

Confederate Veteran.

March/April 2013

The Rationalization of American Militaristic Imperialism

— ***Marshall DeRosa***



Confederate Heritage Rally 2013

March 16, 1:00 PM

Biloxi, MS

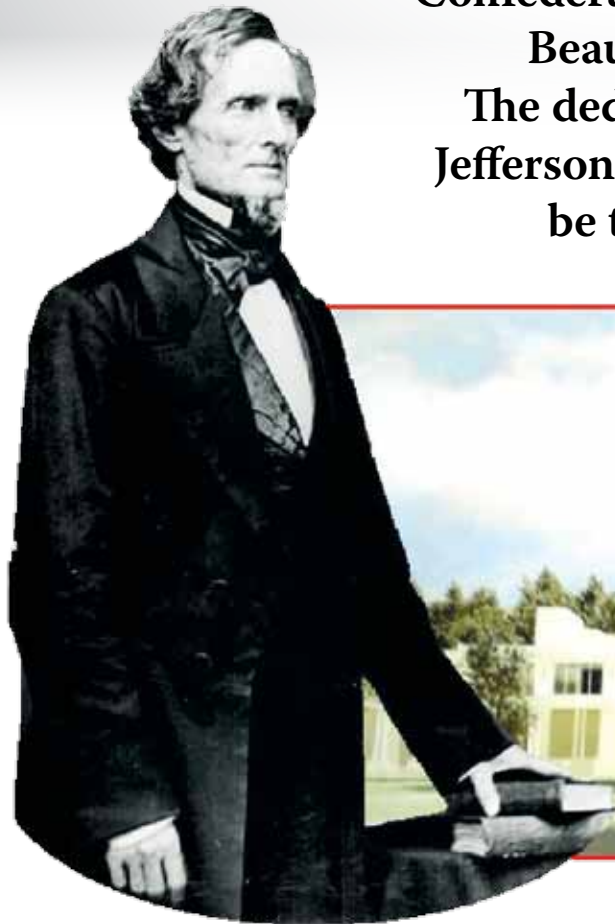
Beauvoir

Sesquicentennial Event!



The 2013 Sesquicentennial Event/
Confederate Heritage Rally will be held at
Beauvoir in Biloxi, Mississippi.

The dedication ceremony for the new
Jefferson Davis Presidential Library will
be the highlight of the event!



For updates go to:

<http://confederate150.com/2013.html>

If you are Southern, you will be there!

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

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

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

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Confederate Veteran.

Volume 71, No. 2

S. A. Cunningham

March/April 2013

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



Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

10th South Carolina Infantry Regiment15



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ON THE COVER — A lone cannon stands guard on an empty battlefield.
Photo by Michael Givens.



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Confederate Veteran.

ESTABLISHED 1893

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Thanks to everyone who expressed opinions of the electronic version of the January/February issue of the Confederate Veteran. So far the response has been overwhelmingly favorable. Our experiment will continue with this issue. The user name and password will be sent out on the SCV Telegraph. If you are not receiving the Telegraph you can sign up for it at www.scv.org.

I must admit, at first I wasn't sold on the idea of an electronic version. I'm old-school enough to like holding a magazine in my hands when I read it. But, once it was ready I downloaded to both my iPhone and iPad to give it a try. It worked well on both devices, but an iPhone is too small to comfortably read a magazine. The iPad was a different story. I was surprised how well it worked and felt like I could get used to this. The best part is the magazine is completely searchable and you can bookmark any information you would like to refer to later. As time permits, past issues will be available electronically starting with all six 2012 issues. Details will be sent out on the Telegraph when they are ready.

Marshall DeRosa returns with his essay entitled *The Rationalization of American Militaristic Imperialism* for our Sesquicentennial series. Subtitled *A Case Study of President Lincoln's War on the Confederacy*, this essay digs deep into the history of our country showing the relationship of our War for Independence with the Spanish American War and WWI. I think you will find it interesting and informative.

An application and information on the 2013 Sam Davis Youth Camp is included along with schedules and registration forms for our National Reunion in Vicksburg in these pages. Don't wait, sign up today!

Thanks again for sending in your camp news and letters to the editor. As always, if you have any questions please let me know. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "F" and a stylized "P".

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

R. MICHAEL GIVENS

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‘Continue to strive for liberty’

“If ye love wealth greater than liberty, the tranquility of servitude better than the animating contest for freedom, go home and leave us in peace. We seek not your council nor your arms. Crouch down and lick the hand that feeds you, and may posterity forget that ye were our countrymen.”

— Samuel Adams

Greetings, gentlemen. We are living in some very interesting times. The Southern lexicon differs from the coarse and direct language of our friends to the North. When I say or write *interesting*, it reminds me of the time I took my parents to an Indian restaurant in Los Angeles. After supper I asked them what they thought of the curried cuisine. They answered in perfect unison: “It was interesting.” I speak Southern fluently and knew right away they had tasted their first and last curry. Even the phrase “Bless your heart” can have some different meanings for different situations.

Well, the situations we as Southern Americans find ourselves in at the present are *interesting* to say the least. Hollywood has recently lambasted us with two major motion pictures featuring the antics of Abraham Lincoln (one only slightly more whimsical than the other). The country has enthusiastically embraced the false notion of Lincoln’s benevolence *ad nauseum* and swallowed the propaganda dawg — head, legs and all.

I recently had the occasion to visit a family member whom I had not seen for many years. She is a retired schoolteacher, and in the course of genteel conversation, she made my point clear by gleefully reporting the fact that she had just seen the Lincoln movie. She delighted and reveled in the experience nearly to no end, punctuating her account with a glowing review of her “favorite” president. I did my duty as any of you would have done and enlightened my distant cousin with a helping of historical truth. Her reaction was something akin to me slow-cooking her grandchildren in a tandoor oven (probably with curry — interesting). I

tell you this story to remind you of how deep the problem is. When even our Southern ladies (and I mean this lady is Southern to the core in every other way), schoolteachers, brothers and sisters are brainwashed by the lies perpetrated by the victors and sons of victors of the most internecine war our country has ever known, then you must come to the realization that the problem is of Aesculapian proportions.

I am personally beginning to embrace the mindset that we are dealing with a disease. How else could you explain the total about-face our country has taken since the end of the War, or even in recent memory? It is not fiction but fact that our present rulers are seriously considering ways to undermine the second amendment of the Constitution. This is the political flavor of the month; next will be wholesale confiscation and who knows what. Have I become merely a crotchety old man who sees the sun approaching the horizon, still hoping for better days for my children? Are all these progressive ways possibly better? No, I think not.

Whether we wish to admit it or not, the ways of our ancestors, for the most part, were better, that is, before the invasion. Before the War, generally, men were left to their own devices to live their lives with little to no governmental interference, but once the meddling Yankee set foot on Southern soil with the purpose of coercion, the game was changed, as was the spirit of America, perhaps forever. The successful invasion, followed by enemy victory, then occupation, has been the permission to repress and control from that day forward. Since the defeat of 1865, every imaginable and unimaginable Marxist experiment has been pressed

upon the American people. In an address to the Mississippi legislature in 1881, Jefferson Davis warned

"... the contest is not over, the strife is not ended. It has only entered upon a new and enlarged arena."

The man knew of what he spoke. President Davis saw much of what was coming. He also said

"The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert it's self, though it may be at another time and in another form."

I do not believe after witnessing that war, it took a clairvoyant to see that a people that had created their own brand of liberty, a liberty which has become the envy of the world, would lie as docile sheep to a narcissistic master. But since that time, the freedoms promised the people have been deteriorating at an astounding rate. As an example, the Heritage Foundation has been partnering with the *Wall Street Journal* to gauge the world's countries and rank them according to economic freedom. Since 1995, in their *Index of Economic Freedom*, they have measured ten components of economic freedom, then grouped them into four broad categories or pillars of economic freedom:

1. Rule of Law (property rights, freedom from corruption);
2. Limited Government (fiscal freedom, government spending);
3. Regulatory Efficiency (business freedom, labor freedom, monetary freedom); and
4. Open Markets (trade freedom, investment freedom, financial freedom).

In 2009, the United States was ranked 6th in the world for economic freedom. As of January 10, 2013, the United States is ranked at 10th. WorldAudit.org today ranks the United States as 12th in the world for Democratic freedom and 15th for corruption. While these numbers are certainly disturbing, the fact that *Reporters Without Borders* reported in 2009 that the United States was ranked 20th in the world for freedom of the press is an alarming indicator of how far we have strayed from the protective intentions of the founders of our country. Freedom of the press is one of the first protections of the Bill of Rights. Just three years later, in 2012, the ranking has dropped us to 47th place. The tiny country of Comoros, off the eastern coast of Africa, enjoys more freedom of the press than we do here in the "Land of the Free." According to the editors of the 19th annual *Index of Economic Freedom*, "The global advance toward economic freedom has ground to a halt."

The power-hungry elite will certainly continue to push their agenda, but the repressed will just as certainly reach a saturation point and begin to resist. We are hearing more and more about gun control, another guarantee in the Constitution to be trampled. Before this new push to eliminate liberty, petitions from every state in the union were sent to the White House requesting the right to secede. It has been nearly impossible to get a final figure, but at the last count that I saw, the petitions carried 922,078 signatures coming predominately from the states for the old Confederacy. What was the response from the White House? Director of the Office of Public Engagement Jon Carson sent down the word to us plebian others:

"(the Founding Fathers) did not provide a right to walk away from it. As President Abraham Lincoln explained in his first inaugural address in 1861, "in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual." In the years which followed, more than,

Continued on page 24



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

What will the bicentennial be like?

To the Editor:

As the Sesquicentennial continues I was wondering what our members who were around during the Centennial remember about the events and what activities they participated in. In my case I am now 77 years old. Therefore, during the Centennial I was 25-30 years old.

I attended the Inauguration in February 1961, Fort Sumter, in April, First Manassas in July, rerunning of the locomotive *General* in April 1962, Brice's Crossroad, MS, in June 1964, and, of course, the last battle East of the Mississippi in my hometown of Columbus, GA, in April, 1965. And the discovery and recovery of the CSS *Jackson* during the Centennial. I visited the Confederate Naval Museum, aka Port Columbus National "CW" Naval Museum, its politically correct name.

On the night of April 11, 1961, my father and I were on the Battery in Charleston for the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The music was *Tara's Theme*. Every time I hear it now, I think of the Battery. Fort Sumter holds a special place for me as my father and I were on the *ONLY* boat to go to Fort Sumter on April 12, 1961. We were on a tour of the Harbor when a tornado alert was sounded, so we put into Fort Sumter. We spent eight hours there and I had a ball! My dad was ready to leave, but I wasn't. I crawled over everything there.

My father and I were among the only men in Charleston to have a beard. A little boy asked me if I was Castro! At the rerunning of the *General* in April 1962, I was thrown in jail for *NOT* having a beard. I had to go before the judge and promise to behave myself, plus paying a fine of \$1.

The only event I have attended during the Sesquicentennial was the

Inauguration in Montgomery in February 2011. But I was there for the 90th Anniversary on February 18, 1951. We just happened to be in Montgomery that day, where I bought a book at the First White House. So I have been to the 90th, 100th and 150th anniversary. Don't think I'll make it to the Bicentennial!

I remember the items for sale in stores and magazines (no Internet then). I bought and still have several. Now, nothing is offered in stores. Makes one wonder how the Bicentennial will be observed.

Hope this has been interesting to our members. I would like to read some of their experiences.

Like our Confederate ancestors, once we're gone, there will be no memories of the Centennial.

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

Keep telling the stories of war atrocities

To the Editor:

I enjoyed Mr. Cisco's article on the war on the Southern civilians. Having both sides of my family from Georgia, born in the 40s and raised in the 50s, I had the opportunity to hear some of the devilish acts that were mentioned. Why the Northerners ask "Why do we harbor ill feelings?" It's because of what the Southern non-combative people were put through. These tales were told by grandparents who were in the war or were children who witnessed the hardships which lasted for years after the conflict. Many think at the conclusion of the war the Southern people just went back home and resumed work, but there were no implements, mules, horses, etc. and many were lame or had disabilities limiting hard work. In fact,

during reconstruction or it can be called "Make the South pay for the war," many lost their farms due to high taxes. Sure, there were atrocities committed by the South, but for the most part it was in retaliation. The more I read about the War for States' Rights, I am always amazed about stories contained in his article which have not been told and need to be! Let his article and the many more be a lesson to us all of what an unchecked, runaway federal authority can do to citizens who are helpless and unarmed.

J. M. (Mark) Evans, III
Tippah Tigers Camp 868
Ripley, Mississippi

Don't give up, and wish we had more like you

To the Editor:

As usual, I enjoy reading all the articles as well as the letters to the editor. I was particularly moved in reading Master Dustin Duffies' letter to you. He seemed wise and mature beyond his 13 years. If only we had 10,000 more like him. If he were my son, I would tell of my thoughts on his observations.

Dear Dustin,

I do not know if I can answer your thoughts and questions; however, I will try to give you some insight. You are definitely on the right track and you will have many years to work on the problem as well as what works for you. I am sure you will totally immerse yourself in the workings and responsibilities of your camp. You cite the fact that your compatriots are older and that you can see no real prospect for recruiting new and younger members. First, I would say, "Well someone recruited you, so why wouldn't or couldn't you do the same?" In recruiting, salesmanship or religion, the motto is, Ask, Ask, Ask. You are probably different, but you are a member of the I, Me, My, generation.

Many young people do not want to give of themselves or accept any more responsibilities than necessary. They usually ask, "What is in it for me?" first. As fathers and mothers of your generation, we maybe gave our children too much and didn't teach responsibility or our heritage well enough, if at all. History has shown that many of the largest civilizations died from laziness and became lethargic. If you will check with the presidents of the Optimists, Lions and Kiwanis service clubs, you will find they all have the same problem, and their members are also getting older and grayer. This condition did not happen over night. It took more than sixty years for mankind to fall into this pit, and probably just as long to get out of it. Still, it will take continued effort by people like you to reverse this trend. Good luck and stay in there pitching.

*James W. Coulsby
John S. Mosby Camp 1237
Front Royal, Virginia*

First time for wreaths on Confederate graves

To the Editor:

The day was overcast with a slight cool breeze and there was a threat of rain in the air, but it did nothing to dampen the spirit of those gathered to make history at Brown's Memorial Park at the foot of the Confederate section of the city cemetery in Marietta, Georgia.

At the precise time of 12 noon, the Memorial Service to the Confederate Soldiers was called to order by Col. Houston Spencer, Jr., of the Old Guard of the Gate City Guard, the sponsor of the Wreaths Across America which were to be placed on the graves of soldiers buried in the Georgia section of the Confederate cemetery.

December 15, 2012, marks the 20th anniversary of Wreaths Across America and as wreaths were being placed on Union graves at the National Cemetery in Marietta, for the first time in Georgia

and the South, a historic event was taking place at the Confederate Cemetery as members of the Confederate Army were included in this national event with the placing of wreaths on their graves to honor their service to the South.

There were more than 100 in attendance; the program was started with an invocation, presentation of colors, welcome remarks, recognition of the contributing organizations (it should be noted the Georgia Division contributed \$500 toward the purchase of the wreaths), introduction of guests, remarks by the mayor of the city of Marietta, His Honor, Steve Tumlin, speech by the keynote speaker Major John Dietrichs of the Old Guard, placement of ceremonial wreaths, *Taps*, Retirement of Colors and closing Benediction.

The ceremony was covered by Channel 46 TV of Atlanta and the *Marietta Daily Journal*. Channel 46's report made both their 6 PM and 11 PM news report. The *Journal* Sunday's addition started their report with a front-page story with pictures, and continued with pictures of the placement of the wreaths, the Old Guard's honor guard and the balance of their report on the inside front page.

The article quoted the mayor as stating "the wreath celebration is a wonderful experience and very relevant." Others attending the ceremony were Marietta City Councilmen Philip Goldstein and Grif Chalfant and State Representative Don Parsons (R-East Cobb). Representing the Georgia Division Sons of Confederate Veterans was Division Adjutant Tim Pilgram, with his daughters and Division Judge Advocate Dan Coleman. Also in attendance from National SCV was Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow, with his wife and children.

At the close of the program, participants moved to the Confederate section of the cemetery and each person, including the children, with much reverence, placed 150 wreaths on the graves of the

Georgia veterans. A group from Alabama, headed by Dan Williams, placed Confederate Battle Flags on the graves of the Alabama veterans. Steve Tobelman from Louisiana was there with the Louisiana secession flag, and he placed a wreath at the monument marking where the Louisiana boys are buried.

On Saturday, nationwide, more than a million wreaths were laid, but to the people who attended this ceremony in Marietta, there were none more important than the ones laid by these Southerners to honor these men who died fighting for what they felt was right.

The placing of these wreaths was not to celebrate Christmas, but to honor these Confederate soldiers and what they fought for.

History was made on Saturday, December 15, 2012, at the Confederate Cemetery in Marietta, Georgia, by being the first time Confederate Soldiers were included in this national event, but it will not be the last time. It is hoped, by the Old Guard, that next year when Wreaths Across America again place their wreaths at the National Cemeteries across the county that in every Confederate Cemetery across the South, each and every headstone will be graced by a wreath to honor the Confederate Soldiers buried there.

*David L. Floyd
Major William Simmons Camp 96
Lawrenceville, Georgia*

Do you deserve your heritage?

To the Editor:

I really enjoy reading the Dispatches from the Front collection of letters from our many members. I would like to submit the following to be considered for inclusion.

Do You Deserve Your Heritage?

Sometimes I have to remind myself why we're here. Although I love the pa-

Continued on page 50

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES KELLY BARROW**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

It Is Not About Us

"Let each of you look not only to his own interests, but also to the interests of others."

— Philippians 2:4

Have you ever considered more than 1,000,000 men fought for the Confederate States of America? Each of these men fought against a tyrannical government that had invaded their homeland. Yet, consider if only one man, with maybe a few sons, decided to protect his home without the assistance of the army, militia, or neighbors. While they may have been able to hold the Federals at bay for a short time, they would have been defeated. What if all of the individuals had felt this was the path to take? History would have different stories to tell, and the Confederate victories and heroes would have been a fleeting thought. Thankfully, that is not what happened.

A number of years ago, when giving a tour near the Carter House in Franklin, Tennessee, historian David Fraley began to talk passionately about the men in Grey who gave all there, including Todd Carter. It was then that he coined the phrase, "It is not about us." This reference was toward people who have their own agendas and/or seek recognition for themselves. Those people have forgotten or have never known that "it is not about us."

While this may seem off-topic, please indulge me. My wife discusses in one of her presentations the poem entitled *Ozymandias* by Percy Shelley as an example of how conceit can be dangerous. Here is a short recount for those who might be unfamiliar with the poem. A traveler in the desert has come across a huge statue which is in ruins; the pedestal of the broken visage states "My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!" In the final stanzas of

this poem, the traveler looks around the wreck to see only sand for miles; nothing of the vast riches or power this pharaoh had at his fingertips is present. When this effigy was constructed, the builder desired the average person to cringe and bow down to him. However, instead, a lowly traveler mocked his vanity, arrogance and self-importance.

So how does a poem about Ramesses, pharaoh of the 13th Century B.C., have anything to do with the Sons of Confederate Veterans? Simple: since the beginning of time men have desired glory and have struggled for it. "It's all about me," sums up the attitude. In fact, time and time again I have seen or heard how some camps are actually operating with one man as the lone ranger, or a rogue few, for his own glory. It is inevitable this causes issues and eventually may even cause the camp to fold. In some cases even camps shun the assistance of National SCV and/or their Division, flying solo. Normally these camps are not strong and have internal problems.

The irony of Ozymandias is that his pride made him think *HE* would be the one who was forever in control, "It's all about me." Yet there is nothing left; even if there were unimaginable riches, everything was desolate. We cannot allow our self-importance to overshadow the real reason why we are a member of the SCV. This is not about us, but about the memories of those soldiers who fought for their homeland and independence. It is about the wives who became widows, and children who became fatherless. It is about the mother who buried her son, or the father who lost his heirs. It is

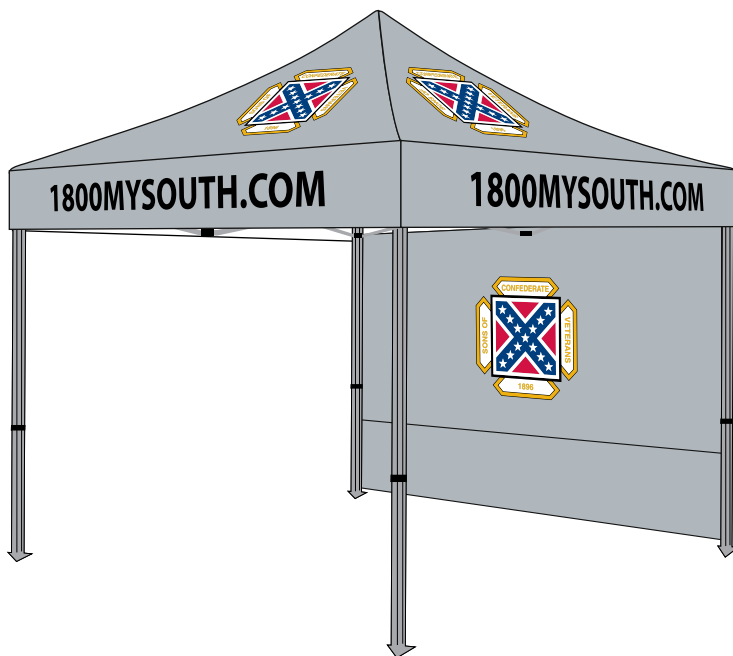
about the soldier who walked home to his loved one or the veteran who survived without a leg or arm. It is about their memories, their endless stories. They are the ones who are more Confederate than any of us, no matter how much we do. It is like trying to be as good as Jesus; we are just not able to meet His standard. So let us not beat our chest and say "Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!" or else we might be mocked by that lowly traveler (or the politically correct) as he says, "Where?" Quit comparing yourself to another or tearing down someone so that you may look glorious. It does our organization no good. Sadly, many of the men who need to read this never even open their *Confederate Veteran* or even read this column.

Officers of the camp, we are to ensure the camp runs as smoothly as possible and to engage every member. The SCV Leadership Institute is provided by the General Executive Council in hopes to assist the officers and members as they deal with the basic issues to the major ones. Even during the War, the privates were drilled by their officers so they would be ready when battle came. Camp officers, are you ready if your camp has issues? A good officer would say *no*, because you can never know enough or be ready for all things.

With this in mind, the SCV Leadership Institute is offering a workshop in Paducah, Kentucky, on April 20, 2013. Registration is on the SCV website (www.scv.org) or you may contact Mrs. Cindy White at GHQ. The Leadership Workshop is designed to help officers, potential officers, and just plain members who desire to know more. It is an excellent opportunity to hear men who have ideas on how to help a local camp grow and prosper. There is even a Q&A session designed to answer questions about the operations of a camp, or even what it means to be a member. Men, this was created with the average soldier in mind, to help prepare him to carry out Vision 2016.

This office has tried to answer a need brought to me by the membership by creating an outside Recruitment Tent for each army. This tent has our logo on all four tent peaks, on the back panel and has 1-800-MYSOUTH.com on the edges (see image above). It is guaranteed people will notice the SCV is present, and will allow the local camp to have a classy presentation. Each camp has access to it; however, you must reserve it through your Army Commander — ANV Frank Earnest, AOT Tom Strain, ATM Todd Owens. The goal is for these to be used at least once a month, if not more. If you are considering using one of them, I encourage you to contact your Army Commander today so you can be sure your camp's name is on the list.

Divisions and/or camps who would like to purchase a Recruitment Tent for themselves are encouraged to



contact Executive Director Ben Sewell at GHQ for more information.

During the month of February more than one-half million cards from Market Share Publishing were sent out via the Ultimate Outdoor Action Pack to people interested in hunting, fishing and guns. In the past this has been a huge success for the SCV. Be sure to follow up on these prospective members when you start receiving them from GHQ. Offer to help the men with their genealogy. This can be daunting to some.

According to item 10.6 in the SCV Standing Orders, March 4th is designated and recognized as Confederate Flag Day. Many of us fly a Confederate Flag every day whether it is at home, work, etc., but this is a special day in which we honor a Confederate Flag. This is the day the First National Flag (Stars and Bars) was hoisted over our Capitol in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1861. In addition to that, it is also the day President Jefferson Davis signed legislation creating the Third National Flag. Each of you is encouraged to show the colors on this very special day and tell others the reason why.

For many throughout the Confederation, April is Confederate History Month. There is no better time than to promote our heritage! Some ideas to do that are memorial services and government proclamations. Forward the colors to honor those brave men and women who knew they were RIGHT!

The God of Jacob Be with you.

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow

Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief

www.barrowscv.net





Forward The Colors

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

Give a positive image of being a Southerner

As you read this column, it is probably early March. Obviously, as authors of these pieces, we have to prepare them ahead of time for publication. As I write this, it is two months earlier.

Last night, I had the privilege to speak at a Lee-Jackson Banquet — and it is a privilege; whenever we gather to honor such men as the South's most prominent military leaders, it is a great honor (and quite humbling) to direct the thoughts of that gathering. This is a part of the SCV culture in the month of January each year.

This year, 2013, we ran headlong into two historically significant anniversaries. As you think back a couple of months while reading this, you will recall New Year's Day. Amid the sales, bowl games and hangovers, it included marking the Sesquicentennial of the *effective date* of the so-called *Emancipation Proclamation*, the high-water mark in Lincoln adoration.

Three weeks later, January 22nd marked the 40th anniversary of another landmark occurrence in the life and times of America, *Roe v. Wade*. These are significant historical dates on their own,

but considered together, they are even more profound. Their magnitude arises from a general lack of understanding — sadly, not just in the public at-large (though that is true, also), but in the Christian community.

