culture Wars’ agenda being facilitated?

If historians can cherry-pick documents to make the case that states’ rights was not instrumental in bringing about the War for Southern Independence, allow me to cherry-pick some of Jefferson Davis’ pre-1861 letters and speeches to support the opposite view.

- September 19, 1847 letter to Charles Searles — “On the question of Southern institutions and Southern rights, it is true that extensive defections have occurred among Northern democrats ... that spirit of hostility to the South, that thirst for political dominion over us, which within two years past has displayed such increased power and systematic purpose, should prevail; it will only remain for our delegates to withdraw from the convention...” (Cooper 2004:53-54)

- August 19, 1849 letter to Malcolm Haynes — “The issue presented to us is a sectional discrimination, alike violative of our constitutional rights, and offensive to our feelings of the institutions we inherited, with the arrogant alternative of submission or compulsion” (Cooper 2004:66)

- January 10, 1850 speech in the US Senate — “We, sir, are parties to this Union only under the Constitution, and there is no power in the

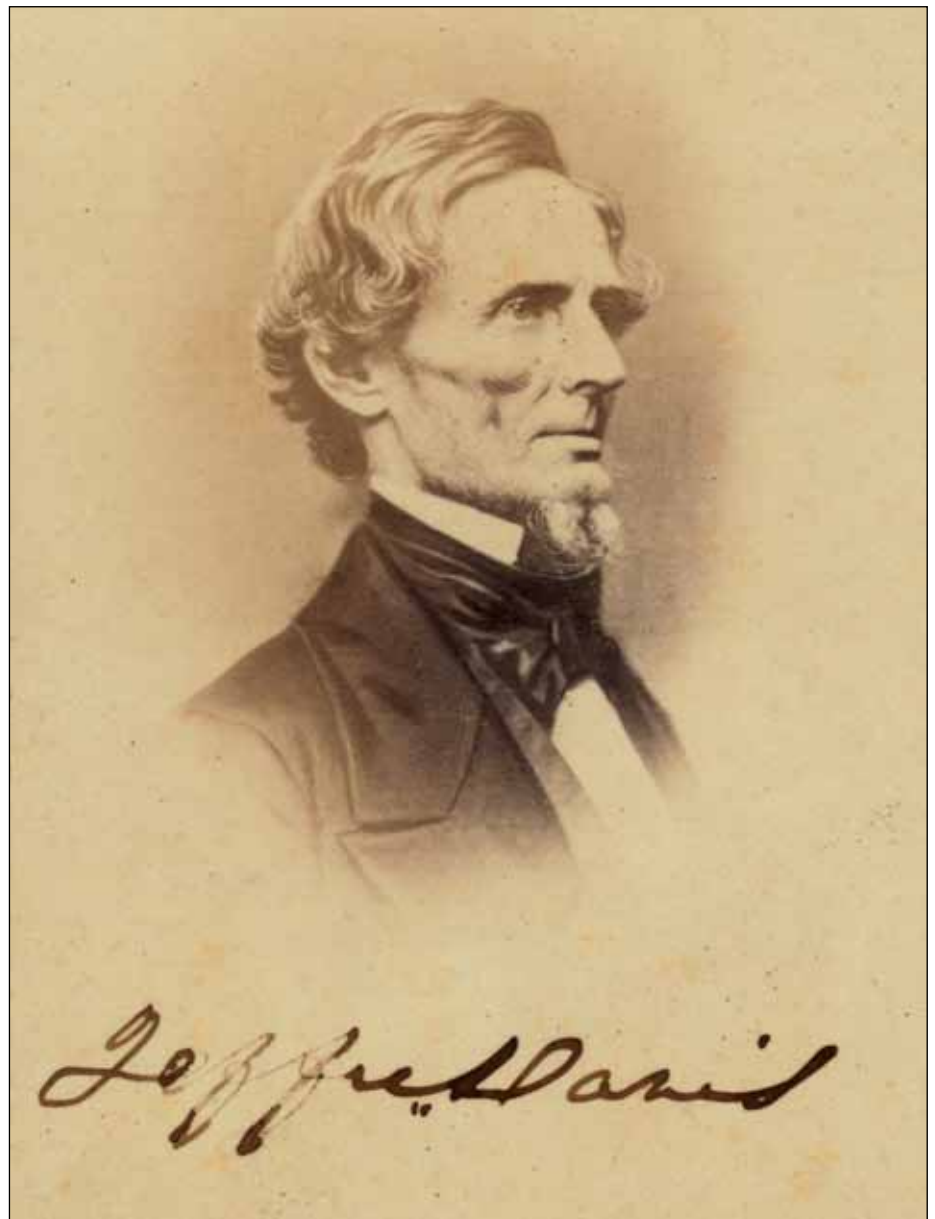


world that could dictate to my little state a Union in which her rights were continually disrespected and trampled upon by an unrestrained majority." (Cooper 2004:76)

- November 22, 1850 speech to the Lowndes County (Georgia) Citizens — "They are the true friends of the Union who resist by all means every invasion on the Constitution, and seek to strengthen every barrier which is found insufficient for the use to which it was appropriated. In the struggle for right against aggressive power, the South will not be alone if she meets the conflict as becomes her cause." (Cooper 2004:89)

How can historians, read and analyze such passages, as the ones above, and conclude states' rights played no role in the cause of the War for Southern Independence? History is inherently fallible but the real danger occurs when society accepts history as fact and makes it sacrosanct.

During the public hearings on the possible removal of the Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis and P.G.T. Beauregard statues in New Orleans, the representative of the mayor's office, speaking in favor of their removal, stated they had been erected as part of "the Cult of the Lost Cause!" Once again, the crafty insertion of a provocative and incendiary word, *cult*, was done to cast Southerners as mindless followers of some nonexistent prophet and concocted myths. When did the word "cult" become appended to the Lost Cause? It appears that the first use of this phrase was in 1976 in an article by James A. Simpson entitled, "The Cult of the Lost Cause" (Simpson 1976). Simpson suggests when Jefferson Davis died in 1889, there was an organized movement by Confederate veterans and Southern nationalists to redefine and defend the Lost Cause to the nation (Simpson 1976:350). One won-



ders how "Southern nationalism" managed to become such a regional force twenty-four years after the war ended, when many historians cite the lack of Southern nationalism a primary factor in the South losing the war (Beringer, Hattaway, Jones and Still 1986). Simpson goes on to state, "By 1913, Confederate nostalgia had resurrected Southern pride and self-confidence, which lay dormant for over forty years and permanently stamped the cult of the Lost Cause upon the national character" (Simpson 1976:350). Simpson never manages to actually define the Lost Cause or to provide justification as to

how his "cult" fits the sociological/anthropological definitions of cults.

The 20<sup>th</sup> century interpretations of the meaning of the Lost Cause differ from how Jefferson Davis used "the cause" throughout his pre-war and wartime speeches and letters. In Davis' world, *the cause* did not become lost until the last Confederate army surrendered. It is clear when Jefferson Davis referred to "The Great Cause of Southern Independence," he was referring to independence from the tyrannical majority in the North and the desire

*Continued on page 66*



## PRESERVING CONFEDERATE HERITAGE

The Order of the Southern Cross was founded in 1863 by Lt. General Leonidas Polk, Maj. General Patrick R. Cleburne, and Chaplain (Rev.) Charles T. Quintard, on the eve of the Battle of Chickamauga. The Order promoted an *esprit de corps* within the ranks.

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

Any organization seeking financial support to help fund local Confederate heritage projects is encouraged to contact the Order by visiting our website at [www.orderofsoutherncross.com](http://www.orderofsoutherncross.com) or contacting Grants Chairman James E. Alderman at [alde711@aol.com](mailto:alde711@aol.com).

*Deo Vindice!*

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For more information visit [www.n-ssa.org](http://www.n-ssa.org)

# Uncle Seth Fought the Yankees

By James Ronald Kennedy, Co-author *The South Was Right!*



Uncle Seth is an unreconstructed Rebel who uses true stories about the heroic sacrifices made by Confederate soldiers and citizens during the War. He uses true stories of war-time Southern men, women and children to correct the false and slanderous "history" taught to his grandchildren in their Yankee published history books.

Available at local or online bookstores. Visit author's website [www.kennedytwins.com](http://www.kennedytwins.com) or friend us on Facebook at The Kennedy Twins.



# Help Fight for the New Orleans Monuments



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

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

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

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



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

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

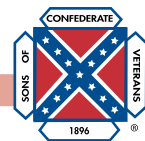
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# Army of Northern Virginia



Several camps joined together to participate in the Lexington Veteran's Day Parade. Pictured are **General Wade Hampton Camp 273**, Columbia, SC, member Fred Morrison; Joe Ann Walts and Roy Walts who is a member of **Palmetto Camp 22**, Columbia, SC; Debbie and Charles Mathews and Bobby Epting of the **15th Regiment, SC Volunteers Camp 51**, Lexington County, SC.



**Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, cleaned up the Petty Family Cemetery, installed five Crosses, and placed seven Confederate grave flags recently. From left, front row, Commander Patrick Phillips, Kevin Lancaster, Robert Little and Jordan Dill; back row, Phil Waters, Derrike Grigsby, Darren Grigsby, Chris Wyatt, Robert Keller, and Sam Stacy from **John McIntosh Kell Camp, 107**, Griffith, GA, who is descended from the seven Confederates.



Shown are Jason and Dylan Harrera, DeLance Stephens and Brandon Herrera, back row, and Craig Harmon, Jr., and Darren Stephens, front row, who represented the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, at the Sam Davis Youth Camp in Virginia.



Members from the **Polk Volunteers Camp 919**, Columbus, NC; **Lieutenant William Corbitt Camp 525**, Forest City, NC, and **Rutherford Rifles Camp 2044**, Forest City, NC, participated in the Columbus Veterans Day Parade, in Columbus, NC.



Several members and friends of the **Colonel Donald R. Barton Camp 121**, Branchville, SC, gathered at Colonel Barton's grave site in Rowesville, SC, recently to dedicate a bronze plaque in his honor. Pictured, outside fence, Robert Wolfe, Ken Hardee, Eddie Hightower, Tyler Dufford, Glen Simpson and Jerry Snelgrove, inside fence, Tommy Connelly, Gerald Wimberly, Luke Wimberly, Joe Gehry, Dylan Snelgrove, Will Myers, Johnny Chavis and Camp Commander Ed Godfrey.



VA UDC President Suzie Snyder, left, presented Southside Virginia author and historian Colonel Greg Eanes, USAF (Retired), a member of the **MG William D. McCain HQ Camp 584**, with the Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal during a recent ceremony. The medal is awarded for excellence in history, essay writing, declamation and other points of special attainment in the preservation of Southern history. At right is VA Division Historian Jo Ann B. Fickling.



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



At a recent meeting of the **Robeson Rifle Guards Camp 216**, Lumberton, NC, newly elected officers were installed by Southern Brigade Commander Tommy Taylor. Pictured from left, 2 Lt. Commander Bryan Stanton, Lt. Commander Tom Taylor, Quartermaster Ricky Phillips, Surgeon Dr. Jerry Devine, Judge Advocate Carlton Mansfield, CIO Corey Walters, Chaplain Jim Walters, Color Sergeant Dennis Tyson and Commander Brian Woody.



The **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC, bestowed its first *H. L. Hunley* JROTC Award to Cadet Aaron Dehne, a student at West Columbus High School, Cerro Gordo, NC. Camp Commander Thomas Jolly and Lt. Commander Mike Hollingsworth, presented the award.



**Lieutenant General Wade Hampton Camp 273**, Columbia, SC, Compatriots stood Annual Confederate Memorial Day Honor Guard before the Confederate Soldiers Monument in front of the State House on the SC Capitol grounds. Pictured from right, Colonel William Hollingsworth, Jr., Charles Bray, III, Rusty Rentz, Susan Bray, Marion Hudson and James Harley.



Members of the **Captain Vincent Camalier CSA Camp 1359**, Leonardtown, MD, **Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400**, La Plata, MD, and **Major General Isaac Ridgeway Trimble Camp 1836**, Ellicott City, MD, gathered for the Leonardtown, MD, Veterans Day Parade.



**Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, Lt. Commander Jock Owings welcomed Rex Ellis, left, to the camp recently.



NC Commander Danny Bolick presented the camp charter to the **Polk Volunteers Camp 919**, Polk County, NC. From left are Lieutenant Commander James Metcalf, Chaplain Curtis Laughter, NC Division Commander Bolick, Marty McGuinn, Commander James McGuinn, Adjutant Floyd Sauve, Marshall McGuinn and Treasurer Charles Ramsey.



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



The MD Division Color Guard, led by Acting Color Sergeant John Zebelean, posed at the tall monument to Confederate dead who perished during captivity at Point Lookout, MD. Each year the **Captain Vincent Camalier Camp 1359**, Leonardtown, MD, hosts a solemn ceremony to ensure these veterans will not be forgotten.



**General States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC, members Phil Bailey and Tim Foster recently placed two headstones to Bailey's Confederate Ancestors in the New Prospect Cemetery in Cross Keys Community of Union County, SC.



The **General William Mahone Camp 1369**, Wakefield, VA, displayed toys and food donated by camp members for the Christmas Holidays.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, swore in new member Michael T. Hendrick, who joined upon the record of his ancestor, Private John H. Hendrick, Co. C, 45th VA Infantry, Grayson's Rifles. Pictured from left, MD Division Commander Jay Barringer, Michael T. Hendrick and Camp Commander Michael Wasiljov.



Matthew Myers, president of the SC Division, Children of the Confederacy, was elected Editor General of CofC at their General Convention in Lynchburg, VA. He was able to spend time with Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow. Matt's trip was sponsored by his godfather Daniel Durham, a member of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**.



Members of the **General Robert F. Hoke/William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, posed at a cemetery following their roadside cleanup in West Lincoln County, NC.





# Army of Northern Virginia



During a recent meeting of the **Gaston Guards Camp 1822**, Stanley, NC, there were three new members sworn in by Commander Tyson and Acting Chaplain Bob Armstrong. New members, from left, standing with Commander Tyson are Hunter Gabriel, Dewey Gabriel and Mike Mulwee.



The **Rains Brothers Camp 1370**, New Bern, NC, and **Pettigrew's Partisans Camp 2110**, Kinston, NC, observed Confederate Memorial Day at Cedar Grove Cemetery in New Bern, NC. All attendees were proud to honor the gray-clad North Carolinians who fell in defense of the Old North State and the Southern Confederacy.



Cadet Cody Nussbaumer was presented the *H.L. Hunley* Award during the awards ceremony for Alexander Central High School ROTC. This award is sponsored and awarded by the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC.



**Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, Commander Jeff Plummer places a Battle Flag at the memorial to Colonel Robert A. Smith, 10th Mississippi, who died in the Battle of Munfordsville, KY, in 1862. This memorial to Col. Smith is in the city of his birth, Edinburgh, Scotland.



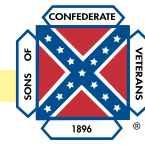
**Mason Dixon Guards Camp 2183**, Ellendale, DE, set up an information booth at the Apple Scrapple Fest in Bridgeville, DE. Commander Eldreth is at far right.



The **Colonel William A Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, inducted into its ranks, Mr. Harold Harwell. Pictured from left are Past Commander Jim Lowery, Harold Harwell and Chaplain Jeff Cash.



# Army of Tennessee



Chase King, Maegan Hall, **Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, Commander Scott Hall and Richmond Hall attended the camp's Annual Lee-Jackson Dinner held at the Foundry.



**Thomas Goode Jones Camp 259**, Montgomery, AL, Commander James Pickett and camp officers present Chief Curator Bob Bradley of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, a check on behalf of the camp which raises funds each year to help the Archives restore and preserve the Confederate Battle Flags in its collection.



At the Carroll County Ag Days, members of the **McDaniel-Curtis Camp 165**, Carrollton, GA, hosted 1,500 children from surrounding counties over two days. Here we are watching Forrest's Escort Camp's cannon from Villa Rica.



**George "Tige" Anderson Camp 453**, Anniston, AL, Commander George Hardy leads a Memorial Service at the burial site of their camp's namesake.



Members of the **Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN, performed living history displays of Confederate tents, cannon, muskets, etc. to about 500 students of the 5th Grade in Elementary schools at Atoka, Brighton and Drummonds, Tipton County, TN. Members taking part were Adjutant Roy Collins, 2nd Lt. Commander Darrell Wright, Craig Wright, Jared Baker and Roger Farrell.



Twelve members of the **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, braved the cold temperatures to complete its monthly work day in Jacksonville's Old City Cemetery, the last resting place for many Confederate veterans. The Kirby-Smith camp takes great pride in making sure the cemetery is always kept in good condition as a tribute to the veterans who are buried there.



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



**27th Georgia Regiment Camp 1404**, Gainesville, GA, members Chad White, Jerry Bryan and Mike Couch placed a flag at the grave of Private George Disney, 4th KY Infantry, Co. B who was killed on February 12, 1864. The grave is located on top of Rocky Face Ridge in Dalton, GA. In 1912 the Boys Scouts installed the headstone. The grave was previously marked by a wooden head marker.



The **Private George W. Thomas Camp 1595**, Fort Pierce, FL, awarded new member, Vernon Beaty, the Brigade Commander's award for Meritorious Service and the FL Division's Distinguished Service award.



**John S. Mosby Camp 1409**, Kingsport, TN, newest Cadet Member Elijah "Eli" Rutledge is welcomed into the camp by Commander John Byington.



Members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, and the A. S. Johnston Chapter, UDC joined together to hold a memorial service for General Helm at the Helm Cemetery on the anniversary of his death.



**Roswell Mills Camp 1547**, Roswell, GA, Commander Rick Leake, far left, and Adjutant Ross Glover, far right, inducts new members George Smith and Shep Hammack into the camp.



AL Division Commander and **DeKalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, Commander Gary Carlyle was awarded the Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal and certificate during Historical Evening at the AL UDC Division Convention by AL Division President Donna Clark (left) and AL Division Historian Tammie Evans (right).



