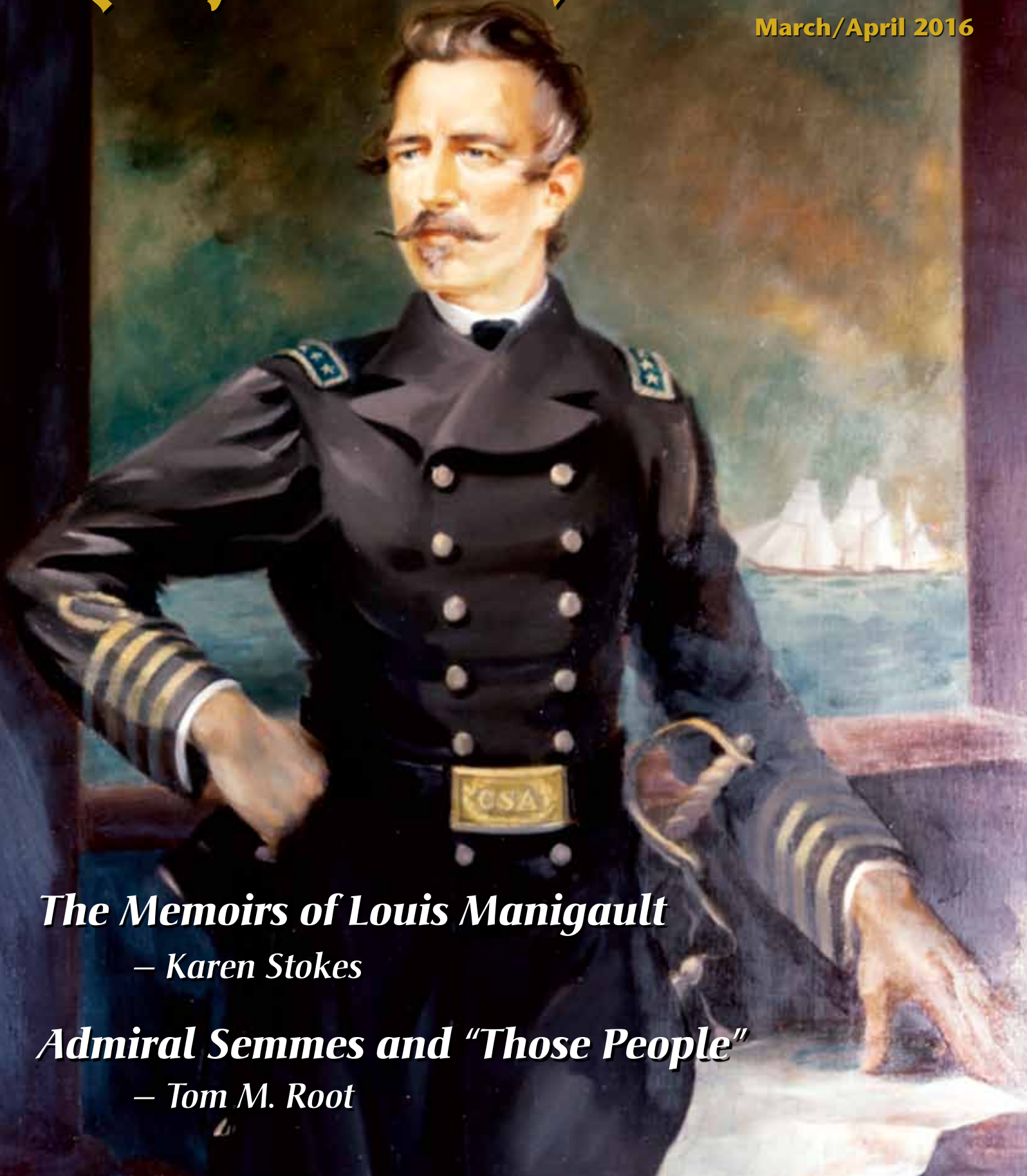


Confederate Veteran.

March/April 2016



The Memoirs of Louis Manigault

– Karen Stokes

Admiral Semmes and “Those People”

– Tom M. Root

Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 14th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camps

Virginia Camp: Sunday, June 19 to Saturday, June 24 at the SW Virginia Woodmen of the World Family Activity Center, 1336 Simmons Mill Road, Thaxton, VA. The deadline for applications is June 9, 2016.

Texas Camp: Sunday, July 24 to Saturday, July 29 at Three Mountain Retreat, located at Clifton, TX. The deadline for applications is July 14, 2016.

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 12-18) 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 fourteenth year the Sons of Confederate Veterans has offered such a wonderful event for our sons and grandsons, and the eleventh 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.

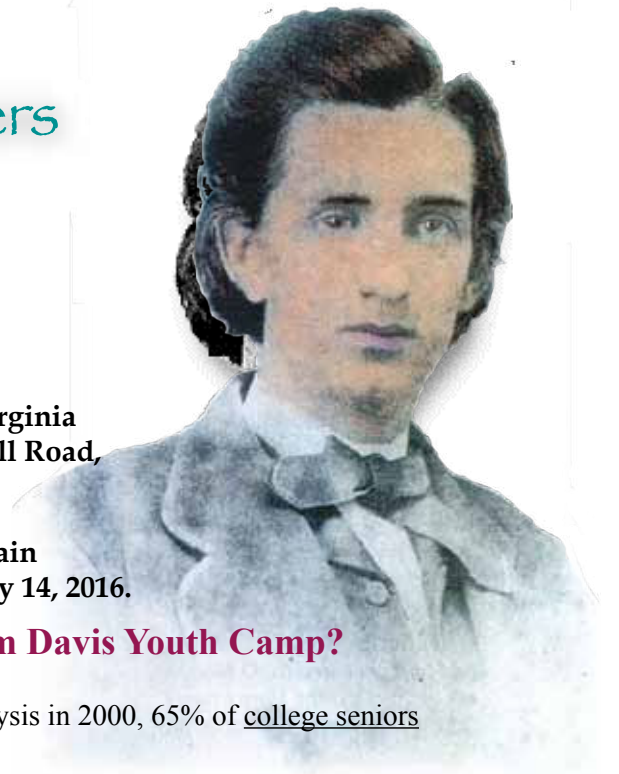
Need more details? Interested in becoming a counselor? Please contact:

Jack E. Marlar, Director Virginia Camp

E-mail: marlars3@bellsouth.net (864) 616-0042

Mark Brown, Director Texas Camp

E-mail: SDYC_Texas@yahoo.com (972) 479-9341



PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY IN
THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
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S. A. Cunningham

March/April 2016

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

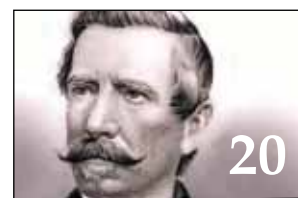
Pvt. William E. Mickle15



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ON THE COVER — A striking portrait of Confederate Rear Admiral Raphael Semmes. *US Naval History and Heritage Command Photograph.*

Confederate Soldiers *are also* United States Veterans!

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

Congressional Appropriations Act, FY 1901, signed 6 June 1900

Congressional Act of 9 March 1906

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

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

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

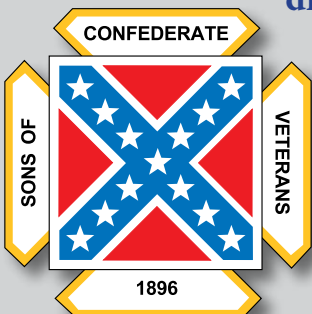
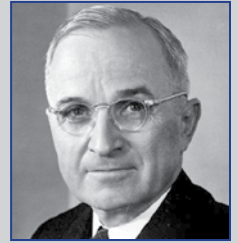
- 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps General John A. Lejeune's father was Confederate Captain Ovide Lejeune.
- Marine Lt. General Lewis "Chesty" Puller's grandfather was Confederate Major John Puller, 5th VA Cavalry killed in 1863.
- Army General George S. Patton's grandfather, Confederate Colonel George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

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

Sons of Confederate Veterans

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FROM THE EDITOR



It has come to our attention that some of our members are receiving their copies of the *Confederate Veteran* in a damaged and/or unreadable condition. Every now and then, my issue may have a tear in the protective cover, which is the reason for this cover. But, receiving issues damaged or unreadable on a regular basis is not acceptable. I had this problem when I served as editor of the NC Division newsletter. We solved it by complaining to the local postmasters. Not just once, but every time it happens because it is obvious it is being damaged on purpose by post office employees. In one case we even called our US senator's office and had them call on the individual's behalf. Postmasters don't like receiving calls from US senators' offices. The situation cleared up immediately. Remember, Federal employees work for us, the taxpayers and we have every right to expect our mail to be delivered in good condition.

We welcome back one of our sesquicentennial authors for our feature article. Karen Stokes is becoming a regular in these pages and in this issue she shares with us her essay on *The Memoirs of Louis Manigault*. This really shows some of the depths the Yankees stooped to further their war efforts. I think you will find it informative.

Compatriot Tom M. Root, a member of the Admiral Semmes Camp 11, Mobile, Alabama, shares with us a very interesting article on Admiral Semmes through an examination of his *Memoirs*. Admiral Semmes was unreconstructed to the end and didn't mind who knew it. A very good read.

There is updated information for our 2016 Annual Reunion in Dallas, Texas, in this issue. Some of the events have changed, so please look it over carefully. If you've not sent in your registration yet, now's the time.

We are still trying to keep up with all the Heritage Defense contributors. Not having enough space to list them all is a good problem to have, so please keep them coming. Let's hope we never catch up. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

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

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES KELLY BARROW

CIC@SCV.ORG

Shine the light

Compatriots and Friends,

Every Spring, anywhere you look, new life is prevalent. During Holy Week, Christ followers celebrate the betrayal, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Resurrection Day, known to many as Easter, is the greatest point in the history of mankind. All false Gods profess a birthdate, but only Christ can proclaim a date in which He overcame death. The priceless gift of eternal life was unselfishly given to each of us if we only embrace it and acknowledge our own sinful nature. Prayerfully, everyone who reads this column will make the decision to seek Him if they have not already.

This April marks the 151st year since the surrenders at Appomattox Court House and Bennett Place, but it is also the 150th anniversary for the beginning of Remembrance Day, later known as Confederate Memorial Day. There are various stories about who, when, where and how Confederate Memorial Day began; but regardless, this event was started for the honorable purpose to honor our noble and gallant Confederate dead.