We know there are many who oppose the work of the SCV and the premium we place on our history. Although we find this opposition distasteful, it is no mystery, and we just deal with it on a day-to-day basis. It is part of our *Charge*.

What can be extremely frustrating and disheartening, however, are the masses of Southerners all around us who believe there is something sinister in our actions as an organization, our efforts to promote and defend our Confederate Heritage.

These people will often send dumbfounded and disapproving glances our way when they see a lapel pin, a flag in our hand or a uniform in which we are dressed.

These are often people of good conscience who believe we might be doing something morally suspect, or, at the least, offensive. Try to think of them

as not so much enemies, but as collateral victims of the purveyors of bad history and twisted agendas. Like us, they have been wronged. Unlike us, they do not have the ability to realize it and have been conditioned to be ashamed of their forefathers. This is a tragedy.

Equally tragic is that these people are, all too often, those who sit next to us on pews Sunday morning. One-hundred-forty-eight years of reconstruction thinking has been delivered to them — a poison mislabeled as *education* which has not only compromised their intellect, but tainted their conscience as well.

It is for this reason I made reference to the two historical mileposts of January 2013. Many of our friends in the above paragraph have *learned* to draw a straight line from the 19th-Century issue of slavery to the contemporary issue of abortion, and condemned the South of the 1860s along the way. A shallowness of thought thus guides them: 1) both slavery and abortion are violations of human rights; 2) the abolitionists were doing a Godly work and were the forerunners of the pro-life movement; 3) the evil South received judgment and had its regime overturned, so *Roe v. Wade* is due the same conclusion.

First of all, we should understand that slavery belonged to a time, not to a specific region of people (sadly, isolated instances of slavery, and brutal ones at that, are still present in other parts of the world, today).

I will commend, again, the excellent essay produced by Dr. Donald Livingston for this magazine. If you have read this work, or have been blessed to hear him speak on the same subject, you understand the financial complicity on behalf of the Northern states. Furthermore, he brings to light some shocking racial separatist attitudes which were characteristic of the abolitionist movement. In fact, one might even call them *sinful*.

As for the Emancipation Proclamation, where do you begin?

"... all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free . . ."

No mention of slaves in non-rebellious states. Also, if Lincoln was the *Great Emancipator*, why did it take him until September 22, 1862, to make a move (flawed as it was) to even pretend to give these people freedom? Many of us know the answer — he held some of the same extreme racist views as did the Abolitionists.

Well, if the proclamation was no law at all, *Roe v. Wade* was the striking down of legitimate Texas state law by the US Supreme Court. Since when did the Federal government get to nullify state law? That is a rhetorical question, but I guess the answer would have to be April 9, 1865 ... the day much of what our Founding Fathers fought to build began to be disassembled.

Here is my focus ... we have a poor understanding as a nation of our history, and even some of our best people are no better informed than the rest of the masses. As SCV members, we must be teachers. In fact, we are the only real history lesson some will receive.

Understand that so many of your fellow Southerners have been cheated out of their birthright. Meet them in the marketplace of ideas with an intellectual hand of help ... if, of course, they are willing to be helped; some, of course, are not. For those who are, think of them as a mission field. Give them good information, but also give them a positive image of what it means to be a Southerner. Practice the virtues of our ancestors. Then, when the opportunity presents itself, bring them to a camp meeting. The impact of good history in their lives will be a blessing and source of pride to them and to you, as well.

The ripples of that impact will carry on for generations.

That is how we free our people from ignorance. That is how we give birth to a Southern Renaissance.

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Chaplain's Comments

Mark W. Evans
Chaplain-in-Chief



Is there not a Cause?

It is pitiful when a man has no worthy cause. He may live for himself, his recreation, his pleasure, his occupation, and many other things, yet realize too late his life is empty, spent in vain. Our ancestors knew a great cause and fought to defend it. As Sons of Confederate Veterans, it is our privilege to follow in their steps.

The cause was right in the sight of God. Confederate Chaplain W. W. Bennett recorded words written in a Southern religious paper, "While the Northern Christians are so piously trusting in superior numbers, we arm, and fast, and pray, and our cry is, O Lord of Hosts, we trust in Thee! While they are making every effort to get up and keep at fever heat the Northern war spirit, we need no appeals beyond their own ferocious and boastful cries to keep us ready for their coming. And while they claim to have God's blessing, we are content — if God bless them with success, be it so — He is the Lord, let Him do what He will. We know 'in whom' we 'have believed.' We seek no man's blood, and we are not afraid while the Lord reigneth [Bennett, *The Great*

Revival, 91, 92].

Chaplain Bennett also preserved the words found in another journal, expressing "the belief of almost the entire population of the Southern States." The paper stated, "In this unhappy war we find, on our side, no compromise of Christian principle. The South has accepted it as a last necessity — an alternative in which there was no choice but submission to a dynasty considered oppressive, and in its very principles antagonistic to her rights and subversive of her existence" (92). The paper continued, "Hence her sons, who are Christians, have no compunctions of conscience when they go forth in her armies. They find, on the contrary, an approbation of conscience in their decision to fight for their homes and altars. 'In the name of our God we set up our banners.' We go to meet the invaders 'in the name of the Lord of hosts'" (Bennett, 92).

Having a cause which is right in the sight of God brings eternal blessings. Yet, the defenders of truth do not necessarily win every confrontation. Many defeats may plague a righteous cause, but vic-

tory will certainly come — either now or later. David, the anointed king of Israel, was persecuted by King Saul, driven into the wilderness, to escape execution. David and his men spent many dreary days in the wilderness before Saul departed this life. Even then, only the tribe of Judah received David as king. It was seven years later before he reigned over all of Israel. After reigning for years, David was removed from Israel's throne through the treachery of his son, Absalom. The king, with his faithful servants, left Jerusalem in humiliation. They crossed the brook Kidron and "went up by the ascent of mount Olivet ... weeping as they went." As the journey progressed, Shimea, the son of Gera, appeared, throwing stones and cursing David. He shouted, "Come out, come out, thou bloody man, and thou man of Belial." The Lord's anointed king must endure the insults and disgrace. It was a miserable defeat. Yet, victory came. Absalom and his forces were routed, and David's former enemies rejoiced to call him back to the throne.

Many centuries later, the One who came to sit on David's throne,

of whose "kingdom there shall be no end," also crossed the brook Kidron, went up the Mount of Olives, and entered the Garden of Gethsemane to prepare to die a horrendous death on the cross. Although sinless, He was falsely accused, mocked, whipped, beaten, spat upon and crucified. He gave Himself a ransom for sinners, suffering infinite agonies in their place, to satisfy the infinite penalty for sin. From all appearances, the cause was lost, but in truth, the greatest victory in all eternity was gained. The only Savior of sinners entered the tomb, remained under the power of death for three days, arose bodily from the tomb, and ascended into glory, to reign in eternal and absolute victory. "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

He is the gracious Savior many of our ancestors called upon to save their souls. Because of Christ, they also attained an eternal victory and are forever with the Lord. For example, Rev. P. F. August, who was with the Fifteenth Virginia Regiment, said, "A large number of that regiment were pious when they entered the army. Their perseverance in serving the Lord proved that they had on the gospel-armor. Many of them lived through the war, and came out of it strong in the faith of God. Others fell on the field of battle instantly killed. They departed covered with honors of war and with the glory of a saving faith in Christ" [Bennett, 350]. The King of kings has kept His flock through every adversity. He said, "In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer: I have overcome the world (John 16:33). Truth may be obscured, covered up, and seemingly defeated, but it can never be destroyed.

Robert L. Dabney, General Stonewall Jackson's chief-of-staff and biographer, addressed an assembly of young men at the commencement of Hampden Sidney College, June 15, 1882. He spoke concerning the immense opposition to the South's position and the motive to take up arms was to defend the sacred principles held by their Revolutionary War forefathers. Dabney said, "We had received this free government from our fathers, baptized in their blood; we had received from them the sacred injunction to preserve it" [*Discussions*, vol. IV, 3, 4]. The attempt to secure State's Rights, establish a constitutional republic, and exercise the right of self-government was attempted in the face of a Yankee majority already departed from these principles.

Dabney mentioned one of Dixie's warriors at Missionary Ridge, who with humor described his first awakening to the massive force gathered to crush the Confederacy. Dabney said of the soldier, "No misgiving of our final delivery had ever disturbed him until at the early dawn of that disastrous battle, as he was standing post on the advanced picket on Lookout Mountain, just when the stars were beginning to pale before the grey dawn, and all nature stood hushed in expectancy of the coming king of day, the solemn silence was broken by the words of command, rolling from the Yankee headquarters over the forests in these terms: 'Attention, World! Nations, by the right flank, forward! Wheel into line of battle.' Yes, we had the world against us" [Dabney, 3]. Dabney said, "The changes had silently taken place, which rendered our fathers' system too good for those who were to execute it; and yet it would have been treason to truth and right for us to despair of the better possibility,

until the impossibility stood sternly revealed. Thus the task which duty and Providence assigned us was, to demonstrate by our own defeat, after intensest struggle, the unfitness of the age for that blessing we would fain have preserved for them. Hard task, and hard destiny to attempt the impossible! But one which has often been exacted by a mysterious Providence from the votaries of duty. Yet it gives us this hard consolation, that inasmuch as the survival of our old system had become impracticable, failure in the effort to preserve it might be incurred without dishonor [Dabney, 4].

History has proven the correctness of the foresight of our ancestors. Now, some 150 years later, the land faces another crisis which is beyond the Southland and includes the entire country.

Dabney gave the following advice to the college students, words which may be equally applied to us as Sons of Confederate Veterans: "Our age presents the strange instance of a numerous party, systematically misnaming facts and fallacies, who are deliberately building a whole system of empire on the substitution of light for darkness and darkness for light, of good for evil and evil for good, calling that master in our government which was servant, that patriotism which was treason, and that treason which was true, law-preserving patriotism, and that aggression which was righteous defense. If you wish to be buried deeper than thrice buried Troy beneath the final mountains of both defeat and shame, go with these architects of detraction. They are but arraying themselves against that unchangeable God who has said, 'The lying tongue is but for a moment, but the lip of truth shall be established forever'" [Dabney, 22].



The Last Roll



Raphael Semmes 11
Mobile, AL
Earl Howard Turner

St. Clair 308
Ashville, AL
Dwane Falkner

Maj. John C. Hutto 443
Jasper, AL
Benny W. Hester

Gen. Robert C. Newton
197
Little Rock, AR
Heber Helvenston

James M. Keller 648
Hot Springs, AR
James E. Payton

Gen. Jo Shelby 1414
Harrison, AR
Dr. Fred Hudson
Roy Lee Baker

Abram Fulkerson Camp
2104
Greeley, CO
Albert B. Dawkins

Stephen Russell Mallory
1315
Pensacola, FL
Charles Herman
Sansom

Theophilus West M.D.
1346
Marianna, FL
John Sherman Lewis

Capt. Winston Stephens
2041
MacClenny, FL
Ronald Steven Hesters

Lt. Francis Calvin
Morgan Boggess 2150
Everglades City, FL
Gene Alan Davidson

Old Capitol 688
Milledgeville, GA
Ronald L. Dykes

Camp McDonald 1552
Kennesaw, GA
Gregory Eugene Durio

Decatur Grays 1689
Bainbridge, GA
Calvin J. Wingate

Sharpsburg
Sharpshooters 1729
Sharpsburg, GA
George Milton Piner

Berrien County
Minutemen 1789
Nashville, GA
Clarence William Futch
Clarence Franklin
Drake

John Kempshall 1534
Maroa, IL
Robert Jean Riggins

A. J. Ringo 1509
New Castle, IN
Owen H. Park

Anacoco Rangers 1995
Leesville, LA
Dale Winston James

Col. Harry W. Gilmor
1388
Baltimore, MD
James M. Doyle

Col. William
Norris 1398
Darnestown, MD
Albert Lee Comer

Major General
Arnold Elzey 1940
Salisbury, MD
James H. Faulkner

William D. Cameron
1221
Meridian, MS
Hubbard Winston
White

Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill
Lee's Caledonia Rifles
2140
Caledonia, MS
Hulon David Clowers

Fayetteville Arsenal 168
Fayetteville, NC
Louis Paul Dalton

Capt. Jesse S. Barnes 771
Wilson, NC
Milton David Woodard

Pvt. Lorenzo Dow
Williams 1456
Reidsville, NC
William T. Williams

Brig. Gen. William
Whedbee Kirkland 1692
Chapel Hill, NC
Ralph R. Todd

Ivy Ritchie 1734
Albemarle, NC
Leon Charles Peele

Scotch Riflemen 2001
Moore County, NC
Barry Todd Hinson

Brigadier General Stand
Watie 2043
Hayesville, NC
Charles Lee Gautney

The Burke Tigers 2162
Valdese, NC
Carroll Malone
Baldridge

Secession 4
Charleston, SC
Martin Macari Hall

H. L. Hunley 143
Summerville, SC
Robert H. Googe

Gen. Wade Hampton 273
Columbia, SC
E. Guy Shealy

River's Bridge 842
Fairfax, SC
John Benjamin Rhoden

Col. E. T. Stackhouse
1576
Latta, SC
Joseph Thomas Squires

Sgt. Berry Benson 1672
North Augusta, SC
James William Disney

Continued on page 47

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



10th South Carolina Infantry Regiment

Organized early in 1862, the men of the 10th were sent west and became part of the Army of Tennessee. With uniforms practically nonexistent due to the influx of recruits, these men wore a mix of civilian cloths and straw hats supplied by war relief organizations. Actually, the men preferred the cottonade shirts to a uniform jacket due to the extreme heat.

Their first action was against the enemy during the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, from April 29 to May 30, 1862.

When Bragg invaded Kentucky, the 10th fought at Munfordville from September 14 to 17, followed by the Battle of Stone's River, Murfreesborough, Tennessee, from December 30, 1862 to January 3, 1863. Next, they fought in the Tullahoma Campaign of middle Tennessee from June 23 to July 7 and during the Chickamauga, Georgia, campaign lasting from August 16 to September 22, 1863. Then they help lay siege to Chattanooga, Tennessee, from September 24 to November 23, and fought at Missionary Ridge.

They were with the army retreating towards Atlanta, participating in the fighting at Tunnell,



*Unidentified Confederate of the
10th SC Infantry Regiment*

Buzzard's Roost Gap and Rocky Faced Ridge, Georgia, on February 23, 24 and 25, 1864.

During the Atlanta Campaign from May 1 to September 8, 1864, they fought in more than 18 engagements, including Dallas, New Hope Church, Allatoona, Ken-

nesaw Mountain and the battle for Atlanta.

When General Hood took command of the Army of Tennessee, he tried to pull Sherman away from Atlanta by invading Tennessee. He had hoped Sherman would follow him into Tennessee, but the Union hoards burned their way to the coastline instead.

The 10th was involved in both hard-fought battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, on November 30 and December 15-16, 1864. These battles almost completely destroyed the Army of Tennessee.

With Sherman now threatening to burn down North Carolina and combine forces with General Grant in Virginia, the Army of Tennessee was sent to North Carolina in January 1865.

What was left of the 10th fought against overwhelming numbers at Averasboro, North Carolina, on March 16. The last battle they fought in was on March 19-21 at Bentonville, North Carolina.

This once-proud unit was surrendered at Bennett's House, Durham Station, North Carolina, on April 26, 1865. ■

The Rationalization of American Militaristic Imperialism

A Case Study of President Lincoln's War on the Confederacy

By Marshall DeRosa

Imperialism is woven into the American experience. From its beginning the United States was founded with aspirations of becoming a "flourishing empire" destined to expand its sphere of influence, or more benignly, the blessings of commerce and liberty, far beyond the geographical limits of the thirteen original States.¹ This flourishing was to be fueled by free people pursuing their perceived self-interests, with local,

state, and/or national governmental support not far behind if circumstances permitted. According to Hamilton, unlike the nations of Europe, the "industrious habits of the [American] people ... absorbed in the pursuits of gain ... and commerce," will not be inclined towards military adventures. By ratifying the Constitution and thereby conceding more powers to the national government, military conflict between

the States would be neutralized. If the Articles of Confederation were not replaced, imperialistic wars between the States would commence in earnest as, according to Hamilton, European wars make manifest. It was the US Constitution and its isolation that



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protected the Union from the war between and against the states.²

Hamilton was overly optimistic. Imperialistic impulses among the states post-1789 was essentially re-channeled from state capitals to the national congress; moreover, the Union was not geographically isolated. Regarding the latter, Native Americans and European powers had claims and interests which in many ways necessarily provoked an imperialistic/expansionistic posture on the part of the States. Colonial charters and the national and state constitutions reflected this reality by establishing militias. Conflicts involving the French, Native Americans and the British kept the newly established nation on somewhat of a constant war-footing. In varying degrees state governments responded with violence, sometimes defensively other times offensively. Early in the national experience militarism was, in varying degrees, present, as the fate of hapless Native Americans, the Barbary pirates, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War attest.

Nevertheless, it is significant that War Between the States, the Spanish American War and WWI were on a scale substantially at odds with the previous conflicts. Lincoln had his Fort Sumter provocation, McKinley his *Maine*, and Wilson his *Lusitania*, but these "provocations" were catalysts triggering the shooting wars already *de facto* declared. All three were offensive wars which involved the subjugation of foreign countries, not ostensibly for commercial and national defense purposes, but for militarized economic imperialism masquerading under the *idée fixe* flag of some vague pitch

for democracy. In other words, the official pronouncements rationalizing US policy towards the Confederacy, Cuba and the Central Powers were utilized to conceal from the public the predetermined resort to military imperialism.³

If the pulsating quest for economic opportunities stoked American imperialism, one should not be surprised to learn it would encounter resistance which had to be overcome. And this phenomenon was and is not restricted to foreign policy. Within the United States there were and are regional tensions organized along economic and cultural faultlines. Augmenting national powers in 1789 facilitated the development of a type of internecine imperialism that the Articles of Confederation made difficult. Under the US Constitution regional imperialism took root and flourished. Nineteenth Century regionalism took many shapes; e.g., Northern, Southern, Deep South, Upper South, New England, Western States, South Atlantic Seaboard, Lower Mississippi Valley, Texas, etc. Regional imperialism is when "the appropriation of Federal authority by the region which has had the means to lay hold upon it, and has reduced the regions (and within them the States) to the position of complaisant accomplices and servile dependants."⁴

Obviously, regional imperialism is facilitated and constrained by the rules of the game, including constitutional constraints and political parties national in scope. But what happens when the constraints break down and consent is lacking? How does the

American rule of law cope with an imperialist willing, able, and determined to maintain his personal and policy hegemony at all costs, including the costs of war? How, in a manner of speaking, does an imperialist square the unconstitutional imperialism with the Constitutional circle? If he fails to do so, he would presumably be characterized as a dictator, usurper, and tyrant. However, if he should succeed, he becomes deified and his policies the rule of law norm.

For this type of imperialism to reap the commercial benefits its strategists anticipated, the suspension of the rules of the game; i.e., Constitutional protection and the consent of the conquered, is essential. In some fashion the conquered must be subjugated so they are exploitable. Post-bellum reconstruction policies in the South and the Former Spanish colonies bear remarkable similarities in this regard. In both, the US Supreme Court specifically sanctions US jurisdiction over territories in which the people in those territories were denied the fundamental right to have government based upon their consent. But how can this be when the president's leading the US war policy rationalized that policy on democratic grounds?

Considering the watershed presidencies of Lincoln, McKinley and Wilson, political rhetoric was instrumental in selling imperialistic adventures to their supporters. Mr. Lincoln, however, was the master rhetorician on whose logic McKinley and Wilson hitched their imperialistic policies.

To appreciate Lincoln's success as a rhetorician one must un-

derstand the essence of rhetoric. "Rhetoric moves the soul with a movement which cannot be justified logically. It can only be valued analogically with some reference to some supreme image."⁵ That "supreme image" is the *fixe idée*. Consider this example. In his *Gettysburg Address*, Lincoln stated the carnage of the war is justified so the nation will have a "new birth of freedom so "that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth." Implicit in Lincoln's imagery is that the CSA posed a threat to the founding principles in the Northern states. In other words, if the CSA was permitted to survive, the US the founders envisioned would perish from the earth. On what authority did Lincoln launch the US into a war of aggression against the CSA? What did he mean by a "new birth of freedom"? And the physical and political evidence was all around him that white Southerners were not to have a government of, by, and for the people. Nevertheless, his rhetoric moved the souls of his supporters then and continues to do so. As a successful rhetorician, Lincoln instilled in a portion of Americans the *fixed idée* of a utopian government "of, by, and for the people" and emotionally moved them to action against its diabolical opposite, the CSA.

That action was not limited to the battlefield; it permeated the Republican Party's control of the political branches. The institution supposedly most prepared to thwart such impulses with the steadfast rule of law was swallowed up by them. This becomes evident by the postbellum Recon-

struction imperialism against the former Confederate States.

One would be hard-pressed to find anyone in the political class who genuinely believed Reconstruction would withstand constitutional scrutiny. A survey of what at the time were considered to be monumental Supreme Court cases makes clear what Mr. Lincoln's rhetoric had set into motion had culminated in a constitutional crisis.⁶

Reconstruction initially was a series of five congressional acts extending from March 2, 1867, to June 25, 1868, pushed through by the Radical Republicans. The acts placed the former Confederate States under the rule of the US Army. This placed Southerners in the awkward position of being American citizens, but stripped of the fundamental rights of due process and self-government. The post *hoc ergo propter hoc* claim they forfeited those rights as a consequence of their being labeled insurrectionists is unsustainable. Affirming Lincoln's *idée fixe* that the Union is supreme over the states, in the landmark case determining the constitutionality of secession, Chief Justice Chase maintained that

"When, therefore, Texas became one of the United States, she entered into an indissoluble relation ... the ordinance of secession, adopted by the convention and ratified by a majority of the citizens of Texas, and all the acts of her legislature intended to give effect to that ordinance, were absolutely null. They were utterly without operation in law. The obligations of the State, as a member of the Union, and of every citizen of the State, as a

*citizen of the United States, remained perfect and unimpaired. It certainly follows that the State did not cease to be a State, nor her citizens to be citizens of the Union. If this were otherwise, the State must have become foreign, and her citizens foreigners. The war must have ceased to be a war for the suppression of rebellion, and must have become a war for conquest and subjugation."*⁷

In his dissenting opinion Justice Grier stated the obvious: "The ordinance of secession was adopted by the convention on the 18th of February, 1861, submitted to a vote of the people, and ratified by an overwhelming majority. I admit that this was a very ill-advised measure. Still, it was the sovereign act of a sovereign State, and the verdict on the trial of this question, "by battle," [n2] as to her right to secede, has been against her."⁸

Chase had to falsify the constitutionality of secession otherwise the war would be exposed for what it was, "a war for conquest and subjugation," according to Justice Grier. Thus, the CSA was illegitimate and the secessionists insurrectionists/rebels. Thus, the refusal to recognize the constitutionality of secession sanctioned President Lincoln's designation of Confederates as insurrectionists and his calling forth the militia to subdue them because it maintained the US jurisdiction over the CSA.⁹

Nevertheless, finding legal authority for Lincoln's invasion of the CSA did not sanction the postbellum punitive policies against the former Confederates. If the Southerners were US and



state citizens, the constitutional protections in Article I, section 9, clauses 2 and 3, which prohibits the suspension of the *writ of habeas corpus*, bills of attainder, and *ex post facto* laws, could be invoked on their behalf. The congressional designation of Southerners as insurrectionists was a bill of attainder, because it "was a legislative act that singled out one or more persons and imposed punishment on them, without benefit of trial."¹⁰ Moreover, it was an *ex post facto* law because it retroactively criminalized freedom of speech. The rule of law presented a serious obstacle to the Radical Republicans' political and economic hegemony over the South which culminated in *Ex Parte McCardle* (1868). In a flurry of political ma-

neuvers¹¹ to salvage Reconstruction from a Supreme Court about to open up the federal courts to Southerners, the Republicans sustained the viability of Reconstruction by withdrawing from the Supreme Court jurisdiction over constitutional rights of the conquered South.

The political circumstances surrounding *Ex Parte McCardle* manifests the destructive political forces Lincoln's *idée fixe* unleashed against the rule of law.

President McKinley's war against Spain was predicated on the Republican Party's long-standing policies of high tariffs,¹² protectionism for domestic manufacturers, militarized imperialism, and the *idée fixe*. A "new birth of freedom" in Spain's colonial

holdings was the auspicious rationale for the war. In a message to Stewart L. Woodford, the United States ambassador to Spain, dated March 26, 1898, the State Department expressed the American position regarding Cuba in its Ultimatum to Spain:

"The president ... suggests that if Spain will revoke the reconcentration order and maintain the people until they can support themselves and offer to the Cubans full self-government, with reasonable indemnity, the president will gladly assist in its consummation."