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



**Sergeant William A. Hammy Camp 1750**, Crossville, TN, Color Sergeant Greg Davis and grandson Cody Bolin, escort Mrs. Helen Holliday at the Crossville Pioneer Day.



**Montgomery Sharpshooters Camp 2164**, Mt. Vernon, GA, recently erected a 20' flagpole on the grounds of the Montgomery County, Ga. Courthouse at the site of the Confederate Monument. From left, Skip Skinner, Mark McDaniel, Robert Cook, Junior Adams, Oscar Smith, Danny Hall, Rooney, Luke Smith, and Angelo Hall. The First National will fly for 11 months of the year, but in April we will fly the Second National, Third National, and Battle Flag for ten days each.



**Fort Heiman Camp 1834**, Murray, KY, hosted a program on June 3rd to commemorate Confederate Memorial Day in Kentucky. In addition to a speaker, and the presentation of Law Enforcement Appreciation awards, a pair of local bagpipers played.



**Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**, Tampa, FL, members and color guard participated in the Armed Forces Day Ceremony of Bestowal of Military Service Awards hosted by the Augusta Jane Evans Wilson Chapter 2640, UDC. Camp Member David Waugh received a WWI Cross of Military Service on behalf of his grandfather, Mack Ailey Waugh. Camp Member Ellis Oglesby, Jr. received the National Defense Service Medal. Camp Member Greg Caulley received Vietnam Cross of Military Service on behalf of his cousin, Michael Lynn Richards.



The **Major Nathaniel Cheairs Camp 2138**, Thompson's Station, TN, has received a grant of \$900 to help complete their project at the old Spring Hill cemetery of marking graves of 39 Confederate soldiers buried at the cemetery. Twenty-five have been marked, with 14 left to be done at \$300 each. If you would like to help in this project, make checks payable to SCV camp 2138 and send to David Cost, 1156 Roy Sellers Rd., Columbia, TN 38401. Pictured receiving the check, from left, Lt. Commander Tim Westbrook, Hal Boaz, Mike Hoover and Gary Rice.



Members of the 16th GA Infantry, Co. G, the **Camp of The Unknown Soldier 2218**, Jones County, GA, joined with members of the **Logan Bleckley Camp 1998**, Cochran, GA, to pay tribute to Captain Henry Wirz during the annual Andersonville, GA, Historic Fair.





# Army of Tennessee



**N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, Commander Alan Doyle welcomes an honored guest to a recent meeting. Mr. Mike Young Yancy is a real son. His father, John Samuel Yancy, was in Company B, 7th MS Cavalry. When the younger Yancy was born, his dad was 78 and his mother was 28. He was greeted with a standing ovation by the members!



Members of the **General Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495**, Paducah, KY, participated in the Paducah Veterans Day Parade.



While participating in a reenactment at Old Clinton War Days at Gray, GA, members of **Camp Davis Camp 2073**, Guyton, GA, took time off to visit the new monument at Griswoldville. From left are Jeffery Marlow, Jimmy Rahn, Gil Zeigler, P. J. Fox and Jimmy Thompson.



Robert Lee Eaton of Daphne, AL, a member of the **Major General William D. McCain Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, painted an Iron Cross and placed it on the grave of his ancestor, Private Talton Knight, Co. K, 36th Regiment, MS Infantry, interred at New Zion Cemetery in Crystal Springs, MS.



The **Major William E. Simmons Camp 96**, Lawrenceville, GA, manned a booth at the Gwinnett County Fair for the 10th year.



**Colonel William P. Rogers Camp 321**, Corinth, MS, members Larry McDaniel and Buddy Ellis worked tirelessly to honor Corporal Samuel Neely who was awarded the Confederate Medal of Honor and five Roll of Honor certificates. The award is on permanent display at the Crossroads Museum.



# Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **CA Division**, while in convention, attended and supported a headstone dedication service sponsored by the Mary Boykin Chestnut Chapter 2634, UDC, Bakersfield, with color guard and other functions.



The **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, held a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony at Evergreen Cemetery in Tucson. Pictured from left, Bill Seymour, John Potenza, Ken McChesney, Richard Montgomery, Bobby Morris and Roger Hiestand.



Commander-in-Chief Charles Kelly Barrow, center, along with members of the **General Felix H. Robertson Camp 129**, Waco, TX, conveyed the rank of Brigadier General to Colonel J.W. Speight and to recognize his undying devotion to the cause and to his actions on the battlefields, for his devotion to the men under his command, and for his bravery while under fire from the enemy.



The following members of **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA, held a cleanup of the final resting place of Confederate Veteran Isaac Wesley Cutrer, Co. B, 16th LA Infantry. He is buried east of Kentwood, LA. Standing, from left, Matthew Carl, Hardy Arnold, Jim Tyrney, Lynn Gaskin, Will Karr; kneeling, from left, Gary Bradshaw, Donald Philip McDaniel and Lavon Landry.



**O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, had the honor to swear in their third cadet, Grant Ward Cruzan, who joins on the Confederate service of his 3rd great-grandfather, 2nd Lt. Charles Leonard Harr, Co. C, 7th TX Infantry. Grant is the grandson of Compatriot Bill Ward. Shown from left, Larry Wilhoit, Bill Ward, Grant Cruzan, Commander Tom Coppock and David Hudgins.



At a recent meeting, the **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, installed new officers. Pictured from left are Commander Bob Capps, Lt. Commander Matthew Flood, Adjutant Lynn Crawford and outgoing Lt. Commander Larry Hammack.



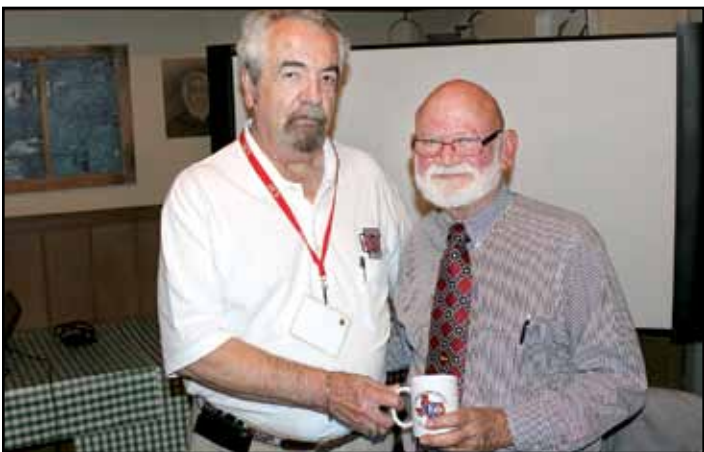
## Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Iowa, Kansas, Utah and Pacific Northwest Divisions



Members of the **Lieutenant General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, spent a Saturday morning recently cleaning the Confederate Monument at the Caddo Parish Courthouse. Pictured from left, Donald Carroll, Bobby Herring, David Hill, Chuck McMichael, Steve Shipp and Jon Oliver.



Dr. Robert Massey, AZ Division Lt. Commander and Lt. Commander of the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, gave a presentation on Arizona's Confederate history at the Old Capitol Museum in Phoenix. The museum is located in Arizona's original capitol building. Pictured from left, Silas Griffin, **Borderland Veterans Camp 2201**, Douglas, AZ; Ivy Griffin, Commander, Camp 2201; Dr. Robert Massey; John Mangum, Past Commander, AZ Division; Dr. Knight, Museum Director; Jerry Minnis, **Arizona Territory CSA Camp 2233**, Show Low, AZ; Dan Huskisson, Commander, Camp 1525.



**Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, Commander Russ Lane, left, presents a token of appreciation to Compatriot Jack Dyess for his presentation on "Holt Collier-Slave, Confederate Soldier and Hero" at a monthly camp meeting.



The **2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX, participated in the Dublin St. Patrick's Day Parade. They were well-received with lots of cheers and rebel yells.



From left, Commander Jimmy Abney of the **Major W. H. Howdy Martin Camp 1241**, Athens, TX, welcomed guest speaker Compatriot Kyle Sims, **Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648**, Arlington, TX, along with 8th Brigade Commander Marc Robinson, **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX.



Past Camp Commander Larry Bowman (left) and Associate Member Priscilla Davis represented the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, in the Rex Allen Days Parade in Willcox. Commander Bowman carried the First National Confederate Flag and Mrs. Davis guided the limber and gun carriage of a 12-pounder mountain howitzer.



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



Members of the MO Division joined with those of the **Captain William T. Anderson Camp 1743**, Huntsville, MO, in honor of Confederate Memorial Day in the Fayette, MO, city cemetery. The UDC Monument was dedicated in 1913 to the Southern Heroes of Howard County, who answered the call for Southern Independence. The monument marks the mass grave of MO Partisans who lost their lives in the raid on Fayette, September, 1864.



At a recent CA Division Convention, new officers were elected. Pictured from left, front row, Lt. Commander Scott Price, **Captain James I. Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA; Commander Steve Smith, **Father A. J. Ryan Camp 302**, San Diego, CA; Past Division Commander Farrell Cooley, Camp 1770; back row, Upper South Brigade Commander Jon Fowler, **General Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA and Lower South Brigade Commander David Sanders, Camp 302.



The **Silver State Grays Camp 1989**, Las Vegas, NV, observe Confederate Memorial Day. Pictured from left, John Minor, Charles Smith, Bill Jones, George McLendon, Ron Gregrich, Dennis Stuckey, Pete Carnes and Larry Morton.



At the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS, Lee-Jackson Banquet, new camp officers were installed. The new camp officers, from left, Adjutant Steve Crawford, Commander Jim Thornton, 2nd Lieutenant Commander James Speicher, and 1st Lieutenant Commander John Weir. On the far right, administering the Oath of Office is camp Chaplain Carl Linck.



Adjutant Don Rodgers of the **Texas John H. Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ, presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Master Sergeant Efrain Ruiz at the Nogales High School Air Force JROTC Squadron's change of command and awards ceremony.



The **Private Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ, inducted four new members into the SCV at a camp meeting. They are, from left, Logan Hawkins, Doug Roden, Shawn Haralson and, standing in for Ryan Haralson, Evan Ely.





# Army of Trans-Mississippi



TX Division Commander Johnnie Hollie and AR Division Commander Robert Edwards both attended the Christmas dinner hosted by the **Red Diamond Camp 2193**, Texarkana, TX. From left are Jeremy Shaver, 2nd Lieutenant Commander Freddie Weathers, Commander Phil Maynard, Adjutant Joathan Tyson, Levi Duke. Seated, Commander Hollie, left, and Commander Edwards.



The **Colonel Thomas Green Camp 2251**, Apache Junction, AZ, inducted new member Francisco Guyton into the ranks of the SCV at the camp's Confederate Memorial Day ceremony in Globe, AZ. Francisco is the grandson of Compatriot Robert Guyton, Sr., the son of Compatriot Mark Guyton and the nephew of Commander Robert Guyton, Jr. Pictured from left are Adjutant Jim Gibson, Francisco Guyton and Mark Guyton.



Members and friends of the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, and the **Borderland Veterans Camp 2201**, Douglas, AZ, gave a living history demonstration at Liberty School in Douglas. The presentation included demonstrations of cavalry, infantry and artillery as well as the home front and Confederate Flags.



The Glorieta Pass Battlefield Monument was dedicated to commemorate the Confederate victory on the field of battle at Glorieta Pass, NM, on 28 March 1862. The location was at the **New Mexico Confederate Memorial Cemetery**, in Socorro. This was a private ceremony for SCV members, their families, Friends of the SCV, and Ladies of the UDC.



Despite the rain, **Campbell's Company Camp 2252**, Republic, MO, and guests had its first Confederate Memorial Day at the Confederate Monument and mass grave in I.O.O.F. Cemetery in Neosho, MO. The week before, they cleaned the monument, reset the perimeter stones and erected a flag pole. During the services, they raised flags on the flag pole to remember the men buried there.



Compatriots of the **Hood's Southeast Texas Brigade** participated in the 150th Anniversary of the Assassination of General Thomas Jefferson Chambers. From left are Bill Maddox, Houston Weaver, Sid Holt, James Stutzenberg, Sam Daggett and Larry Mink.

# Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

## ALASKA

**CSS SHENANDOAH 1820**  
**ANCHORAGE**  
GOODMAN, JAMES SAMUEL

## ALABAMA

**RAPHAEL SEMMES 11**  
**MOBILE**  
FLACH, JARED  
SIMS, THOMAS AUSTIN  
TARVER, LARRY DANIEL  
TARVER, PERRY LYNN

**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16**  
**AUBURN**  
MORTHLAND, RICHARD  
PLANT  
WOODSMALL, GARY K.

**COLONEL SNODGRASS 232**  
**STEVENSON**  
GONCE, WILSON  
McCURRY, JAMES D.  
MORELAND, SCOTT  
MICHAEL  
WEST, JEREMY LEE

**WOODALL BRIDGE 296**  
**HARTSELLE**  
FOWLER, THOMAS L.

**ST. CLAIR 308**  
**ASHVILLE**  
PERRY, WILLIAM STEVE

**LIBERTY 329**  
**OXFORD**  
SCOTT, STEVEN LEE

**BEN BRICKEN 396**  
**LUVERNE**  
ALLEN, JERRY G.  
BASS, WESLEY EDWARD  
BEASLEY, MYLAN PORTER  
HINES, LEMUEL KEITH

**E. A. O'NEAL 478**  
**FLORENCE**  
BRINK, ADAM EVERETT  
LOVELACE, BRYAN SCOTT

**GEN. ISHAM GARROTT 764**  
**MARION**  
LOVELADY, DARRYL  
LANGDON  
PILKERTON, GREGORY LEE

**CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS**  
**768**  
**ATHENS**  
BAKER, BYRON  
KIRK, ADAM

**COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON**  
**898**  
**TUSCUMBIA**  
HUBBERT, THOMAS FAIRLEY

**FIGHTING JOE WHEELER**  
**1372**  
**BIRMINGHAM**  
KEOWN, BENJAMIN ALLEN  
VAUGHAN, HUNTER  
HARRISON

**THE PRATTVILLE**  
**DRAGOONS 1524**  
**PRATTVILLE**  
LYLE, JERRY CLAY

**LT. COL. JOHN W. HARRIS**  
**1833**  
**RUSSELLVILLE**  
JACKSON, RHETT BARBER  
MOORE, SAMUEL

**THE TALLASSEE ARMORY**  
**GUARDS 1921**  
**TALLASSEE**  
GILCHRIST, RICHARD  
WILLIAM  
HALLMAN, JAMES HUBERT  
KIRBY, JOHN T.  
NEWMAN, DENNY LEE  
POLLARD, JEFFERY  
NORMAN

**TEN ISLANDS 2678**  
**OHATCHEE**  
DUNCAN, JAMES L.  
DUNCAN, JOHN  
DUNCAN, MICHAEL

## ARKANSAS

**SEVEN GENERALS 135**  
**HELENA**  
BAILEY, DAVID W.  
CHITTY, WILLIAM MICHAEL  
CREECH, STEVEN WAYNE  
MILLER, LARRY EDWIN

**GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON**  
**197**  
**LITTLE ROCK**  
FITZPATRICK, NICHOLAS  
A. J.

**THOMAS C HINDMAN 656**  
**PRAIRIE GROVE**  
COHEA, KEITH BRIAN  
GULLETT, SAMUEL CONNOR  
EUGENE  
HIGGS, STEVE BRODA  
HUTTON, JOHN  
LANGLEY, TERRY DEAN  
MARS, RANDALL LEE  
McGARRAH, EDWARD  
RONALD  
McKINNON, THOMAS RAY  
ROBBINS, BRIAN GREGORY  
SCHATZ, MATTHEW DALE  
TAVERNER, JAMES KENNETH

**GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE**  
**1433**  
**PINE BLUFF**  
WILSON, MAJOR LOYCE

**27th ARKANSAS INFANTRY**  
**1519**  
**MOUNTAIN HOME**  
VENABLE, KEITH L.

**COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER**  
**1655**  
**JONESBORO**  
RATLIFF, JASON LEE

**MAJOR JOHN B. BURTON**  
**1664**  
**TEXARKANA**  
STOUT, MICHAEL G.

**POLK COUNTY INVINCIBLES**  
**2264**  
**MENA**  
SCHOOLFIELD, CARL DALE

## ARIZONA

**CAPTAIN HUNTER'S**  
**ARIZONA RANGERS 1202**  
**TUCSON**  
DRAWDY, JOSHUA A.  
TIPLER, GRADY LAWRENCE

**COLONEL THOMAS GREEN**  
**2251**  
**APACHE JUNCTION**  
FORD, JOHN C.

## CALIFORNIA

**FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN**  
**DIEGO 302**  
**SAN DIEGO**  
CHOUINARD, PAUL THOMAS  
MILLER, LUKE NICHOLAS

**THE STAINLESS BANNER**  
**1440**  
**SAN JOSE**  
INCE-GALLOWAY, GEOFF  
ISAIAH

**GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE**  
**COSBY 1627**  
**SACRAMENTO**  
ADAMS, AARON CURTIS  
DAVIS, NATHAN RAY  
RHOADES, MARK  
ROCHELLE, JOHN DUMAS

**GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY**  
**JOHNSTON 2048**  
**TEHACHAPI**  
BAKER, AUSTIN  
STREET, ALAN G.

## COLORADO

**STERLING PRICE 676**  
**DENVER**  
ANDERSON, LLOYD BARNES  
DECKER, JOHN L.  
ROBINSON, MICHAEL LEE  
TIEDEMANN, ROBERT W.

## DELAWARE

**DELAWARE GRAYS 2068**  
**SEAFORD**  
LaPRAD, JOHN ELDRIDGE

## FLORIDA

**WAKULLA GUARDS 742**  
**CRAWFORDVILLE**  
CARR, ROBERT STANLEY

**JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770**  
**TRENTON**  
HERRING, JOHN RONALD  
HERRING, MICHAEL  
PRESTON  
PARRISH, NOAH RYAN

**KIRBY SMITH 1209**  
**JACKSONVILLE**  
FEAGLE, WILLIAM LARRY  
NEELEY, VICTOR D.  
ROBINSON, DANIEL E.

**CAPTAIN FRANCIS ASBURY**  
**HENDRY 1284**  
**SEBRING**  
NANNY, DONALD LEE  
NORTHCUTT, JOHN A.

**1st LT THOMAS H. GAINER**  
**1319**  
**PANAMA CITY**  
GRAY, BRIAN LEE  
WATTERS, HAROLD  
MacDOWELL

**ST. JOHNS RANGERS 1360**  
**DELAND**  
FAULKNER, ROY ANDERSON

**CAPT. J. J. DICKISON 1387**  
**MELBOURNE**  
BLACK, KENNETH DAVID  
BROCK, RONNIE GILFORD  
GRANT, CLEVELAND A.  
HITCH, ARTHUR ROGERS  
RAY, STEVEN  
VICARS, B. P.