On March 12, 1866, Mrs. Mary Ann Williams, a Confederate widow of the late Colonel Charles J. Williams, of Columbus, Georgia, was the secretary of the Columbus Ladies Memorial Association. Mrs. Williams was instructed to write a letter to all the newspapers throughout the South to encourage the people to mark April 26 (the date General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered the Army of Tennessee), as "Remembrance Day" or "Memorial Day." Mrs. Williams wrote, "*The ladies are now, and have been for several days, engaged in the sad but pleasant duty of ornamenting and improving that portion of the city cemetery sacred to the memory of our gallant*

Confederate dead, but we feel that it is unfinished work unless a day be set apart annually for its special attention. We cannot raise monumental shafts and inscribe thereon their many deeds of heroism, but we can keep alive the memory of debt we owe them by dedicating at least one day in the year, by embellishing their humble graves with flowers; therefore, we beg the assistance of the press and the ladies throughout the South to help us in the effort to set apart a certain day to be observed, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and to be handed down through time as a religious custom of the South, to wreath the graves of our martyred dead with flowers, and we propose the 26th day of April as the day. Let every city, town and village join in that pleasant duty. Let all alike be remembered from the heroes of Manassas to those who expired amid the death throes of our hallowed cause."

The goal was that since there were many Ladies Memorial Associations formed throughout the South, each would hold a memorial on April 26, 1866, the appointed date, for the men who had fallen during the War. In Columbus, Georgia, the service began at St. Luke Methodist Church and moved to Linwood Cemetery. After the service concluded, the ladies decided to continue commemorating this day "*as long as flowers grow and the memory of brave deeds last.*" It wasn't until 1874 when the State of Georgia designated April 26 as "Memorial Day" and made it a public holiday, thanks to State Representative Thomas Rufus Lyon of Dougherty County. The University of Georgia has marked Confederate Memorial Day by placing the original Confederate Constitution on public display on April 26. If in the Athens, Georgia, area, make plans to see the Confederate Constitution at the Richard B. Russell Special Collections Libraries Building at UGA. It will be worth your time and effort to commemorate

Confederate Memorial Day in this fashion.

Confederate Memorial Day is not just a day to pay tribute, but a day to share the light, what Thomas Jefferson referred to knowledge as, of what this War was about. In the Gospel of Matthew 5:14-16, Jesus said, *“You are the light of the world. A city set on a hill cannot be hidden. Nor do people light a lamp and put it under a basket, but on a stand, and it gives light to all in the house. In the same way, let your light shine before others, so that they may see your good works and give glory to your Father who is in heaven.”* With Confederate Memorial Day approaching, ask yourself this — *“What kind of light am I?”* Certainly with all the Confederaphobia, has your glow possibly become a little dull — a flicker that others can see only if they are really looking? Or do you brighten everything up when you walk into a room full of people by sharing your knowledge with anyone ready or not to listen? As Christians and members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we should shine brilliantly no matter where we are. Even a small flame brings light to an entire room. Shortsightedness may dim our radiance, causing us to miss out on blessings. We, as Southerners, are truly blessed and have a lot to be grateful for. We must continue to be the light for other heritage organizations to look to for guidance and leadership. If we, the true heirs to those noble men and women, don't set and lead by example, no else will. Like the Ladies of Columbus resolved at the end of Memorial Day that 150 years ago, we MUST continue to keep those flowers growing and share the memory of those brave deeds.

While most of us know about the Charge of Stephen D. Lee to the SCV, many are unaware he made three additional charges that day. I feel it is fitting to share them in this article pertaining to Confederate Memorial Day and remembering our history. *“To you, mothers of the Memorial Association, will be given the service of commemorating the soldier's virtues in the hearts of those who come after us by the story of the illustrious dead, of comforting the hearts of those who mourn our lost heroes, with such ministrations as bespeak the sympathy of the patriot and the loving kindness of those who are familiar with the same sorrow.”* As a point of reference, the Memorial Association was basically formed up by the widows of soldiers, and those women whose husbands fought but survived the War. Following this charge was the Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, which needs not repeating.

“To you, Daughters of the Confederacy, will be given the loving service of remembering the Confederate dead, and of ministering to the living, who were dear to him, and are in need of your help and tenderness. Worthy daughters, you shall be of the immortal women, your mothers, who gave to womanhood a new perfection of heroism, and a more divine expression of sacrifice and devotion.” This was the charge given to what is now called the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the mother of many of our monuments which are under attack. I pray that the boldness of yesteryears returns and that the laurels of the past are not allowed to gather dust. This once unflinching organization stood up to their opponents and placed monuments which were controversial. Mildred (Millie) Lewis Rutherford, Dorothy Blount Lamar and Mary Jane Green were trailblazers in their time. The mettle and resolution of those ladies, and so many more, need to give us inspiration for today.

“To you, brave people of the South, to you, true-hearted Americans everywhere; to you, world-conquering race from which he sprung; to all men everywhere, who

Continued on page 64



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Lee and Jackson were great Americans

To the Editor:

There was a land of cavaliers and cotton fields called the Old South. Here in this world gallantry took its last bow. Here was the last to be seen of knights and their ladies fair. That civilization is now *Gone With The Wind* and was portrayed in the epic 1939 movie bearing that title. Two of the gallant knights of the Old South who played major roles in the War For Southern Independence were Robert Edward Lee and Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson. Lee was born January 19, 1807 at Stratford Hall, Westmoreland County, VA and was a son of Revolutionary War cavalry hero "Light Horse" Harry Lee. Robert E. Lee considered Revolutionary War hero and US President George Washington his role model. Stonewall Jackson was born January 21, 1824, in Clarksburg, VA, now West Virginia.

Both attended West Point Military Academy and Lee is on record as never receiving a single demerit. Jackson overcame his lack of education through diligent study and steadily increased his rank among the cadets and it is speculated if the program had lasted one more year he might have achieved 1st place. Both men served in the Mexican War and US Commander Winfield Scott described Lee as the best soldier I ever saw in the field. A culture war began about 1830 between the North and South. The North became increasingly Socialist along the lines of Jean Jacques Rousseau and Karl Marx politically and liberal in religion espousing Atheism, Unitarianism, Transcendentalism and other isms. The South adhered to the Constitution and Bill of Rights as established by America's founding fathers who were primarily Southern gentlemen from Virginia and remained Orthodox Christian.

Violation of the Constitution and Yankee intolerance, hypocrisy, and aggression caused the Southern states to secede from the Union and seek independence from the tyrannical, despotic, and dictatorial North who was increasingly treating the South as an agricultural colony and forcing the South to pay 75 to 85 percent of the money to operate the Federal Government via an unfair sectional tariff. The upcoming Morrill Tariff increased the rate to 50 percent. Lincoln was a puppet of the New England industrialists and he set up the Ft. Sumter affair to provoke the South into firing so he could claim the South started the war. The correspondence between Lincoln and naval commander Gustavus Fox proves Lincoln's intent was to start a war. Both Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson were destined to play major roles in the South's valiant and heroic struggle to achieve independence against overwhelming numbers and resources. Slavery was already a dying institution before the war. The great English author Charles Dickens wrote "the Northern onslaught against Southern slavery is a specious piece of humbug designed to mask their desire for the economic control of the Southern states."

The military tactics of Lee and Jackson are studied worldwide at military academies. They are considered the greatest military men the English speaking people have produced although they ultimately lost in a war of attrition in which the infamous European Socialist Karl Marx sent many thousands of European mercenaries to fight for the Socialist North. Both men were devout Christians and their greatness can best be judged by the positive statements made by Northerners who were their former enemies in battle and by later US presidents and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill who called Lee "the most noble American who ever lived."

In 1880 E. Benjamin Andrews, president of Brown University and a former Union veteran, said "any wise father, when asked who he would want his son to emulate, would answer Robert E. Lee." US President Dwight Eisenhower promoted Lee as a role model for American youth and said "a nation of men of Lee's caliber would be unconquerable in spirit and soul." When the CSA army went into Pennsylvania Lee refused to commit barbaric atrocities in retaliation for what the Yankees had done to Southern civilians, especially women. Post-War a Northern insurance company offered Lee \$50,000 for the use of his name. Lee desperately needed money but he declined saying "my name is about all I have left and it is not for sale."

The late Franklin D. Roosevelt, America's 32nd president, spoke at the unveiling of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Statue in Dallas, TX, on June 12, 1936 and said, "I am happy to take part in this unveiling of the statue of Lee. All over the United States we recognize him as a great general. But also, all over the United States, I believe we recognize him as something much more than that. We recognize Robert E. Lee as one of our greatest American Christians and one of our greatest American gentlemen." British Army Field Marshall G. Joseph Wolseley met Lee during the war and stated "I judged Lee to be made from a different mold and of finer and superior metal than other men."

Both Lee and Jackson opposed slavery and fought for freedom from Northern tyranny, despotism and dictatorship and to preserve the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Even modern Northern historian James McPherson, who is no friend to Confederate history, had to admit this after reading 30,000 surviving letters written by Confederate soldiers. Lee and Jackson and all other Confederates were not traitors and no Confederate was ever tried for treason. Secession was legal

under the 10th Amendment and all early attempts were by the Northern state of Massachusetts. Salmon P. Chase, chief justice of the US Supreme Court, said in 1867 “secession is not rebellion — we cannot try Jefferson Davis for treason, his capture was a mistake and his trial will be a greater one — what the North won in battle will be lost in court.”

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

Young man enters Confederate service

To the Editor:

Orphaned at the age of 3, Pvt. George W. Whidden followed his older brothers to Tampa four months after the firing on Fort Sumter and, at the age of 11, mustered into William Turner’s Company of Mounted Volunteers at Fort Brooke on September 15, 1861.

He was honorably discharged, probably because of his age, by General Trapier when Turner’s company was taken into Confederate service in early 1862. Pvt. Whidden eventually made his way back to the Pilatlakaha Settlement, the place of his birth, in present day Sumter County where he lived out his life as a farmer.

He is buried among his family in the Linden Cemetery, Linden, Florida, once the homestead of his uncle Willoughby Whidden.

*Ken Murphy, Commander
9th Brigade Florida Division
Brandon, Florida*

Honors crew members of CSS Shenandoah

To the Editor:

After celebrating the “Last Flag Down” event, which commemorated the surrender of the CSS *Shenandoah* in Liverpool, England on November 5, 2015, I received the *Confederate Veteran* which has the ship on its cover! This was

the last event of the Sesquicentennial and am very pleased that more SCV members get to be informed about the ship.

The recent events in Liverpool were attended by local reenactors and about 25 from the US. The graves of James and brother Irvine Bullock are in the area as well as buildings such as the Liver Hotel where the Confederates met to plan ship purchases. A plaque was dedicated to the men of the CSS *Shenandoah* to honor their service and sacrifice and places on Charleston House at Rumford Place. It was seated under the plaque dedicated to the men in Great Britain who left to participate in the War Between the States.

There are plans to celebrate another event in 2020 in Liverpool for the crew of the CSS *Shenandoah*. All readers are invited to come to the celebration and see first hand Liverpool’s role in the War. I hope historians like Ian Dewar will be available to attend too. The men of the CSS *Shenandoah* deserve this honor and memory.