Spain responded by mitigating the savagery of its military governor and offering Cuba partial independence. But the sinking of the US battleship *Maine* and the

stoking of anti-Spain passions by vested US commercial interests, war was declared on April 25, 1898, and Spain soundly defeated by August 1898. The US emerged from the war as an imperialistic world power.¹³

The new territorial acquisitions presented an opportunity to implement the war's presumptive purpose; i.e., self-government for the newly liberated colonies. In a number of US Supreme Court cases, known as the Insular Cases, the incompatibility of the *fixe idée* self-government with political reality became manifest. The court put its imprimatur on indefinitely delaying self-government for the former Spanish colonies. Essentially the war replaced Spain with the US as, albeit less malevolent exploitive mother country.¹⁴

McKinley has been characterized as a "Lincolnian" William McKinley by Kevin Phillips; and having created the modern presidency of *The Modern American Presidency*, by Lewis L. Gould. But it is the transitional presidency of Wilson which is typically singled-out as being most, if not solely, responsible for operationalizing American militaristic imperialism on behalf of an *idée fixe*.¹⁵ Most would agree that "Wilson and the Progressives managed a virtuoso performance of the messianic theme and all its variations, harmonizing the Puritan errand, Enlightenment optimism, Hegelian dialectic, abolitionist crusading, Darwinian racism and Social Gospel millennialism." On the domestic front Wilson and his Progressive allies "rebuilt the nation's foundations according to a new blueprint of democracy, egalitarianism, universal-

ism, efficiency, and consolidation of power."¹⁶ Wilson's appetite to remake the political landscape was insatiable; he was, indeed, a man on an imperialistic mission against states' rights domestically and the Old World European nationalism internationally.

Fair enough, Wilson and his Progressive abettors are guilty as charged; i.e., they took an ideological wrecking ball to traditional politics here in the US and overseas.¹⁷ Or, is such a conclusion too simplistic? Where did this armed ideologue get the political weaponry to go on his imperialistic missions? What happened to the constitutional checks designed to withhold such formidable political powers to the ruling elites of the US Government?

Of all the charges lodged at Wilson, none of would have been possible, and certainly not probable, without the consolidation of power in the chief executive. Concentrated political power is what linked Wilsonian idealism with real-time opportunity. And the president most responsible for the consolidation of executive power is Mr. Lincoln. Without Mr. Lincoln the constitutional framework of decentralization, and its progeny a limited national government (or governments if the Confederacy and/or states' rights had survived), would have denied Mr. Wilson the political and institutional wherewithal to impose his political agenda on Americans and Europeans. His wild-eyed quest to remake the political landscape would have remained just that, the dreams of a one-time professor of political science and jurisprudence.¹⁸

Wilson/Lincoln Connection

Mr. Wilson idolized Mr. Lincoln and in many ways viewed himself as a political heir destined to complete Lincoln's unfinished work. His visceral attachment to an idealized Lincoln stems from either a crass politician to manipulate the American people or a megalomaniac on a messianic mission to impose a socialistic democratic order worldwide. One thing is clear: domestic imperialism is incompatible with the traditional American Constitutional rule of law is, and would have been recognized by the founding generation as *tyranny*. The very definition of tyranny, according to Madison, is the consolidation of legislative, executive, and judicial powers in the same hands, or in other words, consolidated political power.

There is a corpus of evidence demonstrating the extent to which Mr. Wilson was enthralled by Mr. Lincoln's masterful consolidation of political power, and shared Lincoln's weariness of the founding principles of decentralization. Acknowledging that he read just about every biography about Lincoln, on September 4, 1916, a few months prior to the US entry into WWI, Wilson gave an deified address commemorating Lincoln's birthplace:

"I have come here to-day, not to utter a eulogy on Lincoln; he stands in need of none, but to endeavor to interpret the meaning of this gift to the nation of the place of his birth and origin. Is not this an altar upon which we may forever keep alive the vestal fire of democracy as upon a shrine at which some of the deepest and most

sacred hopes of mankind may from age to age be rekindled? For these hopes must constantly be rekindled, and only those who live can rekindle them. The only stuff that can retain the life-giving heat is the stuff of living hearts. And the hopes of mankind cannot be kept alive by words merely, by constitutions and doctrines of right and codes of liberty. The object of democracy is to transmute these into the life and action of society, the self-denial and self-sacrifice of heroic men and women willing to make their lives an embodiment of right and service and enlightened purpose. The commands of democracy are as imperative as its privileges, and opportunities are wide and generous. Its compulsion is upon us. It will be great and lift a great light for the guidance of the nations only if we are great and carry that light high for the guidance of our own feet. We are not worthy to stand here unless we ourselves be in deed and in truth real democrats and servants of mankind, ready to give our very lives for the freedom and justice and spiritual exaltation of the great nation which shelters and nurtures us."¹⁹

Wilson's use of religious overtones (gift to the nation, altar, vestal fire of democracy, shrine, sacred hopes, hopes of mankind, self-denial, self-sacrifice, enlightened purpose, commands of democracy, great light, give our very lives, spiritual exaltation) and transnational scope (guidance of nations, servants of mankind) may be dismissed as rhetorical window dressing. But what if Wilson was convinced that he, like Lincoln, was destined to spread the democracy? In his address to Congress seeking a declaration of war against Germany, he maintained:

*"When I addressed myself to performing the duty laid upon the president by the Constitution to present to you an annual report on the state of the Union, I found my thought dominated by an immortal sentence of Abraham Lincoln's 'Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it ... We are now about to accept gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad ... to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples ... for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy ... To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.'"*²⁰

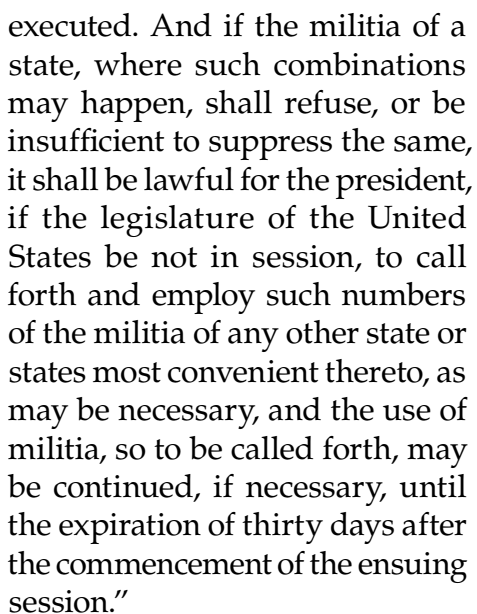
Contrast Wilson's rationalizing the terrors of the French Revolution with Lincoln's "drawn sword" against the CSA: Yet that Revolution was the salvation of France, and perhaps of Europe too. How else could the fetters that bound men to an antiquated and intolerable system of tyranny have been shaken off?"²¹ For Wilson, England was righteous, and France and the rest of the continent's monarchies were in need of purification, as was the South

in Lincoln's mind.

By 1863 Lincoln's justification for his war policies was not the US Constitution, but spreading democracy in the undemocratic and inequalitarian Confederacy.²² The religious overtones of his *Gettysburg Address* (consecration, world, unfinished work, new birth of freedom) and Second Inaugural ("Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.") are strikingly similar to Wilson's. Both viewed slavery and the divine right of kings as synonymous and themselves as divine instruments in "trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored."²³

When Lincoln issued the call for 75,000 militiamen on April 15, 1861, he based his authority to do so on being the commander-in-chief (Article II, section 2) and the 1792 Militia Act, amended in 1795:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed, in any state, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, ... it shall be lawful for the president of the United States to call forth the militia of such state to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly



statutory authority to call up the militia was predicated on the unconstitutionality of secession. If secession was unconstitutional, then the states were part of the Union and under the jurisdiction of the federal government. If not, the seceded states were outside that jurisdiction and under the jurisdiction of the newly formed Confederate States of America (CSA). The relations between US and CSA governments would fall under international law, not the US Constitution.

eracy was implicit recognition of the CSA's independence. Under international maritime law a nation can close but not blockade its own ports. The April 15 proclamation declared the Confederates to be *de facto* insurrectionists and the Southern states under US jurisdiction, whereas the April 19 made them *de jure* belligerents and secession a *fait accompli*.

Continued on page 56

What do the Privates do?

By James B. Evans, Co. B, 8th NC Infantry

Our lives team with daring deeds
And books are filled with awe —
Brass bands will play and cannons roar
In honor of the name
Of men who held commissions and
Were honest, brave and true.
But still the question comes to me,
What did the privates do?

Who were the men to guard the camp
When foes were hovering round!
Who dug the graves of comrades dear?
Who laid them in the ground?
Who sent the dying message home
To those who never knew?
If officers did all of this,
What did the privates do?

Who were the men to fill the place
Of comrades slain in strife?
Who were the men to risk their own
To save a comrade's life?
Who was it lived on salted pork
And bread too hard to chew?
If officers did all this alone,
What did the privates do?

Who lay in pits on rainy nights
All eager for the fray?
Who marched beneath the scorching sun

Through many a toilsome day?
Who paid the smaller double price
And scanty rations drew?
If officers got all the praise,
What did the Privates do?

All honor to the brave old boys
Who rallied at the call,
Without regard to name or rank,
We honor one and all.
They're passing over one by one
And soon they'll all be gone,
To where the books will surely show
Just what the privates done.

And now, thank God, we have sweet peace
Between the faded Blue and Gray;
May brotherly love never cease
Is what each side will ever pray.

There is only now the thin Gray line
Of what was once Lee's daring braves;
They've journeyed far the road of time
And nearing now their silent graves.

Let Washington open wide her gates,
And a royal, gracious welcome gave —
May you long remember this day
So long as each of you shall live.



*Submitted by great-great grandson Clyde Gallop, II,
a member of the Robert Henry Ricks Camp 75, Rocky Mount, NC.*

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

600,000 Americans died in a long and bloody civil war that vindicated the principle that the Constitution establishes a permanent union between the States."

The word "perpetual" does not appear in the Constitution. It was in the Articles of Confederation, and after that "union" was dissolved to form the union via the Constitution, the phrase "to form a more perfect union" was inserted and "perpetual" was dropped. Mr. Carson continued:

"Although the founders established a perpetual union, they also provided for a government that is, as President Lincoln would later describe it, "of the people, by the people, and for the people" — all of the people."

Interesting. He felt compelled to add to Mr. Lincoln's distorted view

of self-determination. Well, bless his heart.

Gentlemen, I am not advocating secession and am not taking a political stance, but my head would be deep in the sand if I did not recognize that President Davis' words have proven quite prophetic. The contest is not over; the strife has not ended. Whether it's the Tea Party or the recent petitions, the fight is the same: Liberty. To me, it proves one thing for sure; the patriots of 1776 were right, the South was right and today's struggle for liberty is also right.


We will emerge from this strife one day, hopefully a better people for it. I firmly believe the ideals of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the cause as spelled out in our *Charge* are the very definition of patriotism. I am proud of our Con-

federate ancestors and pray that our own posterity will know we did our duty, and we, like our Confederate forefathers, never crouched down or licked a hand. We are true countrymen. But as the 19th-century pastor Charles Spurgeon put it, "Praying without working is a bow without a string. ... If the man desired that which he pretends to pray for, he would be eager to labour for it."

Let's follow Pastor Spurgeon's wisdom and labor together, to set the story straight of our grandfathers' plight for liberty. We are Southerners!

A Luta Continua

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
@CICSCV



WAS YOUR GREAT-GRANDFATHER A TERRORIST OR PATRIOT?

It's been very politically correct the past few years to classify as traitors, or even worse, terrorists the citizen-soldiers of the South who resisted an illegal invasion of their homes during the War Between the States. We see it differently. Outmanned, out-gunned, and out-supplied — but never out-fought — Confederate soldiers wrote a proud chapter in this country's history for independence, toughness, bravery, patriotism, and honor. If you want Confederate symbols to remain a part of our cultural history, and you're the male descendant of a Confederate soldier, we invite you to join us.

The SCV is a non-political heritage organization, not affiliated with any other group, dedicated to the preservation of the reputation of men like Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson — and your great-grandfather.

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Books in Print

I Fear I Shall Never Leave This Island *Life In A Civil War Prison*

David R. Bush is a professor of anthropology at Heidelberg University in Ohio and Chairman of the Friends and Descendants of Johnson's Island Civil War Prison.

The Union built the prison at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, in 1862, specifically to house captured Confederate officers. In 1988, Professor Bush first began a study of the history and archaeological record of Johnson's Island. In his excavations, Professor Bush has come to appreciate that each artifact uncovered represents thousands of stories of the men who were held in this prison. He urges his students to realize each artifact holds a brief moment in the entire human experience.

Professor Bush has chosen to write about the Johnson's Island Prison and life there through the correspondence between Captain Wesley Makeley, Company D, 18th Virginia Cavalry, and his wife Catherine (Kate). Captain Makeley was captured on July 8, 1863, near Hancock and Clear Spring, Maryland. The 18th Virginia Cavalry was acting as a rear guard for the Confederate Army retreating from Gettysburg. Makeley was described as six feet, one-inch tall, fair-complexioned with dark hair and gray eyes. He was twenty-eight when captured and the father of a two-year-

old daughter. These letters are in the Makeley Family Papers, 1859-1865, in the Library of Virginia in Richmond.

Although *I Fear I Shall Never Leave This Island* features the story of Captain Makeley and Kate, the author quotes letters and memoirs of other captured Confederate officers. Professor Bush illustrates prison life through these primary sources for the Confederates. There is cruelty, kindness, hatred and forgiveness — among the captured men themselves and between them and their guards. Some prison commanders were benign and others sadistic.

Lieutenant Robert M. Smith of the 61st Tennessee Infantry was a prisoner at Johnson's Island from June 5, 1863, until February 24, 1865. He owned a camera and managed to set up a photographic studio in the attic of Block 4. He made photographs of fellow prisoners for a fee so that they could send them home to loved ones.

I Fear I Shall Never Leave This Island is a most interesting book. From Kate's letters, readers will appreciate life at home and hardships suffered by wives and families during the War Between the States. Wesley guards what he writes to his wife, not mentioning prison conditions or his illnesses, for fear of alarming her.

Professor Bush includes notes for each chapter and an extensive Bibliography. Southerners and Confederate history lovers will enjoy reading *I Fear I Shall Never Leave This Island*.

Author: David R. Bush
Publisher: University Press of Florida
15 Northwest 15th Street
Gainesville, FL 32611
800-226-3822
www.upf.com
Hardback \$34.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Courage for Living featuring Harriet Virginia Maxwell Overton

One of the founders of Nashville Chapter Number One of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, wife of prominent Tennessean Colonel John Overton, Jr. (Confederate financier and builder of the Maxwell House hotel), member of one of the most prominent families in Tennessee, and mistress of Travellers Rest Plantation during the Federal occupation of Nashville in the War

between the States, Harriet Virginia Maxwell Overton is a worthy subject for this biographical and historical novel.

While only a portion of this book deals directly with the war years, it will be of interest to persons wanting to know more of the history of Tennessee in general and Nashville and Memphis in particular in the years leading up to the war and during Reconstruction. It will be of special interest to those wanting to understand the struggles of those on the home front, although there are also several exciting events associated with the service of the protagonist's husband, who travelled with the Army of Tennessee throughout the war, and her stepson, who was a captain in a Tennessee regiment of the Confederate Army.

Both negative and positive aspects of the ever-present reality of slavery



Continued on page 52

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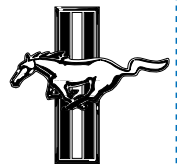


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The Surgeon Corps

Confederate greetings! Well, I sincerely hope the New Year is treating you all well. Spring is in the air and I know many of y'all will be getting the rust off and will start getting back out of doors more frequently. Good for you! Hopefully, by now, you already have set up or have had your annual physical and have begun making changes for the better with your diet, habits, and exercise. If not, it is not too late! Get started now, not later.

If you think that being just a little overweight is OK, well, think again. A recent large study by the National Institutes of Health found that even being slightly overweight shortened one's life span. This study had 1.5 million participants. Findings were the same for men and women. It has already been established that obesity is linked to death from heart disease, stroke and some cancers. Two-thirds of the US adult population is now obese or overweight.

Your Body Mass Index (BMI) helps determine your weight rank. The BMI is a measure of body fat based on height and weight. A BMI of: 18.5 or less means one is underweight, from 18.5 to 24.9 is normal weight, from 25.0 to 29.9 is overweight and from 30.0 or greater is obese. You can go to www.nhlbisupport.com/bmi/bmicalc.htm to calculate your BMI. Do it now!

On a lighter note, recent news has come out that is quite *sweet* for those who like to eat chocolate. Several large studies have found cardiac (heart) benefits to eating chocolate. Chocoholics, rejoice (I confess I am one)! As usual there are some *catches*. For example, dark chocolate with its higher cocoa percentage is better for you than milk chocolate. Of course, as the Good Book teaches us, moderation (even with chocolate) is key. One reason that chocolate, especially the cocoa-rich type, may be beneficial is it contains natural antioxidants called *flavonoids*. It has also been suggested chocolate may help lower blood pressure, stop excessive blood clotting and act

as a natural anti-inflammatory.

One group study of approximately 5,000 adults found those who reported eating chocolate five times or more per week were about half as likely to have heart disease versus those who did not eat any chocolate.

Another study of nearly 32,000 Swedish women found that those who ate one or two servings per week of the higher quality chocolate were at 32 percent lower risk for heart failure. Other studies have found similar results.

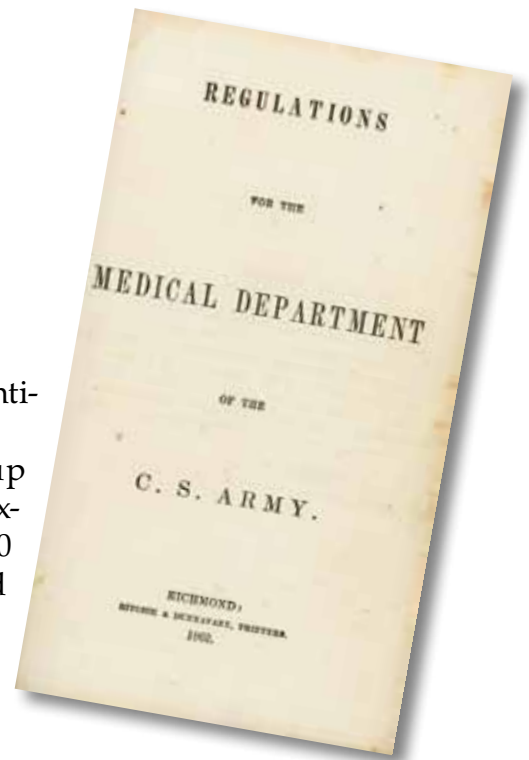
Well, I bet you dear Compatriots never thought your surgeon would ever recommend weight loss while encouraging you to eat more chocolate! I hope this discussion has been useful and has encouraged you to get out there and make the most of the one life that the good Lord has given you!

God bless and tip of the kepi to my uncles who have recently become new SCV members: Messrs. Mark Marascalco, Glen Marascalco, Billy Cummins and Eddie Cummins!

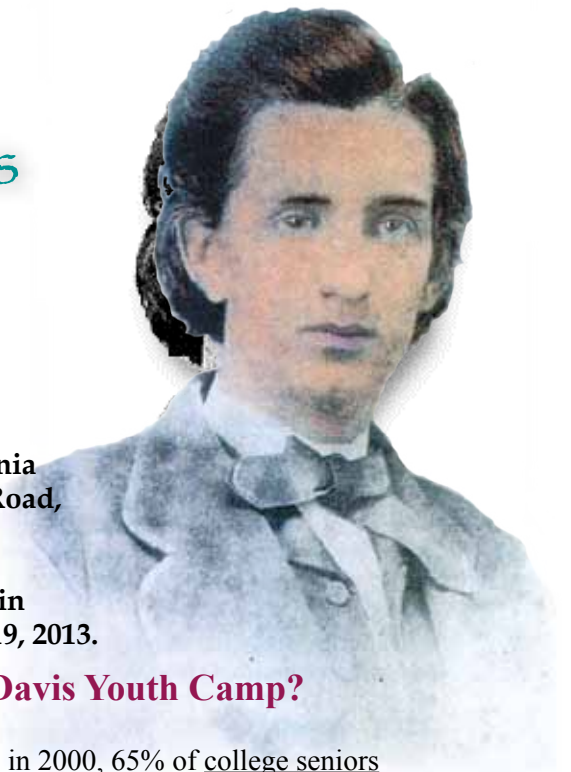
Deo Vindice!

Your Humble Servant,

Major Christopher J M Cummins, MD
Surgeon-in-Chief/Life Member
Tippah Tigers Camp 868/SCV-MC 1G
Ripley, Mississippi



Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 11th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camps



Virginia Camp: Sunday, June 16 to Saturday, June 22 at the SW Virginia Woodmen of the World Family Activity Center, 1336 Simmons Mill Road, Thaxton, VA. The deadline for applications is June 10, 2013.

Texas Camp: Sunday, July 28 to Saturday, August 3 at Three Mountain Retreat, located at Clifton, TX. The deadline for applications is June 19, 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

This summer, you can help turn the tide. For two weeks, our Southern young men and ladies (ages 12-17) will gather to hear the truths about the War for Southern Independence. The camps (named for the great young Confederate Sam Davis) will combine fun and recreation with thoughtful instruction in Southern history, the War for Southern Independence, the theology of the South during the War, lessons on Southern heroes, examples of great men of the Faith, and special programs and sessions for our Southern ladies!

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

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

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

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

The Sam Davis Youth Camp — 2013 Registration Form

Full Name: _____

Street Address: _____ City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

Gender: _____ Male _____ Female

Date of Birth: *(must be born on or before June, 2001)* _____

Which SD Youth Camp will you be attending? _____ Texas _____ Virginia

Name of Sponsoring SCV Camp: _____

Parent or Guardian with Whom Camper Lives: _____

Parent/Guardian Work or Emergency Contact Phone Number: _____

Required Medical Information

Please attach additional information as needed.

Date of Last Tetanus Booster: _____

Prescribed Medication Taken, if any: _____

Reason for Taking Medication: _____

Specific Allergies (including type of reaction): _____

Does Camper Have Asthma or Hay Fever? _____

Specific Activities to Be Restricted (Please state reason): _____

Insurance Information (Group, Plan Number & Phone Number). Please attach copy of Insurance Card

Medical Release Form

Registration cannot be processed without the signature of the camper's parent or guardian on this release form.

In case of medical emergency, I understand every effort will be made to contact parents or guardians of campers. In the event that I cannot be reached, I hereby give permission to the physician selected by the Sam Davis Youth Camp to hospitalize; secure proper treatments; and order injection, anesthesia, or surgery for my child as named. I also understand that the Sam Davis Youth Camp reserves the right to review any information given and determine camper capability based upon that information.

Parent or Guardian's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Payment Information

Payment is due when your completed application is submitted. The cost for room, board, and all activities and needed supplies is \$495 for each camper. Make checks payable to The Sam Davis Youth Camp, and mail to: Post Office Box 59, Columbia, TN, 38402. When your registration has been received and processed, you will receive a confirmation by mail, followed by details regarding camp facilities and scheduled activities.

Registration Deadlines: June 10, 2013 – Virginia. July 19, 2013 – Texas

Last Flag Down

by Cassie Barrow

The Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence is approaching the high water mark, or the half-way point. There have been many celebrations and commemorations of countless aspects of the War Between the States. The end is drawing nearer, but who will be able to claim the last event? Will it be in Shreveport, Louisiana? Or will it be out in the Indian Territories? Some will assert their event will be the conclusion of the Sesquicentennial; however, there is only one which is the rightful owner of that distinction. Ironically, it is not even in the South, or for that matter, the United States. The “last flag down” will be remembered in Liverpool, England on November 6, 2015. Countless readers, I am sure, are perplexed at this proclamation; some may even be in disagreement of it. However, facts support the statement.

James Dunwoody Bulloch, Naval purchasing agent for the Confederacy, was sent to England to procure ships for the Confederate States Navy in hopes of lifting the Federal blockade and crippling the Federal trades market. His three most famous purchases were the *CSS Alabama*, *CSS Florida* and *CSS Shenandoah*. This article will relate a cursory history pertaining to the *CSS Shenandoah*.

The civilian steamer *Sea King*, a



Captain James I. Waddell of the CSS Shenandoah.

1,160-ton screw steam cruiser, was launched at Glasgow, Scotland, in August of 1863. After Dunwoody secretly purchased her for the Confederate Navy in September of 1864, she sailed from England in October of 1864, under the cover she was headed for India on a commercial voyage. The *Laurel* would rendezvous with her at sea to bring Confederate Naval officers, crew members, heavy guns and equipment — everything needed to refit her as a warship. This work was completed at sea

under the supervision of CS Navy First Lieutenant James I. Waddell, who became the cruiser's first commanding officer when she was commissioned as *CSS Shenandoah* on October 19, 1864.