**MADISON STARKE PERRY**  
**1424**  
**GAINESVILLE**  
COLEE, HAROLD JULIAN

**JACOB SUMMERLIN 1516**  
**KISSIMMEE**  
ESGRO, JOSEPH MICHAEL

**FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614**  
**HAVANA**  
BAILEY, JAMES DENNIS  
BOWERS, JAMES N.  
WARD, TIMOTHY SCOTT  
WILLIAMS, THOMAS E.

**CAPT. BLUFORD M. SIMS**  
**1630**  
**OCOOEE**  
BROWNING, JOHN W.

**FLORIDA COW CAVALRY**  
**1680**  
**VERO BEACH**  
MERRION, JOSEPH TERRELL

**MUNNERLYN'S CATTLE**  
**GUARD BATTALION 2120**  
**CHRISTMAS**  
SLUSHER, AUSTIN ERIC

**CONFEDERATE COW**  
**CAVALRY 2181**  
**ARCADIA**  
IRICK, JOSEPH EVERETT

## GEORGIA

**CLEMENT A. EVANS 64**  
**WAYCROSS**  
McCARTHY, JEFFREY KEVIN

**ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS**  
**78**  
**AMERICUS**  
SMITH, DANIEL W.

**GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89**  
**ELLIJAY**  
BAINE, DANNY  
MARKS, BRIAN

**MAJOR WILLIAM E.**  
**SIMMONS 96**  
**LAWRENCEVILLE**  
DAVIS, JOSEPH KEITH  
DOBSON, STEVEN EUGENE

**COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY**  
**108**  
**McDONOUGH**  
BECKUM, KEITH  
FOSTER, DAMON ROSS

**TATTNALL INVINCIBLES 154**  
**REIDSVILLE**  
NIMMONS, LEWIS CARY

**GEN. HENRY LEWIS**  
**BENNING 517**  
**COLUMBUS**  
REDMOND, MICHAEL

**YANCY INDEPENDENTS 693**  
**SYLVESTER**  
DANIELS, LARRY L.

**KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD**  
**700**  
**MARIETTA**  
BAILEY, DAVID BENJAMIN

**CHEROKEE LEGION 914**  
**CANTON**  
BERRONG, ROGER DALE

**APPLING GRAYS 918**  
**BAXLEY**  
HINSON, JAYDEN CHASE

**LT. DICKSON L. BAKER 926**  
**HARTWELL**  
COLE, PAUL WILSON

**McLEOD-MORING 1386**  
**SWAINSBORO**  
CHRISTOPHER, CECIL  
THOMAS

**GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE**  
**1397**  
**DALLAS**  
TIBBITTS, TRENT WATSON

**THE CONFEDERATE**  
**MEMORIAL 1432**  
**STONE MOUNTAIN**  
BAILEY, JAMES A.  
CAMPBELL, EDWIN GRAHAM  
HOWELL, ERIC ROBERT  
MATHEWS, LEROY B.

**JOHN B. GORDON**  
**MEMORIAL 1449**  
**THOMASTON**  
REICHERT, BENJAMIN C.

**THE ROSWELL MILLS 1547**  
**ROSWELL**  
MILLER, THOMAS LANCE

**CAMP McDONALD 1552**  
**KENNESAW**  
SANGER, CHARLES O.

**STEWART-WEBSTER 1607**  
**RICHLAND**  
TATE, JAMES W.

**COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL**  
**1642**  
**CUMMING**  
COWART, GRIGGSBY  
THOMAS

**JOHNSON GREYS 1688**  
**WRIGHTSVILLE**  
MARTIN, JOEY DEAN  
POWELL, ROBERT WAYNE  
POWELL, SCOTT ERIC

**COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL**  
**1859**  
**RINGGOLD**  
BRACKETT, DAVID L.  
PALMER, JIMMY WAYNE

**BRIG. GEN. ROBERT H.**  
**ANDERSON 1919**  
**HINESVILLE**  
DeLOACH, REV. ROLAN M.  
LOVE, JOHNNY CLEVELAND  
WALKER, DON DAVID

**GEN. GEORGE "TIG"**  
**ANDERSON 2038**  
**COVINGTON**  
POPE, KENNETH CHARLES

**PINE BARRENS**  
**VOLUNTEERS 2039**  
**EASTMAN**  
JONES, WILLIAM BLAKE  
JONES, WILLIAM JACKSON

**THE BARNESVILLE BLUES**  
**2137**  
**BARNESVILLE**  
RICH, KEVIN ANTHONY

**GEORGIA DIVISION HQ**  
**CAMP 2200**  
**MOULTRIE**  
CHASTAIN, CHARLES  
MICHAEL  
COLLETTE, DONALD AUSTIN  
COLLETTE, DONALD AUSTIN  
MEYER, FREDERICK PAUL  
WOODARD, BRENT

**CAPT. RUEL W. ANDERSON**  
**2239**  
**HAWKINSVILLE**  
HUFFMAN, CLAY MITCHELL

## ILLINOIS

**GUARDIANS OF THE**  
**FORGOTTEN 2275**  
**CHATHAM**  
ASH, RUSSELL SCOTT

## INDIANA

**CAPT. ARTHUR M.**  
**RUTLEDGE 1413**  
**BLUFFTON**  
BROWN, JEFFREY L.

**COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE**  
**ROGERS 1508**  
**INDIANAPOLIS**  
GRAHAM, JESSE BRENNEN

## KANSAS

**MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY**  
**1920**  
**KANSAS CITY**  
FOSTER, GARY DONALD

**BRIG. GENERALS BUCKNER**  
**& CHILTON 2227**  
**DODGE CITY**  
WILDS, LESLIE RUDOLPH



**KENTUCKY**

**COL. ALFRED JOHNSTON 276 BENTON**  
FRYER, KENNETH  
HERREN, GERALD HUGH

**JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342 LOUISVILLE**  
SMITH, TIMOTHY J.

**GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495 PADUCAH**  
FLETCHER, HOMER TRAVIS  
RUSSELL, ROBERT PENN  
STORY, ROGER DALE

**GEN. ROGER W. HANSON 1844 WINCHESTER**  
ASHER, CHASE ALLEN

**KENTUCKY SECESSION SITE 2125 RUSSELLVILLE**  
FAUVER, JERRY W.

**LOUISIANA**

**COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110 NEW ORLEANS**  
BREWSTER, GARY HYDER

**BEAUREGARD 130 NEW ORLEANS**  
BORDELON, JOSEPH D.  
CARL, GLENN S.  
FURST, STEPHEN VINCENT  
HINTON, WILLIAM B.  
PERSIGO, CHARLES JOSEPH  
SCANIO, JOSEPH  
SCHIRO, ERNEST A.  
STADLER, WILLIAM N.  
WILCOX, RICHARD H.

**GENERAL LEROY AUGUSTUS STAFFORD 358 ALEXANDRIA**  
CARRINGTON, JOHN M.

**BRIGADIER GEN. J. J. ALFRED A. MOUTON 778 OPELOUSAS**  
HARPER, JOHN NEIL

**CAMP MOORE 1223 TANGIPAHOA**  
RICKS, ROBERT WILLIAM

**GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 SHREVEPORT**  
CULVER, JAMES MURRELL  
LYONS, WILLIAM WADE  
MICELI, GREGORY WILLIAM  
MICELI, HUNTER PATRICK  
PAYNE, ROBERT DWAYNE  
ROGERS, JOEL A.  
SHAW, JEWELL CARLTON  
SOLOMON, MICHAEL RAY  
WHITTON, MARK KEVIN

**CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON 1444 MONROE**  
MANN, JIM C.  
MANN, STUART C.

**COL. SAMUEL D. RUSSELL 1617 NATCHITOCHE**  
CARR, DAVID  
COUTEE, DELTON RAY  
SHILLING, RICHARD  
CARMEN  
SLAYTER, WILLIAM EUGENE

**MAJ. THOMAS MCGUIRE 1714 WEST MONROE**  
LEWIS, RONALD DALE

**SABINE RIFLES 2057 MANY**  
BRANDON, ROCKY

**ALLIGATOR RANGERS 2279 BIENVILLE PARISH**  
BASSINGER, EUGENE L.  
COOK, MILTON HARWOOD  
EVANS, RYANIE O.  
LOFLIN, RAYFORD  
RAMSEY, LARRY DWAYNE  
RAMSEY, LARRY DWAYNE  
WALSH, KENNETH HOWARD

**MARYLAND**

**CAPTAIN VINCENT CAMALIER C.S.A. 1359 LEONARDTOWN**  
THOMPSON, CHARLES  
ROBERT

**COL. HARRY W. GILMOR 1388 BALTIMORE**  
DANKER, LOGAN  
ALEXANDER  
JOHNSON, CHARLES  
FRANKLIN  
KOLSCHER, ROBERT  
DARRELL  
SCOTT, KEITH BAIRD

**COL. WILLIAM NORRIS 1398 DARNESTOWN**  
LEAGUE, RICHARD L.

**MARYLAND LINE C.S.A. 1741 UPPER MARLBORO**  
WILLSON, HERBERT  
RANDOLPH

**MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE CAMP 1836 ELLICOTT CITY**  
BLALOCK, ALBERT HAROLD  
ELLIS, OLIVER DOUGLAS  
HENDON, KEVIN PATRICK

**MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD ELZEY 1940 SALISBURY**  
ANDERSON, JAMES  
THOMAS

**MICHIGAN**

**ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321 DEARBORN**  
BURNHAM, ALAN TURNER  
BURNHAM, TAYLOR LEE  
PANTHER, STEVEN  
LAWRENCE  
PETERMAN, JOHN TAYLOR

**MISSOURI**

**STERLING PRICE 145 ST. LOUIS**  
ASBERRY, DWAIN E.

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RUTHERFORD, BRIAN DAVID

**GEN. JAMES H. McBRIDE 632 SPRINGFIELD**  
GEORGE, BRIAN  
CHRISTOPHER  
GEORGE, JOHN SCOTT  
SHACKELFORD, GUY J.

**MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ 1815 FLORISSANT**  
FUTHEY, JEFFREY ALAN

**CAMPBELL'S COMPANY 2252 REPUBLIC**  
MOORE, MITCHELL CLAUDE

**SURGEON JOHN CRAVENS 2276 GALLATIN**  
CLEVINGER, LEONARD RAY  
DIXON, GARY LEE  
DOUGHTY, DOUGLAS PEERY  
GIBSON, SAMUEL VIRGIL  
MITCHELL, CARLOS EUGENE  
PENISTON, CHARLES ROSS  
WYNNE, KEVIN D.

**MISSISSIPPI**

**RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265 BRANDON**  
GRIFFIN, PHILLIP RYAN  
LANTRIP, ERIC MICHAEL  
PEOPLES, CHESTER DAVID  
POLK, GRADY CLIFTON

**COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS 321 CORINTH**  
BAIN, ROGER DALE  
BOX, JOHNNY R.  
BROWN, VANCE WALDEN  
FARRIS, KEATON BUTLER  
PARKER, MICHAEL TODD

**SAM DAVIS 596 BILOXI**  
HAYNIE, JEFF  
HAYNIE, STEVIE F.  
SMITH, JASON MICHAEL  
SMITH, JEFFERY MICHAEL

**JEFFERSON DAVIS 635 JACKSON**  
COLLIER, THOMAS HARRIS

**TIPPAB TIGERS 868 RIPLEY**  
COX, BENNY ALAN

**WILLIAM D. CAMERON 1221 MERIDIAN**  
ROGERS, MARK HOWARD

**LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1353 HATTIESBURG**  
ROBBINS, MARK DAVID

**7th MISS. INFANTRY BATT 1490 PURVIS**  
McKENZIE, MICHAEL PAUL

**GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1649 MERIDIAN**  
COMBS, ALBERT ROSS

**CAPTAIN C. B. VANCE 1669 BATESVILLE**  
WHITTEN, JOHN WALLACE

**COL. J. A. ORR 2271 BELDEN**  
BOGUE, RICHARD JAN  
HANEY, EARNEST B.  
HANEY, JOSEPH B.  
MURRY, TERRY

**NORTH CAROLINA**

**ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15 ASHEVILLE**  
WORLEY, JOSHUA ADAM

**FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168 FAYETTEVILLE**  
LANNING, JUSTIN WILLIAM

**LT. COL. MAURICE T. SMITH 171 OXFORD**  
HARVEY, MICHAEL BEIM

**ROBESON RIFLE GUARDS 216 LUMBERTON**  
WIGGINS, JAMES CARLIE

**ROWAN RIFLES 405 SALISBURY**  
LOWDER, RUSSELL BRACK

**GOLDSBORO RIFLES 760 GOLDSBORO**  
PANGBURN, SCOTT C.

**CAPT. JESSE S. BARNES 771 WILSON**  
LANGLEY, DAWSON TATE

**PVT. LORENZO LEIGH BENNITT 773 DURHAM**  
RAY, JAMES GLENN

**COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813 GRAHAM**  
BYRD, ERIC THOMAS  
BYRD, KENT WILLIAM

**COL. SAMUEL McDOWELL TATE 836 MORGANTON**  
STARNES, ROBERT MILTON

**MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872 GASTONIA**  
CLARY, BRADLEY STEVEN  
CLARY, JERRY SHANE  
LAWS, JAMES TRACY  
LAWS, RICHARD MICHAEL  
McGUIRE, MICHAEL HARVEY  
SHAW, JOHN VANN  
STROUPE, BRANDON LEE  
THOMAS, LARRY EUGENE

**CHEROKEE GUARDS CO. A 29th NC TROOPS 893 MURPHY**  
COUCH, JAMES ARNOLD

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LARGE, JOHN HUFF

**BRIG. GEN. J. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW 1401 LENOIR**  
WALLACE, WILLIAM ALLEN

**MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423 CHARLOTTE & MECKLENBURG COUNTY**  
DAVIS, JAMES L.  
JOYNER, MATTHEW RIGHTS

**SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY 1466 SMITHFIELD**  
EVANS, DENNIS ELTON  
HIGGINS, WILLIAM ROBERT

**MAJ. GEN. BRYAN GRIMES 1488 GREENVILLE**  
GOODSON, BROUGHTON  
LORENZO

**J.E.B. STUART 1598 MT. AIRY**  
MONTY, MICHAEL J.  
SMITH, ROBERT D.  
WHITAKER, HENDERSON C.

**GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J. HOKE 1616 LINCOLNTON**  
HOUK, RICHARD EUGENE  
McCALL, PHILLIP TIMOTHY

**YADKIN GRAY EAGLES 1765 YADKINVILLE**  
ADKINS, ROGER LEE  
ALLEN, JEFFREY PAUL  
HUNT, TERRY NEAL

**24th NC CO. C. CLAYTON YELLOW JACKETS 1809 CLAYTON**  
GODWIN, JONATHAN  
RICHARD

**CABARRUS GUARDS 1837 CONCORD**  
HOYLE, JAMES ARLOND  
HOYLE, JOSEPH KELLAS  
MATHIS, JASON JOHN

**COL. JOHN B. PALMER 1946 BURNSVILLE**  
STEWART, MICHAEL J.

**HOKE/McLAUGHLIN 1947 RAEFORD**  
McNEILL, JAMES MICHAEL

**FIRST FARTHEST & LAST 1966 RANDOLPH CO.**  
ROBERTSON, TOMMY LEE

**SCOTCH RIFLEMEN 2001 MOORE COUNTY**  
CAMPBELL, ROBERT LARRY

**JAMES-YOUNGER 2065 LOCUST**  
ISENHOUR, CHARLES  
EDWARD

**COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE 2142 DALLAS**  
FOX, WILLIAM CURTIS  
STEWART, CHAD DANIEL

**10th NC HVY ARTY CO. B BLACK RIVER TIGERS 2152 COATS**  
WRIGHT, PAUL NELSON

**CONFEDERATE STATES ARMORY-KENANSVILLE 2157 KENANSVILLE**  
LANIER, WAYNE EDWARD

**THE BURKE TIGERS 2162 VALDESE**  
CALLOWAY, GREGORY A.  
NORTH, CLINT

**CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS 2187 STEDMAN**  
SMITH, BRYAN AUSTIN  
TWEED, ROGER JAMES  
ZANDIOTIS, MICHAEL LEE

**CAPTAIN ROBERT BINGHAM 2192 MEBAHE**  
LLOYD, THOMAS H.

**SOUTH COUNTRY LINE CREEK/SOUTHERN CASWELL CO. 2266 ANDERSON**  
AIKEN, JAMES B.  
BROOKS, MARCUS LLOYD  
PORTER, JOHNNY RAY

**CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318 MIDLAND**  
HOLLAR, NOAH KARL  
HOWARD, JAMES SIDNEY  
SHARP, AUSTIN LEE

**NEW MEXICO**

**HENRY WARD HARRIS 2037 HOBBS**  
HINTON, GUY D.

**NEVADA**

**THE SILVER STATE GRAYS 1989 LAS VEGAS**  
PELLETIER, MICHAEL W.

NEW YORK

**GEN. ARCHIBALD GRACIE 985 NEW YORK**  
DEARMAS, CHARLES  
ROBERT  
MALLICOAT, EDWARD L.  
MEISENHOLDER, MASON  
TUCKER  
TUCKER, PETER EUGENE

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**CAPTAIN THOMAS W. PATTON 2021 BOARDMAN**  
BRYSON, DONALD ALLEN  
VAUGHN, JAMES MICHAEL

## OKLAHOMA

**CAPTAIN CLEM VANN ROGERS 481 OKLAHOMA CITY**  
AVRAHAM, ARYEH LEVI BEN  
CAPPS, JERRY WAYNE  
FINCH, GERALD DON  
LISTER, ROBERT LELAND

**LT. COL. JACKSON F. McCURTAIN 513 MOORE**  
FINDLEY, ROBERT O.  
GRANGER, KYLE WILLIAM  
GRANGER, OWEN ANDY  
HARGROVE, ROBERT GLENN

**CAPTAIN JAMES J. McALESTER 775 McALESTER**  
HOUSER, DAN CLIFTON  
REDDIN, JARED F.

**COL. JOHN JUMPER 900 CLAREMORE**  
CHAMBERS, GARRETT LEE

**SHELBY'S OKLAHOMA IRON MEN 1356 DUNCAN**  
WOOD, BRETT ALAN

**COL. DANIEL N. McINTOSH 1378 TULSA**  
BOX, ROGER HAYWARD

**FIRST CHEROKEE MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS 1501 EDMOND**  
OREBAUGH, JAMES DANIEL

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BENTON, RICHARD NATHAN  
DODSON, JOHN A.