*John B. Gifford
Lt. General Thomas J. Jackson Camp 2191
Medina, Ohio*

Proud to be a Southern Christian

To the Editor:

As a fellow Christian, SCV member and author of faith based Civil War Novels, I wanted to thank Charles Kelly Barrow for what he said in the *Confederate Veteran* about focusing on Jesus Christ and having a relationship with Him. I am so proud to have a Southern Christian as our SCV Commander-in-Chief, and what an article on the Southern Poverty Legal Center.

Continue to serve in a Christian manner. The Lord will bless you.

*Joe Poindexter
President, Hot Springs Village Arkansas
Civil War Roundtable*

Compares invading Yankees to Southerners

To the Editor:

I need y’alls help! You see, I’m about the dumbest cookie on the planet. I’ve been reading all about the War since the Centennial and unless you read what Douglas Southall Freeman, or maybe Glenn Tucker, wrote, these last 30 or maybe 40 years, these “Battle Cry of Freedom” authors vilify all Confederates and glorify all the Yankees. Only a few, like Gary Gallagher will say anything good about the cause of what they fought for, and how civil they carried on the War. For instance, they refer to our Partisan Rangers in Missouri and Kansas as guerrillas and bushwhackers but their cold-blooded murderers under General Ewing are just called cavalry. Then there’s the Rains Brothers, Confederate ordnance and demolition experts. Gabriel Rains invented a land mine. When the Yankees discovered what they were, they declared the practice barbaric and they make Confederate prisoners walk in front of their infantry. But they dig tunnels under Confederate lines at Vicksburg and Petersburg and blow up 8,000 pounds of black powder which kill Rebels just as innocent of what’s going on as the Yankee who’s walking across the mine field is innocent, but hypocritically, the Rebels are wrong but it’s okay what the real barbarians have done.

We all know the story of Sherman’s and Sheridan’s, and Turchin’s, and well, there’s not enough sheets on this tablet to list all the arsonists who were in the Battle Cry of Freedom, North!! But let me, I beg, give one example of a report given by, self-complacent, General Wesley Merritt. He reported, in the *Shenandoah* in Ten Days, and most of it done in three days, “Burned 630 barns, 47 flour mills, four saw mills, one woolen mill, three iron furnaces, two tanneries, one railroad depot, one locomotive, three boxcars, 4,000 tons

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Continue to Vindicate the Cause

"I saw in State Rights the only availing check upon the absolutism of the sovereign will, and secession filled me with hope, not as the destruction but as the redemption of Democracy....Therefore I deemed that you were fighting the battles of our liberty, our progress, and our civilization; and I mourn for the stake which was lost at Richmond more deeply than I rejoice over that which was saved at Waterloo."

— English Philosopher Lord John Dahlberg Acton, in a letter to Robert E. Lee, 1866

Fellow Compatriots,

As spring approaches we are on the cusp of Division Reunions, and I am looking forward to seeing many of you during this time. It is always refreshing to get the opportunity to speak with like-minded individuals who enjoy history and the role the South played in the settling and founding of this country. Many of the people in academia wish to cover up the true effects of the War for Southern Independence, and that is what I will be discussing in this month's article.

Just the other day we had a president who side-stepped the Constitution by issuing an Executive Order which mandates that if you elect to sell firearms at gun shows or as an individual, then you must be licensed and also perform background checks on the individuals purchasing these firearms. This is a blatant

violation of the Constitution on multiple fronts, to include that legislative powers are vested in Congress, not the Chief Executive, Article II makes this abundantly clear. As well, it is a violation of the Second Amendment, which recognizes that you and I have a God-ordained natural right to self-defense and to defend our property and family from would-be intruders, and which prohibits the "general government" in Washington, DC, from enacting ANY law concerning "bearing arms." Such power was "reserved to the States" according to the Tenth Amendment. Moreover, the Preamble to the Bill of Rights itself specifies that the purpose of the first ten amendments was to restrict the "general government" — not the States — and thus, a proper reading of the Second Amendment would show that DC has no authority to make any laws, for or against, "bearing arms." Our politicians in DC seem to be vastly unaware of this simple historical fact.

Aside from that, the claim that this will curb gun violence is an absolute falsehood disguised as a prophecy. The very idea that criminals are going to legally gain access to firearms in the first place is, at the least, a hysterical joke the far left wants the American people to believe as they attempt to prey on the fears of our populace. Sadly, in many cases, this approach works.

However, this isn't the first time an American

president has taken the Constitution and set it aside for the gain of their personal beliefs. When elected president in 1860, Abraham Lincoln began a series of events which clearly violated the Constitution. Proponents of the constitution had assured at the various State ratifying conventions that the Constitution allowed the “general” government to exercise only the specific powers that were enumerated. All others were “reserved to the States.” James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, James Wilson and others went as far as to say that a Bill of Rights was not necessary for this reason, and would even be redundant.

In his famous “Statehouse speech” James Wilson of Pennsylvania said in promoting the Constitution, and in opposing a Bill of rights, that:

“When the people established the powers of legislation under their separate governments, they invested their representatives with every right and authority which they did not in explicit terms reserve, and therefore upon every question respecting the jurisdiction of the House of Assembly, if the frame of government is silent, the jurisdiction is efficient and complete. But in delegating federal powers, another criterion was necessarily introduced, and the congressional power is to be collected, not from tacit implication, but from the positive grant expressed in the instrument of the Union. Hence it is evident that in the former case everything which is not reserved is given, but in the latter the reverse of the proposition prevails, and everything which is not given is reserved.”

Lincoln rejected the very foundation of the Constitution by asserting the nefarious position that the union had in fact “created the States” and by adhering to a position of “implied powers.” It was under such erroneous doctrine that he magically “found” the authority to unilaterally suspend *habeas corpus*, to use Federal troops to secure reelection for himself and his cronies, to call for 75,000 troops, to invade a foreign and sovereign country without a declaration

of war, and to, in direct violation of the First Amendment, close down hundreds of Northern newspapers and jail the owners. America, as our Founders intended it to be, ceased to exist on April 9, 1865, and we are living the prophetic words of Robert E. Lee who, in his reply to Lord Acton, warned that

“The consolidation of the States into one vast empire, sure to be aggressive abroad and despotic at home, will be the certain precursor of ruin which has overwhelmed all that preceded it.”

Is there any question that General Lee was correct?

In the post-Lincoln era, the fact is that there are, with very few exceptions, no administrations who have not in one way or another, to one degree or another, expanded the powers of the presidency. An office which was supposed to simply “execute” the laws passed by Congress, and/or protect the vitality of the union by vetoing “laws” which were not in accordance with the Constitution, has over time swelled into that of a unilateral legislator, otherwise regarded as a *monarch*. This is the ultimate fruit of the Lincoln presidency and those who claim that the War for Southern Independence has no relevance in the modern era are simply not aware of historical reality. As a result, we must stand today more than ever on our individual rights as Americans, and we must continue in our efforts to “vindicate the Cause” for which our ancestors contended. History has proven that Cause to have been legitimately in keeping with the original, intended design of the union of our Founders.

In closing, I look forward to seeing many of you over the next couple of months and hope you will have safe travels to and from your Division reunions.

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





Forward The Colors

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

Stay diligent, don't falter

Just as 1865 closed with the War for Southern Independence ending and the United States Federal Government shifting to a policy of retribution in the form of "Reconstruction," so we witness 150 years later in 2015 closing to drumbeats of what I call the "2nd Reconstruction."

The beginning of the last year of the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States started out as most with the usual irritating hum from the other side of how devilish our ancestors were and how horrible we all are for perpetuating their memories and deeds. Then, it all changed before the summer. With the failed attempt by a self-proclaimed artist, John Sims, to coordinate a Confederate Flag burning on Memorial Day, the 25th of May and start a movement to eradicate our beloved symbol from society. On the 17th of June, they found their Gavrilo Princip.

Since that time the forces of Political Correctness have used every resource they have to vilify what the true history and cause of why our Confederate heroes went to war. Looking back over the last seven months, it is patently clear that the summer's events were the Earthquake and the full force of the Tsunami is yet to come. As with our forefathers in 1860, who found themselves fighting against an enemy overwhelming in numbers, equipment

and implements of war. They were not adequately prepared for such a contest in the beginning. The events and aftermath of what unfolded showed us that we were ill-equipped and unprepared for a political and ideological battle such as what has been thrust upon us.

Unlike our predecessors who lived in a world where events and information took place in days and weeks, the year 2016 transpires in minutes and hours. Sometimes seconds. These tools and practices are being put in place and will bring us to a level to combat our enemies. At the onset, the tools and resources needed were simple. Like the cannons, rifles, and horses of 150 years ago, in today's battle, it is information and money. When the calls went out, they were answered with a passion this organization hasn't seen since the turn of the millennium from our members and defenders of the cause from every place imaginable.

Where we are now? There have been calls for flags to be ripped down. Statues, not only of our beloved Confederate heroes, to be destroyed or moved. Even the remains of General Forrest be dug up and placed elsewhere. The battles continue everywhere in the country, and every day brings new calls from those who would align themselves with ideals that parallel the Great Purge of Stalin.

The problem the opposition has is that our bloodlines have fought tyranny wherever it creeps its head. Currently, the Heritage Promotions committee has worked with several Divisions and camps to assist in erecting flagpoles. There is current support in Mississippi, Virginia and Texas. We, as the descendants of these great men and women,

will stay diligent and never falter from preserving the truth.

Dean Stevens
Chief of Heritage Operations
scvheritageops@gmail.com



Report of the Deputy Director for Heritage Promotions

The Heritage Promotions subcommittee under the Heritage Operations Committee is currently working on new guidelines for obtaining funding from the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The guidelines, following approval by the SCV GEC, will be implemented by Heritage Operations. Heritage Promotions has available funding for camps and Divisions who are developing Mega-Confederate Flag sites.

These Mega-Flag sites are areas adjacent to high-volume traffic roadways which can be obtained for the construction of flagpoles for the purpose of flying a Confederate flag.

Heritage Promotions, by approval from the GEC, recently awarded a \$5,000 grant to the General Felix H. Robertson Camp 129, Waco, Texas, for their Mega-Flag site adjacent to I-35 located between Exits 338 and 339 in Bellmead, Texas. The roadway

has an average daily traffic count of 40,000 vehicles per day. The project will include the construction of a 40-foot pole flying a Battle Flag. This existing site has been vandalized three times since it was constructed in 2011. The funding allows for a larger pole and higher visibility. The camp also plans to invest in higher security and additional lighting for the project.

Heritage Promotions is also working with the Flags Over Carolina Project and the Charlotte, NC SCV Camp for two high-profile Mega-Flag sites on I-85 and I-95. The NC Division is working to obtain property and will soon be putting in requests for assistance.