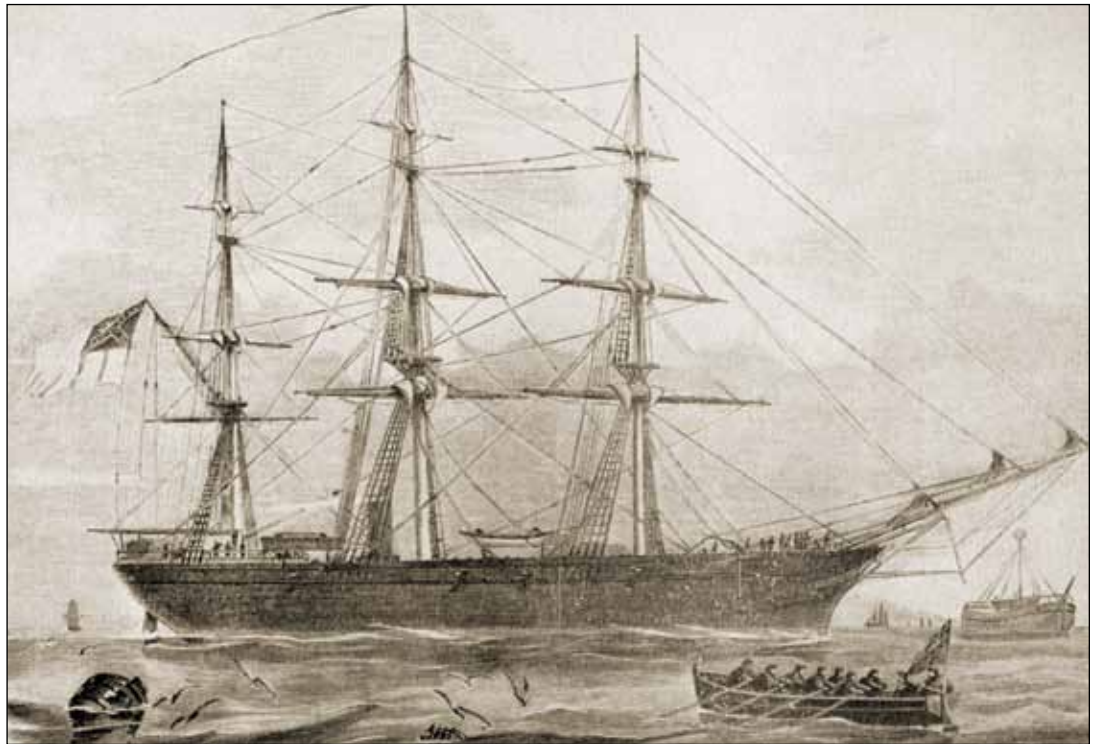
The *CSS Shenandoah* captured nine US flag merchant vessels between late October and the end of 1864 in the southern Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean. The cruiser put to sea after repairs in Melbourne, Australia, planning to attack the American south Pacific whaling fleet, only to discover

the intended targets had been warned. Waddell then set off for the north Pacific. He stopped in the Eastern Carolines in early April, seizing four Union merchantmen and using the supplies to stock up. Between June 22-28, 1865, CSS *Shenandoah* captured two-dozen vessels in the Bering Sea, destroying all but a few. Waddell then started a slow voyage towards San Francisco, California.

The Confederacy had fallen, but news travelled slowly on the high seas. The *Shenandoah* had heard rumors of the war's end; yet, she did not receive a reliable report until August 2, 1865, when she encountered an English ship which had left San Francisco two weeks before. Fearing capture and being hung as pirates, Waddell disarmed his ship and set sail for England.

The *Shenandoah* rounded Cape Horn in mid-September and arrived at Liverpool, England on November 6, 1865, becoming the only Confederate Navy ship to circumnavigate the globe. There her crew hauled down the Confederate Ensign, turning it over to the Royal Navy. Officially, by all records, the CSS *Shenandoah* was the last official group of Confederate soldiers to surrender, albeit to a foreign government, but the final one nonetheless.

Individuals in England and the United States have come together as one to plan and finalize



The CSS Shenandoah in Hobson's Bay near Melbourne, Australia in 1864.

the details to commemorate the CSS *Shenandoah* and her surrender. Not only will there be a reenactment of the surrender, but a granite monument honoring the crew will be unveiled, which will be the only tribute to the Confederacy in the United Kingdom. In addition to that, a European Confederate Medal of Honor will be presented to honor Captain Waddell.

To follow the project or to sign up to become a part of it, please go to www.cssshenandoah.org.

As with anything in life, money is needed to ensure that this event takes place on the level of grandeur needed for the concluding event during the Sesquicentennial. Contracts for the ships have been signed, the monument has been planned, preparations on many levels have been completed; however, the committee is at a place where donations are

needed to take it to the next level. If you are interested in contributing a tax-deductible gift, please go to the above mentioned website for more information.

Participants portraying the crew and civilians are also needed. This is a once in a lifetime opportunity. Imagine telling our Southern history in England! If you would like to be involved on this level, please contact Jerry Wells at jwells2168@comcast.net, or visit the website.

As with all of the soldiers who fought during the long war, these men need to be remembered. The public needs to be educated about the havoc they created on the seas, and why they surrendered in Liverpool, England. (It is said Liverpool is more Confederate than some Southern cities.) Let us ensure that these men are not forgotten!



Army of Northern Virginia



Pictured on the steps of the Confederate Memorial Chapel in Richmond, VA, is Past Commander Harry Hamill Augustine, Jr. of the **Lee-Jackson Camp 1**, Richmond, VA. Harry was a tireless and dedicated servant to his community and to the Chapel, and under his guidance, many improvements and events were achieved at the Chapel. Harry passed away recently.



Members of the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, participated in a guided tour to the site of the Battle of Monroe's Crossroads. Members visited the Market House for a slide presentation about the Fayetteville Arsenal which was destroyed by Sherman's troops in March 1865. The tour also included visits to Longstreet Presbyterian Church, Old Bluff Presbyterian Church and the site of the Battle of Aversboro.



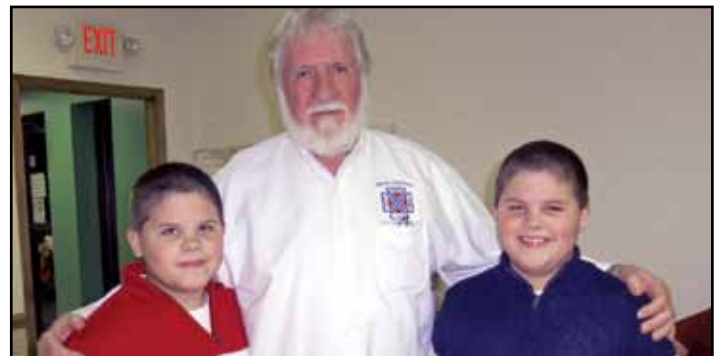
General Ellison Capers Camp 1212, Moncks Corner, SC, placed a monument in Moncks Corner to honor Berkeley County's Confederate soldiers. This was the culmination of a 15-year project.



At a recent Veterans Day meeting, the **General Richard Anderson Camp 47**, Beaufort, SC, awarded War Service Medals to two camp members. Pictured are 22 camp members who have received medals. From left, Joe Harden, Al Hancock, Bill Anderson, Carroll Crowther, D.W. Jarrell, Michael Keyserling, Chet Blythe, Jack Mayers, David Jennings, Jody Henson, Charles Aimar, Ollie Langford, Bill Sammons, Henry Scott; sitting from left, Charley Stockell, Hazen Culley, Jack Baughan, Nolan Tarrance, Wayne Cousar, Henry Chambers, Robert de Treville and Walt Lineberger.



The **Berkeley Border Guards Camp 199**, Martinsburg, WV, assembled to honor Captain John Montgomery VanDyke, Co. A, 59th TN Infantry and Private John Milton Long, 10th VA Infantry. The ceremony took place at the Greenhill Cemetery in Martinsburg. Compatriot Jimmy Long of Lynchburg, VA, a direct descendant of Private Long was in attendance. Private Long received a VA marker for his previously unmarked grave at Greenhill.



The **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson SC, has raised more than \$1,500 for the Calvary Children's Home. Pictured are Hayden Ruff and Holten Ruff with John Gray of the Sharpshooters Camp. The Ruffs are the grandsons of camp Lt. Commander Billy Roberts and his wife Diane.

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



The **Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC and the Fort Randall UDC Chapter 2686 hosted, at Camp Livingston, a living history with a Confederate camp setup for the SC Division 7th Brigade in the Wampee section of Horry County. They had between 200 and 300 visitors to the camp during the day.



The **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC, held a memorial service at Mt. Zion UMC in Madison, NC. The service honored Private James Walter Beasley, Co. I, 21st NC Regiment from Stokes County, and included a rifle and cannon volley.



Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722, Fredericksburg, VA, Commander John Martin, Jr., pins the SCV War Service Medal on Camp Judge Advocate Chris Ezelle for his service during the Gulf War.



The **Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, and Caleb Ross UDC 2635 hosted Lee and Jackson Day at the Delaware Confederate Veterans Monument, Marvel Carriage House Museum, Georgetown, DE. Guest speakers spoke on General Stonewall Jackson and General Robert E. Lee.



Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582, Sharpsburg, MD, elected new officers at a meeting at the Mumma Farmhouse, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, MD. Pictured from left, Commander Michael Wasiljov, First Lieutenant Commander Stuart McClung, Chaplain Toby Law, Surgeon John Barone, Adjutant and Editor Stephen DeFreytas, Treasurer Glen Stickel, Color Sergeant Ed Earls and Quartermaster Earl Stickel.



Members of the **First in Secession Camp 1963**, Chesterfield, SC, held a recruiting booth at a recent Cheraw, SC, Spring Festival.

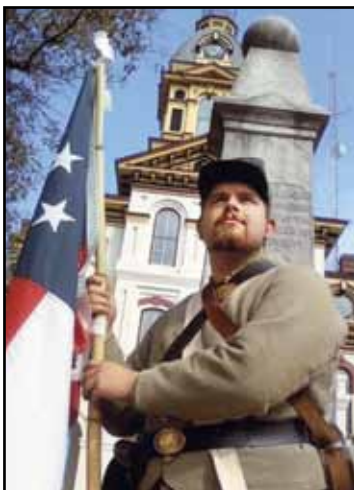
South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania Divisions



Ten members of the **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, installed 15 Iron Crosses on Confederate Veterans' graves at New Hope Presbyterian Church in Gastonia, NC. They have purchased a total of 30 Southern Iron Crosses to install on Confederate Veterans' graves in this church cemetery.



Lieutenant John T. Bullock Camp 2205, Granville County, NC, received its charter recently. NC Division Commander Tom Smith presented the Charter. The camp was chartered with nine members. Pictured from left, Capitol Brigade Commander William O'Quinn, Bradley Dickerson, Mark Pace, Frank Keller, George Kearney, Joey Dickerson, Randy Green, Commander Tom Smith, Chris Powell and Michael Deboe.



Jamie Funkhouser of the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, stood guard at the Cabarrus County Confederate Monument in Concord, NC, as part of a mission to travel and teach the truth about the Confederate soldier and spark interest in the minds of people to study the War Between the States.



Bill Bradley, as General Wade Hampton, Patsey Bradley as lady of Village View and Fred Bare as a private courier, all of the **General John Randolph Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, participated in a photo shoot for a local newspaper to advertise an exhibit about life during the War Between the States. Photos were taken at Village View, where General Hampton held a meeting with staff during the Hicksford Raid in December 1864.



Compatriot Bob Jones of the **W. E. James Camp 74**, Darlington, SC, spoke to the members of the **Brigadier General Nathan E. Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC, on Northern slave trade at a recent meeting.



John Imboden Camp 1504, Staunton, VA, camp member Matt Lempke is congratulated by Camp Adjutant Scott Fielding for being selected one of the five national recipients for the SCV Stand Waite College Scholarship. Matt is a junior majoring in history at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, VA.



Army of Northern Virginia



The **Private Thomas E. Caldwell Camp 31**, Clover/York, SC, held its Eighth Annual Confederate Heritage Youth Day in Clover, SC. Six SC camps and five NC camps assisted. More than 130 children preregistered, and many more children and adults attended as walk-ons.



The **Robeson Rifle Guards 216**, Lumberton, NC and the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, participated in a grave-marker dedication and reinternment ceremony for Private Willis Taylor and his brother Private John Taylor in Norment Cemetery, Lumberton, NC, with full military honors. Private Willis Taylor was a member of Co. E, 51st Regiment, NC Troops. Private John Taylor was a member of Co. A, 46th Regiment, NC Troops.



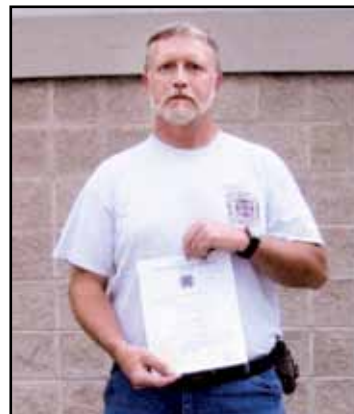
A joint ceremony was held by the **Magruder-Ewell Camp 99**, Newport News, VA, and the **William F. Martin Camp 1521**, Elizabeth City, NC, to return the footstone for Sergeant Uriah Winslow Speight to his grave site in Hertford, NC. The footstone was found at a flea market in VA by the Magruder-Ewell Camp and traced to Hertford, NC. The Martin Camp contacted family members in both Hertford and Edenton, NC, who took part in the ceremony.



Brooklyn Store and Post Office is located on the farm of **John M. Jordan Camp 581**, South Boston, VA, member Mack Gentry and UDC member Ginger. At this location, the Brooklyn Grays, Co. E, 23rd VA Infantry, under Captain William Haymes, enlisted in the Confederate Army on May 7, 1861. The store-post office is located on State route 659, Brooklyn Road, a scenic byway, located in Halifax County, VA. Compatriot Gentry and Ginger put the Battle Flag up to honor The Brooklyn Grays.



Members of the **John M. Kinard Camp 35**, Newberry, SC, placed flags on graves for Memorial Day recently, and are working on graves' registration.



Bill Leighton received his membership certificate from the **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA.

Army of Tennessee



Members of the **CSS Florida Camp 102**, Orlando, FL, receive Military Service Awards from the UDC. From left, Robert Pearce and William Pearce for Viet Nam Service, and Ralph White for Korea service.



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, inducts a new member into their ranks recently. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Ron Jones, new member Ernest Stanley Broome and John Hitt.



Eight members of **Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN, placed headstones over the unmarked graves of three Confederate Soldiers at Covington, Tipton County, TN. Members working on the project were Commander Russ Bailey, Jared Baker, Harry Billings, Roy Collins, James Fields, David Gwinn, Jesse White, Darrell Wright. VA headstones were placed over the graves of John P. Townsend, Maley's Co. C, 1st TN Heavy Artillery; Josephus C. G. Townsend, Maley's Co. C, 1st TN Heavy Artillery; George W. Townsend, "Tipton Rifles" Co. I, 4th TN Infantry.



Pictured at a Confederate Marker dedication are members of the **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS, along with members of the Washington Artillery, 4th Company.



Ross Bryant and Ben Hestley presented the Alabama Division Appreciation Award and the Leonidas Polk Chaplain Award to Chaplain David Bryant, of **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL.



Members of the **Chattooga Camp 507**, Summerville, GA, participated in a Menlo, GA, pre-4th of July parade and celebration in downtown Menlo, GA. Those participating included Stan Nix, Jim and Sam Johnson, Stan Hammond, Jim Nicholson, Jamie Cavin, Chris Key and Dale Mitchell. Also, Stephen Clayton of the **Captain Max Van Den Corput's Battery Camp 669**, Cave Springs, GA, participated.

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



Michael E. Powers of New South Wales, Australia, a member of the **M/G William D. McCain Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, visited Elm Springs along with his wife Julie. Mic and his son, Ben, joined the SCV in December 2010 under the service of their ancestor, Private Robert M. Powers of Co. E, 49th TN Infantry Regiment. He is shown here with Ben Sewell and Bryan Sharp of the General Headquarters staff.



Descendants of Private Isiac James Drake, 1st AL Cavalry, attended a memorial and dedication at Flint Creek Baptist Church, Vinemont, AL. A flat service-marker was placed at his grave in his memory. The service was performed by the **Thomas Jefferson Denny Camp 1442**, Cullman, AL, and the 11th AL Cavalry.



Habersham Guard Camp 716, Demorest, GA, held their third-annual car show at Country Cross Roads Cafe in Clarkesville, GA, to raise funds for Iron crosses and upkeep of Confederate graves!



Fort Blakeley Camp 1864, Baldwin County, AL, presented Cadet Petty Officer First Class Dillon Gnall with the H. L. Hunley Award for his demonstrating Honor, Courage and Commitment to his Gulf Shores JROTC unit. Pictured from left are Commander Bruce McCandless USN (Retired), Cadet Gnall and David W. Myers.



The **Kirby Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, raised more than \$300, which was donated to the Muscular Dystrophy Association. For their donation the Kirby Smith Camp was recognized as a sponsor on the Jerry Lewis Telethon.



Commander Mike Spears of the **Rawdon-Spears Camp 2113**, Summertown, TN, presented a program to a school group from Elkton, TN, on the Black Confederates in the War between the States.

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



During a dedication ceremony for the newly restored Bearden Cemetery near Fayetteville, TN, members of the **John R. Massey Camp 152**, Fayetteville, TN, laid a wreath and honored three members of Co. E, 8th TN Infantry Regiment, who are buried there. Captain Bearden's sword, on loan from the University of the South, was on display. The Fleitz family, all members of the **John Hunt Morgan Camp 1342**, Louisville, KY, restored their family cemetery. Pictured from left, Greg Fleitz, Jr., Greg Fleitz, Sr. and Nick Fleitz.



A Confederate Iron Cross Ceremony was conducted for Private Henry Weaver, who served loyally in the Nitre and Mining Corps, District 7, Company A, in the Williams Cemetery near Elizabethton, TN. **John S. Mosby Camp 1409**, Kingsport, TN, Lt. Commander Gene Bolling, organized and conducted the event and is the great-great-grandson of Private Weaver. A wreath was presented by the descendant granddaughters.



Members of the **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, in period dress at their annual Tennessee Secession Debate. In honor of the Sesquicentennial of the Tennessee secession vote in June, 1861, the debate was held at the auditorium of the historic 100-year-old Scottish Rite Temple, across the street from Forrest Park. As in years past, the vote to secede was passed by a majority of those present.



Members of the **Tennessee Division** gathered for a group photo while waiting to assemble for the Heritage Rally in Montgomery, AL.



School supplies were donated to Chatsworth Elementary School by the **Lt. Colonel William Luffman Camp 938**, Chatsworth, GA. Shown, from left, Adam Parker, Don Campbell, Milton Clarke, Jimmy Luffman, Frank Adams, Principal Mike Pritchett, Commander Mitchell Parker, Emma, Kaylee and Matthew Parker — Mascots!



Cradle of the Confederacy Camp 692, Montgomery, AL, performed Color Guard for the AL Division UDC Annual Convention recently in Prattville, AL. The guard members are, from left, Commander George W. Gayle, Ronald Holtsford, Arthur Arnold and Robert Bowden.



Army of Tennessee



Confederate Gray Camp 523, Ashland / Lineville, AL, set up a booth and reenactment display. Pictured are Tori Hodge and Camp Commander Wayne Creed.



General Henry L. Benning Camp 517, Columbus, GA, Commander Tim Massey, right, welcome his brother Jeffery, father Norman and son Aubry as new members to the camp!



General Joseph Finegan Camp 745, Yulee, FL, held a wreath-laying ceremony at General Finegan's gravesite in Old City Cemetery in Jacksonville, FL. Pictured are Camp Commander Bob Sieg, center, assisted by Mrs. Penny Sieg and Mrs. Janice Sain, OCR. Following the ceremony, **Kirby Smith Camp 1209** Commander Calvin Hart led a walking tour of the cemetery.



Members of the **Montgomery Sharpshooters Camp 2164**, Mt. Vernon, GA, recently celebrated Robert E. Lee's birthday by cleaning storm damage off two Confederate graves in Treutlen County, GA.



John M. Webb, Woodville, TX, left, Mike Webb, member of the **William Thomas Overby/Coweta Guards Camp 715**, Newnan, GA, and Virginia Webb Purcell of Loganville, GA, visit and place a flag on the memorial marker of their ancestor, Private Francis Marion Hale, Company H, 27th, GA, at Sardis Baptist Church in McDonough, GA.



Mississippi Division Commander Alan Palmer, left, presented Brigade Commander of the Year Award to Donald Wright, Jr. recently.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, prepare to participate in the July 4th parade to honor Confederate Veterans. Pictured from left, front row, are Erica Markham, Bailey Markham and Pam Wilhoite; second row, Erik Markham; ATM Chaplain Dr. Len Patterson; Larry Wilhoite and Tom Coppock.



Members of the **General W.R. Scurry Camp 606**, Wichita Falls, TX, participated in the Wichita Falls Veterans Day Parade.



Members and friends of the **Plemons-Shelby Camp 464**, Amarillo, TX, attended a Lee Jackson Banquet in Borger, TX.



AZ Division Commander Richard Montgomery, left, and **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, Commander John Potenza gave a living history demonstration to the junior and senior American History students at Tucson's Tanque Verde High School.



Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586, Weatherford, TX, Mounted Color Guard was in the Fort Worth Stock Show Rodeo Grand March. They participated in the Fort Worth Parade, which kicks off the stock show. From left, David Wilson, Lance Stinnett, Tom Tierce, Ken Harper and Jeremy Chenault.



Several members of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, attended a recent Wilson County Historical Society meeting, and presented the Society with a membership certificate in the Bonnie Blue Society, an honorary society sponsored by the SCV to recognize persons or organizations who have perpetuated the memory of the Confederate soldier in literary form. Pictured from left, Roy Munro, Maurine Liles, Shirley Grammer, Russ Lane, Richard Evins, Glenn Toothman and LaJuana Newman-Leus.

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



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, was pleased to induct the camp's newest member into their ranks. Pictured from left are Commander Clint Cooper, Compatriot Bill Barton and Adjutant Curt Tipton. Compatriot Barton is descended from Private Hardeman Harvey Barton, Co. K, 13th AR Infantry Regiment.



The **General Louis Hebert Camp 2032**, Lafayette, LA, has adopted a section of Highway 182 north of New Iberia, LA. This is the site of Camp Pratt, which was a Confederate training camp during the War. Among their members are the great-great-grandson of General Pratt and the current owner of the property itself, who is not related to the Pratt family.



Colonel Philip Work Camp 1790, Woodville, TX, invited historian Norris White Jr. to give a presentation on the "Forgotten Confederate." Norris was welcomed with a packed room with Compatriots from **Walter P. Lane 1745**, Orange, TX; **Captain Ike Turner 1275**, Livingston, TX; **Dick Dowling 1295**, Beaumont, TX; **Joseph Sheffield 2153**, Kirbyville, TX; Woodville and Livingston UDC, Woodville OCR, and TX State Representative District 12 James White.



Commander Jerry C. Brewer of the **Privates Grayson and Brewer Camp, 2118**, Elk City, OK, was the featured speaker at the annual Lee-Jackson Dinner in Borger, Texas. The dinner was hosted by the Plemons-Shelby Camp, 464, Amarillo, TX. Brewer spoke on material from his book, *Dismantling The Republic*.



Members of the **Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Tulare, CA, placed two stones in the Central Valley of California cemetery.



Members of the **Colonel Alfred M. Hobby Camp 713**, Corpus Christi, TX, and the **George Overton Stoner Camp 1000**, Victoria, TX, dedicated 22 new Confederate gravestones at Old Bayview Cemetery in Corpus Christi, the oldest military cemetery in Texas.

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



The **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, hosted a Confederate grave marker dedication ceremony at Augusta Cemetery, near Grapeland, TX. The ceremony honored seven CSA veterans with a new VA marker and honored all 20 CSA veterans either buried there or in a mass grave near a far away battlefield with a roll call of honor. Pictured from left, Nancy Bundrick, Dan Dyer, Billy Newsum, Holden Shamburger (back row – Douglas Camp), Chaplain Rod Skelton (middle row), Commander Marc Robinson, Craig Robinson, Frank Moore, Caraline Robinson, Ronnie Hatfield, Gary Williams, Deborah Robinson and Channa Robinson.



Mrs. Carolyn McKnight, UDC and Tex McKnight of **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA, pay respects to our noble dead, Private Jacob Heldreth, Co. F, 23rd Battalion, VA Infantry and 1st Lieutenant Fleix Luther McKnight, Co. H, 17th TX Cavalry.



The **Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617**, Natchitoches, LA, members at a meeting at Merci Beaucoup Restaurant. Everyone was asked to make it a special occasion through their attire. Pictured from left, Rt. Reverend D. Presley Hutchens in his most elegant clerical robe; Tommy Adkins, speaker as a newspaper correspondent during the War at the Battle of Gettysburg; Robert E. Porter and Dr. Robert M. Peters, camp commander.



Colonel Dew Moore Wisdom Camp 307, Muskogee, OK, Commander Harold Tydings, center, welcomes new members Dr. Tom Crossland and Jeep Hunnicutt.



The rifle squad of the **Hill Country Camp 1938**, Fredericksburg, TX, and two Boy Scouts from the Alamo Area Council in Bandera stand at attention at the West Prong Cemetery.



13th Texas Infantry Camp 1565, Angleton, TX, entered a float in the Brazoria Heritage Festival, where Texas began. Pictured from left, Leslie Pettigrew, B. J. Beard, Reese Sweeny and Camp Commander Frank Dietz.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



A grave-marker dedication for Private Robert William Bell, 23rd GA Infantry was held at Bell Cemetery in Cass County, TX. Members from **General Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, Longview, TX; **J. M. Matt Barton Camp 441**, Sulphur Springs, TX; **Red Diamond Camp 2193**, Texarkana, TX; **Upshur Patriots Camp 2109**, Gilmer, TX; **General John Gregg Camp 958**, Longview, TX; UDC and OCR members also participated.



On a recent Confederate Heroes Day, a Texas state holiday, approximately 40 uniformed members of the **North East Texas Brigade** and **East Texas Brigade** gathered at the Longview, TX, courthouse square to honor Confederate Veterans and General Robert E. Lee.



Colonel S. D. Jackman Camp 977, San Marcos, TX, Commander Marshall Smith presented the Ladies Appreciation Medal to Milynn E. Tate for extraordinary work in preparing the camp newsletter.



Members of the **Captain William T. Anderson Camp 1743**, Huntsville, MO, came together for their annual picnic during the 123rd Randolph County Old Settlers Reunion. Farris' Artillery Battery supported the event with an artillery demonstration, and **Brigadier General John T. Hughes Camp 614**, Independence, MO, Lt. Commander Kurt Holland remarried his wife Billy on the steps of the newly restored Rutherford House.



Joseph Andrew Jackson Sheffield Camp 2153, Kirbyville, TX, member David Haley is very proud of his grandson David Josephus Haley, who will forward the colors!