## OREGON

**REV. PHILIP MULKEY 2273 EUGENE**  
JACKSON, ZACHARY  
WILLIAM  
READY, FRANCIS SCOTT  
STONE, LONNIE

## PENNSYLVANIA

**PVT. JOHN WESLEY CULP MEMORIAL 1961 GETTYSBURG**  
ANDREWS, MARK RYAN

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**SOUTH CAROLINA SECESSION 4 CHARLESTON**  
TAYLOR, MICHAEL

**PALMETTO 22 COLUMBIA**  
MIRMOW, WINSTON  
NICKLES  
SNUGGS, HAROLD  
HERBINGER

**MOULTRIE 27 MOUNT PLEASANT**  
WHITNEY, COURTNEY  
TIMOTHY

**JOHN M. KINARD 35 NEWBERRY**  
SMITH, JONATHAN CASEY

**16th SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT 36 GREENVILLE**  
HANCOCK, WILLARD A.  
HARMON, CHARLES JOSEPH

**OLDE ABBEVILLE 39 IVA**  
McNURE, CLEM EDWARD

**GENERAL RICHARD H. ANDERSON 47 BEAUFORT**  
KELLEY, MICHAEL JAMES

**ADAM WASHINGTON BALLINGER 68 SPARTANSBURG**  
MASSINGILL, ROBIN LEWIS  
SANDERS, WARREN JOHN

**JOSEPH B. KERSHAW 82 CAMDEN**  
ROBINSON, CLARENCE  
ALLEN  
ROBINSON, CODY

**LITCHFIELD 132 CONWAY**  
TYSON, SAMUEL DIXSON  
YOURKO, ADDYSON WYATT

**H. L. HUNLEY 143 SUMMERVILLE**  
MARTIN, MICHAEL ANDREW

**GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273 COLUMBIA**  
PITTMAN, WILLIAM IRA

**MARLBORO 835 BENNETTSVILLE**  
FREEMAN, JAMES LAMAR

**HORRY ROUGH AND READY 1026 MYRTLE BEACH**  
FLANAGAN, PAUL ROLAND  
TAYLOR, BRIAN DOUGLAS

**GENERAL ELLISON CAPERS 1212 MONCK'S CORNER**  
GATLIN, RONALD J.  
WYNDHAM, WADE  
HAMPTON

**GENERAL JOE WHEELER 1245 AIKEN**  
DELIONBACH, LEROY JOHN  
OXNER, DWAYNE NATHAN

**STAR OF THE WEST 1253 CHARLESTON**  
DECKER, KALIN RAY

**FORT SUMTER 1269 CHARLESTON**  
HUETT, YALE MANFORD

**BATTERY WHITE 1568 GEORGETOWN**  
PLATTE, TYLER

**CAPTAIN MOSES FOWLER 1721 FOUNTAIN INN**  
URSO, RON

**SC 17th REGIMENT 2069 HILDA**  
SHARPE, THOMAS LEE  
WOLFE, DAVID WESLEY

**COLONEL CHARLES JONES COLCOCK 2100 RIDGELAND**  
KILGORE, JAMES CLIFFORD

**PARISH MOUNTED RANGERS 2222 GOOSE CREEK**  
BULLOCK, JOHN WILLIAM

## SOUTH DAKOTA

**DAKOTA TERRITORY CAMP 2195 STURGIS**  
HALL, SAMUEL LYNCH

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AKERS, RONALD DOUGLAS  
POPE, TRACY ALLEN

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DICKSON, ROBERT ERIC

**MURFREESBORO 33 MURFREESBORO**  
PARTIN, WILLIAM BAKER  
PARTIN, WILLIAM BAKER  
STOVALL, CORY LEN

**GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34 GALLATIN**  
LUCAS, PAUL W.  
STONE, JAMES RONALD

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SCHINDEL, TOBY DAVIS

**LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER 87 KNOXVILLE**  
WILLIAMS, KENNETH L.

**NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215 MEMPHIS**  
DAVIS, JAMES W.  
GRAY, LESLIE WAYNE  
HILL, SAMUEL HAWKEN  
HOLLEY, BRAD S.

**LINTNER, JOHN MAYHUE, RYAN SMITH, ALVIN D. SPAIN, JOHN**

**SIMONTON-WILCOX 257 COVINGTON**  
COATS, CHARLES CLAYTON  
MULLINS, BRAYDEN AARON  
MULLINS, GABRIEL AARON  
MULLINS, TERRY GILBERT

**CAPT. WILLIAM H. McCAULEY 260 DICKSON COUNTY**  
GURLEY, THOMAS RUSS

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CLANTON, RUBEN ALLEN  
UZZELL, JERRY A.

**CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN RIFLES 386 TRACY CITY**  
MEEKS, DAVID SHANE

**PVT. IKE STONE 564 HENDERSON**  
MATTHEWS, JOHN WILLIAM

**M/G WILLIAM D. McCain HQ 584 COLUMBIA**  
ACOSTA, CHRISTOPHER  
MICHAEL  
ADAMS, SAMUEL HUNTER  
BAXTER, KEN RIBBLE  
CALHOUN, JOHN  
COOK, ANTHONY MICHAEL  
CUMMINGS, MATTHEW  
LEONARD  
DUNCOMB, ANDREW JOHN  
GRUBACH, ETHAN DANIEL  
HARALSON, CAIDEN JAMES  
HORGAN, BRIAN PATRICK  
MORELOCK, JOHN P.  
MORRISON, REID ALAN  
MORTON, ZACHARY  
ZELOTES  
RUSHING, JEB STUART  
RUSHING, WILLIAM LEE  
SHULTS, DURAN KEITH  
STETSON, TODD  
McCAULEY  
WHOBREY, RICK A.

**GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON 723 LEBANON**  
BARTON, NICHOLAS KADE  
HELTON, JACOB MATTHEW  
MOSS, JAMES E.  
SELF, LESTER DORAN

**COLONEL JOHN SINGLETON MOSBY 1409 KINGSFORT**  
ROBERTS, SANFORD WAYNE

**JIM DAVIS 1425 LAFAYETTE**  
ANDREWS, TRISTON  
ANTHONY  
McLERRAN, JOE LEE  
VEATCH, RONNIE DALE  
VEATCH, RONNIE

**SAVAGE-GOODNER 1513 SMITHVILLE**  
BANDY, DAWSON LUKE

**COL. W. M. BRADFORD/ COL. J. G. ROSE 1638 MORRISTOWN**  
BROOKS, STEVEN DAVID  
GRIMES, ARNOLD SPENCER  
McCURRY, TIMOTHY  
ARTHUR  
PIGMON, GLEN WAYNE

**THE GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE 1640 MEMPHIS**  
PARTAIN, LANCE ALAN

**DILLARD-JUDD 1828 COOKEVILLE**  
MEE, JAMES JOE  
YOUNG, CHRIS

**MYERS-ZOLICOFFER 1990 LIVINGSTON**  
COFFEY, DEREK J.  
DELK, JAMES RAYMOND

**MAJ. GEN. JOHN HUNT MORGAN 2053 GREENEVILLE**  
WEST, EUGENE EDMOND

**RAWDON-SPEARS 2113 SUMMERTOWN**  
GARLAND, JOEY BRIAN  
HYATT, JAMES E.

**BRIG. GEN. THOMAS BENTON SMITH 2177 PORTLAND**  
LINK, BOBBY D.

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SOUTHERLIN, GREG

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ANDERSON, ROBERT P.

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JAMES, LYNN SCOTT

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PLATO, DR. R. D.

**HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE 153 SAN ANTONIO**  
CAVARRA, CALE REID  
FORREST, BENJAMIN  
CURTIS  
FORREST, JEFFERY COLE  
FORREST, JONATHAN COLBY  
FOULDS, ALVIN FERRELL  
FOULDS, CLAYTON MARTAIN  
FOULDS, JIMMY RYAN  
FOULDS, MATHEW  
STORMEE

**O. M. ROBERTS 178 WAXAHACHIE**  
MACLIN, DUDLEY STEVEN

**CAPT JAMES GILLASPIE 226 HUNTSVILLE**  
ANDERSON, JASON  
MICHAEL  
DAVIS, DAVID WILLIAM  
LEONARD, DAN WADE

**R. E. LEE 239 FORT WORTH**  
BAIRD, BRUCE  
BODIFORD, LOWELL T.  
DEHART, DANNY  
WALLACE, REVEL BUDDY

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HANNA, RAY  
MATTHEWS, LANCE  
MONROE, TIMOTHY  
WARREN  
MOORE, JAMES DAVID  
SCOTT, JAMES L.

**PLEMONS-SHELBY 464 AMARILLO**  
WYLIE, CHRISTOPHER  
JAMES  
WYLIE, VERL PAT

**BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN CREED MOORE 578 GATESVILLE**  
SMITH, BARTON DEAN  
WATT, NEAL AVERY

**GOV. SAMUEL W.T. LANHAM 586 WEATHERFORD**  
RANDOLPH, ROBERT M.  
ROTHIS, JOSHUA J.

**GENERAL JOHN GREGG 958 LONGVIEW**  
McMICHAEL, LOWELL G.

**GENERAL JOHN GREGG 958 LONGVIEW**  
THOMPSON, FRANK  
AUGUSTUS

**GEN. W. L. CABELL 1313 DALLAS**  
FRANK, JIM

**ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325 SAN ANTONIO**  
BOWLES, JOHN GLENN  
KNIPPA, KEVIN JAMES  
OBERDORF, ROBERT ERWIN  
WINFIELD, CHARLES  
BUCKLEY

**SUL ROSS 1457 BRYAN**  
BICE, MICHAEL LEE  
HUDSON, SETH D.  
PARKER, MICHAEL TIMOTHY

**GEN. HORACE RANDAL 1533 CARTHAGE**  
THOMAS, BENJAMIN  
JOSEPH



**WILLIAM H. L. WELLS 1588 PLANO**  
AVERY, JAMES LAMAR

**COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE JOHNSON 1648 ARLINGTON**  
CHANDLER, RANDOLPH  
MURPHY, ED  
PRIDGEN, MARK ALLAN

**COLONEL E. W. TAYLOR 1777 BEDFORD**  
TUCKER, RALPH

**TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS 1937 CLEBURNE**  
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KING, ERIC SHANE  
MOSES, CHARLES JAMES  
PULLEN, MARTIN JAMES  
RUSSELL, BILLY WAYNE  
RUSSELL, CHARLES  
FRANKLIN

**HILL COUNTRY 1938 FREDERICKSBURG**  
BROWN, ROBERT K.  
TULLIS, JUSTIN THOMAS

**THE CROSS OF SAINT ANDREW'S 2009 ALTO**  
GREGORY, GREGG  
REYES, CAIDEN BRYCE

**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP 2156 PALESTINE**  
TEDDER, ELTON LUTHER  
THORNTON, RICHARD  
EUGENE  
WARDLAW, TREVOR  
PATRICK

**RED DIAMOND 2193 TEXARKANA**  
COCKREHAM, JACOB LEE

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CARPENTER, MARK LEE

**LONE STAR DEFENDERS 2234 LUFKIN**  
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McCLUNG, TIMOTHY DIX  
McCLUNG, TIMOTHY  
JOSEPH  
OGLESBY, JAMES ERIC

**MEDINA GREYS 2254 HONDO**  
FOWLER, KENT P.

**1st LT DAVID RICHARD REYNOLDS 2270 MOUNT PLEASANT**  
GUNN, DENNIS LLOYD  
KNOX, ELLIS LEE  
LOVE, RODNEY GLEN

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**LEE-JACKSON 1 RICHMOND**  
REESE, JOHN EDWIN  
TAYLOR, HARRY JAMES  
WELLS, JASON RYAN

**THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA MECHANIZED CAVALRY 9 NORFOLK**  
PRESCOTT, JON DAVID

**A. P. HILL 167 COLONIAL HEIGHTS**  
DONIVAN, CHRISTOPHER  
JAMES  
WALSH, CHARLES  
WOODROW

**STONEWALL 380 VIRGINIA BEACH**  
HUGHSON, DOUGLAS  
BRITTON  
QUISENBERRY, BOBBY DAN

**PRINCESS ANNE 484 VIRGINIA BEACH**  
BURBO, DAVID STEVEN  
SEERY, BRADLEY DONALD

**28th VA INF 491 ROANOKE**  
FITCH, JAMES EMMETT  
SMITHERS, BILLY L.

**THE OLD BRUNSWICK 512 LAWRENCEVILLE**  
WIGGINS, WOODY EUGENE

**ALEXANDER L. HENSLEY (VA DIVISION HQ) 530 RICHMOND**  
GLESSNER, JAMES R.

**FRANK STRINGFELLOW 822 FAIRFAX**  
STRINGFELLOW, CHARLES  
STROTHER

**THE HANOVER DRAGOONS 827 HANOVER**  
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TYLER, WILLIAM SAMUEL

**GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1247 RICHMOND**  
WILLIAMS, LEON

**THE BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS 1475 BEDFORD**  
DENNY, JONATHAN DAVID  
SMITH, ADAM DOUGLAS

**CHESTER STATION 1503 CHESTER**  
JACOB, HENRY WILLIAMS  
RYALS, CHARLES  
CLARENCE

**JOHN D. IMBODEN 1504 STAUNTON**  
FIELDS, JAMES ARTHUR

**STRASBURG GUARDS 1587 STRASBURG**  
KEHOE, MICHAEL K.  
ORNDORFF, KENNETH  
MELVIN

**WALKER-TERRY 1758 WYTHEVILLE**  
WILLIAMS, ANTHONY T.

**LANE-ARMISTEAD 1772 MATHEWS**  
ENNEKING, MICHAEL  
VINCENT  
MILLER, WILLIAM FREDRICK

**GEN. JOHN RANDOLPH CHAMBLISS 1779 EMPORIA**  
CLARKE, ROBERT EARL  
FAJNA, WAYNE BARRY  
STEPHENS, MICKEY RAY

**THE WHARTON - STUART 1832 STUART**  
LEVINER, JOSHUA PATRICK

**CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAYS 1964 CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE**  
ARVIN, CORNELIUS A.

**JAMES CITY CAVALRY 2095 WILLIAMSBURG**  
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**THE CAMPBELL GUARDS 2117 EVINGTON**  
MORTON, PAUL

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FULLER, ROBERT S.  
SEYMOUR, JEFFREY  
CORNELL  
TUCK, MATTHEW W.