Byron E. Brady
Deputy Director
Heritage Promotions



The Flags Over Carolina Project is working to raise 20' x 30' Battle Flags along high-profile sites in North Carolina. This flag is shown on the steps of the Kentucky Capitol where NC Division Lt. Commander Kevin Stone spoke at the rally to keep President Jefferson Davis' statue on display in the rotunda.

Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker
Chaplain-in-Chief



What is Alethophobia?

"Truth is fallen in the street" — Isaiah 59:14

Alethophobia seems to be a major problem in contemporary society — and an interesting malady it is. Many who suffer from alethophobia do not know they have it even though they exhibit its symptoms continually. Usually those with alethophobia believe they are normal, contributing members of society. They feel their understanding and actions are completely honorable and to be commended. They believe their understanding and reasoning is of the highest quality and certainly of the highest moral standard. In their view they are the model for all others to follow and if you oppose their world-view, you are certainly incorrect and must be instructed in their ways.

Usually when one suffering from alethophobia is confronted with reality, they react in an aggressive way and with verbal verbosity. They condemn those who seek to assist them and guide them in a more correct way. The

prospect of an open, intellectual discussion causes fear to grow in their hearts.

But what is alethophobia? Alethophobia is a crippling fear of truth. From a biblical perspective, the Lord Jesus faced many with this malady during his earthly ministry. The Scripture states that Jesus is "the way, the truth, and the life" (John 14:6). Yet there were those in the culture of Christ who refused to hear what Jesus had to say. They rejected Him without any serious consideration of the message He presented. They called Him names, motivated crowds to gather in opposition to Him, and actually desired to do away with all things which reminded them of Christ. Eventually they put Him to death and seriously thought they had solved the "Jesus problem." Easter Sunday, of course, proved otherwise!

This mental malady is still operative two-thousand years after Christ. Recently I was speaking

with a minister. In the conversation, John 14:6 (referenced above), was mentioned. His response shocked me. He said, "I get so tired of people quoting that verse!" He was visibly shaken by the Scripture. For some theological reason he had devised a plan which placed Jesus in a lesser position and when confronted with the truth of Scripture, he responded emotionally with fear of that which challenged his understanding. He was not open to discussion.

Alethophobia also expresses itself in ways other than religion. The current cultural desire to somehow "cleanse" history of all things Southern is an expression of this malady. Often when one with a high view of Southern heritage enters into conversation with a Southern detractor, the discussion becomes emotional with the detractor highly agitated and refusing to "hear" anything contrary to that person's "settled reality."

Trying to present truth about Abraham Lincoln, slavery, state's rights, secession, Northern aggression, Southern desire for self-determination in government, Confederate soldiers, the Battle Flag, as well as contemporary heritage organizations as the Sons of Confederate Veterans — all of these attempts to share "truth" are presented to "closed ears." Those with alethophobia do not want to hear the truth; they fear the truth.

We Have Nothing to Fear from the Truth

As Southerners we welcome truth. We are willing to discuss issues with any who are open to discussion. We will listen. We will consider. We will research. We honor truth. We do not "shut down" if one disagrees with us. We want to hear with understanding and empathy so that our wisdom will increase. I think of the words recorded by Isaiah the prophet, "Come now and let us reason together" (Isaiah 1:18).

When former Adjutant-in-Chief Steve Ritchie was asked

how he would respond to one with hatred toward all things Southern, he replied, "I would like them to sit with me on my front porch as we talk about these things and drink tea together." We have nothing to fear from truth. We desire to dialogue within the parameters of truth.

The problem we face in this area is alethophobia. Often our detractors rather than discuss and reason, merely engage in name-calling and shouting. They are quick to brand those with a high view of Southern heritage as "racists" and "hate mongers." They demand that Confederate Flags be removed, Confederate monuments be replaced, the names of schools and streets be changed, and some even desire to "dig up" the Confederate dead. This reasoning would have all things Confederate disappear.

I saw a posting on Facebook recently that said, "If this anti-Confederate hysteria continues, it will seem to future generations that Yankees marched south in the 1860s to do battle with Yankees." How ridiculous to ignore the truth of history.

Let Us Proclaim the Truth

In the Old Testament book of Psalms, David wrote, "I have chosen the way of truth" (Psalm 119:30). The prophet Zechariah wrote, "Speak every man truth" (Zech. 8:16). The Lord Jesus said, "The truth shall make you free" (John 8:32). The Apostle Paul instructed that we are to be "speaking the truth in love" (Eph. 4:15).

It is always an honor to join with other earnest seekers for truth. It is always wise to "reason together" in the analysis of truth. It is always mentally and spiritually challenging to explore the depths of biblical and historic truth. So we will not walk in the ways of those plagued by alethophobia, but rather we will walk into the bright light of truth. It is this truth that encourages us to honor our Confederate ancestors. Over a century and a half ago they were faced with vital choices, each of which involved truth. They would not allow the banner of truth to fall in the street. They hoisted that banner and stood. We will follow their example. ■

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The Last Roll

E. A. O'Neal 478
Florence, AL
Robert Wilson Bentley

Fort Blakeley 1864
Baldwin County, AL
Jay C. Doster
William Oscar Rowe

The Tallasse Armory Guards 1921
Tallasse, AL
Enos Tilton Roberts
Clifford Otis Black

Capt. William R. McAdory 2114
Pleasant Grove, AL
Gordon Herbert McMurry

David O. Dodd 619
Benton, AR
David D. Sparks
John Edgar Speer

James M. Keller 648
Hot Springs, AR
Dr. Dewey Edward Allen

Stephen Russell Mallory 1315
Pensacola, FL
William Emmett Brooks
Charles W. Coe

Capt. J. J. Dickison 1387
Melbourne, FL
Robert L. Weaver

Battle Of Olustee 1463
Lake City, FL
Wiley Emmett Koon
Howard R. Buckles

Jacob Summerlin 1516
Kissimmee, FL
Charles David Custer

Brig. Gen. E. Porter Alexander 158
Augusta, GA
William E. Paschal

Gen. William J. Hardee 1397
Dallas, GA
M. J. Jennings

Col. Joseph McConnell 1859
Ringgold, GA
Andy Carl Johnson

Pine Barrens Volunteers 2039
Eastman, GA
Albert Lewis Holt

Camp Davis 2073
Guyton, GA
James T. Miller

Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade 2102
Millen, GA
Byron L. Newton

Bowens Mounted Rifles 1759
Des Moines, IA
Jimmie L. Schmidt

Col. Harry W. Gilmor 1388
Baltimore, MD
Frederic Habicht

Major General Arnold Elzey 1940
Salisbury, MD
Andrew Silas Ratcliffe

Lt. Col. Robert H. Archer 2013
Havre De Grace, MD
Samuel F. Dupont

Col. John T. Coffee 1934
Osceola, MO
Lee Cooper

7th Miss. Infantry Batt 1490
Purvis, MS
Robert Dewitt Gray

Calhoun Avengers 1969
Calhoun City, MS
Charles Earl Smith

Col. Leonidas Lafayette Polk 1486
Garner, NC
Adam Michael Poindexter

Brig. Gen. William W. Kirkland 1692
Chapel Hill, NC
Nicholas B. Ladd



Mingo 1717
Spivey's Corner, NC
Herman L. Best
Paul D. Fann

Quantrill's Raiders 2087
Mayfield Heights, OH
Allen Edward James

Lt. William H. Mayes 2078
Pryor, OK
Cecil L. Kirksey

Secession 4
Charleston, SC
Allen L. Gentry

Marion 24
Marion, SC
Ronald Lee Shooter

John Thomas Ashley 43
Honea Path, SC
Ronald Ellis Coleman

Gen. Wade Hampton 273
Columbia, SC
William Dee Chisolm

River's Bridge 842
Fairfax, SC
Barry Chandler Sheetz
Derriel Causey Champagne

Palmetto Sharp Shooters 1428
Anderson, SC
Dr. Lyman A. Ducworth

Sgt. Berry Benson 1672
North Augusta, SC
Ocie Gregory Wood

Continued on page 49

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Pvt. William E. Mickle, Co. A, 3rd AL Infantry

William was born in Columbia, South Carolina, on October 31, 1846. While young, the family moved to Alabama where he received a good education. He was teaching school in Noxubee County, Mississippi, at the age of 17, but gave up his position to volunteer for the front although teachers were exempt from military service.

He entered Confederate service on August 20, 1864, as a private in the 3rd Alabama Infantry Regiment and was probably present during the fighting at Winchester, Virginia, on September 19th. He was wounded by a shell fragment during the fighting at Cedar Creek, Virginia, on October 19. While being carried from the battlefield, he was wounded again when his ankle was hit by a bullet.

After spending some time in a hospital, he was furloughed home to Mobile for 90 days. However, he returned to his regiment at Petersburg, still on crutches. He was again furloughed home to



Private William E. Mickle post-war pictured in his UCV uniform.

recuperate, and was there at the time of Lee's surrender in April 1865.

Following the war he resumed his profession of teaching at Mobile in the fall of 1865. Years later he entered the book trade by establishing one of the most-noted book stores in the South at Mobile and becoming an editor-in-chief.

William was a public spirited citizen and became the Secretary of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Association of Mobile from 1873 to 1886; Mobile Fair Association from 1880 to 1884; Assistant Secretary and in charge of office in every leading fair in Alabama for about 25 years at Mobile, Montgomery and Birmingham; and help promote the Raphael Semmes Camp 11, United Confederate Veterans of Mobile.

He served for many years as the Assistant Adjutant General of the UCV until 1903, when he became the Adjutant General of the UCV and obtained the rank of General within the organization. He held the position of Adjutant General until 1919.

In 1907 he wrote and published the book, *Well-Known Confederate Veterans and Their War Records*. William died at Mobile, Alabama on February 18, 1920, and was laid to rest in Magnolia Cemetery of that city. ❏

An Unrighteous and Diabolical War:

The Memoirs of Louis Manigault

By Karen Stokes

Louis Manigault was born into a wealthy South Carolina family in 1828. He was the son of Charles Izard Manigault, a Charleston merchant and rice planter of Huguenot (French Protestant), descent. In 1845, after attending schools in Charleston and Paris and receiving the educational experience of many travels abroad, Louis enrolled at Yale University, where he completed two years of study and was one of the founders of the Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity. At the age of twenty, Louis spent a year working for the George A. Hopley Company in Charleston, acquiring knowledge and experience in the cotton trade, and in 1850, he traveled to China for a business venture, passing a number of months as a clerk in an American firm known as Russell & Company. While in China, Louis traveled to different parts of the country, and during

an excursion into a mountainous area near Canton, he and a companion were attacked and robbed by native bandits. In 1851, he returned to America via San Francisco, and from there began his journey home to Charleston by steamship, making stops in South America along the way. Back in South Carolina, Louis began a new phase of life, working as a rice planter with his father, whose properties included Gowrie, a rice plantation near Savannah, GA. In December 1857, Louis married Fannie Elizabeth Habersham, a beautiful young woman from a prominent family of Savannah.