Don Miller and Commander Jerry McGinty of the **Captain James Gillaspie Camp 226**, Huntsville, TX, attended a marker-dedication for Private Samuel Jackson Ringo of Company D, 10th TX Cavalry, who is buried at Glendale Cemetery in Glendale, TX, where his grave was unmarked from 1905 until 2008, when a marker was placed there.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11
MOBILE
CAHILL, DAVID EDWIN
WYATT, KENNETH

COLONEL SNOODGRASS 232
STEVENSON
CAGLE, WILLIAM CORDELL
CASTLE, JOSH
CASTLE, MARTY
JEFFERY, RONALD FRANKLIN
PURDY, KENNETH R.
SEWELL, ROY LEONARD
SPENCER, MICHAEL WAYNE

LT. J. K. McBRIDE 241
MOULTON
TAYLOR, TIMMY LEE

ST. CLAIR 308
ASHVILLE
CAUSEY, DAVID PAUL
HENDERSON, STEPHEN DANIEL

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443
JASPER
TRIMM, ANTHONY CHANCE

JOHN RAYBURN 452
GUNTERSVILLE
KIRBY, ZACHERY H.
MOODY, JACOB CLAY

SAVAGE-STEWART 522
PIEDMONT
BRANTLEY, DAVID "ERIC"
BRANTLEY, HARRY EUGENE
YOUNG, JAMES TERRY

CONFEDERATE GRAY 523
ASHLAND/LINEVILLE
SENTTELL, JAMES T.

DECATUR SONS OF LIBERTY 580
DECATUR
WILSON, BILLY JAMES

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768
ATHENS
SCHRIMSHER, ANDY COLE

COL. WILLIAM C. OATES 809
DOTHAN
FAIN, JOHN WILLIAM

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911
ENTERPRISE
HORNSBY, RANDALL GAUIS
KOLKMAN, ALEXANDER EDWARD
THOMPSON, LEONARD M.

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372
BIRMINGHAM
ACTON, STEVEN PATRICK

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY
1442
CULLMAN
BURTON, RABUN
EDDY, WILLIAM MICHAEL
KILGO, KENNETH DENOY

PVT. JAMES C. ANDERSON 1489
THOMASVILLE
COLEMAN, ASHLEY D.
PAUL, JAMES ANDREW

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS
1524
PRATTVILLE
SMITH, JOE WARREN

CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON
SHELBY 1537
COLUMBIANA
REMETCH, RYAN ADAM

COLONEL JAMES JACKSON 1763
WATERLOO
SPRINGER, TYLER SHANE
SPRINGER, ZACKERY KANE

DEKALB RIFLES 1824
SYLVANIA
DASHER, DARRYL RAY
HICKS, JOHN

FORT BLAKELEY 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY
GRIFFIN, EVERETT DWIGHT
LOWERY, TERRY LYNN
MACK, HUEY ALFRED
UNDERHILL, JAMES EDWARD

CAPT. WILLIAM R. McADORY
2114
PLEASANT GROVE
CANNON, CHRISTOPHER RAY
MARLETTE, LARRY B.

HEART OF DIXIE 2154
WETUMPKA
THOMPSON, JACOB S.

HARTSOOK GUARD 2163
BANKSTON
BAGWELL, ELIJAH WALKER
BAGWELL, MITCHELL WAYNE

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197
LITTLE ROCK
SIMS, RALPH WARREN

THOMAS C HINDMAN 656
PRAIRIE GROVE
BREED, DAVID SCOTT

GEN. JO SHELBY 1414
HARRISON
BEAVER, WILLIAM BUCKY

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE
1433
PINE BLUFF
ECKEL, NATHAN ROBERT

27th ARKANSAS INFANTRY 1519
MOUNTAIN HOME
LOWERY, ROBERT LYNN

ARIZONA

PVT. C. W. LUCAS -FORREST'S
ESCORT 2316
PRESCOTT VALLEY
SANGSTER, PAUL EDWARD

CALIFORNIA

GEN. JOHN B. HOOD 1208
LOS ANGELES
ALBERTSON, JR., BRUCE

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY
1627
SACRAMENTO
WULF, HAROLD JOSEPH

GENERAL TYREE HARRIS BELL
1804
FRESNO
HAUERT, TIMOTHY PERKINS

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON 2023
MODESTO
SPAULDING, SHAWN

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS 175
COLORADO SPRINGS
BURGESS, MICHAEL A.
SHARP, DAVID

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556
TAMPA
CLIFT, WILLIAM DENNIS

KIRBY-SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE
ALLEN, TOMMY EARL
MATTOX, JEFFREY SCOTT
WILKINSON, JOHN

BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW
1323
LAKELAND
BLACK, JEFFRAY WAYNE
JEFFRIES, HARDY DWIGHT
JOHNSON, REESE WENDELL

ST. JOHN'S RANGERS 1360
DELAND
HOPF, CARL J.
MUNSON, GEORGE J.
SISTRUNK, ANDREW

MADISON STARKE PERRY 1424
GAINESVILLE
RAWSON, MARSHALL CLAYTON

WASHINGTON INVINCIBLES 1541
WASHINGTON COUNTY
MILES, A. C.

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614
HAVANA
HOWELL, JOHN HUBERT
MORGAN, CURTIS L.
ORMEROD, HOWARD MACK
WILTSHIRE, MICHAEL WEBSTER

CAPT. BLUFORD M. SIMS 1630
OCOE
KROLL, ALEXANDER DAVID
KROLL, ALLAN DONALD

2nd LT. JOSEPH MORGAN 2012
PERRY
CARVER, TOMMY MITCHELL
LILLIOTT, WILLIAM STRIPLING

CAPT. WINSTON STEPHENS 2041
MacCLENNY
ANDREWS, WALKER P.
CANNON, DONALD E.
MADDOX, MICHAEL STEPHEN
WEILAND, ROY LEE

MUNNERLYN'S CATTLE GUARD
BATTALION 2120
CHRISTMAS
SAVAGE, HAPPY ALVIN

LT. FRANCIS CALVIN MORGAN
BOGGESS 2150
EVERGLADES CITY
BENSON, RONNIE JAY
BOGGESS, CLIFTON CLAYTON
FREEMAN, TIMOTHY GLENN
SMITH, DANIEL LEN

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN 2210
TAMPA
PERMANE, JAMES

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY
JR. 18
MACON
LANGFORD, JONATHAN
RAYMOND

JACKSON COUNTY VOLUNTEERS
94
JEFFERSON
ELDER, FORREST BLAKE
ELDER, THOMAS FOSTER

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97
ATHENS
TANNER, JOSEPH H.

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER
ALEXANDER 158
AUGUSTA
ESTEP, PAT LEONARD
FLETCHER, CHARLES ALAN
SANDERS, ROBERT LARRY
SWEAT, JOHN ANTHONY

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485
BRUNSWICK
BAGLEY, RONALD ANTHONY
SKEETER

BLACK CREEK VOLUNTEERS 549
SYLVANIA
DERRISO, DANNY LYNN

JOHN K. MCNEILL 674
MOULTRIE
HOBBS, JOHN WAYNE

W. F. JENKINS 690
EATONTON
BOZEMAN, WILLIAM LEON

HABERSHAM GUARD 716
DEMOREST
MONROE, KENNETH CRAIG

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER
863
CONYERS
HERBERT, DONALD JACKSON
TONNING, RUSSELL WAYLAND

APPLING GRAYS 918
BAXLEY
MILES, JAMES ALLEN
MILES, JAMES ALLEN
QUINN, LEMMIE ARTHUR

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941
STATESBORO
PEEBLES, CHRISTOPHER LEE

FORREST'S ESCORT 1239
KENNESAW
PARRISH, ANDREW JAMES

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397
DALLAS
FIELDS, JACOB KLINT
FIELDS, JEREMIAH KLINT
HICKLIN, J. R.
MORRIS, DOUG LEE
MORRIS, DOUGLAS SHANE
WISNER, CLAYTON RIVES

LT. JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399
WARNER ROBINS
HALL, JAMES HERSHEL
LASHLEY, CARL JOSEPH
WOODWARD, ALAN
WOODWARD, RUSTY

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL
1432
STONE MOUNTAIN
McADAMS, HORACE EDWIN

STEWART-WEBSTER 1607
RICHLAND
ALLEN, THOMAS McCALL
TUCKERS, JAMES LYNWOOD

DAVID W. PAYNE 1633
BLAIRSVILLE
KING, MURRAY STANTON

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642
CUMMING
ADAMS, DAN ALEXANDER
CLONTZ, CLYDE MONTE
DeLAMATER, JAMES
CHRISTOPHER
HUGGINS, SCOTT CHANDLER
MACDOWELL, JAMES MALCOLM
OSMENT, JOSEPH SLOAN
REYNOLDS, JAMES DARIUS
SHEFFIELD, CLARENCE RICHARD
SPEAR, RONNIE GENE
STEWART, RYAN HOLBROOK

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657
SAVANNAH
MOSHER, CRAIG ASHLEY

GEN. LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD 1796
LUTHERSVILLE
COOK, JOSHUA TYLER

COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL 1859
RINGGOLD
GUFFEY, JUSTIN KEITH

EBENEZER RIFLES 1901
RINCON
HICKS, BRANDON CLARK
LAWSON

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM
WRIGHT 1914
EVANS
BUTLER, BENJAMIN L.

LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998
COCHRAN
DUSKIN, PHILLIP CODY
PITTMAN, WENDELL T.

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS
2039
EASTMAN
TALBERT, KENNETH RICHARD

LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY 2071
COLQUITT
LAWSON, LUKE

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP
2200
MOULTRIE
MALLOY, RICHARD PATTERSON
REDMAN, JASON K.
WAITS, WILLIAM MICHAEL
WALLACE, JERRY

THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN
SOLDIER 2218
JONES COUNTY
McGALLIARD, ALBERT H.

ILLINOIS

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962
BELLEVILLE
HIBLER, AMZY EARNEST
OYER, BRADLEY RAY

INDIANA

COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE
ROGERS 1508
INDIANAPOLIS
VALENTINE, GLENN G.

THOMAS HENRY HINES 1555
MICHIGAN CITY
MAXWELL, GEORGE HENRY

COLONEL ROBERT M. MARTIN
2320
EVANSVILLE
INKLEBARGER, ETHAN LEVI

COLONEL ROBERT M. MARTIN
2320
EVANSVILLE
INKLEBARGER, JIMMY BLAINE

KANSAS

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA
HAMPTON, WADE SNYDER
RABB, LARRY

KENTUCKY

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342
LOUISVILLE
SEARCY, TERRY ALLEN

COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL
1629
WHITESBURG
REVIS, CLINTON CHASE

FORT HEIMAN 1834
MURRAY
PARKER, IRVING

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110
NEW ORLEANS
NEWBURGER, FREDERIC KIRBY
VICKERY, EUGENE BENTON

CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES 797
CLAIBORNE PARISH
CLARY, JOEL RAY

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308
SHREVEPORT
RACINE, JOHN ROY

ANACOCO RANGERS 1995
LEESVILLE
BUSBY, CHASE KOBY
DEUTSCH, MICHAEL W.

GENERAL LOUIS HEBERT 2032
LAFAYETTE
BROUSSARD, CULLEN PAUL
BROUSSARD, MATTHEW GARY
OLIVER, JASON REID

WASHINGTON RIFLES 2211
FRANKLINTON
WESTMORELAND, TANNER
JOSEPH

MARYLAND

COL. WILLIAM NORRIS 1398
DARNESTOWN
HOWERTON, JOHN ANTHONY

BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG 1582
SHARPSBURG
BOOTHE, ROGER LEE

BORDER STATE RANGERS MECH
CAV 2202
WESTMINSTER
CROSS, VINSON HEATH
HALL, TERRY RICHARD

MISSOURI

STERLING PRICE 145
ST. LOUIS
BERRY, DANIEL LEE
KENNEDY, JAMES ORVILLE
KENNEDY, ROBERT ORVILLE
KENNEDY, SAMUEL DEAN

B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614
INDEPENDENCE
GREENE, WILLIAM FRANK

COLONEL JOSEPH C. PORTER
2055
SHELBINA
BARNES, ORAL LEE
RUSSELL, GARY E.

MISSISSIPPI

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S
265
BRANDON
THOMPSON, GREGORY SHANE

COL. W. P. ROGERS 321
CORINTH
CAGLE, JONATHAN EDWARDS
CALVARY, JAMES ROBERT
HILLIARD, DORSIE ALAN
MORGAN, GERALD ELDRIDGE

M/G WILLIAM T. MARTIN 590
NATCHEZ
BULISON, CECIL ALTON

ATTALA YELLOW JACKETS 663
KOSCIUSKO
TOMPKINS, HUGH KENNETH

TIPPAH TIGERS 868
RIPLEY
BECK, HANS JACOB
BECK, ISAK MAXIMILLIAN
BECK, SAMUEL ANDERS
CUMMINS, BILLY GLEN
CUMMINS, EDWARD WAYNE
CUTBERTH, JIM
GIBSON, ERIC MATTHEW
GIBSON, MARK RYAN
GIBSON, ROBERT LOUIE
GIBSON, ROBERT LYNN
MARASCALCO, GLEN
MARASCALCO, MARK

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION
ROGERS 873
AMORY
FEARS, CHARLES R.

LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON
1354
VICKSBURG
CRAWFORD, WILLIAM KENNETH

7th MISS. INFANTRY BATT 1490
PURVIS
SWITZER, JAMES REGINALD

B/G BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS
1625
INDIANOLA
BROWNING, ANTHONY PAUL
CAMPBELL, MICHAEL E.

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1649
MERIDIAN
TORGERSON, MATTHEW RYAN

EAST MISSISSIPPI GREYS 1666
FOREST
EVANS, CHARLES KEITH

GREENE COUNTY GAINES
WARRIORS 2215
LEAKESVILLE
LOWE, TOMMY EDWARD

NORTH CAROLINA

STONEWALL JACKSON 23
CHARLOTTE
ALLMON, DONALD LEWIS

47th REGIMENT NC TROOPS 166
WAKE FOREST
BRANNAN, RUSSELL BROOKS
CRADDOCK, TYLER LEE
MILLER, JOHN RICHARD
REED, JOHN CHRISTOPHER
REED, RYAN ANDREW

ROBESON RIFLE GUARDS 216
LUMBERTON
CAMPBELL, JEFFREY PAUL

CAPT. JULIUS WELCH 229
HAYWOOD COUNTY
BRADLEY, DAVID LYNN

THE McDOWELL MEN 379
MARION
THOMPSON, STEVEN RAYMOND
BUCK

ROWAN RIFLES 405
SALISBURY
MCINTYRE, DANIEL RAY
ROGERS, DANNY WAYNE

ISAAC NEWTON GIFFEN 758
BLACK MOUNTAIN
BISHOP, ADAM

PVT. LORENZO L. BENNITT-PVT.
ROBERT F. DUKE 773
DURHAM
DUNAWAY, STEWART EUGENE

JAMES B. GORDON 810
WILKESBORO
BURGESS, ANDREW JUDSON

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR 849
HICKORY
ALEXANDER, TODD EDWIN
HOUSER, BENNETT MERWYN
HOUSER, JIMMY GANTT
HOUSER, JEFFREY HENDRIX

LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD 1302
JACKSONVILLE
ROCHELLE, JOHN

MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423
CHARLOTTE AND MECKLENBURG
COUNTY
PERRY, AARON ALEXANDER

MAJ. GEN. BRYAN GRIMES 1488
GREENVILLE
HIGGINS, GUY MOORE

DR. B. T. PERSON 1517
FREMONT-PIKEVILLE
AYCOCK, JAMES GLENN
AYCOCK, SPENCER MANARD

24th NC CO C CLAYTON YELLOW
JACKETS 1809
CLAYTON
FINCH, JONATHAN DREW

CABARRUS GUARDS 1837
CONCORD
ANDREWS, WILLIAM JAMES

JACKSON RANGERS 1917
SYLVA
AKINS, JAMES W.
BUCHANAN, EARL RAY
JOHNSON, DAVID MARTIN
JONES, CHRISTOPHER DWAYNE
LONGWORTH, TRISTAN MARTIN
MORGAN, JEFFERY LYNN
ORMSBY, BRENDEN THOMAS

COL. JOHN B. PALMER 1946
BURNSVILLE
RAY, PHILLIP EUGENE

HOKE/McLAUGHLIN 1947
RAEFORD
CAPPS, ROBERT EARL

JAMES-YOUNGER 2065
LOCUST
BOBO, CURTIS LYNN
SANDERSON, LAWRENCE D.

10th NC HVY ARTY CO. B BLACK
RIVER TIGERS 2152
COATS
AVERY, KEVIN LLOYD
AVERY, RANDY GLENN
HOLLAND, ANTHONY EARL

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMORY
-KENANSVILLE 2157
KENANSVILLE
WARD, DENNIS E.

ANDERSON-TEW-BINGHAM 2192
MEBANE
GREESON, JOHN MICHAEL
TERRELL, ELIJAH CHARLIE

LT. JOHN T. BULLOCK 2205
GRANVILLE COUNTY
BEAL, KENT B.
DEW, ALLEN P.
GILLEY, FREDERICK THOMAS
NEWTON, ROBERT LEWIS

EUROPE

EUROPE 1612
MUNICH GERMANY
POLLMAN, TILO HERMANN

OHIO

QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS 2087
MAYFIELD HEIGHTS
BROBSTON, DAVID W.

OKLAHOMA

CAPTAIN CLEM VAN ROGERS 481
OKLAHOMA CITY
MILLER, DOUGLAS RICHARD

COLONEL JOHN W. JORDAN 817
MANNFORD
BECK, JAMES HOWARD
ESTES, MICHAEL RAY
MITCHELL, MATTHEW DAVID

BRIG. GEN. RICHARD M. GANO
892
POTEAU
PLUMMER, SHAWN
SUMPTER, ROCKY J. B.
WILSON, BILLY

COL. DANIEL N. McINTOSH 1378
TULSA
RYALS, JAMES NICHOLAS

LITTLE DIXIE CONFEDERATES
1667
COALGATE
ÉCLAIR, JEFFERY LOWELL
JOHNSON, ALVIN W.

COL. WILLIAM PENN ADAIR 2206
BARTLESVILLE
ROGERS, CHARLES LEE

FIRST CHOCTAW & CHICKASAW
MNTD RIFLES 2223
HEAVER
PAYNE, CLIFFORD
SHEFFIELD, TOMMY JOE
WHITE, ROBERT LYNN

PENNSYLVANIA

J. E. B. STUART 1506
PHILADELPHIA
HUSS, RICHARD C.

SOUTH CAROLINA

MOULTRIE 27
MOUNT PLEASANT
HILLS, WARING WEBB

CAPTAIN MOSES WOOD 125
GAFFNEY
ROACH, JOSEPH MIKE

3rd SC CAVALRY CO. I OF
EDISTO 131
EDISTO ISLAND
DUKES, JOSEPH DUSTIN

H. L. HUNLEY 143
SUMMERVILLE
EDWARDS, PRESTON L.

STAR OF THE WEST 1253
CHARLESTON
ROGERS, JACK DUNCAN

BATTERY WHITE 1568
GEORGETOWN
KAMINSKI, NATHAN

B/G MICAH JENKINS 1569
ROCK HILL
ADAMS, DONALD CLARK

B/G BARNARD E. BEE 1575
AIKEN
GUY, JUSTIN E.
STOKES, CHARLES LENOIR

SGT BERRY BENSON 1672
NORTH AUGUSTA
SULLIVAN, STEPHEN PLATT

HAMPTONS IRON SCOUTS 1945
DENTSVILLE
HENDRICK, MARK ALAN

CAPTAIN P. D. GILREATH 1987
GREER
MANN, KEVIN DAVID

CAPT. ANDREW T. HARLLEE 2010
DILLON
McDANIEL, JAMES MICHAEL

SC 17th REGIMENT 2069
HILDA
HAIR, EDDIE
REED, ROBERT RUSSELL
STAPLETON, JOEL THAMES

TENNESSEE

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON 28
NASHVILLE
STOVALL, DORRENCE BURT

MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO
WRIGHT, CHRISTOPHER BRIAN

JAMES KEELING 52
BRISTOL
SHAFFER, GARY MICHAEL

LONGSTREET-ZOLLICOFFER 87
KNOXVILLE
BROCK, GERGORY TODD
LEE, JOHN WILLIAM
McREYNOLDS, DAVID HOBERT

OTHO FRENCH STRAHL 176
UNION CITY
COLEMAN, WILLIAM MILLER
FREEMAN, JEFFREY MICHAEL
FREEMAN, SCOTT MICHAEL

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215
MEMPHIS
APPLING, BRODY SCOTT
BAKER, JOSEPH EDWARD
DEDMON, DANNY B.
FENNELL, BRADEN ALEXANDER
HANCOCK, JOHN LEWIS
HUTHNANCE, ROBERT T.
HUTHNANCE, WILLIAM W.
McEACHERN, WILLIAM C.
REEDER, KERRY LYNN

CAPT. WILLIAM H. McCAULEY
260
DICKSON COUNTY
MORRIS, JAMES SAMUEL

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 270
SPRINGFIELD-GREENBRIER
BOHANNON, KENNETH EUGENE
CHERRY, WILLIAM ROSS
DORN, RICHARD V.
EVANS, MATTHEWS THOMAS
HARTLEY, CHANDLER R.
HARTLEY, MARSHALL E.
HARTLEY, MARSHALL B.
MARTIN, GARY LYNN
MARTIN, JOSHUA LYNN
MARTIN, ROBERT JERRY
MATHEWS, DOUGLAS BURR
McCROY, JAKE LEWIS
ROGERS, JIMMIE AL
ROGERS, JOHN L.
SHORT, NELSON R.
WATTS, JOHN ROBERT
WATTS, THOMAS

M/G WILLIAM D. McCAIN HQ 584
COLUMBIA
BARRY, RICKY LEE
BENNETT, JOE ALTON
BENNETT, JOE ALTON
BROOKS, CHARLES WAYNE
BURDEN, TIMOTHY B.
CARTER, PHILLIP MARCUS
CRAWFORD, DUSTIN LEE
ELLIS, CHARLES EDWARD
GORDON, KENNETH WAYNE
GRIFFITH, FRED M.
KEISTER, HERBERT LOREN
LANGFORD, BRANDON MITCHEL
LANGFORD, WILLIS COLBY
McFADEN, BERKLEY FRANCIS
NICKERSON, WESLEY C.
PARKER, ROBERT LEE
PARKER, TERRY LYNN
PEACHER, RONALD LEE
RIPLEY, WILLIAM M.
SOUTHWELL, SIDNEY ERIC
STACHOVIK, STEVE
TOCE, NICHOLAS DOMENIC
WHITTEN, TANNER JAYDEN
WHITTEN, TRENTEN JOSEPH
WILSON, JAMES O.

WHEELER-LONG 709
DUNLAP
GREER, LONDON LEE

COL. W. M. BRADFORD/COL. J.
G. ROSE 1638
MORRISTOWN
JARNAGIN, PAUL B.
SHELTON, ARTHUR

THE GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE
1640
MEMPHIS
ELKINS, EDWIN JEREMY
TRAVIS, WARREN F.

COL. CYRUS SUGG 1792
ADAMS
SUGG, KEVIN RAYMOND

BELL'S PARTISANS 1821
TRIMBLE
WRIGHT, STUART FRED

DILLARD-JUDD 1828
COOKEVILLE
WILSON, MICHAEL DAVID

CAPTAIN E. D. BAXTER 2034
FAIRVIEW
NASH, PARKER ALAN

RAWDON-SPEARS 2113
SUMMERTOWN
ELLIS, ROY C.

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS BENTON
SMITH 2177
PORTLAND
CLEMONS, DAKOTA JAMES

TEXAS

CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS 124
TYLER
ESCHENFELDER, JAMES C.
MARTIN, FRANK EUGENE
PARKER, DONALD P.
PARKER, E. WAYNE

GEN. FELIX H. ROBERTSON 129
WACO
LESTER, DAVID
SHUMATE, CHARLES RICHARD

O. M. ROBERTS 178
WAXAHACHIE
BALLARD, DAVID WILLIAM
JUDAH, JOHN LEE

R. E. LEE 239
FT WORTH
PARKER, MATTHEW RYAN
TURPIN, DAVID

COL. REEVES 11th TEXAS
CAVALRY 349
SHERMAN
NICHOLS, CHRISTIAN ANDREW
NICHOLS, CODY AUSTIN

B/G JOHN SAYLES 366
ABILENE
LOFTON, NATHAN D.

PLEMONS-SHELBY 464
AMARILLO
BOATLER, T. W.
BRAGG, MARK ROYSE
KINSER, BRADLY (BRAD) WAYNE
LOVETT, ERIC LEE
WOOD, CHANNY F.

DIXIE CAMP 502
GEORGETOWN
HAIRGROVE, JOHNNY RAY

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN
CREED MOORE 578
GATESVILLE
ABEL, BENJAMIN ALLEN
BROWN, MICHAEL KEVIN
BROWN, RICHARD HENRY
DUNAHOO, RANDELL DAVID
VANDIVER, CHARLES K.
VANDIVER, DAN D.
VANDIVER, DAVID K.
VANDIVER, JEREMIAH CHASE
WOLVERTON, JOE BENSON

GOV. SAMUEL W.T. LANHAM 586
WEATHERFORD
BERRY, GEORGE DAVID
BERRY, LARRY JOE
BRADFORD, JOHN HARRISON
JONES, PARKER REID

GENERAL JOHN GREGG 958
LONGVIEW
ANDERSON, JONATHAN
RODGERS, TOMMY KEITH

FRONTIER GUARD 996
JUNCTION
BREWER, GERALD FRANKLIN
MOORE, NOAH JOSEPH
PARRISH, CHARLES RAY
PARRISH, JAMES LEE
ROBBINS, JOHN ALLAN

GEORGE OVERTON STONER 1000
VICTORIA
ARMSTRONG, ROBERT DUANE
MILTON, KEVIN DOUGLAS

MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE 1250
TEMPLE
BELCHER, TIMOTHY JAMES
MURPHY, DANNY ALLEN

CAPTAIN IKE TURNER 1275
LIVINGSTON
KOEN, AUSTIN WAYNE
KOEN, MARK WAYNE

DICK DOWLING 1295
BEAUMONT
JOHNSON, ALEXANDER J.

ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325
SAN ANTONIO
LAMBERSON, THOMAS RILEY

GEN. WALTER P. LANE 1455
LONGVIEW
COURINGTON, LAWRENCE A.
HARPER, LARRY MICHAEL

GRANBURY'S TEXAS BRIGADE
1479
SPRING
KLIEVER, ELBERT "BUDDY"

GEN. HORACE RANDAL 1533
CARTHAGE
ROSS, DAN BROWN

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

**WILLIAM H. L. WELLS 1588
PLANO**
HENDERSON, JEFFREY SCOTT

**COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE
JOHNSON 1648
ARLINGTON**
CREWS, JASON WAYNE
GIBBINS, SAMUEL R.
MURRELL, JOHN T.
RAINONE, GREGORY JOSEPH
RAINONE, PETER CHRISTOPHER
RAINONE, THOMAS CARL
TROSPER, REED L.

**COL. PHILLIP A. WORK 1790
WOODVILLE**
NUGENT, JIM ROGERS

**TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS 1937
CLEBURNE**
BABBITT, SCOTT LEONARD
BASKETT, CHARLES RAY
TAYLOR, TUCKER THOMAS

**THE CROSS OF SAINT ANDREW'S
2009
ALTO**
HOGUE, MARLIN RAY

**WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION 2103
KATY**
CHAPMAN, THOMAS DWAYNE
MILLER, WILLIAM R.
PETERSON, BRADLY ALLAN

**UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS
CAMP 2109
GILMER**
DUFFEY, KIM PATRICK
OJEMAN, MILTON
RIEVES, JIMMY A.

**THOMAS JEWETT GOREE 2129
MADISONVILLE**
BLOW, BILLY STEPHEN
COLLARD, BRADLEY ALLAN

**RED DIAMOND 2193
TEXARKANA**
BAKER, GAREY DEAN
GRAY, CLAUDE

**ROCKWALL CAVALRY CO. B 2203
ROCKWALL**
BROWNLOW, DONALD WAYNE
BROWNLOW, JOHNNY ALLEN

VIRGINIA

**KEMPER-FRY-STROTHER 19
MADISON**
LEE, SCOTT LYNWOOD

**CLINTON HATCHER 21
LEESBURG**
HUNT, C. MIDDLETON

**PRINCESS ANNE 484
VIRGINIA BEACH**
ALCOX, STEPHEN T.

**SUMMERS-KOONTZ 490
LURAY**
STATTS, STEPHEN R.

**28th VA INF 491
ROANOKE**
PINER, WALKER PRICE

**THE OLD BRUNSWICK 512
LAWRENCEVILLE**
MICHAEL, CHRISTOPHER B.

**PITTSYLVANIA VINDICATORS 828
CALLANDS**
BRYANT, WALLACE DEAN
EAST, DEWEY LEE
EAST, DEWEY LEE
MURPHY, ROBERT NORMAN
REYNOLDS, SAMUEL STEPHEN

**GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1247
RICHMOND**
VLJET, BRIAN JAMES

**URQUHART-GILLETTE 1471
FRANKLIN**
DREWRY, GEORGE GORDON

**THE BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS
1475
BEDFORD**
WOOD, SCOTT

**TOM SMITH 1702
SUFFOLK**
BROWN, COLTON EDWARD

**MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY
1722
FREDERICKSBURG**
JOHNSON, JOHN NEWTON

**LT. COL. VINCENT A. WITCHER
1863
GRUNDY**
FLEMING, HUNTER CHASE
STILTNER, COLE BRADEN

**NELSON GRAYS 2123
NELSON COUNTY**
CAMPBELL, JASON DANIEL

**REVEREND BEVERLY TUCKER
LACY 2141
LOCUST GROVE**
BAPTISTA, FRANK WILLIAM
JACKSON, ANDREW JAMES
SHOOK, TONY

**GEN. WISE'S REFUGEES 2189
ACCOMACK COUNTY**
BROCK, DONALD WAYNE

**EDMUND RUFFIN FIRE EATERS
3000
MECHANICSVILLE**
CRAY, CHRISTOPHER SCOTT
MERRIDEW, STUART FREDERICK

WASHINGTON

**R. E. LEE 587
SEATTLE**
FOGLE, WALTER F.

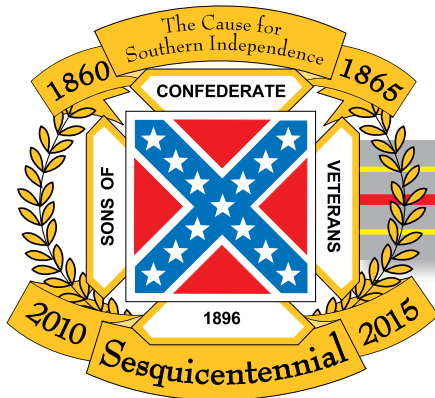
WEST VIRGINIA

**HAMPSHIRE 284
ROMNEY**
KIDWELL, WAYNE B.
NILSSON, ERIC JAY
SAVILLE, EUGENE MILLER



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
Raleigh Boaze	VA	21
Robinson M. Duncan	VA	21
William J. Dennis	AL	584
James D. Bibb	MD	1836
Carl Thomas Miller, III	GA	158
Henry B. Blackwell, II	IN	2155



Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

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

First – The General Executive Council made the commitment in October of 2008 to start the process to erect a new building on our property at Historic Elm Springs. One of the uses of this new building is to give us office space and return Elm Springs to its original grandeur. However, the main function is to house The Confederate Museum. We are planning a museum that will tell the truth about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. It will give an accurate portrayal of the Confederate soldier, something that is lacking in most museums and in the media. 75% of the money received through this effort goes to that building fund.

Second – We need to leave a legacy for our Compatriots who will be the members and leaders of the SCV when the Bicentennial of the Cause for Southern Independence arrives 50 years from now. One can only guess at the obstacles they will have to face in putting forth an accurate commemoration. 25% of the money will go into a fund to be used by the SCV at that point in time.

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

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

The Last Roll

Isham G. Harris 109
Paris, TN
Elliott Eddison Moody

John B. Ingram Bivouac
219
Jackson, TN
Jerry Lessenberry

Simonton-Wilcox 257
Covington, TN
Billy Joe Harrauld

Myers-Zollicoffer 1990
Livingston, TN
Dan L. Smith

Albert Sidney Johnston
67
Houston, TX

Julian B. Cox
Joe Ray Blalack

O. M. Roberts 178
Waxahachie, TX
Robert E. Forester

General Tom Green 1613
San Angelo, TX
Ross F. McSwain

Colonel Benjamin Morris
2025
Fort Worth, TX
Harry A. Schafer

Rockwall Cavalry Co. B
2203
Rockwall, TX
Charles Philip Miller

Thirteenth Virginia
Mechanized Cavalry 9
Norfolk, VA
Carl William Harmon

Colonel D. H. Lee Martz
10
Harrisonburg, VA
Ronald Walter Mace

Kemper-Fry-Strother 19
Madison, VA
Ronnie Lee Shifflett
Richard W. Walrond

Stonewall 380
Virginia Beach, VA
Emory F. Sanders
John Steven
Hippensteel

Princess Anne 484
Virginia Beach, VA
Russell Paul Whitehurst

John M. Jordan 581
South Boston, VA
Walter C. Anderson

19th Virginia Infantry
1493
Charlottesville, VA
William Stanley
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Gary Weddle Morris

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Grave site of Belle Boyd

Compatriot Brian Partin, a member of the Private William Chaney Camp 1782, Waukesha, Wisconsin, submitted photos in response to our *Confederate Images* article about Belle Boyd in the July/August 2012 issue.

Pictured is Belle Boyd's final resting place in Spring Grove Cemetery in Wisconsin Dells,

Wisconsin. Her grave had been unmarked but due to an unknown Southern Comrade, she had a gravestone. The people of Virginia considered digging her up and moving her back to Virginia. The concrete cap was originally made of stones from every Southern state but it couldn't withstand the cold Wisconsin winters and was replaced with

Wisconsin sandstone. So that Belle could rest in Virginia soil, the ladies of the United Daughters of the Confederacy were invited to sprinkle Virginia dirt over it prior to the cap being placed on her grave site.

The grave is maintained by a local family and the flag is replaced when needed.

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

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CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA

12TH NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY STONE MOUNTAIN PARK at THE CARVING SATURDAY APRIL 13, 2013 at 1 PM

Guest Speaker: Cassy Gray, Editor of *The Stainless Banner*



*Come Join us
for a
DIXIE DAY
IN THE PARK*



The Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial Children's Founders Roll Bronze Medal
For a \$1.00 donation, a medal was given and the child's name was recorded opposite
the Confederate Veteran they chose to be memorialized. The funds raised were
used for the largest Confederate Monument in the World.

Dispatches From the Front

rades, the socializing and camaraderie.

We are here to honor our ancestors and save the Southern way of life. If we don't pass our heritage down to the young people, then they will have no past. With no past, they have no future.

When the war of aggression was over, the North set out to destroy our history and it would probably be gone if not for the SCV, OCR, UDC and the men of the Mechanized Cavalry.

But the war to destroy our heritage is not over. But we have lost some ground, so it is time to quit apologizing for our heritage. To hold our heads up, shoulders back, and say, "You dang right I'm a Southerner and proud of it."

Our ancestors were outnumbered more than two-to-one, but that didn't stop them. So why do we let people that have no idea what the *Civil War*, the war of aggression, was about, stop us? Would our ancestors be proud of us today? I think not. They would say, "What in the heck are you doing? You are letting people destroy your heritage, along with the young people of the South."

If we let people destroy our heritage out of their ignorance of the War, then we get what we deserve. No heritage. No past. No future, especially for our young people. All they will know is *Big Government, Zero Tolerance, Do what you're told, It is the law. ...* That sounds like slavery, not freedom.

We the people of the South need to stand up and say, "We are taking our heritage back!"

We need to put people in office who will help us save the South. We need to put the truth in our church, school, colleges and in the hearts of the people of the South. If we don't get more aggressive, we are going to lose our heritage, our Southern way of life. Because of lies told by the North. Two things I can't tolerate are liars and thieves. The North has done both. How much more will we take before we take Dixie back?

Commander Griffin Wayne Willis
Wakulla Guard Camp 742
Crawfordville, Florida

Agrees National Park Service's agenda

To the Editor:

I have read both the letters in recent issues concerning the National Park service and their drive to make everything about slavery, one by Captain Frank Huggins, and the other by Compatriot John Millirons, and I couldn't agree more! In fact, one of the more irritating experiences I had was visiting Ft. Donelson National Park and seeing huge displays of Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass. Now while I acknowledge these two historical figures should be commemorated, I wanted to ask the ranger exactly what role they played in the battle, but I held my tongue.

But the worst experience for me was reading the article titled "John Brown's Smoldering Spark" in the NPS's magazine — *Common Ground* I believe it is called — in which the writer attempted to draw a parallel between the people of Harpers Ferry and their resistance to any kind of celebration of John Brown, and white resistance to desegregation. This happened around 1957 when both of these issues were being played out. If you believe the writer of this article, Dennis E. Frye, the resistance to John Brown was due to plain ol' racism and the Harpers Ferry citizens' fears of blacks becoming full-fledged citizens. Apparently, the fact that John Brown had every intention of murdering their ancestors in cold blood for doing something which at the time was perfectly legal had nothing to do with it. I suppose, then, if you were to become outraged over any attempt to commemorate Osama bin Laden, you would be anti-Muslim.

It might interest readers to know the John Brown idea was nixed by none other than General Ulysses S. Grant II, who, according to Mr. Frye, was "sympathetic to white Southerners" (shame on him!), and also served on the Centennial committee. And, of course, it should come as no surprise to anybody that Dennis Frye is *chief historian* at Harpers Ferry National Historic Park.

Thomas Westbrook
South Kansas Camp 2064
Wichita, Kansas

Looks forward to receiving his Veteran

To the Editor:

I saw a letter to the editor in *Field and Stream* magazine reading, "I look forward to receiving my *Field and Stream* at which time I forget all my other responsibilities." I react the same as that reader when my *Confederate Veteran* arrives.

Bob Arnold
Major James M. Utz Camp 1815
Florissant, Missouri

Confederate discourse in Israel

To the Editor:

A colleague from Georgia and I were working in a warehouse on an Israel Defense Forces base while the US Military-Israel Defense Forces "Austere Challenge 12" exercises were in progress elsewhere. Late on the first Tuesday in November an Israeli civilian manager, who possesses a good command of the English language, struck up a conversation with us in his office. The supervisor related that while driving to work he was listening to a local radio station. The program host asked his audience the following question: "What day is this?" The first callers offered "Presidential Election Day in the United States." The talk-show moderator then indicated that the obvious was not the response he was seeking. Again the man queried, "What day is this?" No one guessed correctly. Finally, the broadcaster stated, "Today is the anniversary of Jefferson Davis being elected president of the Confederate States of America." He then educated his listeners by explaining who Davis was and the South's reasons for secession.

After telling us of the experience while commuting, our foreman began inquiring about the South and our thoughts on the *Civil War*. We were able to impress him with additional facts relating to the War for Southern Independence. The individual had previously heard very little of the information. In fact, he commented, "I read a lot about American history, but most of what you are saying is not contained in the history books."

Naturally, the two of us were grateful for the unexpected opportunity to provide edification. It was fortuitous that two Southern residents were serving in the facility at that time. The incident serves as a reminder to always be prepared for encounters. After all, one never knows where or when an unprejudiced seeker of knowledge will emerge from the crowd.

John Stemple

Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Columbia, Tennessee

New movie *Lincoln* — flawed, inaccurate

To the Editor:

Recently I succumbed to a morbid sense of curiosity, when I decided to take in the film *Lincoln* by Steven Spielberg. I was particularly interested in factual inaccuracies and omissions, and the film did not disappoint in that regard. Fortunately, I had a gift card for the price of admission, so technically I didn't use my own funds to pay for admittance.

Spielberg's *Lincoln* is subtly inaccurate, and for that reason it is insidious and dangerous. To John Q. Public, who probably has a cursory knowledge concerning Lincoln and the War, this film will reinforce the biased Union perspective which is generally taught in secondary education. The skewed prism Spielberg looks through in making this film is an anathema to any historian who has done a scintilla of research concerning the War.

The centerpiece of *Lincoln* involves the political machinations concerning the passage of the 13th Amendment of the Constitution. To Spielberg's credit he paints William Seward and Lincoln as the conniving politicians they both were. Their "ends justify the means" approach to the passage of the amendment is depicted without any remorse concerning the morality of buying off potential undecided votes. It is Seward who conspires with Lincoln, suggesting they employ the services of W.N. Bilbo, and others, to corrupt the process and pass the amendment.

Spielberg's *Lincoln* is very passionate about the 13th Amendment. But does this passion actually jive

with what transpired during the war? Lincoln's famous quotation to the *New York Tribune* on August 22, 1862, would seem to contradict Spielberg's curious passion of 1865. In 1862 Lincoln stated, "I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored; the nearer the Union will be 'the Union as it was.' If there be those who would not save the Union, unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union."

Should we believe the Lincoln of 1862, or the Lincoln of 1865? Lincoln cultists would argue that Lincoln simply evolved to this more "enlightened" position concerning slavery. However, it's my belief that's much too easy a jump to make.

In Spielberg's *Lincoln* no mention is ever made of Lincoln's plan to repatriate slaves, and other blacks, to Liberia. In 1862 Lincoln invited a group of free black men into the White House and requested that they lead by example and leave the country. Lincoln is quoted as asserting, "You and we are of different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. This physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both and affords a reason at least why we should be separated. It is better for us both, therefore, to be separate." That assertion is a decidedly different tenor than the movie attempts to convey.

Another highly debatable, accuracy-challenged segment in the film is the final meeting (in early 1865) between the Confederate Peace Commissioners and Lincoln. At the meeting Spielberg's *Lincoln* asserts slavery is dead. The Confederate commissioners, led by Vice President Alexander Stephens, break off

the negotiations ostensibly based on Lincoln's comments. In actuality, that meeting was much different than what occurred in the film. What did occur, and is verifiable, was that Stephens asked "Is there no way of putting an end to the present trouble, and bringing about a restoration of general good will and harmony?" Lincoln replied, "There is but one way ... for those who are resisting the laws of the union to cease that resistance." He offered 400 million compensation for the freed slaves, but emphasized: The restoration of the Union is a *sine qua non* with me.

Sine Qua Non refers to an indispensable and essential action, condition or ingredient. One may deduce from this pointed admission by Lincoln that his 1865 view of slavery, and overreacting justification for the war, hadn't appreciably changed from 1861. The reunification of the Union was always first and foremost in his mind, regardless of the slavery question.

Spielberg's *Lincoln*, portrayed in the film by Daniel Day Lewis, attempts to depict Lincoln in a folksy, homespun manner. Lincoln uses his charm with friends and detractors invoking whimsical yarns at every opportunity. In reality, the stories are used to obfuscate the real issues at hand. Of course, Spielberg's motivation in spotlighting the yarns is to create a more sympathetic character in Lincoln.

Spielberg's *Lincoln* also elicits sympathy through glimpses into his dysfunctional marriage to Mary Todd Lincoln, portrayed by Sally Field. Spielberg's mining for sympathy is a disservice to anyone who has done any real historical research and is aware that the war, which killed more than 600,000 of his fellow American citizens, could have been potentially avoided by Lincoln.

Spielberg's *Lincoln* is flawed, but unfortunately there are seemingly few critics interested in taking on the modern-day deification of the 16th president. Could this possibly be because, as Lincoln, they too do not believe in the Jeffersonian ideal for American government ... a limited centralized government?

Lou Fritz

General Isaac R. Trimble Camp 1836
Ellicott City, Maryland



Books in Print

are dramatized, helping the reader to understand feelings and opinions in the Southland during that time period about the social and economic conditions of which it was an unavoidable part. An extensive genealogy, prologue with handy identifications of the many family members, and several photographs complement the book.

Harriett Maxwell became the second wife of Colonel Overton (1821-1898). He was the son of Judge John Overton (1766-1833) and Mary McConnell White (1782-1862). The Whites were among the founders of Knoxville. Judge John Overton was the neighbor, confidant, and close friend of Andrew Jackson, the seventh president of the United States, functioning as what people today would call his campaign manager.

The Judge's home, *Traveller's Rest*, today in Nashville, is a noted historic site, run by the Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee, which anyone touring war sites in the area would want to visit. Harriett's husband was born there.

Colonel Overton built the Maxwell House Hotel in Nashville during the period 1859-1868. He named it for his second wife, Harriett Maxwell. It was used by Federal troops in its unfinished condition during the war, but finished after the war and dubbed "Overton's Folly" by skeptics.

When Harriett died in 1899, the Tennessee State Legislature, in session at the time, adopted a resolution deploring her death as a public calamity because she had been such a faithful supporter of the Confederacy. At her request, her body was wrapped in a Confederate Flag, and she was buried at the Mount Olivet Cemetery in Nashville, in the same grave as her husband.

Author Thomas Lee Clark, who serves as a volunteer docent at Travellers Rest Plantation, has done copious

research for this novel. In the light of such a large amount of information, there are a few minor typos, but these do not materially reduce the book's value. It gives full coverage to Harriet Maxwell Overton and her large family. It is well-written, using dialogue among the characters as one of the chief means to tell the story; however, at times the reader wonders if a summary of events might have made the story move a little faster.

Not all the heroes of the war years were men in gray. Some, like Harriet Overton, were women who exemplified the courage of those on the home front that was just as noble as that shown on the battlefield. On the eve of the battle of Nashville, she was given a Confederate Flag as thanks for her hospitality at the wedding of Major and Mrs. William Clare. This book recalls the famous incident when years after the war Federal Judge William Howard Taft of Ohio was entertained at a dinner at Traveller's Rest. In full view throughout the dinner this flag was on display in its accustomed place hanging between two windows. When the Judge asked Mr. Overton what the flag represented, Harriet answered, "Sir, that is the flag of my country! ... It will hang there proudly as long as there is breath in my body. Then I will be buried with that flag wrapped around me."

Author: Thomas Lee Clark

Publisher: Westview, Inc.

PO Box 210183

Nashville, TN 37221

www.publishedbywestview.com

Paperback \$29.95

Reviewed by Charles Parker

Diverging Loyalties Baptists In Middle Georgia During The Civil War

Bruce T. Gourley received a PhD in history from Auburn University and is executive director of the Baptist History & Heritage Society. He has written books on Baptist history and Montana history. Currently, he is online editor of the *Baptist Studies Bulletin* and has

developed several critically acclaimed websites, including CivilWarBaptists.com.

Author Gourley has selected Bibb County as the hub of Middle Georgia, bounded by the following counties: Newton, Morgan, Greene, Dooly, Telfair, Washington, and Upson. Within this area are the forty-four Baptist Churches studied for this book. The author refers frequently to Church Minutes taken at their business

meetings during the War years.

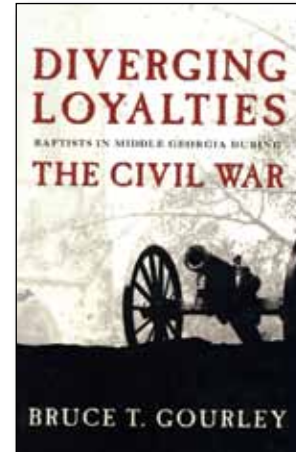
Secondary research sources quoted by Author Gourley have been selected by him to undergird his basic premise: religious Southern people, Baptists in particular, fomented the War Between the States to enable the South to maintain slavery.

The author also endeavors to prove that loyalty to the Cause for Southern Independence in Middle Georgia was not as solid as Confederacy supporters would have their fellow sufferers during the War believe.

Quotes from Church Minutes provide an interesting glimpse on the home front. Many Churches hardly mentioned the War at all. The way civilians lived their lives during this period and reacted to the War seemed to depend on how many Church members or associated friends in the community were serving in the Confederate Armed Forces.

Author Gourley provides details about Army Missions and the continual push from some quarters for Army Chaplains. Many of the Baptist Churches criticized drilling and fighting battles on the Sabbath Day. Also worrisome to home folks were reports of swearing, drinking and stealing in camps.

The author also writes about the historically accepted widespread revivals and conversions to Christianity during



the latter years of the War.

Chapters in the books also deal with race relations and the gender question. When many men of a certain community were absent fighting the War, women in the congregations became more numerous. However, this increase in female participation was not accompanied by allowing the women to assume traditional male church roles and offices.

Diverging Loyalties contains much information which may appeal to many readers. An extensive list of primary and published works is cited, accompanied by notes and several indices taken from the Church Minutes.

This book about Baptists in Middle Georgia gives another perspective to an area and a group of people who, in many instances, reflected the attitudes and loyalties of Southerners caught up in the War Between the States.

Author: Bruce T. Gourley
Publisher: Mercer University Press
1400 Coleman Avenue
Macon, GA 31207
www.mupress.org
Hardback \$35.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Enduring Legacy Rhetoric and Ritual of The Lost Cause

W. Stuart Towns is a retired professor and department chair for the Communication Studies Department at Southeast Missouri State University. He is also the author of a book on rhetoric of the Civil Rights movement.

Enduring Legacy begins with a study of historical Southern oratory. This region has long supported a tradition of oratory and great orators. The author believes that Southerners, even in 2012, have had their thinking and culture shaped by what he calls "the rhetoric of the Lost Cause." Author Towns states: "I contend that twentieth-century white Southerners learned much of how they were going to think about race, about the North, about the Civil War and Recon-

struction, and about themselves from the rhetoric of the Lost Cause."

Part II provides interesting history of how Confederate Memorial Day came into being and about the tireless work of Southern women to collect money in the impoverished South to erect Confederate Monuments. Author Towns almost complains that "nearly every county seat in the South has its Confederate Monuments in the courthouse square or prominent corner or cemetery."

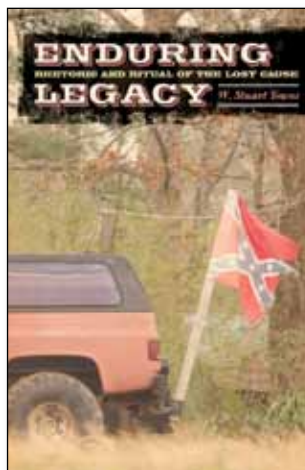
Part III examines the oratorical defense of secession in the Confederacy and the old South.

Part IV covers the creation of the myths of war, the South's martyrs and scapegoats.

Author Towns devotes many pages of *Enduring Legacy* to Part V, entitled "Creating the Myths of Reconstruction, Redemption, Reconciliation, and the New and Future South." He asserts that many of these so-called myths are responsible for the South's response to civil rights, change in general and self-perception.

Part VI, "The Persistence of a Myth," holds that these myths created by Southern orators to bolster the confidence of our South have been responsible for continued pride in our heritage and Confederate history. Author Towns implies that Southerners must get beyond believing "The South Was Right" so we might become reconciled with the rest of the citizens who do not care about us and belittle our ways living with honor and integrity.

Author Towns almost seems to blame Southerners for learning all too well our Confederate history and ruinous legacy of Reconstruction from "The Lost Cause Oratory." He states: "Lost Cause ritual and oratory created



a sense of order and community out of the chaos, uncertainty, and despair of defeat. The ceremonial events and the speeches were designed to redeem the honor of white Southern men and rebuild their egos and confidence. The ceremony, ritual, and oratory worked together to help the defeated Southerners have something to recall and cherish in the midst of turmoil, change, poverty, stress, desolation, and defeat."