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VARNEY, RIDGELY EDWARD

**ROBERT S. GARNETT 1470 CHARLESTON/HUNTINGTON METRO REGION**  
PAULEY, LARRY JACKSON  
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# Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
ALLEN EDWARD GAMBLE	SC	36
RICHARD ONLEY GARDNER	SC	1445
TIMOTHY DAVID GARNER	AL	1864
WILLIAM JERALD GARNER	AL	1315
CARL DEAN GARRETT	TN	260
JOE CLYDE GARRISON	TN	1821
EDDIE ARNOLD GAY	FL	2210
THOMAS GEFFERT	FL	2175
BRANDON SEAN GEHRT	MD	1359
BRIAN SCOTT GEHRT	VA	1359
ROBERT EUGENE GENTRY	TN	87
EDWARD GEORGE GEORGEN	KY	2527
NATHANIEL EDWARD GEORGEN	KY	2527
DENNY RAY GERALD	IN	1508
CARL DAVID GHOLSON	KY	1495
JOE EDWARD GIBSON	TN	1638
FRANK L. GILBERT	OK	1356
WILLIAM ARTHUR GILL	AL	1560
ROBBIE WAYNE GILLEY	AL	1864
DANNY C. GILMER	TX	1838
CHARLES DEXTER GLENN	TN	33
THOMAS GONZALEZ	GA	1239
COOPER GOODSON	TX	124
JAMES "JIM" W. GRAHAM	GA	674
RONALD THOMAS GRAVES	VA	1964
CHARLES ELSON GRAY	MS	265
REX DEAN GRAY	NM	464
HORACE CARL GREEN	AL	522
KENNETH W. GREENE	AZ	1525
LEE YOUNGBLOOD GREENE JR.	AL	296
TRACY J. GREENE	AL	1964
DR. THOMAS D. GREENHAW	FL	102
GEORGE D. GREMILLION	LA	778
CHARLES WILLIAM GRIFFIN	GA	64
DENNIS KEITH GRIFFIN	VA	512
JAMES A. GRIFFIN	VA	780
PAUL LEE GRIFFIN	TX	1790
ANTHONY M. GRIFFIN	VA	14
FRANK H. GRIMM	GA	2600
VAN SCHAZE GULLEDGE	SC	22
RILEY W. GUNTER	TN	215
JAMES EDWARD GURRY	TX	1565
ROBERT ARMOUR GUYTON	AZ	2251
JOEL SHANNON HAFNER	TN	260
DONALD C. HAKENSON	VA	21
GARY LEE HALL	NC	166
JAMES HERSHEL HALL	GA	1399
MARK A. HALL	NC	773
PEYTON WILLIAM HALL	TN	33
CHARLES WHALEN HAMMOND	VA	1581
JOSEPH D. HAMPTON	NC	1851
MILTON WHEELER HARDEN	SC	1650
RUSS HARE	AL	1824
ROGER O. HARLEY	SC	27
CHARLES KEITH HARMON	SC	36

EDWIN HARPEL	OH	2228
BENJAMIN HAMILTON HARRIS	VA	584
ROBERT SANDERSON HARRIS	FL	471
ALLEN PRESTON HARRISON	OK	775
HOWARD KENNETH HARTLEY	VA	1471
CHARLES ARTHUR HARTLINE	TX	464
RICHARD AARON HARTLINE	TX	464
ROGER DALE HARVELL	AR	286
GORDON HARVIE	VA	2124
JAMES MAURICE HATCHELL	SC	273
KYLE MEDFORD HAWKINS	ND	15
ROBERT LEE HAYNES	TX	606
DANIEL JOSEPH HAYS	TX	1648
R. ALLEN HEARREAN	TX	1648
LAWRENCE ALAN HELLUMS	MS	1969
CHARLES L. HELMER	VA	584
JAMES H. HENDERSON	TX	49
JAMES LEROY HENDERSON	FL	1323
A. DAVID HENDRICKS	TX	49
LARRY GENE HENRY	NC	5
JASON W. HERNHOLM	VA	380
BOBBY GLENN HERRING	LA	1308
ROBERT LEON HIGHBAUGH	FL	471
EDWARD D. HILL	TN	1638
HARVEY LEE HILL	FL	1383
ROGER LYNN HILL	AL	296
WILLIAM GEORGE HILTON	CA	584
LEONARD KEITH HINES	NC	813
GLENN WAYNE HINSON	MS	1740
TROY LEE HITCHINGS	TX	153
TIMOTHY E. HOBBS	AL	1921
KIM LEE HOFFECKER	FL	745
JIMMY KEITH HOLLAND	NC	379
DONALD ALLEN HOLLINGSWORTH	SC	1201
MICHAEL W. HOLLINGSWORTH	NC	794
ZACHARY ALLEN HOLMES	AL	1921
SIDNEY RONALD HOLT	TX	1790
JAMES TERRY HONAN	AL	486
RONNIE DALE HOPKINS	TN	2053
NORMAN GENE HORNE	NC	5
DANIEL JACK HORTON	TX	124
DONALD RANSOM HORTON	TN	225
WILLIAM RAY HORTON	TX	1937
FRANK CLAY HOSKINS	TX	1648
JOHN MARION HOVIS	NC	872
BENJAMIN F. HOYLE	AR	2264
EDWARD N. HUDGINS	MD	2202
RONNIE HUFF	GA	2135
RONNIE HUFF	GA	2135
HERBERT SCOTT HUGHES	TX	992
STEPHEN L. HULEN	NC	1717
DAVID M. HUNT	GA	108
ALBERT B. HUNTER	AL	11
DR. ARNOLD M. HUSKINS	GA	158
DANIEL KENNETH HUSKISSON	AZ	1525
ALBION KENNETH HUTCHERSON	MD	1388
GEORGE THOMAS JACOBY	SC	1458
SAMUEL PAUL JOBE	TN	1454
GARY W. JOHNS	FL	556
ANDREW EDWARD JOHNSON	NC	1616



CURTIS W. JOHNSON	FL	584	JOHN ALLEN MANLEY	WY	2195
JEFFREY RAY JOHNSON	VA	2179	CARLTON MURRAY MANSFIELD	NC	216
JUDSON PAUL JOHNSON	TN	260	WILLIAM ADAM MANUEL	TX	1325
TROY ELLIOTT JOHNSON	NC	813	FRANKLIN MOYER MARJENHOFF	FL	1209
JESSE AUSTIN JOHNSTON	AL	1939	HERSCHEL W. MARSHALL JR.	GA	1432
J. THOMAS JOLLY	NC	794	JERRY DALE MASON	MS	1353
CHARLES EDWIN (CHUCK) JONES	TX	1325	WESLEY MARLIN MASSEY	TX	239
DALLAS WAYNE JONES	TN	868	CHRIS D MATHIS	KS	2316
ISAAC N. JONES	VA	14	CHARLES LEWIS MATTHEWS	SC	51
JAMES LEROY JONES	FL	745	ROBERT C MATTHEWS	FL	1920
JAMES ALVIN JONES	MD	1388	MICHAEL JAMES DAVID MAXWELL	FL	1315
WILLIAM W. KEMP	IN	2158	ELMER EUGENE MAY	TX	1790
JAMES W. KILBY	MD	1582	JAMES ROYCE MAY	TN	176
CHARLES LEE KILGORE	GA	670	WILLIAM BARRON MAYBERRY	TN	260
GLEN HUGH KILLIAN	MO	145	GERASIM D MAYDEN	MO	145
CHARLES FRANKLIN KILPATRICK	AL	768	PHILIP LACLEDE MAYNARD	TX	2193
DONALD WAYNE KIMBELL	LA	1478	HENRY P MAYO	TX	1457
AUBERT H. KING	MS	1353	GREGORY CHARLES MAYS	VA	1927
REV OTTIS L. KING	NC	5	DAVID GLENN McAULEY	IL	1962
WILLIAM THEODORE KINKER	NC	1616	CHARLES D. McBEE	TX	50
ROBERT HERMAN KNIGHT	SC	143	JOHN FRANKLIN McCAMMON	TX	153
LARRY MARK KOVAL	OH	2021	STANLEY MICHAEL McCARTNEY	NC	5
DAVID W. KREIG	TX	464	TONY KIRK McCARTY	AL	1921
JOHN FRANKLIN KREIS	TX	1325	DON CRAWFORD McClANAHAN	GA	1547
DAVID WAYNE KRUEGER	AR	1414	JONATHAN MICHAEL McCLEESE	MI	1321
SAMMY JOE KYLE	KY	1495	BOBBY JOE McCOMMON	TN	868
RICHARD COBB LACEY	AL	1864	GERALD LEE McCORD	SC	1269
JOHN HARMON LACKEY	NC	1616	ROBERT EDWARD McCOY	TN	87
JERE WILSON LAND	TX	226	RONALD G. McCracken	TX	2182
JOHN HENRY LAND	AL	2002	TOMMY DALE McCULLERS	GA	97
CEDRIC JAMES LANDREE	GA	584	JOHNNY OWEN McDOWELL	MS	1740
DOUGLAS LAWRENCE LANDREE	TN	1939	MATTHEW ALLEN McGUIGAN	NC	773
JOHN 'JACK' REX LANDREE	TN	584	MARSHALL LAMAR McGUINN	NC	919
MICHAEL LAWRENCE LANDREE	TN	1939	MARTY LAMAR McGUINN	NC	919
ELWARD J. LANDRY	LA	778	CHARLES THEODORE "TED" McKNIGHT	TX	59
LANCE DAVID LANE	AZ	1647	ROBERT L. McKNIGHT	LA	2057
CHARLES EVANS LAURET	LA	778	THEODORE CLINTON McSWAIN	AZ	2074
COLIN CHARLES LAURET	LA	778	JACK CONRAD MEADOWS	SC	143
MATTHEW LANE LEAIRD	SC	2222	THOMAS EDWARD MEADOWS	TN	29
RICHARD LAWSON LEAKE	GA	1547	JOHN HOUSTON MEANS II	AR	397
EUGENE LEASURE	MD	1388	JAMES FLOYD MEIGS	AL	1921
CALVIN LeBLANC	LA	584	ROBERT LORNE MENNELL	TX	2182
LAURIS JON LEE	NC	1297	SAMUEL LEVI MERCER	TX	958
WILLIAM WOODROW LEE	CA	1804	HERMAN FREDERICK MERRIDEW	VA	3000
ROGER D. LEONARD	TN	2072	JASON T. MERRITT	LA	1308
BILLY RAY LEWIS	NC	9	MILLER ROBERT MILEY	NC	1209
JOHN GEORGE LEWIS	MO	1815	JOHN RICHARD MILLER	NC	166
JOE PAUL LIGHTFOOT	TX	1937	JOSEPH M. MILLER	TX	1295
WALTER WILLIAM LINDLER	SC	273	MARK G. MILLER	FL	556
FRANCIS XAVIER LOCKE	MD	1388	SAMUEL A. MILLER	TN	215
MATTHEW ALAN MAXWELL LOCKE	SC	1269	RAYMOND PAUL MISHOE	MD	2166
GEORGE WAYNE LONG	TX	178	CHRIS MOODY	GA	1397
RANDY ALAN LONG	TN	584	LEONARD BRYSON MOODY	GA	918
ROY STANLEY LOVIN	TN	1638	DONALD WAYNE MOORE	VA	484
WINSTON GARTH LOVVORN	AL	768	MICHAEL SCOTT MOORE	CA	2062
CUSTIN BENNIE LOWERY	GA	1399	PARKMAN BLAKE MOORE	SC	1245
SHAWN PATRICK LOWERY	AZ	1202	DONALD PETER MORIARTY II	CA	1770
CHARLES EDWARD LUNA	TX	1241	FREDERICK KETLEY MORRISON	SC	273
CHARLES BRUCE LYNCH	TN	1640	MICHAEL WEST MOSS	TN	723
SYLVESTER D. MABIE	SC	4	JOE ED MOYE II	FL	1614
STEVEN ARTHUR MADDEN	CA	1742	CHARLES AARON MOZINGO	NC	1488
ZACHARY WAYNE MAGNUSSON	AL	768	DAVID LEE MUNSON-CHESTNUT	FL	2210
HOWARD E. MAJOR	TX	1325	JAMES MICHAEL MURPHY	TX	1275

*Continued next issue ...*

# NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

## **2016 John C. Calhoun Oratory Contest**

The topic of this year's (2016) John C. Calhoun Oratory contest at our annual reunion in Dallas, TX, is:

You can put up three monuments of your choosing. What would they look like, where would they be placed and what would be inscribed on them.

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 must sit it out for at least two years from their last win. (PCiC Chuck rule)
10. Only one speaker per Division.
11. All judges' decisions are final. (no appeals or whining)

From the Exalted and Officious Oratory Commission

Charles E. McMichael  
James K. Turner

## **Report of the Deputy Director for Heritage Promotion**

In these days of unjust and ungodly attacks upon our Confederate Heritage, it is imperative that we keep our flags flying. Commander-in-Chief Barrow and Chief of Heritage Operations Chairman Collier have the same philosophy regarding the flying of our flags.

"When they take one of our flags down, we need to put two flags up."

This should also be the same philosophy of every SCV member.

The Heritage Operations Committee has funds to help you get Confeder-

ate flags placed in prominent areas of the country. Please contact our headquarters at Elm Springs if your camp has a project that can accomplish this goal.

Let's show this country just how proud we are of the Confederate Flag.

Byron E. Brady  
Deputy Director for Heritage Promotion

## **Take part in doctorate research about your ancestor**

Do you have a family member, who fought in, or witnessed, the Battle of the Wilderness?

Hello, I am conducting Doctorate research about generational trauma. Particularly, veterans' stories about their battlefield experiences, and their lives after the War, are important parts of my empirical approach. I am fascinated by how these veterans' stories have been passed down to subsequent generations, but also how they are currently remembered. Are they a big part of a family's legacy? Are they an interesting fact? Or, are they in between these two ends of the spectrum?

If you are interested in sharing your story about your family member, who was a part of the Battle of the Wilderness, and your connection to that legacy, please contact me. The data collection will consist of a short questionnaire, with potential for interviews. Identities of participants are confidential. If you have any questions, or require more information before committing to participation, I am happy to help. I am based in London, England, and therefore primarily communicate via e-mail, Skype, or post. Please find below my contact information. I look forward to hearing from you. Thank you for your time,

Erin Solomons  
Erin.Solomons@gmail.com  
13 Ripley House  
Churchill Gardens  
London SW1V 3AF  
United Kingdom

## **MCV doctor receives SCV research grant**

On April 7, 2016, John H. Gilliam, M.D., formerly of Fredericksburg, Virginia, received a grant of \$300,000 from the Sons of Confederate Veterans Brooks Medical Research Fund. It was formally presented at the regular monthly (1st Thursday) meeting of the Forsyth Rifles, Camp 2245, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, presided over by Commander Jamie Funkhouser. Dr. Gilliam was recognized for his work in bioengineering muscle development to soon help today's combat veterans wounded by IEDs and land mines recover bodily functions. This world pioneering research, with Dr. Khalil N. Bitar and his team, is being conducted at Wake Forest Baptist Health in Winston-Salem. It involves mixing smooth muscle cells with jejunal intestinal neural progenitor cells and allowing them to grow around posts into new sphincters. A blood supply is obtained from the omentum. Lab animals have already been helped by this procedure.

Dr. Gilliam was inducted into the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Brig. General W. C. Wickham Camp 2250, Mechanicsville, VA, under numerous qualifying ancestors, including great-great-grandfather Sergeant Peter M. Hatchett, of the Lunenburg Light Dragoons, great-great-uncle William H. Hatchett of Co. G, 9th Virginia Cavalry, and great-uncle Private Oscar A. Gilliam, who was initially too young to enlist in Captain Jonathan Talley's Company of the Goochland Light Artillery, but who was allowed to care for Traveler, General Robert E. Lee's horse. When old enough to join, he fought and was wounded at the Battle of Saylor's Creek.

The F. Clifton Brooks Medical Research Fund of the Sons of Confederate Veterans was established when Mr Brooks, a farmer in Culpepper, Virginia, left his entire estate (except his books,) to SCV for the purpose of advancing the body of medical knowledge. The





*Dr. John Gilliam receiving research grant from Dr. Mallory Read, Surgeon-in-Chief, Sons of Confederate Veterans*

Committee evaluating applications for SCV grants has been ably led for many years by Dr. Ben M. Treen. PhD and MD researchers do not have to be members of our fellowship, but their Confederate Veteran ancestry must be verified. Most people who had family living in the South in the mid-nineteenth century have Confederate ancestors. If they are doing research in an accredited medical university, contact information is on the website, [www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org), About, Directories, National Committees, Brooks Medical Research Fund, Chairman.

The committee is looking for Sons of Confederate Veterans who are medically knowledgeable to serve as evaluators of future applications.

### **Take your old CVs to the doctor's office**

In an effort to assist us in advertising, think about taking your old CV magazines to the doctor's office (or to the VA if you are a veteran) on your next visit. Just remove your name from the protective wrap and leave it in the lobby for others to enjoy or take home. You never know who might appreciate our message, learn from our magazine, or possibly join us ... and it's free.

EA2 Bryan Green, USNR (Seabees) vet  
Life Member, SCV  
Bradford-Rose Camp 1638  
Morristown, TN

### **Report all Heritage Violations and Hate Crimes**

Daily there are new attacks on our Confederate monuments, markers, plaques, etc., all over the United States.

At this time, everyone is encouraged, either as an individual or camp, to report these defacements to your local law enforcement agency as a Hate Crime. Report the crime so the criminal can do the time.

By posting the violation to [scvheritagedefense.org](http://scvheritagedefense.org), it will be automatically added to the list so others are made aware of the heinous offense. We, the descendants of those who fought for the ideas found in the Constitution, will not stand by idly while our symbols and rights are attacked.

### **Please remember the SCV**

If you are getting out of reenacting and would like to donate your weapon and/or gear, please contact Executive Director Mike Landree about this, along with your tax write-off. Also, please consider giving to the SCV when writing your will or buying an Insurance policy.

### **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.

### **Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund**

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

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

Thank You!



## **Congressional Attack on the Flag: The New Jim Crow**

As a 30-year veteran of the fight to preserve Southern culture, I have seen hundreds of actions to oppress, censor and attack our cultural heritage. While the individual instances vary, there was always a common response from our attackers: our symbols belong in cemeteries or museums. Though we always knew it was a lie and they really wanted to eradicate the most stridently patriotic culture in America, they always exclaimed that they were sincere.

We are all well aware of the recent attacks on our symbols in museums, especially in Virginia, but now this: On May 16, 2016, the US House of Representatives passed a law banning "large displays" of Confederate Flags at cemeteries under their control. There you have it. The battle is now in the open and they no longer have any defense.

When I was young, I was taught that the "Jim Crow" laws oppressing black Americans was wrong and should be eradicated because it was unfair to discriminate against a minority. What happened to that principle? Why are those who share no commonality with our cultural heritage so bent on oppressing and censoring it, to the extent of making it punishable by law? Have they no shame?

Those of us who peacefully honor our ancestors, people who once chose to declare independence from the United States, are hurt and humiliated by this repressive action. We are a minority being oppressed and harmed. This "New Jim Crow" period is causing hatred and violence against us. We must stand together and resist.

Our commander in-chief has asked that we all contact our United States Senator and urge them to block this action, which must still be passed by their body. I second that, for if they do not take action to prevent this new oppression, there will be little else to do other than simply do as we always have and risk arrest on Federal charges. I, for one, will be the first to take that action with whomever wants to join me.

P. Charles Lunsford  
Deputy for Heritage Defense

## Dispatches From the Front

ments. In both cases, the secessionists were promptly invaded. The American Revolution could be considered a war to keep slavery because England offered freedom to slaves who fought against the American colonies. In 1776, slavery existed in all colonies — except, perhaps, Vermont.

Claims the CSA wanted to destroy the USA are absurd. Jefferson Davis had no more desire to conquer and control Washington, DC and the Northern states than George Washington had to conquer and control London and all of England. The goal was peaceful separation and the formation of new nations controlled by citizens of those nations.

Abraham Lincoln was both a Socialist and Atheist, and was coached and encouraged by his pen pal, the infamous European Socialist Karl Marx, who sent about 2,000 Socialists to America after the failed 1848 Socialist revolution in Europe. They joined with American Socialists and formed the Republican Party in 1854. Marx sent many thousands of mercenaries to fight for the Union under Lincoln. The goal was to overthrow the Republic, established by America's founding fathers who were primarily Southern gentlemen from Virginia, and convert America to a Socialist Democracy.