The injuries Louis suffered during the assault and robbery in China rendered him unfit for active military service during the conflict which he called "the unrighteous and diabolical war waging between the Confederate States and the United States,"

but in 1863, he began his service to the Confederacy in another capacity, obtaining an appointment as chief assistant to Surgeon Joseph Jones of Georgia, a prominent physician and scientist, and an expert on infectious diseases. Jones was conducting an extensive study of the "diseases incident to our Army, both in the Camp and Hospital." As part of this study, Louis accompanied Dr. Jones to Confederate hospitals in the area of Macon, Georgia. In September 1864, they also visited the hospitals in the military prison camp at nearby Andersonville.

Officially known as Camp Sumter, and constructed in early 1864, this 17-acre camp was originally meant to hold 10,000 prisoners. It was soon overwhelmed by many thousands more, and enlarged by about ten more acres. Though the site had been chosen for humane reasons, including a

pure water supply and easier access to food supplies, conditions there became terrible. Sanitation and adequate shelter were major problems, medicines were scarce, and the POWs were dying of diarrhea, dysentery, scurvy and gangrene at a fearful rate.

At the time Dr. Jones and his assistant Louis Manigault visited Andersonville in September 1864, the majority of the prison population had been removed to other locations because of Sherman's proximity at Atlanta; nevertheless, both men were appalled and deeply affected by what they saw at Andersonville. In a detailed report he produced about his findings there, Jones described "the haggard, distressed countenance of these miserable, complaining, dejected living skeletons crying for medicine and food, and cursing their government for its brutality in refusing to exchange prisoners. ..."

The doctor hoped, however, that his research would help to mitigate their sufferings and to discover "the best methods of remedying existing evils" for prisoners of war as well as Southern soldiers in the field. His report about Andersonville was rigorously honest and frank about the conditions there, but he ultimately attributed its horrors to the United States government's refusal to renew prisoner exchanges, and to the Confederacy's increasing inability to provide for tens of thousands of captives as it struggled against impending defeat and collapse.

In a letter written in 1867, Louis F. Schade, a Washington attorney who defended Captain Wirz (the commandant at Ander-



Louis Manigault in his Confederate uniform.

sonville), offered the following observation about the high mortality at Andersonville:

"The Confederate authorities, aware of their inability to maintain the prisoners, informed the Northern agents of the great mortality, and urgently requested that the prisoners should be exchanged, even without regard to the surplus which the Confederates had on the exchange roll from former exchanges, that is, man for man, but our War De-

partment did not consent to an exchange. They did not want to 'exchange skeletons for healthy men.'"

Finally, when all hopes of exchange were gone, Colonel Ould, the Confederate Commissioner, offered, early in August 1864, to deliver up all the Federal sick and wounded — without requiring an equivalent in return — and pledged the number would amount to ten or fifteen thousand, and, that if it did not, he would



Surgeon Joseph Jones

make up that number with well men. Although this offer was made in August, the transportation was not sent for them (to Savannah), until December, although he urged and implored (to use his own words), that haste should be made. During that very period, most of the deaths at Andersonville occurred.

Dr. Jones observed in his report:

As long as the Confederate government is compelled to hold these prisoners ... it is difficult to devise efficient measures for the mitigation of much of the suffering of such an immense army of prisoners (equal at least to one fourth of the Confederate forces actively engaged in the field, east of the Mississippi), in a purely agricultural and sparsely settled country, with imperfect lines of communication, with but few manufactories, without commerce, cut off from all communication with the surrounding world, deprived of even the necessary medicines which have been declared by its enemies "contraband of war," with torn and bleeding borders, with progressively diminishing powers of subsistence and resistance, with its entire fighting population in arms, and yet being steadily

driven back and overpowered by the hosts of the enemy, with a constant driving in of the population from the constantly contracting borders upon the overcrowded and distressed center, and with a corresponding increase of travel upon the dilapidated railroads, already taxed far beyond their capacity with the transportation of troops, the munitions of war, and the sick and wounded.

Jones emphasized that conditions in Georgia were especially dire at the time of General Sherman's campaign through the state:

In Georgia, especially, the very state in which these prisoners are confined, is the pressure of the Confederate disasters felt with daily increased force. The disastrous campaign in Northern Georgia has been attended with the desolation of the fairest portions of the State. Thousands of families from the devastated regions, and from all the towns and villages from Chattanooga to Atlanta and beyond, have fled to the regions considered more safe from invasion, and are occupying old cars, depots, sheds, and tents along the entire railway system of Georgia. Thousands of old men, delicate women, and defenseless children, have not only lost all their earthly possessions, but are without a roof to cover their heads, and are dependent for their daily bread upon the charities of the State government. The hospitals attached to the army of Tennessee are in a constant state of motion, and the poorly fed and imperfectly treated wounded are suffering with the worst forms of hospital gangrene and pyaemia. Every available building, including churches and colleges and schoolhouses, suitable for hospital purposes, in all towns and villages, are crowded with the sick and wounded, and Georgia may with truth be said to be one vast hospital.

In his memoir, Louis Manigault wrote that many of the Andersonville prisoners were malnourished because they were not accustomed to "our corn hominy ... the Confederate Government not having it in their power to furnish them with wheat." Dr. Jones's report offered similar observations, attributing the prevalence of scurvy to the type of food furnished for the imprisoned Northern soldiers, who had been used to a diet of wheat bread and potatoes rather than corn and cornbread. Jones pointed out "those who have not been reared upon corn-meal, or who have not accustomed themselves to its use gradually, become excessively tired of this

kind of diet when suddenly confined to it without a due proportion of wheat bread." The doctor also pointed out that the prisoners received the same rations as Confederate soldiers in the field, which he describe as consisting of corn bread, rice, bacon, beef, and occasionally, green peas, molasses and vinegar. Yet this diet was not sufficiently nutritious, and often brought on scurvy. From his experience, Jones observed that "no body of troops could be confined exclusively to the Confederate ration without suffering materially in their health, and without manifesting symptoms of the scurvy." As conditions worsened late in the war, there was an increase of scurvy in the Southern armies.

Louis Manigault kept a number of journals in which he meticulously recorded his memoirs and many details of his life and family history, sometimes incorporating letters and diary entries. Excerpts from one of those journals concerning his experiences during the war are presented here, and include a compelling and often graphic description of his visit to Andersonville, as well as his impressions of Captain Henry Wirz, the prison commandant wrongfully executed by the United States for war crimes. Louis likened Andersonville to a hell on earth, but (like Dr. Joseph Jones), he laid the blame for conditions in that place squarely on the government of the United States, which, he asserted, refused to exchange prisoners of war "for fear of strengthening our Armies by the release of Prisoners in their hands."

The journal has been transcribed as it was written, retaining Louis Manigault's unusual use of capitalization and punctuation.

Louis Manigault's Journal: His Experiences in Georgia

Since 1861 the fearful War had continued to desolate the Land, until at this period it had assumed so great a magnitude, that hardly a man could be found throughout the Confederacy exempt from Military Duty, or not under Government Orders either of one form or another. I was now a "Clerk" in the "Medical Department of the Confederate States," which Appointment was given me on 1st Oct'r 1863 ... Macon from its quietude of 1861-'62, was in 1864 a place of great activity, bustle and anxiety, caused from the nearer

approach of the two Contending Armies, the great Battlefield being now upon the Soil itself of Georgia.

At the Rail-Way Station, with the arrival and departure of each Train, the Scene was exciting and heart-rending. Each Train would be completely blocked up with men from every quarter of the Confederacy, either hastening to the "Front" with their Regiments, or brought back Wounded from the field of Battle.

Having left my Wife and Children in Augusta Ga. I was at present living in a Tent, which we had "pitched" on the outskirts of Macon, in the direction of the Pineville Road. Here we remained one month. So as to form some idea of my occupation I should state the following: Surgeon Joseph Jones, a man of intellect, a most indefatigable Student, and voluminous writer, besides being for many years prior to the War, regarded amongst the Medical Men of this Country as a superior Chemist, & c, held a Special Appointment under Orders of the Secretary of War, and Surgeon General of the Confederate States.

Amongst the manifold and arduous duties assigned Surgeon Jones, and pertaining to his Appointment, was the Classification & elucidation of diseases incident to our Army, both in the Camp and Hospital. It will at once be perceived that to fulfil the requirements of this Order, even to a very moderate degree, would require a vast amount of labor research & investigation, besides having likewise to examine in detail the Records of every Hospital within whose reach Surgeon Jones might come.

My Appointment was that of Chief Assistant under Surgeon Jones, which was Confirmed in due form by the Surgeon General at Richmond, Virginia. For nearly one year I was the only Clerk, after which, and upon the enlargement of our duties, two other Assistants were engaged in these labors, one being a Surgeon in our Army, a German by birth well-skilled in drawing from Nature. My duties were arduous, and I have never (and most probably never will again be exercised thus), executed such an amount of writing and tabulated work. One volume of 800 pages, and as large as a full size Book Ledger occupied me steadily one year in writing it out in full!, being embellished with handsome Plates, and containing a Title Page,

Continued on page 56

Admiral Semmes and “Those People”

by Tom M. Root, Admiral Semmes Camp 11, Mobile, Alabama

During The War for Southern Independence, Robert E. Lee often referred to the enemy as “those people.” As recalled in later years by members of his staff, the brevity and intonation of two simple words conveyed a deep disdain. Specifically, the general’s ire was aimed at the Union soldiers, the Lincoln invaders and hirelings that he tenaciously battled to the bugle’s last sounding. But nothing indicates that Lee was contemptuous of all Northerners, least of all civilians or non-combatants. No such fine distinction regarding the enemy, however, was made by Admiral Raphael Semmes, captain of the famous Confederate raider, *CSS Alabama*, whose naval exploits against Yankee commerce were vividly recorded in his *Memoirs of Service Afloat During the War Between the States*, written in Mobile, Alabama, and appearing early in 1869.

Though General Lee was remarkably reticent after the war, and perhaps wisely so, the unrepentant admiral entered the postwar battle of words with undisguised relish, even gusto, while producing one of the most spirited of Southern apologies. Its publication unquestionably established Raphael Semmes as one of the important guardians of our Southern heritage. Unlike Lee, Semmes cast a wide net, and “those people” included practically the entire Yankee nation. Foremost, he identified the Northern enemy as the Puritan sport (Semmes calls it a seedling), of the ancient English Oak, an aberration off of the original Anglo-Saxon stock.