Included in *Enduring Legacy* are well-researched notes and an index. Some history buffs and Southerners may enjoy this book, while other readers may find author Towns' premise insulting.

Author: W. Stuart Towns
Publisher: University Alabama Press
www.uapress.ua.edu
800-621-2736
Hardback \$37.50

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

May/June 2013March 1

July/August 2013..... May 1

September/October 2013 July 1

November/December 2013
..... September 1

January/February 2014
.....November 1

March/April 2014 January 1

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

2013 Sesquicentennial Heritage Rally

The 2013 Sesquicentennial Event/Confederate Heritage Rally will be held Saturday, March 16, in Biloxi, MS, at Beauvoir. The dedication ceremony for the new Jefferson Davis Presidential Library will be the showcase of the program. Make your plans now to attend.

Two different types of hotels are offering the SCV special rates.

The higher-end hotel is South Beach Hotel, one of the few hotels (formerly a condo) on the south side of Highway 90 (and east of Beauvoir). There is a 20 percent discount and you will have to use code HR13 to get the discount, and, for now, the block will be held until 45 days out from the event. 228-388-2627.

The more budget-minded hotel is Motel 6 (which also brand-new) The manager hasn't put a limit on the block size yet and will offer two types of rooms: regular rooms at \$85 and the studio room (includes the kitchenette) at \$93 per night. 228-388-2601.

If you are coming as a reenactor to the 2013 Heritage Rally, good news! We can shoot! You may come as a company or just fall as an individual. Just make sure your loads and gear can pass the usual inspections. All rifles will fall under the overall command of the commander of the reenactment corps.

Artillery is welcome and will be able to fire as well. However, we need to know in advance how many guns are coming in order to fix the line. Therefore, anyone bringing a cannon will need to register first with the commander of the reenactment corps. Also because of the limited entrances, all pieces will need to be placed the day before the event. The event is Saturday, March 16, so on Friday, March 15, you will need to be there to set up and move vehicles and trailers to the nearby parking location.

For information on this, or to register artillery, contact the Heritage Rally Reenactor Commander Paul Gramling at 318-294-1563 or e-mail Paul1863@cs.com

For more information, see <http://confederate150.com/2013.html>

Invitation to the 2013 Jefferson Davis Service

The annual Jefferson F. Davis Memorial Service will be on Saturday, June 8, 2013, at 9:00 AM at President Davis' gravesite. This year's keynote speaker is Bert Hayes Davis, great-great-grandson of President Jefferson Davis.

The memorial service is a family event, complete with music, poems and salutes. There will be a marching bagpipe band, honor guard and an unforgettable artillery salute over the James River.

The ceremonial flags, which have flown on the president's flagpole, will be available for sale with a certificate of authenticity. Free souvenir programs, ribbons and light refreshments will be served on a first-come, first-served basis.

This service remembers and honors a Southern gentleman who served with the United States army during the Black Hawk War and was a hero of the war with Mexico. In addition to serving as the commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army and Navy, Jefferson F. Davis also served as a US Congressman, US Senator and Secretary of War.

The memorial service is free and open to the public.

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports distributed to delegates at our annual Reunion should be submitted by all Division Commanders, Chairmen of National Committees, Army Commanders, the chief of heritage defense, adjutant-in-chief, chief of staff, chaplain-in-chief, historian-in-chief, Lt. commander-in-chief and the commander-in-chief. The reports should be submitted as an MS Word Document, if at all possible, without any letterhead, photos or imbedded images. The length

of the report should be two typed pages or less. If the report cannot be submitted in MS Word, it should be sent as a text in an e-mail message.

Reports are generally due by April 1, 2013. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2013, such as the Division Commander wishes to include a report on their division convention for the report, senders may delay the submission, but should submit the report no later than five days after the close of the convention or other event or activity which will be included in the report. In no event should a report be submitted later than June 10, 2013.

Reports should be submitted to Aide-de-Camp Dennis Palmer at dpalmer.scv@gmail.com and Chief of Staff Rand at chuckrand3@gmail.com. Questions should be directed to Dennis Palmer at 248-546-1964 or Chuck Rand at 318-387-3791.

Join an SCV E-mail List

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

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

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

As an SCV History list member you can expect between 20 and 30 posts per day. As a subscriber, you will receive

an e-mail every time one of the other subscribers makes a post. These can add up very quickly if you do not check and process your e-mail on a daily basis.

Past Debutante Information Needed for Archives

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

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

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

Special Discount Offer for SCV Members

The Ramada Maingate West in Kissimmee, Florida, is pleased to offer the following rate to SCV members:

2013 Rate: \$39, based on availability. No resort fees (typically \$10 per night plus tax).

In addition, they will make a \$1 donation per-room night contributed to our organization.

Located at 7491 West Irlo Bronson Memorial Parkway, less than two miles from Walt Disney World, Animal Kingdom, EPCOT Center, MGM Studios, Disney's Wide World of Sports and Pleasure Island, and just 10 minutes from all of the other Orlando attractions such as Universal Studios and Sea World. It's also located just 20 minutes from the Orlando International Airport.

They have 442 guest rooms and suites offer coffee makers, refrigerators, iron and ironing board, hair dryer, safes, satellite television and free wireless high-speed Internet. We also have several different room types to accommodate any traveler, including a kid's suite with bunk beds.

You can visit their website at www.ramadamaingatewest.com for further information, or call 407-589-2180.

SCV member discount offer to Fold3

Compatriots,

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

members with their genealogy.

We are pleased to announce a special opportunity to SCV members. The SCV would like to introduce you to Fold3, a great online resource for researching your Confederate ancestors. Fold3 currently offers access to millions of Confederate records. SCV members can now get an all-access annual membership to Fold3 for only \$49.95 (that is \$30 off the regular price).

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

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

- More than 78 million images and adding more every month
- Confederate Records: Service Records, Casualty Reports, Citizens Files, Amnesty Papers & Navy Subject Files
- Revolutionary War Pensions Files & Service records, enlistment, draft cards, war rolls, maps, photos, and more
- Established unique content partnerships with the National Archives and other institutions and
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American Militaristic Imperialism

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The significance of calling for 75,000 militiamen, the blockade, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, all within the span two weeks, is the power wielded by Mr. Lincoln. Where were the congressional hearings about the constitutionality of secession, the mobilization of the military, the blockade, and the suspension of the writ? In short, what was the source of Lincoln's power? The political blanket thrown over the constitutional mechanisms to deal with the seceding states was Lincoln's *idée fixe*, the abstract Union in contradistinction to the actual Union. That blanket cleared the way for the exercise of arbitrary political power. The source of Lincoln's political power was his innate ability to rhetorically recruit and shape the political will of substantial number of Americans to his own. In short, his rhetorical skills, not the US Constitution, were the font of his political powers. His

personal discretion, more so than constitutional limitations, set the boundaries of political action.

This unique rhetorical skill set led Richard Weaver to conclude that Lincoln is "a father of the nation more convincingly than Washington." Citing Lincoln's law partner, Weaver provides insight into Lincoln's rhetorical ability:

"[N]ot only had he accurate and exact perceptions, but he was causative; his mind apparently with an automatic movement, ran back behind facts, principles, and all things to their origin and first cause — to the point where forces act at once as effect and cause. ... All opponents dreaded his originality, condensation, definition, and force of expression."²⁴

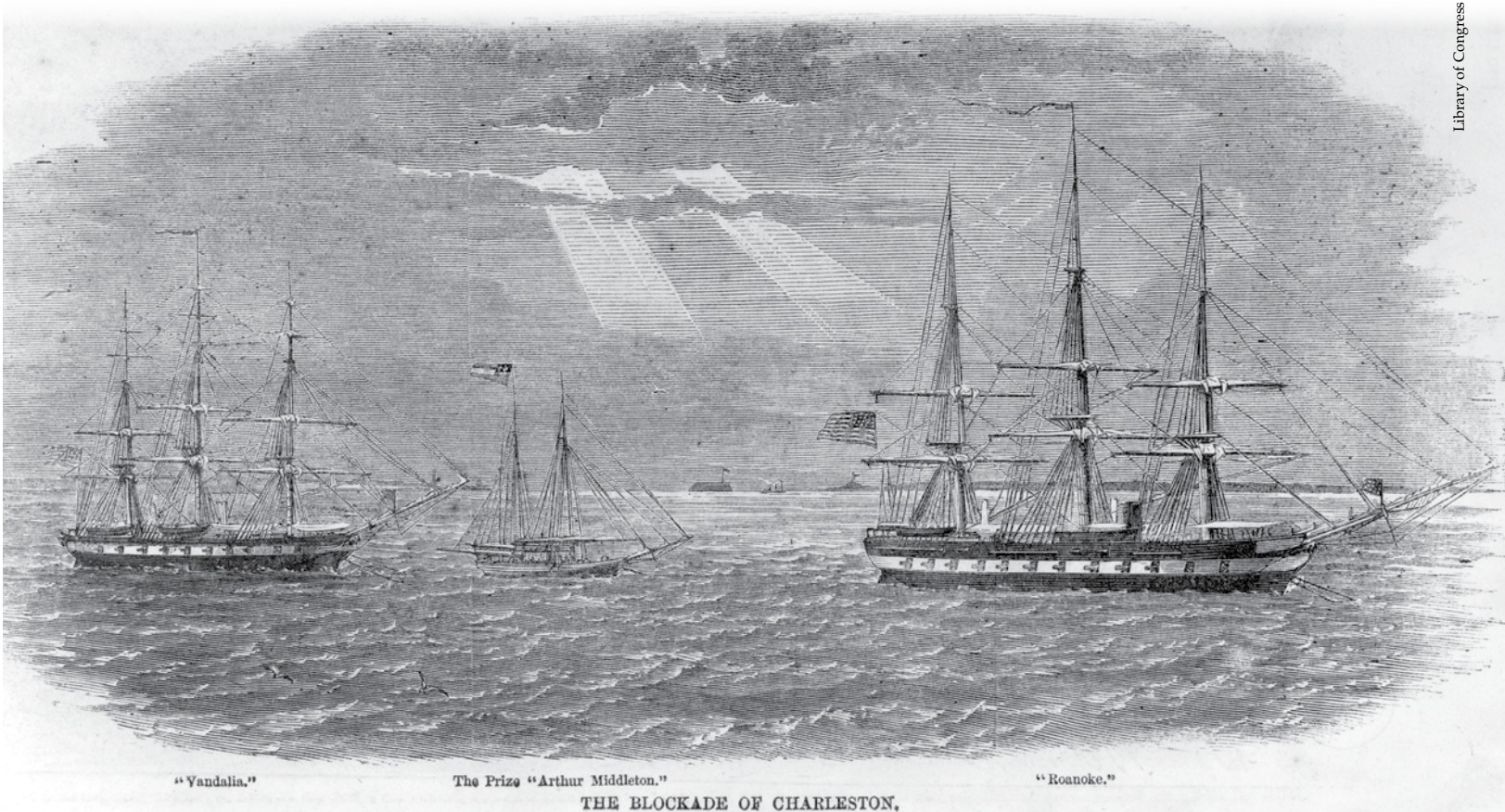
It's one thing to argue from first principles when discussing, for example, art, theology, philosophy, etc. It's quite another to argue from first principles, thereby reopening the debates of the 1787 Constitutional Convention and unilaterally resolving the issues according to one's own liking. For example, the Constitution had a fundamental flaw by recognizing slavery. Arguing from first principles makes it is unjust to enslave men; slaves are men; consequently, the Constitution is unjust. Lincoln was not making an argument for equality, but for justice.²⁵ Justice, according to Lincoln, trumps the Constitution. And a just man would not adhere to an unjust constitution.

The pillars propping up the old constitution must be torn down and "supply their places with other pillars, hewn from the solid quarry of sober reason."²⁶

In his 1838 Lyceum Address, Lincoln acknowledged ambitious men would not be content with maintaining the *status quo*, by which other men, in this case the Founders, reap the honor and glory of a grateful, but misguided, populace:

"Towering genius disdains a beaten path. It seeks regions hitherto unexplored. It sees no distinction in adding story to story, upon the monuments of fame, erected to the memory of others. It denies that it is glory enough to serve under any chief. It scorns to tread in the footsteps of any predecessor, however illustrious. It thirsts and burns for distinction; and, if possible, it will have it, whether at the expense of emancipating slaves, or enslaving freemen. ... Distinction will be his paramount object, and although he would as willingly, perhaps more so, acquire it by doing good as harm; yet, that opportunity being past, and nothing left to be done in the way of building up, he would set boldly to the task of pulling down."

Arguing from first principles; i.e., the nature of man, pulling down the pillars of the Constitution, using rationalism rather than circumstance as the foundational



building blocks of a new political order, are characteristic of so-called Progressives. According to Weaver, "whereas for [Edmund] Burke circumstance was often a deciding factor, for Lincoln it was never more than a retarding factor."²⁷ In other words, facts need not get in the way of the *idée fixe*. Facts such as the vast majority of Southerners never denied the slaves' humanity. The slaveowner did not own the slave per se, but the slave's labor. Furthermore, the slave states placed legal restrictions on slaveowners' treatment of slaves, from maximum hours of work per week to abandonment of old and sick slaves. Lincoln must have known this, but in Jacobin fashion was determined to ignore actual circumstances, radicalize the issue, inflame the passions

of the electorate, and capture the reigns of political power. In other words, his high-toned theoretical rhetoric was a means to undisclosed political ends, one of which being personal ambition.²⁸

Lincoln's break with the constitutional rule of law and reliance on the *idée fixe* was immediate upon taking his oath of office. This becomes evident by contrasting his inaugural address with President Buchanan's December 3, 1860, State of the Union Address.

Buchanan asks "has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a state into submission which is attempting to withdraw or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon

Congress to declare and to make war against a state. After much serious reflection I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the Federal Government. ... Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted that the power to make war against a state is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a state; how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province and govern it by despotic power?" President Buchanan realized, as did his contemporaries, that declaring war against a seceded state would not preserve the Union, but remake

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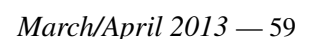
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American Militaristic Imperialism

requisite to unilaterally withdraw from the Union.

Making it known “that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the states” and that “[i]n doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority.”³⁰ Lincoln was fully aware if he attempted to enforce US laws in what was by March 4, 1861, foreign countries, such attempts constituted *casus belli*. He also must have known that his argument denying the sovereignty of the states was a concocted ruse [originally articulated by Justice Joseph Story to rationalize national policy hegemony over the States] to rationalize a militaristic imperialism over the Confederacy.

In his inaugural address he laid out his authority under the rule of law to use coercion against the Confederacy.

First, he claimed the Union is perpetual: “I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.”

Lincoln continually stressed that “Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union” was replaced by the “more Perfect Union” of the US Constitution. And if something “perpetual” is made “more perfect,” then its perpetuity is not open to question.

This, of course, is nonsense. Theoretically, a perpetual union could be made more perfect by making it more consensual. “A perpetual union is not necessarily perfect and a perfect union is not necessarily perpetual.”³¹ But more importantly, as a lawyer, Lincoln had to know that the word “perpetual” was in the 18th-century documents being used as a diplomatic term, which signified that the document lacked a “built-in sunset provision.” Not that the Articles were binding forever, but its duration was unknown.³²

Second, Lincoln postulated: “If the United States be not a government proper, but an association of states in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it — break it, so to speak — but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?” Obviously the Constitution is not “in the nature of a contract merely.” It is a compact among sovereign states among whom there is not a neutral judge, including the US Supreme Court, which is a branch of the national government. Where a neutral judge is lacking, a principal to

the compact may terminate the agreement upon a breach by the agent, as may the agent upon a breach by a principal.

Third, to validate his “contract theory,” Lincoln denies the sovereignty of the states and the compact theory³³ of the US Constitution. “Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen states expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778. And finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was “to form a more perfect Union.”

Fourth, Lincoln asserted that “if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the states be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.” Unless viewed from the lens of an ever-expanding empire, secession did not constitute the “destruction of the Union, but merely its downsizing. The Union was left intact among the states desiring to maintain it. That is why the nomenclature “civil war” is erroneous. The CSA

was not fighting to overtake and subdue the US government; the CSA was fighting a defensive to preserve its independence from an imperialistic US government.

And lastly, Lincoln concludes that "It follows from these views that no state upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any state or states against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances." Such would "follow" if Lincoln's premises were analytically sustainable, but they are not. Consequently, the ordinances of secession were neither "insurrectionary nor revolutionary," and the war to subdue and reincorporate the Southern states back into the Union was, in the words of Chief Justice Chase, must have been "a war of conquest and subjugation."³⁴

Lincoln's first inaugural address, as well as his second, despite its gaping holes in historical fact, has been lauded as a great speech. Even a luminary such as Richard Weaver asserted that "one would go far to find a speech more respectful toward the established principles of American government — to defined and agreed upon things — than the First Inaugural Address."³⁵ Weaver was wrong and apparently carried away by Lincoln's argument from definition. Lincoln's *idée fixe* that the Union was sovereign and must be protected against all challenges was rejected by all the Southern states and probably most of the rest when it conflicted with their respective

state interests.

The last point, state interests, is the key to understanding the clout Lincoln's *idée fixe* held over the Northern political class. Lincoln's *union* was essentially a means to a public policy end; i.e., the economic subordination of the Southern states to the Republican Party's business constituents by any and all means necessary. In other words, a militaristic imperialism against an independent Southern confederacy was not off the table.

Endnotes

¹See *The Federalist Papers* #13, 14 and 22.

²Alexander Hamilton, *The Federalist Papers* #8.

³The Central Powers included the German Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Ottoman Empire, and the Kingdom of Bulgaria; the US was in alliance primarily with British and French.

⁴Donald Davidson, "That This Nation May Endure — The Need for Political Regionalism," in *Who Owns America? A New Declaration of Independence*, Herbert Agar and Allen Tate, eds., [ISI Books, 1999], 154. *Who Owns America* was originally published in 1936.

⁵Weaver, *The Ethics of Rhetoric*, 23.

⁶While the war was in progress, Lincoln and the Radical Republicans were at odds on how severely the Southern states should be treated in the post-bellum. When contrasted with the severity of the radicals, Lincoln appears to be moderate.

⁷Texas v. White, 74 U.S. 700, 727.

⁸Texas v. White, 741.

⁹See the Insurrection Act of 1807: "§ 331. Federal aid for state governments: Whenever there is an

insurrection in any state against its government, the president may, upon the request of its legislature or of its governor if the legislature cannot be convened, call into Federal service such of the militia of the other states, in the number requested by that state, and use such of the armed forces, as he considers necessary to suppress the insurrection." And "§ 332. Use of militia and armed forces to enforce Federal authority: Whenever the president considers that unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages, or rebellion against the authority of the United States, make it impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States in any state or territory by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, he may call into Federal service such of the militia of any state, and use such of the armed forces, as he considers necessary to enforce those laws or to suppress the rebellion" [Title 10 of the United States Code].

¹⁰"Such actions were regarded as odious by the framers of the Constitution because it was the traditional role of a court, judging an individual case, to impose punishment." William H. Rehnquist, *The Supreme Court*, page 166.

¹¹For example, the House passed legislation requiring a two-thirds majority vote of the justices to declare an act of Congress to be unconstitutional. Fearful of the political backlash, the Senate took no action [40th Cong., 2d sess., 2127, March 26, 1868].

¹²Senator McKinley sponsored the highest tariff in US history, more than 48 percent.

¹³"The Paris Peace Treaty was signed on December 10, 1898. Under this treaty, the United States

obtained Puerto Rico, Guam, and — for \$20 million — the Philippine Islands. Spain also renounced its claim to Cuba, which remained under U.S. military occupation until 1902. Thereafter, Cuba would be a US protectorate until 1934. Congress took nearly two months to ratify the treaty, but did so — securing the necessary two-thirds majority by a single vote — on February 6, 1899. Despite the heated debates and protests of congressional lawmakers, McKinley was able to secure the treaty's approval and to convince the House to appropriate funds for implementing and building the American empire. In demonstrating his political influence on the outcome of these matters, McKinley became the undisputed leader of the Republican Party. Furthermore, his actions represented a real expansion of presidential power at the turn of the century. Under McKinley's leadership, the United States had become one of the world's colonial powers." <http://millercenter.org/academic/americanpresident/mckinley/essays/biography/5>.

¹⁴Former Chief Justice of the Puerto Rico Supreme Court, José Trías Monge, has stated, "The Insular Cases were based on premises that in today's world seem bizarre. [7] "They," Trias Monge continues, "and the policies on which they rest, answer to the following notions:

- "democracy and colonialism are fully compatible;

- "there is nothing wrong when a democracy such as the United States engages in the business of governing other [subjects who have not participated in their democratic election process];

- "people are not created equal, some races being superior to others;

- "it is the burden of the superior peoples, the white man's burden, to bring up others in their image, except to the extent that the nation which possesses them should in due time determine." [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insular_Cases#cite_note-Law_2001_Page_228-6].

¹⁵*Imperialism* is defined as "the policy, practice, or advocacy of extending the power and dominion of a nation especially by direct territorial acquisitions or by gaining indirect control over the political or economic life of other areas; broadly: the extension or imposition of [cultural, economic, and military] power, authority, or influence" (www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/imperialism; bracketed words not in original).

For the purposes of this paper *imperialism* will connote the imposition of military power for political objectives. Of course the projection of military power abroad has domestic consequences; e.g., increased taxes, bureaucratic growth, and political socialization partial to the central government.

¹⁶Gamble, Richard. "The United States as World Savior: Cost and Consequences." *The Political Science Reviewer*, 2009: 106.

¹⁷This metaphor is not meant to be cute hyperbole. By attacking the established monarchical political order of Germany and Austria and the Constitutional rule of law in the US, the Progressives removed what Burke referred to the "ballast in the vessel," making the ship of state vulnerable to

Jacobin winds of revolution.

See Russell Kirk, *Edmund Burke: A Genius Reconsidered* (ISI Books, 1997).

¹⁸At one point in his academic career Wilson considered himself to be disciple of Edmund Burke (see Russell Kirk, *Edmund Burke: A Genius Reconsidered* [Intercollegiate Studies Institute, 1997], 221). In a 1901 laudatory essay cited by Kirk titled "Edmund Burke and the French Revolution," Wilson makes manifest his profound understanding of Burke and the modus operandi of the French Jacobins.

However, Wilson's praise of Burke is not based upon the latter's conservative policy preference, but Burke's statesmanship; i.e., political analytical skills set, and his passing the "test of fire;" i.e., Burke was "undaunted, unstained, unchanged in purpose and principle." Wilson viewed Burke not as a conservative opposed to change, but as a liberal favoring slow-paced inevitable change. (*The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*, vol. LXII, New Series, vol XL, May to October 1901, 791, 784, 784-792 [<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?view=image;size=100;id=inu.32000000493355;page=root;seq=7;num=i>].

¹⁹www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=65394

²⁰Address to Congress Requesting a Declaration of War Against Germany (April 2, 1917) [<http://millercenter.org/scripps/archive/speeches/detail/4722>].

²¹Wilson, 1901, p. 784. Wilson's admiration for Burke was not that he condemned the French Revolution per se, but he raised and correctly addressed the "radical question" whether developments

in France posed a threat to Britain (ibid., 785). Wilson intimates Burke's statesmanship should be credited for preventing the "French spirit of disorder" from crossing the Channel into Britain (ibid., 787). "If the French revolutionary doctrine had taken root in England, what then? They did not. Who shall say how much this vehement and eloquent Irishman did to keep them out?" (ibid., 788)

²²Democracy as used by Lincoln and Wilson is not synonymous with Jeffersonian democracy; i.e., government based upon the consent of the governed. Lincoln did not advocate a consensual union of states or the enfranchisement of African-Americans, and Wilson considered the Bolsheviks to be his democratic compatriots.

²³In his debate with Judge Douglas Lincoln stated "But this argument strikes me as not a little remarkable in another particular — in its strong resemblance to the old argument for the "Divine right of Kings." By the latter, the King is to do just as he pleases with his white subjects, being responsible to God alone. By the former, the white man is to do just as he pleases with his black slaves, being responsible to God alone. The two things are precisely alike; and it is but natural they should find similar arguments to sustain them [http://millercenter.org/scripps/archive/speeches/detail/3503]; for Wilson, "making the world safe for democracy" required ridding it of monarchy.

See *Introduction to Democracy, The God That Failed*, by Hans-Hermann Hoppe (New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers, 2001) and Ralph Raico, "World War I: The Turning Point," in:

John V. Denson, *The Costs of War. America's Pyrrhic Victories* (New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers, 1999); Erik von Kuehnelt-Leddihn, *Leftism Revisited. From de Sade to Pol Pot* (Washington, DC: Regnery, 1990), p. 210; on Wilson and Wilsonianism, see further Murray N. Rothbard, "World War I as Fulfillment: Power and the Intellectuals," *Journal of Libertarian Studies*, Vol. 9, no. 1, 1989; Paul Gottfried, "Wilsonianism: The Legacy that Won't Die," *Journal of Libertarian Studies*, Vol. 9, no. 2, 1990; idem, "On Liberal and Democratic Nationhood," *Journal of Libertarian Studies*, Vol. 10, no. 1, 1991; Robert A. Nisbet, *The Present Age* (New York: Harper & Row, 1988), cited in Hoppe.

²⁴Richard Weaver, *The Ethics of Rhetoric* (Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1965), 85-86. As a lawyer Lincoln used this ability to great effect in the courtroom, by largely ignoring legal precedent and instead relying on abstract first principles (ibid, 85).