Fort Sumter was a set up to provoke the South into firing the first shot so it could be blamed for starting the war. Lincoln was a tyrant, despot and dictator. He imprisoned about 200,000 Northern citizens, 38,000 for the duration of the war, without warrant or trial simply because they expressed opposition to his criminal, immoral, and unconstitutional war. Those incarcerated included newspaper editor Francis Key Howard, the grandson of Francis Scott Key who wrote the song *Star Spangled Banner*. Lincoln had Federal troops burn and shut down about 300 Northern newspapers.

Socialism in America has occurred in three stages. Political — 1865, the Republic was converted to a Socialist Democracy, Economic — 1913-1917, Federal Income Tax, Federal Reserve,

and Direct Election of State Senators. Cultural — 1960 to current-Welfare and Nanny State. All the dots connect back to the election of Lincoln in 1860. The Declaration of Independence and the US Constitution and Bill of Rights do not include the word "Democracy."

James W. King, Commander  
Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson Camp 14  
Albany, Georgia

### Tenth Amendment still important today

To the Editor:

I would like to thank you for publishing my letter in the March/April edition of the magazine.

The US Constitution Tenth Amendment authorizes state governors to nullify Federal actions, policies and programs not explicitly authorized to the Federal government by the US Constitution. Today, most of what the Federal government in Washington, DC, does is in violation of the Tenth Amendment. This disaster grows directly out of the result of the War Between the States.

While past history is always instructive and interesting, we who live today must also be very concerned with contemporary events as well. I would like to see the Sons of Confederate Veterans take the lead, to persuade state governors to use Tenth Amendment authority for nullification of Federal government over reach.

Thomas E. Woods, Jr., senior fellow at the Ludwig Von Mises Institute in Auburn, Alabama, has written a book called *Nullification: How to Resist Federal Tyranny in the 21st Century*. This book makes great reading to all Southerners genuinely interested in the cause referred to in *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

It is unrealistic to suppose the South, by force of military arms, can actually win total independence from the Union today. But a more realistic goal is to bring political pressure to bear on our state governors and state legislatures, to nullify clear instances of Federal usurpation of Tenth Amendment state prerogatives. Especially when a US president circumvents the US Congress and unconstitutionally legislates

from the White House by executive order should state governors resist this Federal tyranny. An all-powerful one-size-fits-all Federal government is also a form of slavery for all Americans.

Lawrence K. Marsh  
Friends of SCV  
Gaithersburg, Maryland

### Confederate Veterans are American Veterans

To the Editor:

The attacks on our Confederate family who fought for what they believed in to stop the abuse of the Federal government, continues.

I joined the Scott County Clinch Mountain Rangers Camp 1858. My great-great-grandfather Private Issac M. Lefler, 54th Virginia Infantry Battalion, Co. F. Military records show they were attached to the Army of Tennessee. One battle stuck out, Chickamauga, GA, on September 19-20, 1863, where Private Issac was wounded in action. On the 19th after noon, General Longstreet showed up and helped turn things around the next day for a Confederate victory. I personally believe if it was not for General Longstreet, my great-great-grandfather could have died and I would not be here at all.

As my camp commander Robby Wilhem said in our camp newsletter we need to get off our rumps or our Confederate ancestors will be meeting us at the gates of Heaven to put their grey boot to our behinds. I don't want my great-great-granddad and his two brothers kicking my tail in front of good 'ole Saint Peter.

What we can do as SCV members is to hold rallies in public. We can do it as long as it's peaceful and call our state and federal lawmakers and sign letters and mail to them, reminding them of this law. United States Congress public law 85-425 sec. 410 on May 1958 makes them American Veterans. They fought for what they believed in. It is our job to keep it going, my Confederate brothers.

Donald Lefler  
Scott County Clinch Mountain Rangers  
Camp 1858  
Gate City, Virginia



## Are our Confederate ancestors watching us?

To the Editor:

Have any of you, like I, ever wondered if our Confederate ancestors are looking down on us from above?

An evolutionist is entitled to his opinion even if it is, as I strongly feel, dead wrong. With that said, since I believe there is a Heaven, could our dearly departed Confederate Ancestors be looking down from it? Most would say *no* because if they could see us, they might be unhappy with the way we are conducting our SCV selves in our 21st-century lives, and there is supposed to be *no* unhappiness in paradise.

But, if, they could see us, would they be pleased with what we are currently doing to defend the beloved Southland they fought and died for, and the good Confederate names they willed us? It is both an interesting and frightening question to ponder. Of course, if they are not happy with us, are ashamed of us, or feel they wasted their lives blood on us, there's not really anything they can do about it ... right?

We all know they can't possibly return to earth and kick our lazy tails. But one day, most assuredly, if you believe the Holy Bible — and I do — we will certainly go to where they are. When we get there, will we get a burning earful and a Confederate boot to our sorry rears? Are we currently doing enough in our SCV lives to keep that negligence of heritage-duty nightmare from becoming a reality?

I have said many times: "They call out to us from their graves." Are we listening? Could we be doing more to defend them? Or have we become totally complacent? Just mailing in our SCV dues every year, paying lip service to them, yet never rising from our recliners to lift one active finger in their defense. Always finding an excuse not to attend any SCV meetings. Never reading a *Confederate Veteran* magazine or even our own camp newsletters. Deleting camp e-mails from our computers because we're much too busy to be bothered with current SCV news or issues. A loyal camp compatriot may have died, but even if he did, we can't take time to attend his wake. Yea, sure, we all love Dixie, but really ... just leave us alone.

Sitting on our SCV rumps is relaxing — until our bitter enemies — like those currently working on digging Nathan Bedford Forrest up from his Memphis grave actually find a legal way to do it, and next turn their shovels on Bobby Lee. When these horrible things begin to happen, and brother, don't you think it isn't possible, only then, will we finally realize we've been asleep at the Confederate wheel? Who wants to be the one General Forrest meets up above that let his earthly remains be desecrated? Not me!

It has been said "All evil needs to succeed is for good men to do nothing." Just paying our dues, I'm afraid, won't cut it anymore. Forty-six dollars a year doesn't go very far when the SCV is having to hire defense lawyers at \$200 an hour. Just paying our 2015 dues isn't *nothing* — but by 2016 standards — it has become darn near close to it.

That's why we'll get no pass from our CSA ancestors when we get to Heaven. As a SCV camp commander you may think I'm safe. That I'm immune from having to worry if I'm doing enough. That I don't fear getting my lead-butt brogan adjusted when I ride like JEB Stuart to glory. But you friend, like the evolutionist, would be dead wrong.

As a commander, I'll be held more accountable than anyone else. Until I die or relieved of command, I'm held responsible for everything which happens on my watch.

Many of you may be wondering what in the world we could possibly be doing to defend our Confederate ancestor's good names beyond paying our \$46 dues each year. It is very true: dues money is an indispensable need for any organization, and, yes,, the SCV must receive dues money from its members to have a *snow balls chance* of defending us from our enemies. Defending our Confederate ancestors' good names, more often than not, takes lengthy legal action, and as all of you are keenly aware, legal defense fees are certainly not cheap in this modern day and age. With that said, the best way to explain *what else* we can be doing is by giving some real examples.

We have one member who faithfully sends his \$46 dues each year but — in addition includes a \$100 separate gift to our camp. He is the only member

who does this, and his extra donation goes directly into our treasury for use on camp projects. We have one member who donates \$20 each month beyond his \$46 a year to pay our rental fees for all our camp meetings. We have one member who donates, beyond his \$46 dues, all the printer ink and paper used in producing our hard copy newsletter each month, and as any of you know who own a computer and multi-color printer, that is a never-ending major expense. We have one member who continually, out of pocket, donates all the door prizes for our monthly camp meetings where all attendees leave as *winners*. We had several members and even some of their family volunteer to help us transport and set Confederate headstones in Yuma, VA.

There could be many other fine examples listed here, but hopefully the point is made. Money is a need our camp will always have. Sweat-equity is a need our camp will always have. But we don't just have to have deep pockets or a strong backs to go *above and beyond* our \$46 a year — consider the list below.

Attend at least two SCV meetings a year to show you are still interested in your camp. Take time to read your SCV camp newsletter instead of just trashing or deleting it. Make a strong effort to attend SCV special events such as Lee-Jackson Day. Write an article for your SCV camp newsletter and send it in for publishing. Volunteer to lend a *Compatriot's hand* when you see your SCV camp is in need. Volunteer to do an SCV camp meeting program for your fellow Compatriots. In 2016 let us all truly honor our SCV oaths: give supplies, give money, give sweat, give time, give of yourself, rededicate your Confederate heart to better honoring your ancestor's good name.

Southern hero and legend, General Robert E. Lee instructed us best, "Do your duty in all things, you can not do more, you should never wish to do less." In 2016, let us all rise up ... and be the SCV men General Lee would want us to be. *Deo Vindice*,

Robert R. Wilhelm, Commander  
Scott County Clinch Mountain Rangers  
Camp 1858  
Gate City, Virginia



Continued from page 25

# Books in Print

of Little Sorrel.

Included in *Rebel Grey* are a listing of Documentation by Poem, a Bibliography, and Internet References.

This volume of *Poems of Confederate History* provides pleasant reading for Southerners and lovers of all things Confederate. Author Halemeyer's volume of poems and historical notes merits a place on your bookshelf.

Author: Zelma Kay Halemeyer  
Publisher: Acclaim Press  
Morley, MO 63767  
573-472-9800  
www.acclaimpress.com  
Hardback \$19.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

## ***Slavery Was Not the Cause of the War Between the States The Irrefutable Argument***

**S**lavery Was Not the Cause of the War Between the States should be in every Southerner's library. Gene Kizer, Jr. does an excellent job of putting forth the case that slavery was not the cause of the war. It was all about money. Early in the book, the author puts forth the case of why the North went to war. "Throughout the first years of the war, almost nobody in the North said they were fighting to end slavery. To do so would risk racist Union soldiers deserting because they signed up to fight for the Union, not to free slaves who they feared would move north and inundate their towns and cities and be job competition."

Chapter three is entitled "Northern Economic Annihilation: The True Cause of the War" and explains in detail why they could not let the South leave in peace as President Jefferson Davis wanted. If the North were to be "cut off from Southern cotton, rice, tobacco and

other products," they "would lose three fourths of her commerce, and a very large proportion of her manufactures." So as pointed out, it was all about money. And a very greedy North, which had everything else, was not about to let the South leave in peace.

Another great chapter in the book was the discussion of the South's right to secede. As the author points out, "The right of secession was assumed" when the Constitution was being debated following America's first revolution. "Three

states specifically reserved it before acceding to the Constitution. It was a condition they demanded, and that demand had to be met before they would ratify the Constitution and join the Union." Those states were Virginia, New York and Rhode Island.

This book is also a great reference book as it gives an annotated chronology of the Secession Debate in the South. This chronology clearly details the reasons each state was laying out in their respective debates. For instance, a speech in the Georgia Legislature on November 12, 1860, pointed out flagrant Northern violations of the Constitution among other measures of evil. As a result of this speech, the New York financial market experienced some unusual trading by the end of that day.

The author wraps up the book with his final assessment. "Any historian who does not think the annihilation of the Northern economy is the true cause of the War Between the States is like a detective who needs to solve a crime but is too stupid to consider motive in his investigation." That is what this book is about. The truth of the real cause of the War Between the States.

After reading this book (and every

American with an interest in this part of our history should do so), you will understand why the North would not let us go in peace. It was all about money.

Author: Gene Kizer, Jr.  
Publisher: Charleston Athenaeum Press  
Bonnie Blue Publishing  
PO Box 13012  
Charleston, SC 29422  
Paperback \$21.95

Reviewed by Byron E. Brady

## ***The Confederate Book of Quotes & Narratives***

**R**ichard Lee Montgomery is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and a Baptist Pastor. He and wife, Cherie, live in Denton, Texas.

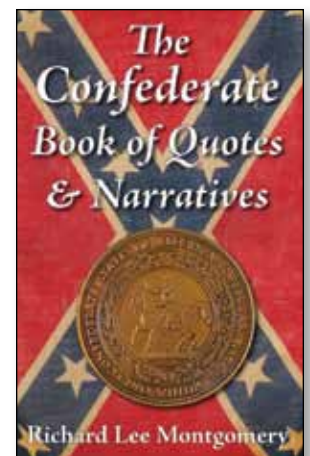
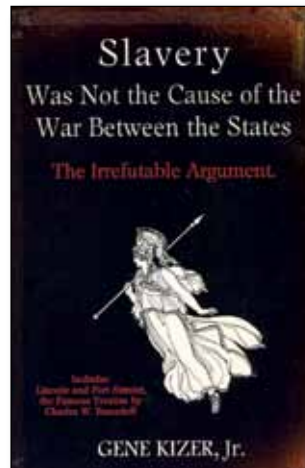
Author Montgomery begins his Introduction with these words: "The hope for this book is to show the narrative of the day when the South was invaded by those who desired to inflict their ideals, morals and attitudes, just because 'these Southerners' needed to be brought back under the Northerner's way of life, their philosophy of life and their interpretation of the law."

*The Confederate Book of Quotes & Narratives* contains four sections. Author Montgomery has chosen quotes and narratives from Politicians of the

Confederacy; Soldiers of the Confederacy; Women of the Confederacy; and Chaplains, Evangelists, Missionaries and Colporters of the Confederacy.

Confederate Politicians selected include Jefferson Davis, Alexander Hamilton Stephens and Judah Phillip Benjamin.

Robert Edward Lee, Thomas Jonathan Jackson, James Ewell Brown Stuart, Wade Hampton, Nathan Bedford For-





rest, Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, John Hunt Morgan and Daniel Harvey Hill are among Confederate Soldiers quoted.

Women of the Confederacy quoted include Cornelia Phillips Spencer, Isabelle "Belle" Boyd, Mary Boykin Chesnut, Rose O'Neal Greenhow, Varina Howell Davis and Mary Anna Jackson.

One of the most recognized Chaplains of the Confederacy was Beverly Tucker Lacy, Chaplain, Stonewall Jackson's Brigade. The author cites a single quote from many other Confederate Chaplains.

Author Montgomery includes a Bibliography and an Index.

Southern readers and Confederacy lovers will find *The Confederate Book of Quotes & Narratives* pleasant reading and a useful quick resource to bolster arguments with less than knowledgeable Northerners.

By Richard Lee Montgomery  
Publisher: The Scuppernong Press  
PO Box 1724  
Wake Forest, NC 27588  
www.scuppernongpress.com  
Paperback: \$15.99

*Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa*

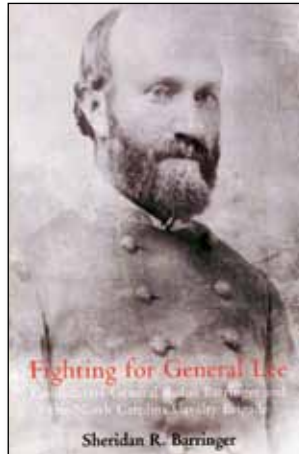
### ***Fighting for General Lee: Confederate General Rufus Barringer and the North Carolina Cavalry Brigade***

Great Confederate cavalry commanders in the Eastern Theater of the War Between the States continue to evoke admiration amongst some fascinating study. But for every J.E.B. Stuart or Wade Hampton, there were numerous subordinate commanders who brought just as much to the table in terms of command

ability and tenacity. One of those commanders, Brigadier General Rufus Barringer, now has a full-fledged biography devoted to his extraordinary life thanks to the efforts of one of his descendants, Sheridan R. Barringer.

*Fighting for General Lee: Confederate General Rufus Barringer and the North Carolina Cavalry Brigade* brings to the front the life of a man who is usually found in the background of military studies and monographs. Barringer's war experience with the North Carolina cavalry brigade is narrated from his rise to command from the early days of war as a company commander all the way to leading the brigade into action with the war's closing days. These actions included a grievous wound at Brandy Station in the war's largest cavalry battle and leading a desperate rear guard at the Battle of Namozine Church on April 3, 1865. The book's battle narratives are accompanied by excellent maps.

Rufus Barringer's life story involved more than just the four years of warfare, however, and Sheridan Barringer does a commendable job of contextualizing his ancestor within Rufus' own time period. One of the more striking elements of this life was Barringer's support of Reconstruction politics, breaking ranks with such former rebels as Jubal Early. Further shattering the mold, "Rufus



held progressive positions ... including strong support for black suffrage." Such political positions put Barringer in direct confrontation with men like his brother-in-law, D.H. Hill, who treated Barringer much like they did James Longstreet, another notable Confederate who joined ranks with Republicans after the war and were treated as pariahs because of it. Such political ostracizing was nothing new to Barringer's life, as even before the war one such political spat almost led to his assassination — another story which Sheridan Barringer dramatically conveys.

This work is a welcome addition to War Between the States historiography, especially cavalry aficionados and those who wish to know what some Confederate officers did after their swords were beaten into plowshares.

Author: Sheridan R. Barringer  
Publisher: Savas Beatie, Sheridan Barringer  
23 Horse Pen Road  
Newport News, VA 23602  
Hardback \$32.95

*Reviewed by Ryan Quint*



## ***Confederate Veteran Deadlines***

Issue    Deadline for submissions

September/October 2016 ..... July 1

November/December 2016  
..... September 1

January/February 2017  
..... November 1

March/April 2017 ..... January 1

May/June 2017 ..... March 1

July/August 2017 ..... May 1

***Please send all books to be reviewed***

***to the editor-in-chief at***

***Frank Powell***

***9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587***

# Medical Care

A marine sponge to soak up blood was used repetitively also. Silk thread and cat gut (from cattle or pig intestine) primarily were used for wound closure. Due to the lack of sterile suture and unwillingness to cleanse wounds well, some might have been best left open for secondary healing. Tourniquets began to be used to stop bleeding and physicians began to reject “therapeutic” bleeding and blistering.

Soap had largely unrecognized potential to reduce disease in this era of poor hygiene. It was not dispensed to the troops. Boiling instruments was done by those who understood it would clean them well which seemed to help their outcomes, even without an understanding of the germ theory of disease. It is imperfect, not providing the temperature and pressure to kill all bacterial spores. Flaming a scalpel gives it immediate sterility, but generally they had no inclination to do it. They had antiseptic agents for cleansing the wound, if they desired, such as bromine, iodine, potassium permanganate, sodium hypochlorite (bleach) and creosote.