Sour-faced, intolerant, fanatical, the Puritan came to the new world to practice his gloomy religion, to build his shining city on the hill which was to become the beacon and inspiration for meddling self-righteousness. Once arrived upon New England’s rocky shores, he adopted his own brand of religious intolerance, perfected his greed, and learned to covet his neighbor’s field, all done behind a mask of religiosity. In a single word, the Puritan was a hypocrite. The Puritan hated tyranny, unless he could be the tyrant. He decried intolerance, until he established his own religious commonwealth, and then he could freely persecute dissenters. The Puritan made a splendid States’ Rights advocate, until he found himself in the majority, and then he was all for militant Union. To this sneering hypocrisy he would add the crime of theft, by way of the burdensome tax of protective tariffs, the legal machination for transferring wealth from South to North. But as Admiral Semmes argued, the Southerner was the American norm, the Northerner the deviation thereof.

Raphael Semmes was born September 27, 1809, on a family estate called Effton Hills in Charles County, Maryland. The Semmes were an old-line Catholic family who had arrived in Maryland as early as 1662. Raphael Semmes was descended from Maryland’s second colonial governor, Thomas Greene, Esq., boon companion to Leonard Calvert, Maryland’s first governor and younger brother to the Lord Proprietor, Cecil, Lord Baltimore. Losing



Courtesy of the State of Alabama. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command Photograph

Captain Raphael Semmes and Lt. Kell aboard the CSS Alabama, 1863.

his parents at an early age, Raphael Semmes was raised under the watchful eye of two uncles, Raphael and Alexander Semmes. Uncle Raphael was a merchant in Georgetown, DC, who in his youth had crossed the Atlantic Ocean nineteen times. Uncle Alexander owned a fleet of merchant ships. Undoubtedly, both men imbued young Raphael with a love of the sea. In 1826, seventeen-year-old Raphael was appointed midshipman in the US Navy. Over several extended leaves he began to study for the law, and by 1835 he was admitted to the Maryland bar. In July 1835 Semmes returned to active duty, where he saw service at Pensacola, Florida, and later served with distinction during the Mexican War, both on sea and land. From these experiences Raphael Semmes wrote *Memoirs of Service Afloat and Ashore during the Mexican War* (1851). Between roughly 1841 and 1861, Semmes was domiciled in Alabama, first at his plantation called "Prospect Hill," along the Perdido River in Baldwin County, and later in nearby Mobile. In 1855 Semmes was

promoted to the rank of commander in the US Navy. He tendered his resignation, duly accepted, on January 17, 1861, and went on to captain the Confederate commerce raiders, *CSS Sumter*, and later, from August 1862 to June 1864, the legendary *CSS Alabama*. Semmes was credited with the capture or destruction of some eighty-five Yankee ships. (It was the very success of his depredations which spurred postwar reparations to the United States by Great Britain, known as the "Alabama Claims," adjudicated in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1874.) On June 19, 1864, the *CSS Alabama* was sunk off Cherbourg, France, in an unequal naval action against the *USS Kearsarge*. Avoiding capture, Semmes returned home, where he was promoted to rear admiral and given command of the ineffectual James River fleet, anchored at Richmond, Virginia. Acting upon orders, Semmes scuttled his "fleet" on April 2, 1865. Semmes was then made brigadier general of a dwindling artillery brigade and ordered south out of the collapsed capital.

Though paroled on May 1, 1865, by General Sherman's command at Greensboro, North Carolina, he was later illegally imprisoned four months by vindictive Gideon Welles, US Secretary of Navy, who falsely charged Semmes with acts of piracy. This unwarranted incarceration had much to do with the intensely partisan voice, the bitterly sarcastic tone, the *saeva indignatio* of his memoirs. After the war Raphael Semmes returned to Mobile, Alabama, where he quietly practiced the law until his death on August 30, 1877.

In the preface to *Memoirs of Service Afloat* (p. 4), Semmes advises the reader that he will encounter numerous descriptions of a well-known class of "rogue," the Yankee. Semmes regards the Yankee, or Puritan, (he uses Yankee and Puritan interchangeably; but for accuracy, the Puritan is the seed (the nut), the Yankee the fruit) as a mindset swelled with "grand moral ideas," theories of human nature that are not necessarily based on observations of how people actually behave, or how the world really works. Nonetheless the Puritan feels entitled to instruct the ignorant, to cleanse, to "purify," the unwashed. The Puritan positively glows for reform.

Indeed, his mission is to remodel, "reconstruct," the Southerner in his image. When asked if Massachusetts could govern Georgia better than Georgia, the quintessential Yankee, Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, uttered without the blink of an eye, "That is Massachusetts' mission." According to Semmes, if the reader pays attention, he will discover that the Yankee brand is a "key" to not a few of the passages that are to follow.

The admiral's language is colorful and rich in poetic diction. Written in the first person, the narrative projects a tone of congenial familiarity, and his abundant use of the comma tends to slow the reader's pace, the tempo at times mimicking a ship's rhythmic rolling on the sea. Again, with a flair for the rhetorical, Semmes uses both the question mark and exclamation point to bring the reader to a reflective pause. He is much given to quoting lines of romantic poetry. He can declare that sail has a thrill that the steam-engine all but kills (p. 149). Yet Semmes, with the instinct of the dramatist with tragic overtone, portrays the War Between the

Continued on page 26

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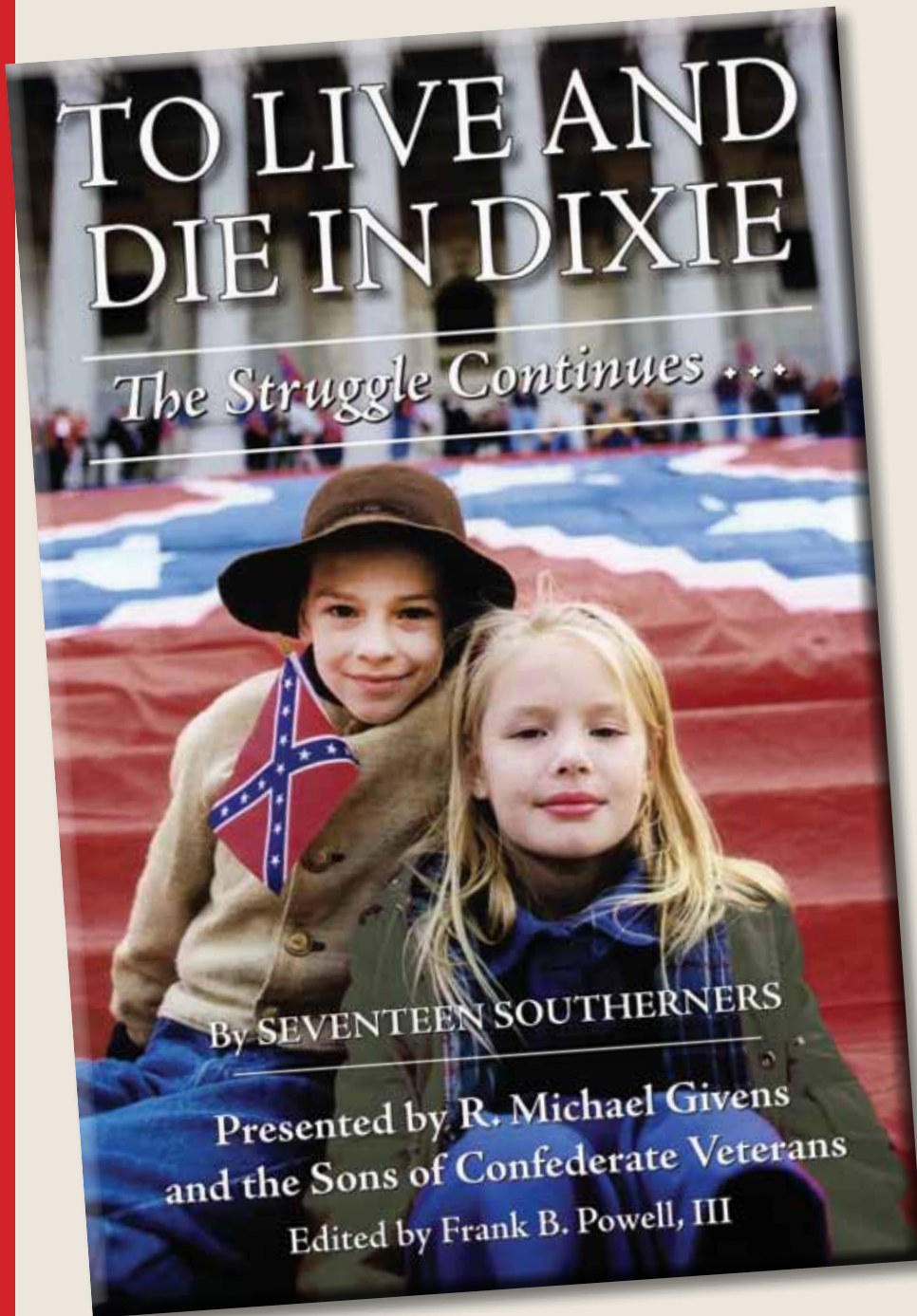
Brothers

By W. Ken Tyler

April 6th in '62 a battle was fought between gray and blue.
Shiloh was this bloody place
Where brother against brother fought face to face.
At first the Rebs pushed the Yankee's back,
But on the 7th they returned attack.
They fought in thicket of cedar wood,
They fought the best the best they could.
This one young Reb couldn't wait, you see.
To kill a Yankee, it had to be.
He took his aim it was straight and true.
He dropped one of the boys in blue
As the battle raged all around
He went to that point, this is what he found.
As he looked at this boy in blue,
He could not believe that it was true.
As he looked in this young boys eyes,
He fell to his knees and began to cry.
Cause the eyes of this lad in blue
Were a mirror reflection of his own, too.
What he did on that bloody day,
Would be in his memory there to stay.
He had killed his own brother that April morn.
It was his twin, the first one born.

W. Ken Tyler is a member of the Captain Champ Ferguson Camp 2014, Monterey, Tennessee

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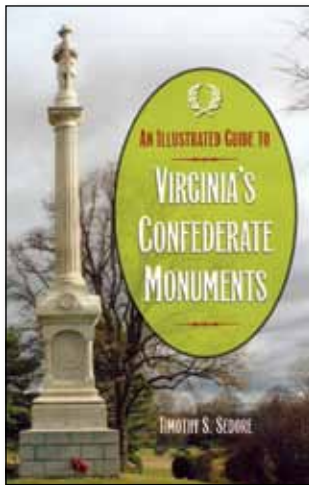
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Books in Print

An Illustrated Guide to Virginia's Confederate Monuments

An *Illustrated Guide to Virginia's Confederate Monuments* by Timothy S. Sedore is a reference book that everyone should have who has a connection to the Old Dominion state. This book is a guide to the monuments in Virginia which pay homage to our Confederate soldiers from all across the South. It covers the more well-known monuments of Robert E. Lee in Richmond and Stonewall Jackson in Lexington. But it also covers the lesser-known ones like Blackburn's Confederate obelisk and the Jackson's Arm Ellwood tablet located on the grounds of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Battlefield Park.