²⁵"Suppose it is true that the Negro is inferior to the white in the gifts of nature; is it not the exact reverse of justice that the white should for that reason take from the Negro any of the little which he has had given to him?" (Weaver, 95).

²⁶Lincoln's 1838 Lyceum Address.

²⁷Weaver, 95.

²⁸Weaver misses this aspect of Lincoln. He praised Lincoln's honesty and refusal to "stay out of the excluded middle;" i.e., political compromise. This is, indeed, a dangerous precedent to endorse. Pitting the extremes against one another is a sure formula for heightened conflict and destabilization.

²⁹www.TeachingAmericanHistory.org/library/index.asp?documentprint=946.

³⁰http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th-century/lincoln1.asp.

³¹Marshall DeRosa, *The Ninth Amendment and the Politics of Creative Jurisprudence* (Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, NJ: 1996), 55.

³²See Thomas E. Woods, *Nullification: How to Resist Federal Tyranny in the 21st Century* (Regnery Publishing, Inc., 2010), 100, and Marshall DeRosa, *Redeeming American Democracy: Lessons from the Confederate Constitution* (Pelican Publishing Company, 2007), 25-26.

³³"The compact theory teaches that each state is a sovereign political society. The states created the central government as their agent, endowing it with only enumerated powers — mainly (national) defense, regulation of (interstate) commerce, and foreign treaties. The central government (including its Supreme Court) cannot have the final say as to what powers the states delegated and reserved because the central government is the agent and the states are the principles of the compact" (Donald W. Livingston, "The Founding And The Enlightenment: Two Theories of Sovereignty," in *Vital Remnants: America's Founding and the Western Tradition*, Gary L. Gregg II, ed., (ISI Books, 1999), 255-256.

³⁴Chief Justice Chase winks and nods towards this conclusion, by remarking that if secession was constitutional, then such was the nature of the war against the CSA. See *Texas v. White*, 74 U.S. 700, 727.

³⁵Richard Weaver, *The Ethics of Rhetoric* (Henry Regnery Company, 1953), 100.



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For more information Contact: Alan Palmer, Committee Chairman – 662-719-9312 or cptalan61@yahoo.com or
Andrew McCaskill, Committee Treasurer – andrewomccaskill@yahoo.com
Reunion Site: <http://2013scvreunion.homestead.com/Index.html>



118th National Reunion Sons of Confederate Veterans Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 18 - 20th, 2013

Tentative Schedule of 2013 General SCV Reunion

Wednesday – July 17, 2013

Pre-GEC Meeting	Hampton Inn	3:00 pm – 5:00 pm
Vendor Setup	Ex Hall A	8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Reception (Meet and Greet)	Hampton Inn	8:00 pm – 10:00 pm
Registration	ConvCenter	12:00 noon – 5:00 pm

Thursday- July 18, 2013

Registration Opens	ConvCenter	7:00 am - 5:00 pm
Vendors Open		8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Forrest Cavalry Breakfast	MR 1-4	7:00 am – 7:45 am
Opening Ceremony	Ex Hall B	8:00 am – 8:45 pm
Business Session I	Ex Hall B	9:00 am – 12:15 pm
Heritage Luncheon	MR 1-4	12:30 pm – 2:15 pm
Vicksburg NMP Tour	Hampton Inn	9:30 am - 12:30pm and 2:30 pm -6:00 pm
Historical Program	ConvCenter	2:30 pm – 3:30 pm
“Gold in the Hills” - Melodrama Play	Vicksburg Theater	7:30 – 9:30 pm

Friday – July 19, 2013

Registration Opens	ConvCenter	7:00 am - 5:00 pm
Vendors Open		8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Chaplain’s Breakfast	MR 1-4	7:00 am – 8:00 am
Business Session II	Ex Hall B	8:30 am – 12:15 pm
Ladies Morning Tour	Hampton Inn	9:00 AM to Noon
(Martha Vick House and Ladies Program at the Old Courthouse Museum limited to 112 participants)		
Awards Luncheon	MR 1-4	12:30 pm – 2:15 PM
Historical Program	ConvCenter	2:30 pm – 3:30 pm
Memorial Service	Christ Episcopal Church	3:30 pm – 4:30 pm
MS Shiloh Monument Fish Fry	ConCenter	6:00 pm – 8:00 pm
Oratory Contest and Social	ConvCenter	8:00 pm - until

Saturday – July 20, 2013

Registration Opens	ConvCenter	7:00 am – 12:00 noon
Vendors Open/Close	ConvCenter	8:00 am – 1:00 pm
Army Meetings		
AOT	Ex Hall B	8:00 am – 9:00 am
AOTM	MR 1-2	8:00 am – 9:00 am
ANV	MR 3-4	8:00 am– 9:00 am
Business Session III	Ex Hall B	9:15 am – 12:00 noon
Post-GEC Meeting	Hampton Inn	2:00 pm – 4:00 pm
Commander’s Reception	ConvCenter	6:00 pm – 7:00 pm
Grand Banquet /		
Debutante Presentation	Ex Hall B	7:00 pm – Midnight



118th National Reunion Sons of Confederate Veterans Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 18 - 20th, 2013 Official Debutante Registration Form

Debutante's Full Name _____

Debutante's Preferred Name _____

Personal Address _____

City & State _____ Zip _____

Home Phone _____ Cell Phone _____

Email _____

Parent's Name _____

Grade: _____ School Attending: _____

SCV Camp / Division Sponsor _____

Confederate Ancestor (Rank and Unit) _____

- Registration fee of \$30.00 will be charged for the first 25 participants. All others after the first 25 will be charged \$125.00. First 25 participants will be given a commemorative sesquicentennial broach.
- Attach a typed narrative of extracurricular activities, school awards, et cetera and a picture of the Debutante to registration. This may be e-mailed to littlelady1861@inbox.com, but a confirmation email must be received before it is considered received due to the fact that some emails are lost in the spam box.
- Each Debutante will be formally presented in a ceremony immediately prior to the Grand Ball, on July 20, 2013, but following the Banquet. Debutantes may be presented by their father, grandfather, brother, or other relation

Qualifications:

Genealogical: Debutante must be a young lady related to a Confederate soldier and sponsored a SCV camp or Division.

Age: A debutante must be between the ages of 16 to 23 at the time of the presentation at the Reunion Ball.

Marital/ Child Bearing: A debutante must never have been married; had a marriage annulled; given birth; or be engaged.

Previous Debut: A debutante may not have been presented previously at any National SCV Reunion.

The debutante must have her own white dress (period attire allowed but not required). Dresses may NOT be strapless. The debutant must have white gloves (opera length if the dress is sleeveless, elbow length for all others), white or clear shoes, and white pantyhose. Her presenter must wear black tie/evening attire (period attire allowed but not required) and white gloves. A more detailed list of do's and don'ts will be sent once registration is received. For more information, please contact:

Cassie A. Barrow, 621 Forrest Ave., Griffin, GA 30224 email: littlelady1861@inbox.com or Phone: 770-412-1646

- Make Checks Payable to:
SCV Camp 1354
2013 Reunion
- Mail Checks to:
2013 SCV Reunion
PO Box 820731
Vicksburg, MS 39180

Contact the Hampton Inn and Suites – 1-601-636-6100 (rates are \$119.00 a night) or the Quality Inn Suites (rates are \$64.00 a night) – 1-601-636-0804. Ask for the "SCV Reunion Special Rate." All prices are subject to state and local taxes.

Alan Palmer, Committee Chairman – 662-719-9312 or cptalan61@yahoo.com
Andrew McCaskill, Committee Treasurer – andrewomccaskill@yahoo.com
<http://2013scvreunion.homestead.com/Index.html> - Reunion Site

Vision 2016

By National Vision Co-ordinator Dr. Tom Hiter

Vision. You're going to be hearing and reading a lot about that during the next four or five years. It's already been the power behind several major changes in how the SCV operates, and will operate in the future.

For instance, the entire Confederation is now linked internally by a brand-new, professional-grade electronic communications net. Every camp, Brigade, Division and Army Commander, along with all the GEC and many other staff officers are now on one system, and each has a unique e-mail address. This will enable the entire Confederation to communicate immediately and effectively within the command structure. It will enable the commander-in-chief to communicate instantaneously and simultaneously with every camp commander.

This new communications capability is just one integral part of the Vision 2016 program that the membership adopted in Montgomery and reinforced in Murfreesboro. The GEC and GHQ have been working to bring this feature for more than two years.

Why are we all doing this? Because it was time for a change in the way we plan, execute and communicate with one another. Our vision of ourselves and our organization is one of a modern, growing, effective team.

Our Vision

Our vision is of an organi-

zation of Southern men, 50,000 strong by the time of our 2016 reunion, which knows itself to be, and is widely seen by others as the pre-eminent authority on Southern heritage and American liberty.

To achieve this vision, it was necessary to either find or develop a new organizational system. As it happens, we're not alone in this. For the past generation, organizations around the world have been struggling with ways to meet the challenges presented by advances in technology and communications systems. Many, alas, unable to change, have fallen by the wayside. The question is how to change without leaving behind that which is best in our history. The answer lies in modern organizational theory.

The very best organizational theorists in academic circles as well as the business world have, for more than fifty years, agreed that organizations work best when every member feels engaged in decision making. For those who are interested, this is a part of what's called General Systems Theory.

One very effective management system based on General Systems Theory was adopted by an American named Deming, who developed it for General Douglas MacArthur. Deming's system is called Total Quality Management, and he and the general used it to rebuild Japan's industrial capacity from nothing to world-class in just a few years. It is also the manage-

ment system which was used at Saturn in Tennessee, Toyota in Kentucky, and several dozen more highly effective and effective industrial concerns around the world. It works.

The SCV has adapted many of Deming's ideas to fit our vision for our own future. To achieve this vision, we have developed a plan and appointed coordinators at every level. We have put in place a communication system, and we will begin, before the end of the year, to put in place a system of reports and data management tools which will lead us to achieve our vision. It is crucial to the plan that every SCV member have input. That's why we've developed this system. That's why we've developed the system of reports. Input from the camps will tell us what to keep and what needs changing, and even then, there may be changes.

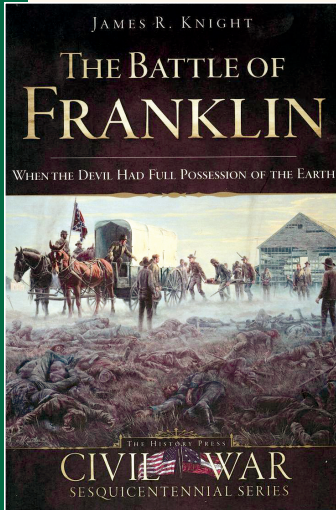
Our destination is what won't change;w that is, we will, as we always have, pursue our *Charge*. That is why we exist, and that's where we are going. Never doubt that our Southern heritage is what we're all about. General S.D. Lee charged us to "vindicate the cause for which he fought." In order to do that, we had to change our style, and we have. We have to grow, and we will. Every member of the organization will be involved, and will, indeed, have a crucial part.





The Vision 2016 banner at our 2011 National Reunion at Montgomery, Alabama.

Confederate Gifts from GHQ



The History Press Sesquicentennial Series

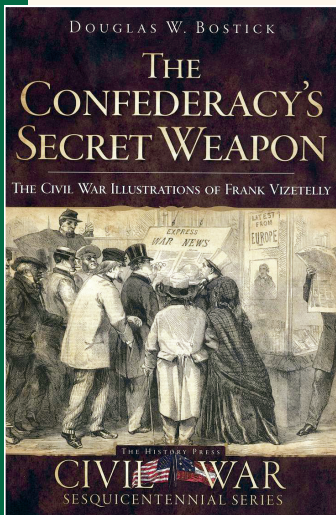
The Battle of Franklin: When the Devil Had Full Possession of the Field. In late November 1864, the Army of Tennessee started out from northern Alabama with dreams of capturing Nashville and marching on to the Ohio River. In a desperate attempt to smash John Schofield's line at Franklin, Hood threw most of his men against the Union works and lost 30 percent of his attacking force in one afternoon. Local historian James R. Knight paints a vivid picture of this gruesome conflict. 400 \$19.99 (pb)



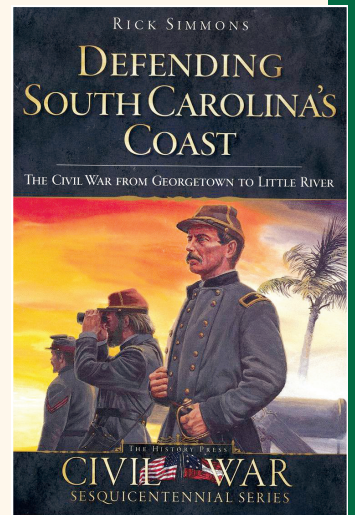
Elm Springs

Defending South Carolina's Coast: The Civil War from Georgetown to Little River. Area native Rick Simmons relates the often overlooked stories of the upper South

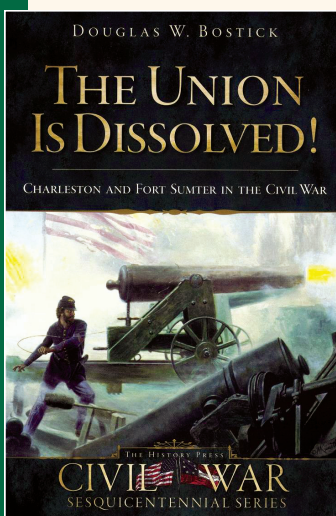
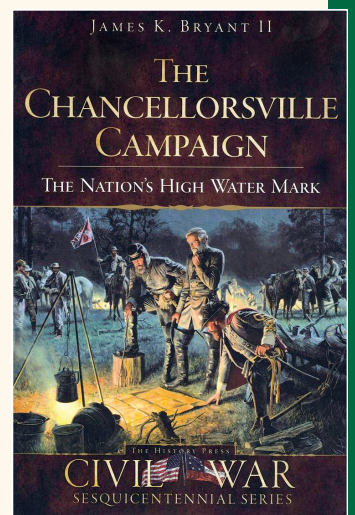
Carolina coast during the War. As a base of operations for more than three thousand troops early in the war and the site of more than a dozen forts, almost every inch of the coast was affected by and hotly contested during the War. 401 \$21.99 (pb)



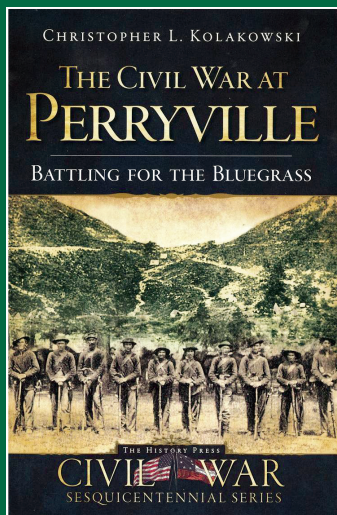
The Confederate's Secret Weapon: The Civil War Illustrations of Frank Vizetelly. Sent to the United States as a war correspondent for the *Illustrated London News*, Frank Vizetelly quickly found himself in hot water with the Federal secretary of war when his depictions of Bull Run hit the papers. He was forbidden access to the Union army, so he took up with the Confederates instead, covering the War from Charleston to the Mississippi and north to Virginia. His articles and sketches shaped the views of the English regarding the war. 402 \$19.95 (pb)



The Chancellorsville Campaign: The Nation's High Water Mark. The Chancellorsville Campaign was the true high water mark for both the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia and the Union Army of the Potomac. The campaign would be the Confederates' greatest battle, though it came at the cost of losing General Stonewall Jackson. Although the Confederacy prevailed at Chancellorsville, Hooker used the defeat to institute a multitude of reforms, which paved the way for the hard-fought victory at Gettysburg. 403 \$19.99 (pb)



The Union Is Dissolved: Charleston and Fort Sumter in the Civil War. *The Union Is Dissolved* chronicles the face-off between professor and student—Robert Anderson and Pierre G.T. Beauregard—and the firing on Fort Sumter, signaling the beginning of the War Between the States. This fascinating volume offers a concise introduction to our nation's greatest struggle. 404 \$19.99 (pb)

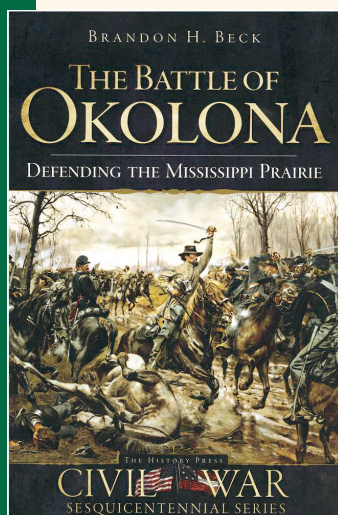


Call 1-800-My-Dixie or fax order to 1-931-381-6712

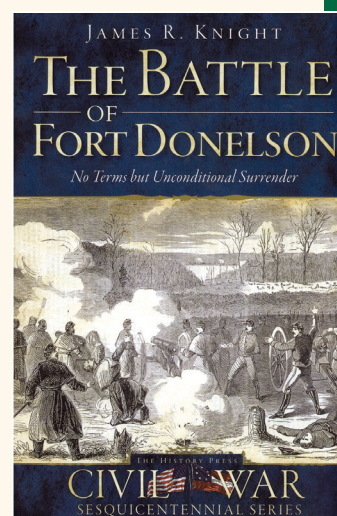
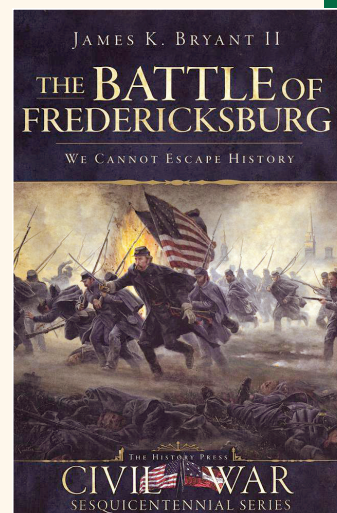
The Civil War at Perryville: Battling for the Bluegrass. Desperate to seize control of Kentucky, the Confederate army launched an invasion into the commonwealth in the fall of 1862, viciously culminating at an otherwise quite Bluegrass crossroads and forever altering the landscape of the war. The Battle lasted just one day yet produced nearly eight thousand combined casualties and losses. The Rebel army was forced to retreat, and the Union kept its imperative grasp on Kentucky throughout the war. 405 \$21.99 (pb)

The Battle of Fredericksburg: We Cannot Escape History. The Battle of Fredericksburg is known as the most disastrous defeat the Army of the Potomac experienced in the Civil War. The futile assaults by Federal soldiers against the Confederate defensive positions on Marye's Heights and behind the infamous stone wall along the "Sunken Road" solidified Ambrose Burnside's reputation as an inept army commander and reinforced Robert E. Lee's undefeatable image. Follow historian James Bryant behind the lines of confrontation to discover the strategies and blunders that contributed to one of the War's most memorable battles. 406 \$21.99 (pb)

The Battle of Okolona: Defending The Mississippi Prairie. In February 1864, over seven thousand Union cavalry troops led by Gen. William Sooy Smith started a raid into the Mississippi Prairie to bring destruction to one of the few breadbaskets remaining in the South. Both Smith and Gen. Sherman intended to burn everything in their path. But neither reckoned with Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. Forrest's small Confederate cavalry forced defeated Smith in a running battle that stretched from West Point to Okolona and beyond. Forrest's victory prevented Smith from joining Sherman and saved the Prairie from total destruction. 407 \$19.99 (pb)



The Battle of Fort Donelson: No Terms but Unconditional Surrender. The Battle of Fort Donelson was the first major victory for Federal forces and the first decisive battle in the vital area from the Appalachians to the Mississippi. It gave the Federals control of both the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers; led directly to the fall of the first Confederate capital at Nashville and the Battle of Shiloh, and was the beginning of the fame and/or infamy of several Civil War generals, including U.S. Grant, N. B. Forrest, Gideon Pillow and John B. Floyd. It also resulted in the first surrender of an army by a Confederate general, and the largest capture of enemy troops in American history, up to that time. 408 \$19.99 (pb)



Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 • 800-693-4943 • Fax: 931-381-6712 • www.scv.org

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____

SCV ID # _____ Camp # _____

Quantity Title Price

Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____

☐ Yes! Round up my purchase to the nearest dollar and donate the difference to the SCV Heritage Defense Fund.

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge	\$5.00	
\$20.01 – \$35.00	\$7.25	Add \$2 extra for every
\$35.01 – \$50.00	\$8.50	\$25 increment over \$100
\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$10.00	
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$11.00	
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$12.25	Tennessee Residents
\$95.01 – \$100.00	\$14.00	add 9.25% Sales Tax

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION DISCRIMINATES AGAINST OAKWOOD'S CONFEDERATES

The 17,200 Confederate patriots buried in Richmond's Oakwood Cemetery NEED YOUR HELP. Their fight against the federal government goes on today with the blatant and illegal discrimination of the Veterans Administration in denying these brave men a simple upright marker.

For 106 years Confederates were considered American military veterans, deserving of government markers. Today, Oakwood is involved in a legal battle with the Veterans Administration, a fight no less sacred and every bit as offensive as when the Lincoln Administration invaded our Southland in 1861.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name _____ Gift Amount _____ Date _____

CC# _____ Exp. Date _____ Security Code _____

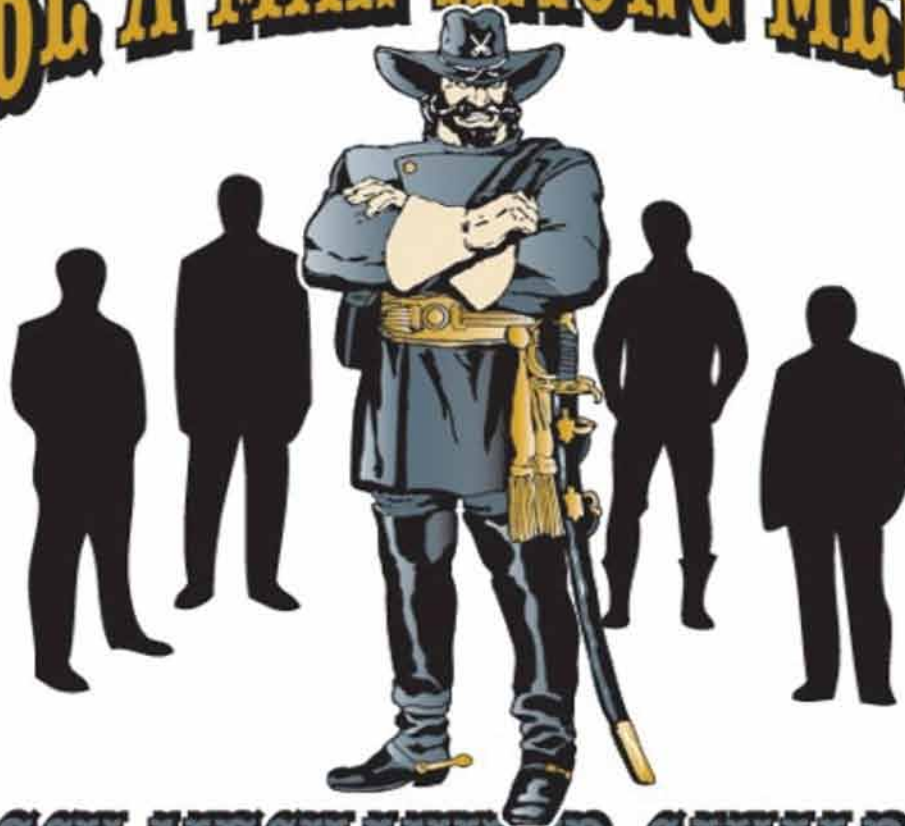
Signature _____

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

Thank you, the Oakwood Restoration Committee Board.



BE A MAN AMONG MEN



SCV MECHANIZED CAVALRY

The Special Operations Of The SCV

THIS ORGANIZATION CONSISTS OF MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING WITH THE SCV WHO ENJOY THE FREEDOM OF THE ROAD ON THE BACK OF THEIR "IRON HORSE." ANY SCV MEMBER IS ELIGIBLE TO JOIN, 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 JOIN IS YOUR INTEREST, AN APPLICATION & ONE TIME FEE OF \$100 TO HELP US PROTECT OUR CONFEDERATE HERITAGE. FOR MORE INFO ON THE SCV-MC, PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE TO DOWNLOAD AN APPLICATION, FIND LOCAL CONTACT ON A BATTALION IN YOUR AREA OR CONTACT:

**COLONEL KEVIN STONE / 805 COOL SPRINGS RD / SANFORD, NC 27330
(919) 721-1231 / SCVMECHCAV@HOTMAIL.COM / WEBSITE: SCVMCCSA.ORG**



Shop at the SCV Online Mall

Wouldn't it be nice to have places to shop where a portion of your money goes to support the SCV? Now you have that place — a whole mall in fact. A mall with hundreds of stores where each purchase helps the SCV. There you will find all the big name stores you may already order from. Also discounts and coupons are available.

We now have the SCV on-line Mall. We have partnered with an organization called We-Care. Their motto is **Shop with Purpose.** Well we certainly have a purpose! The link is <http://scv.we-care.com>



Of course this can only be a successful venture if we use it. Please immediately bookmark this page. For those who might forget to go there before shopping, you can download a reminder so that if you go to, for example Best Buy or Amazon, a box will pop up that asks if you want a portion to go to the SCV, you will of course say yes! You can find the reminder program under the Downloads tab on the Mall page or go to <http://scv.we-care.com/Downloads/Reminder>



Please spread the word. Anyone can shop there! Send a link to all your friends and family. Use it for business purchases. Put it on your social networking sites like Facebook. Make it a part of your signature on your e-mails. Put the link on your personal webpage.

<http://scv.we-care.com>