## Hospitals, Wound Care, Anesthesia and Disease Care

The Union outnumbered the Confederacy two to one with the Union at some point having 2,130,000 soldiers and sailors (including 200,000 African Americans) and the Confederacy having only 1,080,000. The Union had more casualties.

The total deaths of both sides was 604,000 deaths, about two percent of the total US population. This exceeded the total for all other American Wars combined. About 22 percent of white males of military age in the South were maimed, killed or died of non-combat disease. The Union’s black troops had a higher percentage of their diseases.

## Mortality and Morbidity of the War

	Confederate	Union
Killed/Mortally Wounded	94,000	est. 110,000
Died of Disease	150,000	est 250,000
(Non combat conditions)	244,000	est 360,000

### Union Forces Data

Killed in Action (63,000) ~ 18%, Died of Wounds ~ 12%, Died of Disease ~63%, Suicide ~ 6.8%, Accidents Including Drowning ~ 2.5%, Other ~ 0.7%

Locations of medical care were in donated or requisitioned churches, government buildings, colleges, hotels or homes or in tents a safe distance from the battlefields. The field hospitals were operating theaters and handled the acutely injured, and sites designated as infirmaries or general hospitals handled the lesser ill and the healing. Heat was by fireplace, portable wood stoves or open fires. Opening the doors or tent flaps aided air circulation, and they preferred operating in the sunlight. Kerosene lamps were used as needed. They may have put sawdust on floors to soak up blood and avoid dust from the ground. Alternatively they just sloshed the human substances outside with buckets of water.

Before the War neither the Union nor Confederate militaries had hospitals, with the exception of one post hospital in the North. By the end they had many. Veterans Hospitals had their start in the Union hospitals.

The Confederacy became organized more rapidly because it had less military traditions to overcome. Its first Surgeon General in 1861 organized its pharmaceutical operations into an efficient entity including a system of laboratories for them. The North improved theirs later. It had more existing chemical and pharmaceutical plants at the start.

Weapons and tactics variations affected wounds and deaths. Surprisingly, although they made some use of the successful guerrilla tactics from their own Revolutionary War, they primarily used tactics of the intervening Napoleonic and Crimean Wars, and their high injury and fatality rate can be attributed partially to this. The sword was mostly for show. The Union recorded minimal sword wounds and few fatalities. Bayonets on guns had somewhat more potential. The gun shot was the primary personal weapon by far, causing up to 75 percent of injuries. The Union minie ball’s conical shape caused more powerful, penetrating injuries than the round ball, and they had better guns from the beginning. The rifles and cannon weaponry improved during the War, resulting in increasing effectiveness. In the Union surgeons were non-combatants and weren’t issued weapons although they could carry their own.

Wound location and procedures made a big difference on mortality. The vast majority of killed in action wounds were of the head, neck or torso. But of those not immediately killed, about 68 percent of them were of an extremity. The rule was that if the injury was severe and above the elbow or knee, amputation was in order.



Amputation was the most common major surgery in the War, but the simple finger amputation mortality rate was three percent. Due to bleeding, dying tissue and ensuing infection and the tendency for major extremity wounds to need amputation eventually, the surgeons thought they should sacrifice the limb early to save the man. Skin was sometimes taken from the limb to cover the stump. Actually, amputations weren't done as reflexly as implied. Thankfully though, both sides were choosing amputations less by the end of the War.

More widespread use of general anesthesia resulted in more surgeries of the abdomen, thorax and brain. This resulted in more infections in those areas. Also the danger of general anesthesia was greater with longer surgeries. Without an endotracheal tube to protect from aspiration and to allow mechanical ventilation of the lungs, death was more likely.

It is ironic that the mortality rates from major injuries and infectious diseases were better in the Confederate military than the Union military. The training, knowledge, medicines and tools were largely identical, leading to the perhaps joking hypothesis that the reason for the Union's having more mortality was that the Union had more surgeons. 11,700 served in the Union and 3,000 in the Confederacy. The North had more medical and pharmacy schools and more sources of supplies and money.

Wound infections were such as by tetanus, strep or staphylococcal, and then, maybe gangrene. The lower velocity of the bullets of the War would have led to more infections than the faster moving, hotter, tissue and bacteria burning bullets of today. Also, the lower velocity would have carried with them into the body more bits of clothing as contaminants.

Sometimes instead of a sterile probe, the military surgeon explored a bullet wound with his finger. They didn't always try to remove the object since this may cause further trauma and bleeding and maybe infection, although most didn't understand that the non-sterile probing might be the source of the infection. Their copious, often unclean facial and scalp hair were not covered. Dirty smocks were worn and there was lack of gloves or other coverings. Cigarette or cigar ashes of a smoking surgeon could enter the wound and flying insects were free to do so also.

Many military physicians had been taught that wounds needed pus, so they transferred some of this bacteria-filled exudate from one's wounds to a clean wound of another to hasten healing. They called it "laudable pus."

The healing benefit of fly maggots in non-internal wounds has always been little known. No doubt many wounded soldiers on both sides benefitted from wounds which were fortuitously contaminated by maggots,

although they were probably washed or picked off as soon as they were noted. It can be efficacious because our common house fly's larva, maggots, eat only dead or diseased tissue, thereby potentially debriding a live person's wound and aiding healing.

### The Deadliest Foe

Diseases were the "deadliest foe" of both sides. Measles was common, but malaria was quite common. Small pox was deadly. At least once for the Confederates to get an adequate supply of pox virus, healthy volunteer children were vaccinated. Their sore drainage or scab was then used. Soldiers vaccinated each other using scabs and points of their pocket knives.

The Union's most common diseases (55 percent) were acute or chronic diarrhea and acute or chronic dysentery (severe diarrhea with mucous and blood). The major hospital diseases were gangrene (strep pyogenes primarily), erysipelas (strep cellulitis), septicemia and venous thrombophlebitis. The Confederate's diseases should have been similar.

Their water was usually quite impure, maybe due to the fact that camp latrines often drained into streams they used for water consumption and wound care. They often used the same pots to cook food and boil or wash dirty clothes. Navy personnel drank water from the rivers they were on. GI infections resulted. Boiling would have helped as would use of small amounts of iodine, alum or potassium permanganate, but apparently this was little done.

The types of diseases in a regiment were quite numerous, but many had similar symptoms. Without a clear diagnosis, they were often simply referred to as "crowd poisoning." Crowding spread contagious diseases, and often they were ones which the typical soldier's rural isolated families hadn't had so the soldier had no resistance to them; eg measles, diphtheria and influenza. They were exposed to ticks which transmit tularemia, rocky mountain spotted fever and others and mosquitoes which transmit malaria, dengue and yellow fever. Ticks, fleas and lice transmit typhus. One Reb remarked about insects, "I commenced killing them but I believe 40 came to each one's funeral." Another said, "Tennessee pests come in squads but those of Mississippi move in regiments."

Yellow fever and malaria epidemics halted the progress of both sides. The first Union siege of Vicksburg failed because of malaria and a shortage of quinine. Every Union soldier in Arkansas could expect one to two attacks of malaria each year because of the many rivers and wet bottom land for mosquitoes except in dry seasons.

Tuberculosis was a problem affecting all ages in the entire 1800s. Some have said it was the chief killer during this time. It can kill decades after first contacted. It was commonly spread by milk as well as cough. There was no specific treatment.

Venereal diseases were a burden to both sides also. Gonorrhea in men in the 1800s was treated by urethral injections of silver nitrate. Urethral injections of the poison mercury was an 1800s improvement for syphilis and may have been used in the War.

Excessive exposure to cold was a problem due to living in tents and having poor clothing and foot wear. Frostbite occurred and led to amputations. Lack of blankets, clothing and shoes in Rebel ranks became more of an ordeal as the War wore on. Many Rebels marched and went to battle barefoot. Scavenging from the dead enemy became common on both sides. Pneumonia was a common cause of death.

Nutrition was poor for both sides. The Union had hardtack and the Confederates had cornbread and maybe beef as their staples. Fresh fruit, vegetables and other meats were not their staples, but they ate it plus wheat bread, sugar and molasses. Fruit might have been taken from an orchard they passed. Meat often was inedible due to becoming spoiled from increasing delays in shipping or to excessive preservation with salt or other chemicals. They added natural foods they found such as nuts and berries, sassafras tea and other roots and sprouts. Some doctors grew a garden or raised beef and dairy cattle to feed their patients.

There was increasing difficulty getting supplies in 1864-65, and depreciation of Confederate currency impeded soldiers' ability to use their pay to buy food for themselves. Malnutrition often developed. They picked corn out of the dirt where a horse had been fed or ate corn intended for their animals. Both sides ate wild game — rabbits, squirrels, o'possums, turkeys — and local farmers' hens, hogs and garden vegetables and probably local cow's milk. Later the Confederates ate dogs, horses and mules (and even rats in the Vicksburg siege). Scurvy was prevented or treated with fruits, particularly citrus, such as oranges and lemons, but they were not much available. It was found that just vegetables or even wild plants could be effective to prevent overt scurvy due to their small amount of Vitamin C. Vitamin A deficiency may have been the reason for the night blindness some had, or it could have been side effects of the quinine taken sometimes wrongly in large quantities. Blockades hurt both sides, but more so in the South. Blockade running in the shipping of medical supplies, clothes and arms kept the situation from being even worse.

The death rate in POW camps for both sides was

high, the majority coming from non-wound causes. In the late stages of the War starvation occurred in POWs and in fighting soldiers too. At the end of the War about two-thirds of the Confederate forces were under treatment for an illness.

The regulatory and tradition obstacles to medical care are exemplified by the experience of Dr. Hammonds.

Dr. William Hammonds was young and forward-thinking. He had studied neurological diseases and was the most knowledgeable person on them in the US. He was appointed the Union's Surgeon General in 1862 at age 34. Brigadier General Hammonds tried to stop the purging and vomiting treatments and to have drugs such as mercury and antimony removed from military pharmacies. He rightfully thought these *cures* caused more morbidity and deaths than the diseases. This irritated the older doctors who used the techniques and drugs. In 1864 they court-martialed him. He was found guilty and was discharged for his efforts. He was also condemned by the AMA. In 1878 he was vindicated by the US Senate and reappointed to his former rank so he could retire and collect a pension.

Another example of abhorrent adherence to tradition is in the death of Lincoln:

As President Lincoln lay dying from an assassin's gunshot to his head in 1865, his doctors treated him with bloodletting out of desperation and possibly due to concern about their reputations if they did nothing, even though bloodletting was being abolished in the mid 1860s.

## Conclusions

The following were many positive things which developed from the War, predominantly by the Union since they had more capability for doing so:

Heroic medical care methods were observed to not help and other specific interventions did. Proper nutrition, isolation of disease, general hygiene, thorough cleaning of surgeon's hands using soap and a disinfectant, sterilization of instruments, keeping wounds clean and specific medicines for specific diseases such as quinine, citrus juice and small pox vaccine resulted in stopping Heroic medicine. There was improvement in field camp sanitation policy. Both sides developed a logistical tactic of stockpiling supplies at major depots and shipping from these central locations. Both also established laboratories to test and manufacture drugs to assure purity and correct concentrations. The pharmaceutical industry was fostered. Properly regulated battlefield medicine and an ambulance system evolved. This included having medical personnel on the battlefield to dress and medicate (with whiskey and morphine) the wounded before evacuation to the field hospital.





*Bringing wounded soldiers to the cars after the battle of Seven Pines*

The documenting of the symptoms of an illness, the exact treatment given and an accurate description of an operation had become proper medical practice, which could allow physicians to learn from their personal and combined experiences in care. There were advances in early mobilization after injury or illness, nursing care, use of anesthetics and guidelines for certain surgical procedures. The Union had begun giving money to its amputees which they were to use to get an artificial limb constructed to fit them, thus advancing the private practice of orthotics. The speciality of orthopedics and the concept of referral hospitals had their beginnings. The practice of embalming received widespread public acceptance.

The younger doctors had acquired on-the-job experience superior to that of past generations, and they were probably more likely later to accept scientific advances as they heard about them. State medical licensing boards were generally reestablished by laws in the 1880s to help identify physician quality. Knowledge was to extend past the long-studied anatomy to microbiology and eventually physiology and cellular pathology, and medical education was to be profoundly changed.

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# The Last Roll

River's Bridge 842  
Fairfax, SC

**Jim Preacher Bryan**  
**John Miles Loadholt**  
**Robert Edward Connelly**

Horry Rough And Readys 1026  
Myrtle Beach, SC  
**Carter Barnes Wrenn**

Fort Sumter 1269  
Charleston, SC  
**Rev. James Parker**

Witherspoon-Barnes 1445  
Lancaster, SC  
**Irvin Thomas Phillips**

P. G. T. Beauregard 1458  
Sumter, SC  
**Robert L. Brown**

Otho French Strahl 176  
Union City, TN  
**David Faulkner**

Nathan Bedford Forrest 215  
Memphis, TN  
**Samuel A. Miller**

Captain William H. McCauley 260  
Dickson County, TN  
**Ronnie Buck Estes**

M/G William D. McCain HQ 584  
Columbia, TN  
**Ricky Marvin Cheatham**

Battle of Shiloh 1454  
Shiloh, TN  
**Freddie Lee Burns**

Sumner A. Cunningham 1620  
Shelbyville, TN  
**Frank Thomas Pitts**

William A. Dawson 2272  
Dyersburg, TN  
**Gerald W. Ketchum**

John B. Hood 50  
Galveston, TX  
**Fred Hudspeth Maupin**

Captain James P. Douglas 124  
Tyler, TX  
**Clyde D. Wright**

Hood's Texas Brigade 153  
San Antonio, TX  
**John Thomas Dibrell**

R. E. Lee 239  
Fort Worth, TX  
**Harvey Ray Hudson**

Plemons-Shelby 464  
Amarillo, TX  
**Gary Walter Starkey**

Brigadier General John Creed Moore 578  
Gatesville, TX  
**James David Waters**

Colonel Sydney Drake Jackman 977  
San Marcos, TX  
**Col. Delm V. Lippard**

Major W.H. "Howdy" Martin 1241  
Athens, TX  
**Horace Hardy "Hody" Porterfield**

Major Robert M. White 1250  
Temple, TX  
**Stephen D. Forman**

Dunn-Holt-Midkiff 1441  
Midland, TX  
**Thomas Milton Owens**

Sul Ross 1457  
Bryan, TX  
**Lee Roy Lance**

General Tom Green 1613  
San Angelo, TX  
**Jerry Sealy Hambright**  
**William Stroup Greene**

Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson 1648  
Arlington, TX  
**Jonathan M. Deane**

Lee-Bourland 1848  
Gainesville, TX  
**Horace Kenneth McCain**

Terry's Texas Rangers 1937  
Cleburne, TX  
**Gerald Paul Jetsel**

Lone Star Defenders 2234  
Lufkin, TX  
**Jerry E. Vail**

Lee-Jackson 1  
Richmond, VA  
**Brockenbrough Aubin Lamb**

Clinton Hatcher 21  
Leesburg, VA  
**Rev. Elijah B. White**

Frank Stringfellow 822  
Fairfax, VA  
**William F. Moore**

Pittsylvania Vindicators 828  
Callands, VA  
**Frank Stuart King**

Turner Ashby 1567  
Winchester, VA  
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# Chaplain's Comments

emphasis, "If it were the will of God to place me there, He would enable me to lie there peacefully a hundred years." [Ibid, 90).

General Jackson was not only committed in his personal faith, but also in his desire to share the Christian faith within Confederate ranks. He had a keen interest in the work of ministers and chaplains among the troops. In correspondence with the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly he wrote, "Each branch of the Christian Church should send into the army some of its most prominent ministers who are distinguished for their piety, talents and zeal; and such ministers should labor to produce concert of action among chaplains and Christians in the army. These ministers should give special attention to preaching to regiments which are without chaplains, and induce them to take steps to get chaplains." [Ibid, 94).

The churches of the South responded aggressively to the need for spiritual leaders in the Confederate Army. The May 2nd, 1861 edition of the *North Carolina Presbyterian* reported, "The ministers of the Gospel of Peace throughout the South seem to be fully alive to the awful issue presented to us by the Northern people, who are prepared to invade our homes, and they are meeting it like men who have as much at stake as others" [Ibid, 23]. General Jackson's challenge to the Southern churches was accepted.

Even in the midst of battle, Jackson trusted the Providence of

God. Jackson wrote of a particular battle, "Our movement yesterday was a great success; I think the most successful military movement of my life. But I expect to receive far more credit for it than I deserve. Most men will think I had planned it all from the first; but it was not so — I simply took advantage of the circumstances as they were presented to me in the Providence of God. I feel that His hand led me: let us give Him all the glory." [Ibid, 98).

In his death, Jackson's faith remained strong. He was wounded by friendly fire on May 2, 1863, during the Battle of Chancellorsville. The general survived the wound with the loss of an arm, but died eight days later because of pneumonia. When Jackson was told he would not survive his wounds he said, "It will be infinite gain to be translated to heaven" [Ibid, 100]. Jackson's last words are recounted often: "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." [Ibid, 101]. With this simple statement of faith, General Stonewall Jackson entered the presence of his Savior. His faith sustained him to the end.

The faith of the nation and the strong faith of Confederate leaders produced another reality ...

## Confederate Soldiers Became Men of Faith

History chronicles the great revival which moved through the Southern armies (see *The Great Revival in the Southern Armies* by W.

W. Bennett, published by Sprinkle Publications). Thousands believed and were baptized. Army chaplains busied themselves not only with Sunday services, but also personal contact with soldiers. The chaplains lived in the camps, marched with the troops, stood in the midst of battles, knelt with the wounded and dying on the fields of conflict, and sought to bind up the nation's wounds following the struggle for independence.