One of these such obscure monuments is a beautiful memorial to 350-400 Confederate soldiers who died at the Farmville Confederate General Hospital between 1862-65. The inscription on the monument reads "FAITHFUL UNTIL DEATH CONFEDERATE HEROES 1862-1865." The Third National Flag flies proudly over this monument and the graves of these heroes.

Everyone has probably seen the JEB Stuart Monument on Monument Avenue in Richmond and his grave in Hollywood Cemetery. But have you visited his memorial at Yellow Tavern, where he was mortally wounded on May 11, 1864? It is located off Telegraph Road in a quiet subdivision in Henrico County, north of Richmond. A portion of the monument states that "He Saved Richmond But Gave His Life"

Then there is the marker denoting the site near Harrisonburg where

Confederate General Turner Ashby was killed. The author stated that "Apart from Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee, Turner Ashby (1828-1862), may be the most beloved Confederate soldier in the Valley." This monument reads "GEN. TURNER ASHBY C.S.A. WAS KILLED ON THIS SPOT. JUNE 6, 1862 GALLANTLY LEADING A CHARGE."

Another very moving memorial is that to Pvt. Henry L. Wyatt of North Carolina, considered to be the first Confederate soldier killed in the war. His monument is located at the Big Bethel battlefield in York County. Pvt. Wyatt, Richmond-born but raised in North Carolina, "was shot and killed during an advance on Union troops." His monument was placed "by the courtesy of Virginia" and "Erected by the Authority

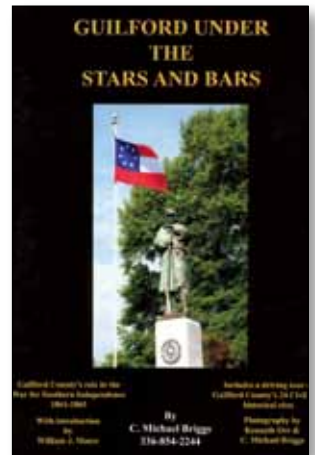
of the State of North Carolina." This guide will help you discover the numerous Virginia Confederate monuments as you are traveling throughout the state. As a proud Southerner with Virginian ancestors who fought for the Confederacy, I wish this book would have been published many years ago. It is a book every lover of Virginia should have in their library.

Author: Timothy S. Sedore
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Reviewed by Byron E. Brady

Guilford Under The Stars and Bars

Confederate General Stephen D. Lee, in his charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, states that the SCV is the guardianship of the history of the Confederate soldier. C. Michael Briggs must have had this in mind when he wrote *Guilford Under The Stars And Bars*.



The book starts out in the first chapter by discussing the Causes of the War from the Southern point of view which we all know is the only point of view which matters. As General Lee stated, "Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."

Guilford Under The Stars and Bars covers the rich Confederate and War Between the States history of Guilford County, North Carolina. Greensboro was the site of numerous manufacturers of arms for the Confederacy, including the Cedar Hall Foundry & Machine Shop and the Gilliam & Miller gun factory. These factories produced thousands of rifles for the State of North Carolina which would be used in their defense of an invading and barbaric army from the North.

Greensboro was also the location of several vital Confederate installations such as Camps Fisher and Stokes. High Point's Camp Fisher was constructed as a boot camp for the thousands of new

Continued on page 54

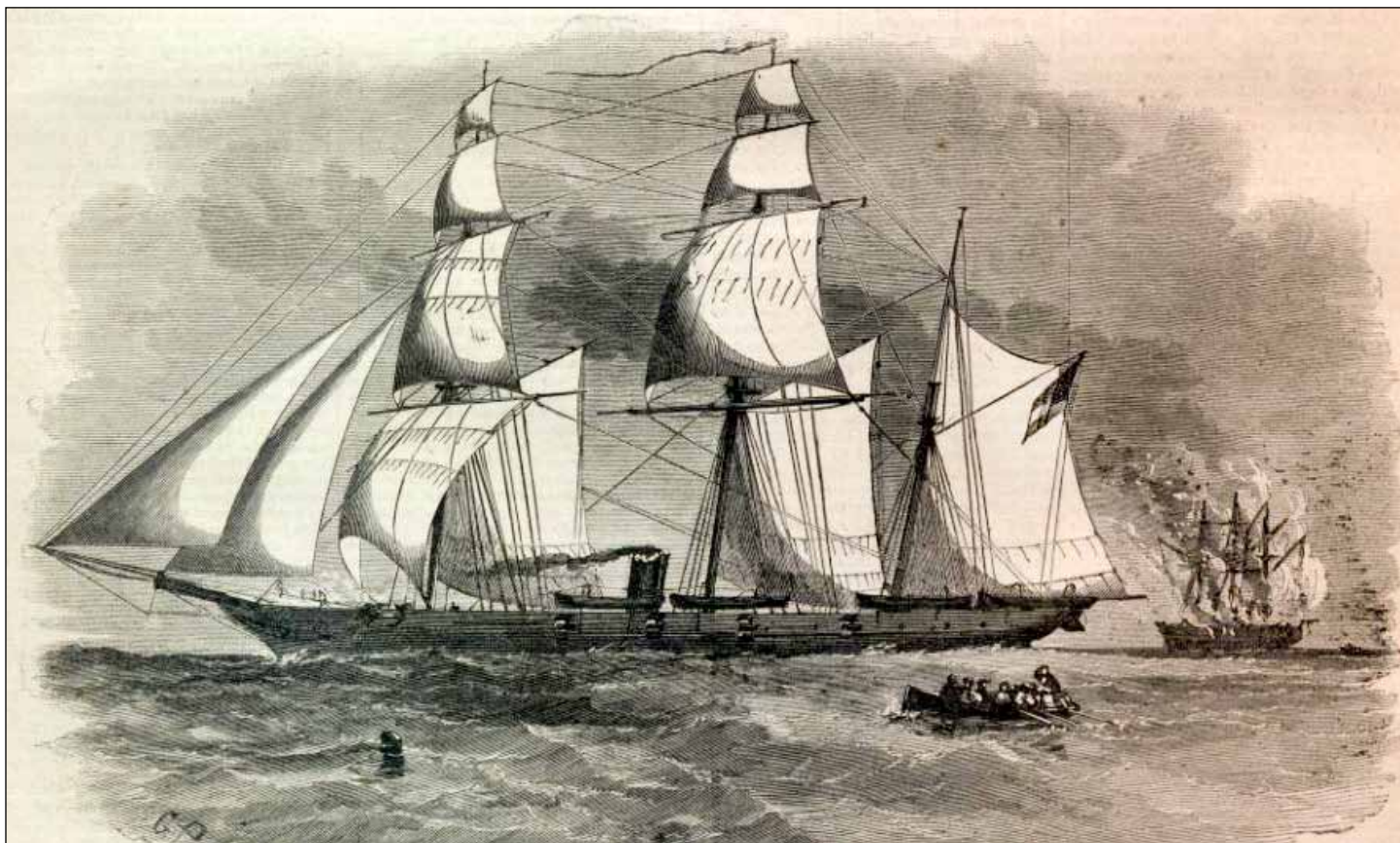
Admiral Semmes and “Those People”

States in moral high-relief. It is nothing less than the eternal strife between the forces of good and evil, liberty and tyranny. A dry, impersonal narrative is not what the admiral offers. He leaves that onerous task to the sifters of history, the academic historians of later generations. As the title indicates, *Memoirs of Service Afloat* is a reflection, a dramatic meditation, both personal and philosophical, upon his naval career during the most pivotal point of American history. And who was better qualified than sea-tossed Raphael Semmes, who wrote from within the eye of the storm?

Memoirs of Service Afloat is no small volume, comprising a tome of eight hundred and thirty-three pages, it is divided into fifty-nine chapters. The book is based on Semmes' wartime journal, the daily logbook he kept during his time aboard both the CSS *Sumter* and CSS *Alabama*. The actual narrative of his service afloat, which is interspersed with numerous entertaining digressions, does not begin until chapter seven. The first six chapters are devoted to historical retrospect, a detailed account of the events and debates which led to war in 1861. Similar to a legal brief, the first six chapters exhibit Semmes' forensic powers brought to the task of arguing two basic points: one, the United States were from their very inception a voluntary confederation, a compact among sovereign states; and two, secession was both a legal and justifiable remedy to Northern tyranny. As a work of judicial rhetoric, that is, a recital of historical and documentary evidence that invites the reader to draw a conclusion or make a judgment, these six chapters are without equal. Furthermore, in citing Albert Taylor Bledsoe's seminal work, *Is Davis a Traitor?*, the admiral refutes the mischievous slander that secessionists were traitors to the national government. In fact, Semmes argues just the reverse: that every man owed primary allegiance to his native land, his state. Therefore, Robert E. Lee would have been a traitor, indeed a parricide, if he had *not* gone with his native Virginia. Instead, it was the Yankee who was the traitor, who violated the Constitution in letter and spirit by making war

upon eleven sovereign states. On the thorny issue of slavery, Semmes demolishes the tired assertion that the South's peculiar institution was the cause of the war. True, a minority of Southerners had an economic interest in this kind of property, as a constitutionally protected asset, but the North was *not* fighting to end slavery. The Yankee was fighting to enforce involuntary union in order to continue the egregious policy of plundering the South through high protective tariffs. Despoiling the South to enrich the North was the manifest economic program of the nationalist Lincoln and the Republican Party. Counterfactually, had Lincoln announced in 1861 that war was being fought to end slavery, (this is today's dishonest and totally naive argument presented as an *ex post facto* gloss, indeed an enormous cover-shame, to conceal the real motive of economic hegemony), not one Yankee boot would have polluted Southern soil. The inconvenient truth was the Yankee could not bear to give up his addiction to the sweets of a high tariff which had nourished Northern infrastructure for more than forty years. Secession meant economic independence and free trade for the South, but economic calamity for the North, no longer able to fatten upon the imposts.