In addition to the work of Confederate chaplains, the Word of the Lord was also spread by those known as colporters — that is, those who would distribute religious literature and Bibles in the midst of the troops. One such worker, a C. F. Fry, sought permission to distribute Bibles to the troops under the command of General Jackson. Jackson replied, "You are more than welcome in my camp, and it will give me great pleasure to help you in your work in every way in my power. I am more anxious than I can express that my men should be not only good soldiers of their country, but also good soldiers of the Cross."

The work of Chaplains, colporters, and Christian laypersons, had dynamic impact in the Southern camps. Dr. W. W. Bennett, a Confederate chaplain, gave this report: "Modern history presents no example of armies so nearly converted into churches as the armies of Southern defense. On the crest of this flood of war ... rides a pure Christianity; the



gospel of the grace of God shines through the smoke of battle with the light that leads to heaven; and the camp becomes a school of Christ." (Ibid, p 158).

A scene often noted, which at times seems out of place on a field of battle, and yet when considered in a deeper way, is most appropriate on a field of battle were great preaching services. One Confederate chaplain wrote, "The service at sundown was especially impressive. It was held on the very ground over which the grand charge of the Confederates was made on June 27, 1862. This service was attended by a great crowd. It was a beautiful Sabbath eve, and all nature seemed to invite to peace and repose. But the firing of the pickets in the front, the long rows of stacked muskets, the tattered battle-flags which rippled in the evening breeze reminded of hundreds of battles.


But now the soldiers gathered to hear the gospel of peace. At the end of the sermon there were over 200 who responded and professed faith in Christ." (Ibid, p. 258).

A soldier on duty at Manassas Junction came to faith and was baptized. He wrote, "May God's Word be blessed to the turning of their hearts to Jesus. We feel that God's people are praying for us; and surely, the poor soldier, more than anyone else, needs to be remembered at the mercy-seat. Oh, that none may fall in battle till at the feet of the Crucified One they have found joy and peace! My own heart is so sinful that I often tremble lest I may be a castaway, but in the mercy of God through Jesus Christ, I hope. I hope that the Christians of this land will pray that the peace of God may be sent into the hearts of all, that our rulers may rule in righteousness, and that the North may see

its folly and guilt in seeking to subdue and oppress the South." [Ibid, 26].

From this wartime revival, Southern soldiers returned to their communities and homes with a solid Christian faith. They built churches and communicated their faith in practical ways. The South became known as the "Bible Belt." The faith expressed in the Confederate Constitution, proclaimed by President Davis, decreed by Confederate legislators, illustrated in General Lee, lived by General Jackson, preached by Confederate chaplains, and embraced by Confederate soldiers is still alive today in Southern churches.

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*Continued from page 5*

## REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

hood. It means that 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 all the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, our maimed veterans as fit objects for derision. It means the crushing of Southern manhood, the hatred of our former slaves, who will, on a spy system, be our secret police. The conqueror's policy is to divide the conquered into factions and stir

up animosity among them, and in training an army of negroes, the North no doubt holds this thought in perspective."

At this time I would like to thank the employees at GHQ, as well as my own officers and staff, for their hard work. A very special thanks to Ben Sewell, for all your sound advice to me as Executive Director and as Chief of Staff, but more importantly, as a friend. I could not have asked for a wiser consul.

In my travels around the Confederation over the years, I have met countless individuals

and made new friends along the way. Regardless of what position I hold in the SCV, I will continue to be of service to the membership when needed. I am thankful and blessed for your prayers for Cassie, Georgianah, William and me. As for now, I am mending a kite; Cassie has provided a ribbon for its tail so that I may go outside to fly it with my family.

I bid you an affectionate farewell.

**Charles Kelly Barrow**  
**Commander-in-Chief**  
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# Culture Wars & Revisionist History

to "... preserve the Liberty and local self-government their Fathers' of the Revolution secured, and left as a legacy to their posterity" (Cooper 2004:425). In Davis' own words, the *cause of Southern Independence* came about because:

The people of the states now confederated became convinced the government of the United States had fallen into the hands of a sectional majority, who would pervert that most sacred of all trusts to the destruction of the rights which it was pledged to protect. They believed that to remain longer in the Union would subject them to a continuance of a disparaging discrimination, submission to which would be inconsistent with their welfare, and intolerable to a proud people. They therefore determined to sever its bonds and establish a new Confederacy for themselves. (Cooper 2004:226)

Historians have transformed the Lost Cause into a revisionist world of Southern myth-and-legend-creationism, despair, heroes, heroines, and more recently, a cult. Some historians have managed to directly link *the cause* to slavery as captured in a National Park Service web page title: "Confederate Slavery and Revealing the 'Lost Cause'" (Horton: 2011). Once again, had the war made it into history books as *The War for Southern Independence*, it is unlikely there would be much debate as to what Southern cause was *lost*. The Northern perspective in the Culture Wars could not entertain the viewpoint that the South was claiming direct descent from the Fathers of the Revolution.

Returning to my educational roots in anthropology, what has incorrectly been labeled a cult is a

**"The period known as Reconstruction was nothing more than twelve years of forced acculturation to Northern beliefs and social systems."**

classic example of a Revitalization Movement. By the 1880s the South had endured four years of a war which was fought mostly on their soil and twelve years of forced reconstruction.

Returning to my premise that the antebellum South was a Culture Area, then the period known as Reconstruction was nothing more than twelve years of forced acculturation to Northern beliefs and social systems. Forced acculturation is commonly associated with colonialism when the colonial power conquers a people and forces them to accept their religion, laws, political organizations and social systems. After more than a hundred years of Culture Wars, the people of the South did what they could to hold onto their regional "religion, politics, social organization, and mannerisms" that George Washington referred to in his Farewell Address. Their Southern Heritage, not Confederate Heritage, is what they were desperately trying to revitalize and preserve for future generations. A cult, it is not. In one of his last public speeches in 1884, Jefferson Davis makes clear this distinction when he said:

Our people have accepted this decree; it therefore behooves them to show the world that hereafter, as heretofore, the patriotism of our people is not measured by lines of latitude and longitude, but is as broad as the obligations they have assumed and embraces the whole of our ocean bound domain. Let them leave to their children and children's children the grand example of never swerving from the path of duty, and preferring to return good for evil rather than to cherish the unmanly feeling of revenge. But never question or teach our children to desecrate the memory of the dead by admitting that their brothers were wrong in the effort to maintain the sovereignty, freedom and independence which was their inalienable birthright — remembering the coming generations are the children of the heroic mothers whose devotion to our cause in its darkest hour sustained the strong and strengthen the weak, I cannot believe the cause for which our sacrifices were made can ever be lost, but rather hope those who now deny the justice of our asserted claims will learn from experience the Fathers built wisely and the Constitution should be constructed according to the commentaries of the men who made it. (Cooper 2004:429).

All things Confederate are Southern, but not all things Southern are Confederate. My great-great-great-great-grandfather settled in Virginia c. 1686. I am proud of my 330 years of Southern heritage, of which only four years are Confederate heritage. History is not a factual presentation of past events. Rather, history is an interpretation





of what happened in the past and historians are in a powerful position to select what they wish to interpret. This progression is then followed by the mass media selecting the interpretation(s) it wishes to promulgate and publicize. The result? — Anything which demonizes the South so the rest of the country can be cleansed of its sordid history. Our challenge? — Become historians in our own right and set the record straight.

Richard Marksbury is Dean of the School of Continuing Studies and Associate Professor of Asian Studies at Tulane University. He received his B.A. in history and anthropology in 1973 from East Carolina University (where he took courses from Civil War Historian William M. Still), and a Ph.D. in Cultural Anthropology (1979) from Tulane University. His

interest in the War goes back to when his family moved to Mechanicsville, VA, during the War Between the States Centennial. Currently, he is active in helping to save the Lee, Davis and Beauregard monuments in the City of New Orleans.

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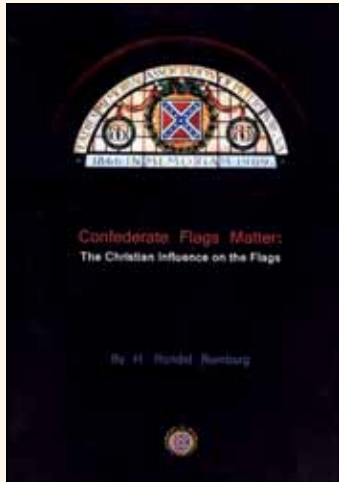
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# Confederate Gifts from GHQ



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H. Rondel Rumburg, the author of many Confederate publications, brings this exciting new title to the front. It answers various questions: What is a flag? What is the use of a flag? What is the Christian symbolism of flags? What's the official origin of the Confederate Flag? These questions as well as many others are answered in-depth herein. 13 historic poems are included, along with a Bibliography and Index. **1158 \$12.00 (pb)**

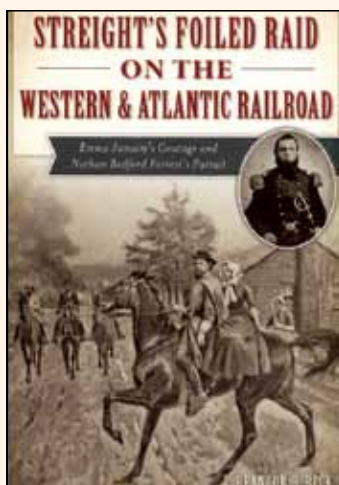
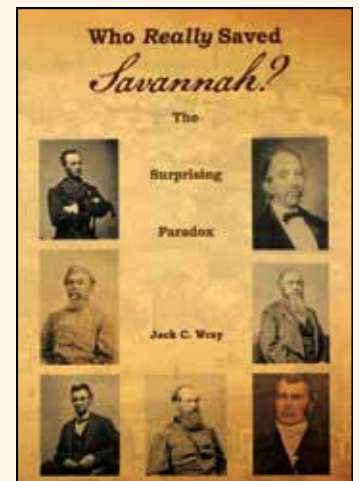


*Elm Springs*

happened with the arrival of Wm. T. Sherman and sixty-two thousand Union Troops. This fifty-three-day heart-pounding, nail-biting, hair-raising horror story of her onion-skin-thin bare survival centers on the central question: who REALLY saved Savannah? **1231 \$19.39 (pb)**

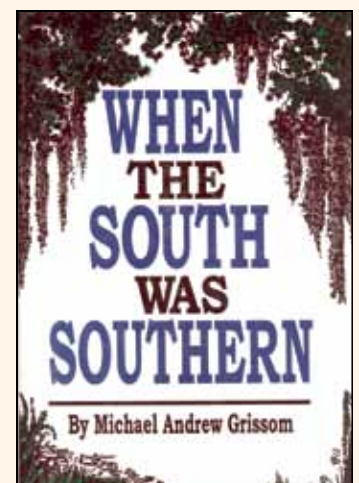
**Streight's Foiled Raid on the Western & Atlantic Railroad.** In the spring of 1863, Union Colonel Abel D. Streight sought to raid and destroy parts of the vital span of the Western and Atlantic Railroad in north Georgia with his mule-riding infantry brigade. Determined to thwart the potentially deadly attack, Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest fervently pursued Streight's forces. With the help of unlikely ally fifteen-year-old Emma Sansom of Gadson, Alabama, Forrest falsely convinced Streight he was vastly outnumbered, foiled the raid and forced Streight's surrender. Brandon H. Beck details Streight's dubious plan and the exciting story of a running battle between hunter and quarry that colors history from the hills of northeast Mississippi to the heart of Georgia.

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many Americans have little concept of the Southern life in the days past. Here we see the families, the towns, the charm and elegance of the early South. The faces in these pictures show this region's real spirit, and in many ways, this book does for the South what Walker Evans and James Agee's book did for the Great Depression — reveal its haunting beauty undeniably. By Michael Andrew Grissom. **1137 \$24.95 (hc)**

**When The South Was Southern.** Since Southern history, culture and architecture have often been downplayed in modern textbooks,





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## AMERICAN TERRORISTS



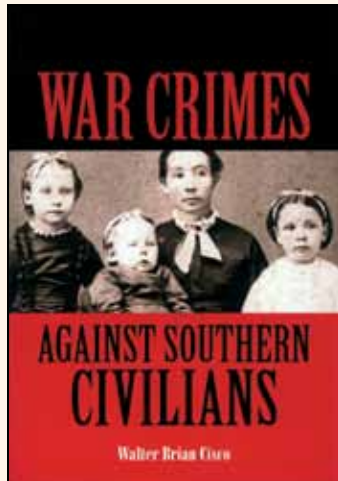
### Lincoln's Armies In The South

Michael Andrew Grissom  
author of  
*Southern By the Grace of God*

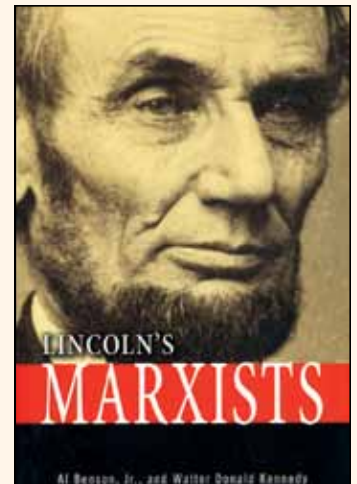
**American Terrorists: Lincoln's Armies In The South.** No one ever loved his country more than the Southerner who loved his short-lived Confederacy. The enormities the people of the South suffered for their experiment in liberty would be unbelievable except for the treasure trove of first-hand accounts they left us. From the long buried archives of Southern history, Mr. Grissom has unearthed letters, diaries, newspaper accounts of the 1860s, and personal recollections of those who survived the brutality of Lincoln's armies as they burned, looted, tortured, molested and murdered their way across Dixie. Here, in their own words, men, women and children describe the violence. Some of these eyewitness accounts have never before been published, while others have not been in print for almost 140 years. Forty-six photographs from the era, some having never been published before, illustrate the text of these first-hand accounts. The modern reader may be surprised to find terrorism was not invented by ISIS. **1305 \$19.95 (pb)**

**Lincoln's Marxists.** In 1865, Karl Marx praised Lincoln as a "single-minded son of the working class." This book examines why Marx — and other socialists — supported Lincoln's War and notes his negative influence on modern society. Firsthand accounts and insight from notable historians shatter contemporary views of both the sixteenth president and the early Republicans. The book also examines Lincoln's religious views, disputing the common belief he was a pious

Christian, citing examples of his pagan beliefs from firsthand accounts. This history illustrates how radical socialists laid the groundwork for today's ever-expanding federal government and urges readers to reclaim lost liberty. **997 \$25.95 (hc)**



**War Crimes Against Southern Civilians.** The sobering and brutal consequences of the War off the battlefield are revealed in this examination of atrocities committed against civilians. Rationale for the Union's "hard war" and the political ramifications of such a war set the foundation for Walter Cisco's enlightening research. Styled the "Black Flag" campaign, the hard line was agreed to by Lincoln in a council with his generals in 1864, when he gave permission to wage unlimited war against civilians, including women and children. **1208 \$24.95 (hc)**



## Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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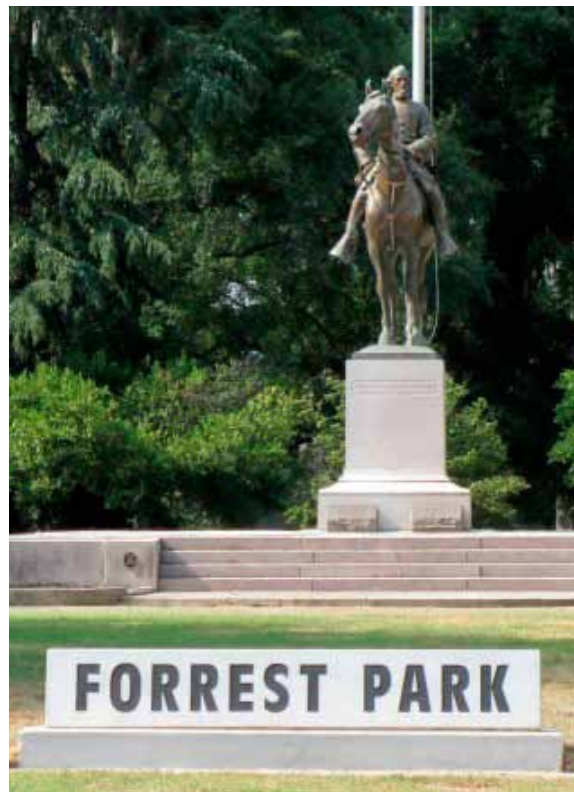
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**SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

# Help Save General Forrest



The Memphis City Council has passed a resolution to remove the Forrest Equestrian Statue from Forrest Park and to dig up the graves of General Forrest and his wife MaryAnn from beneath the statue.

The N B Forrest Camp 215 SCV and the Forrest family descendants must raise money to fight the city in this second attack on General Forrest. 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: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Forrest Park Defense Fund

PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124





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Contributors who make a donation of at least \$1,000 are eligible for this designation. If they are already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society, the original contribution is counted and the minimum contribution for them to upgrade is \$850 which includes a Stonewall Jackson level certificate and lapel pin. Any new contributor will receive the Sesquicentennial Society membership in addition to the new Stonewall Jackson level for \$1,050 with the \$50 going to the Bicentennial Fund.

A contribution of at least \$5,000 is required to achieve this designation. Initial donors at this level will receive the Sesquicentennial Society and Stonewall Jackson membership, the Robert E. Lee level certificate and lapel pin, plus a set of Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis head and shoulder busts made of cast stone resin with a bronze finish.

A contribution of at least \$10,000 is required to achieve this designation. Initial donors at this level receive all of the aforementioned designations and benefits, the Confederate Cabinet level certificate and lapel pin, and a Jefferson Davis tribute rifle.

Amount paid	Date
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[illegible]

# Friends of Beauvoir

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



## 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

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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 info and no more than 13 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary. (See Sample Below)

Line 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
(First and Last Name)

Line 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Rank)

Line 3: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Unit)

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Make checks out for \$50.00 per brick to: Bricks for Beauvoir  
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Or Visit our Gift Shop where you can pay by Cash or Credit Card!

Sample

Pvt. JAMES W. McCLUNEY  
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Bricks for Beauvoir order form can be filled out and mailed today.