Semmes' power of persuasion lies in his ability to marshal the historical facts, what rhetoricians call exposition, and then carry these *givens* to their obvious conclusions. The admiral argues not from abstract proposition, or grand, ambiguous assertion, such as “all men are created equal,” but from the basis of tradition (those beliefs and values inherited from our forefathers); of record (history, legal precedents and common law); and of the text itself (the Constitution). Men are not born free, he might say, but they achieve a qualified civic liberty through voluntary agreements. Constitutions are voluntary compacts among men, by nature acquisitive and quarrelsome, to assure for themselves and their posterity certain contracted rights, such as “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness [property].” Yet states, as principals to the Constitution, are free to withdraw from the confederation because there is no prohibition against it. As a fundamental



The CSS Alabama burning a captured ship.

characteristic of sovereignty, secession is an inherent right and cannot be lost, except by explicit grant on the part of the possessor, or by violence and conquest (the Yankee creed and formula of all grasping empires). As Semmes cogently argues, it would have been an act of sheer madness for any state to enter into a compact, from which to secede, would become an act of treason, as if to exercise its sovereignty would make a traitor of the state. Thirteen sovereign states constituted a government of laws, not a tyranny of foisted moral imperatives. The Constitution, as creature of the states, was the only light which guided Raphael Semmes

Raphael Semmes' favorite founding father was certainly Patrick Henry, with his dazzling bolt of oratory, the champion of state sovereignty and ardent opponent of national consolidation. Henry was but one of many doubters of the proposed constitution of 1787. He refused to attend the constitutional convention in Philadelphia because he "smelled a rat." What was the odor that offended the nostrils? It was the stench of hypocrisy, for he had gotten a whiff of the sanctimonious Yankee. Though Henry detected within the text of the proposed constitution the

very seeds of state destruction, he distrusted even more the character of "those people," who were to become his partners, and who would have both the economic interest and numerical advantage to infringe upon his rights (p. 18). Like Patrick Henry before him, the admiral realized that two peoples of such differing character and pursuits could not join in the same government but the one would end by overwhelming the other. The North commercial, a burgeoning industrial and financial power, the South agricultural and exporting; they were rival nations from the very start. Echoing the Frenchman Alexis De Tocqueville, astute commentator of the American scene, the admiral decries the folly of attempting "to bind up in one sheaf, with a withe of straw, materials so discordant as were the people of the North, and the people of the South." (p. 70). The realist Semmes understood men were motivated by self-interest, and that like will unto like. The Yankee would pursue his own sectional gain, and let the Southerner take the hind. A chastened Semmes concludes that "Our forefathers made

Continued on page 62



121st National Reunion – Sons of Confederate Veterans
 Dallas, Texas – July 13-17, 2016
 Official Registration Form



Name _____ Title/Position _____

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Forrest Cavalry Breakfast (Friday)	Qty _____ x \$ 30.00 = \$ _____
Awards Luncheon (Friday)	Qty _____ x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____
General Hood Breakfast (Saturday)	Qty _____ x \$ 25.00 = \$ _____
Debutante Luncheon (Saturday) (free for Debutantes; female guests only - \$35)	Qty _____ x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____
Grand Ball and Banquet (Saturday) \$75 single/\$140 couple	Qty _____ = \$ _____

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Civil War Museum, Ft. Worth (Thursday)	Qty _____ x \$ 75.00 = \$ _____
Ft. Worth Stockyards-TRANSPORTATION ONLY (Friday)	Qty _____ x \$ 30.00 = \$ _____
JFK Memorial – Dealey Plaza, Dallas (Saturday)	Qty _____ x \$ 75.00 = \$ _____

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- ❖ **Meals, tours and numbered special edition medals will be available for at-the-door registration, as long as supplies last. To guarantee meal tickets, registration must be received by June 15, 2016.**
- ❖ Payment via mail **must** be made with credit card, check, or money order, payable to: SCV Reunion 2016. Mail registration and other forms to: 2016 SCV Reunion, P. O. Box 633, Whitehouse TX 75791.
- ❖ Contact the host hotel, The Renaissance Richardson Dallas Hotel (900 East Lookout Drive, Richardson TX 75082), at 972-367-2000. **Rates are \$119.00 per night. Ask for the "SCV Reunion Special Rate". All prices subject to state and local taxes.**
- ❖ For more information about the reunion, contact Johnnie Holley (phone) 903-522-1904; Gary Bray (phone) 214-766-5639 or (email) scvreunion2016@gmail.com.
- ❖ For more information about registration, contact Dennis Brand (home) 903-566-3132, (cell) 903-360-7090, or (email) scvreunion2016@gmail.com.
- ❖ **Reunion Website: <http://www.scv2016.org>**

Revised 12/13/2015



121st National Reunion – Sons of Confederate Veterans
Dallas, Texas – July 13-17, 2016
Schedule of Events



Wednesday, July 13, 2016

Vendor Setup and Sales – Harmony Ballroom	8:00 am - 8:00 pm
Registration (SCV and OCR) – Symphony Ballroom Foyer	2:00 pm - 8:00 pm
GEC Meeting – Sonata Ballroom	3:00 pm - 5:00 pm
Reception – Symphony Ballroom Foyer (SCV and OCR)	5:30 pm - 8:30 pm

Thursday, July 14, 2016

Registration – Symphony Ballroom Foyer (both SCV and OCR)	7:00 am - 6:00 pm
Credentials – Encore Boardroom	8:00 am – 2:00 pm
Vendor Sales – Harmony Ballroom	8:00 am - 6:00 pm
Chaplain’s Breakfast – Symphony Ballroom (Speaker: Chaplain Don Majors)	7:00 am – 8:00 am
Opening Ceremonies – Eisemann Center	8:00 am – 8:30 am
*Business Session #1 – Eisemann Center	8:45 am – 12:30 pm
Heritage Luncheon – Symphony Ballroom (Speaker: Sam Allen, “A Black Man’s View of the SCV”)	12:30 pm – 1:30 pm
Tour – Civil War Museum	2:15 pm – 6:00 pm
Historical Presentation – Sonata Ballroom (Speaker: Scott Bowden, “Lee in Texas”)	2:15 pm – 4:15 pm
Entertainment and Oratory Contest – Symphony Ballroom	8:00 pm - 9:15 pm

Friday, July 15, 2016

Registration (both SCV and OCR) – Symphony Ballroom Foyer	7:00 am - 6:00 pm
Forrest Cavalry Breakfast – Symphony Ballroom (Speaker: Dr. James Newsom)	7:00 am – 8:00 am
Credentials – Encore Boardroom	8:00 am – 2:00 pm
Vendor Sales - Harmony Ballroom	8:00 am - 6:00 pm
*Business Session #2 – Eisemann Center	9:00 am – 12:00 pm
Confederation of States OCR Meeting (State Presidents only) – Sonata Ballroom	9:00 am - 12:00 pm
Awards Luncheon - Symphony Ballroom (Speaker: Jerry Patterson, Former Land Commissioner)	12:15 pm - 1:45 pm
Historical Presentation – Sonata Ballroom (Speaker: Tom Cartwright, “Texas During the Atlanta Campaign”)	2:30 pm - 4:00 pm
Tour – Bus Transportation to Ft. Worth Stockyards (You will be on your own upon arrival.)	2:00 pm-10:30 pm

Saturday, July 16, 2016

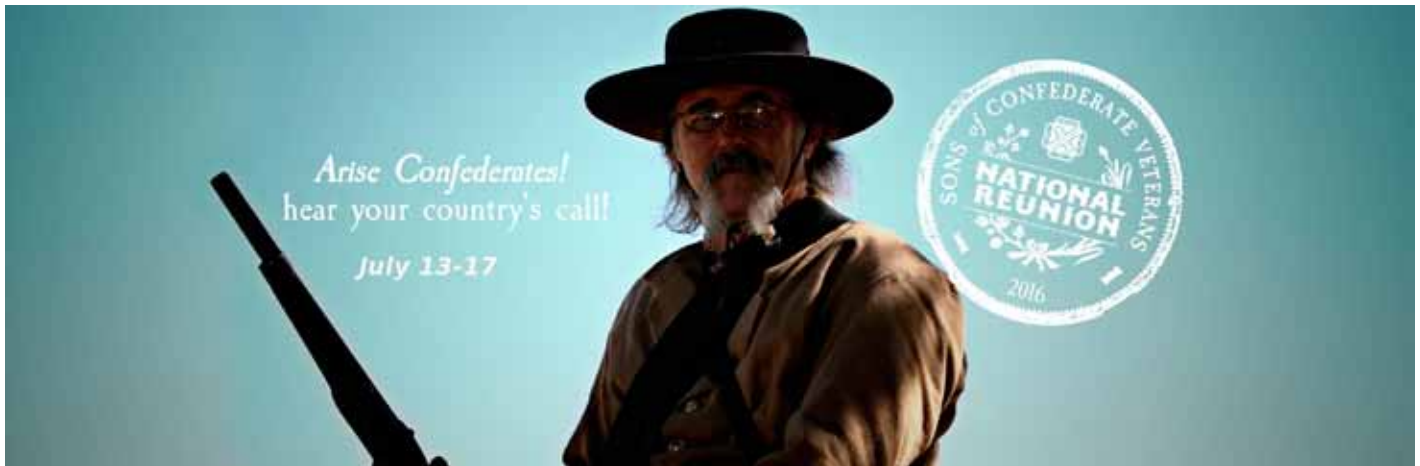
General Hood Breakfast – Symphony Ballroom (Speakers: Members of Hood’s Brigade)	7:00 am - 8:00 am
Registration –Symphony Ballroom foyer (both SCV and OCR)	7:00 am – 9:00 am
Credentials - Encore Ballroom	8:00 am – 12:00 pm
OCR Meeting (All members) – Sonata Ballroom	8:00 am - 1:00 pm
Vendor Sales - Harmony Ballroom	8:00 am – 1:00 pm
Army Meetings (ANV, AOT, and ATM) – Symphony Ballroom	8:00 am - 9:15 am
*Business Session 3 – Eisemann Center	9:30 am – 12:00 pm
Debutante Luncheon (Rehearsal, Luncheon and Dance Lessons) - Symphony Ballroom	10:30 am - 3:00 pm
Tour – Dealey Plaza, Dallas	1:30 pm - 4:30 pm
Historical Presentation – Members of General Hood’s Brigade - Symphony Ballroom	1:30 pm - 3:00 pm
GEC Meeting - Sonata Ballroom	2:00 pm – 4:00 pm
Commander-in-Chief’s Reception – Symphony Ballroom Foyer	6:00 pm – 7:00 pm
Banquet, Debutante Presentation and Grand Ball – Symphony Ballroom	7:00 pm - 11:00 pm

Sunday, July 17, 2016

Memorial Service (Location TBA)	8:30 am-9:00 am
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*Only SCV members are allowed to attend the business sessions.

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Army of Northern Virginia



Members and friends of the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, gathered at the Confederate Monument for Confederate Memorial Day service.



The WV Division held their annual convention at Flatwoods, Braxton County, WV. Shown from left, back row, Russell Jarrett, Richard Bushong, unidentified; front row, Charles McElwain, Roger Lynch, unidentified, James Chapman, Randy Taylor, Paul Williams, James Walters, representing the **Lieutenant Colonel Elihu Hutton Chapter 569**, Beverly, WV.



JROTC Cadet Robert Fletcher, Terry Sanford High School, was presented the *Hunley Award* by **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, 2nd Lt. Commander Edward Schowalter at their JROTC Dining-Out.



The **Robeson Rifle Guards Camp 216**, Lumberton, NC, held a dedication ceremony for a new monument to honor all Robeson County Confederate Soldiers. The new monument was placed inside the entrance of the Norment Cemetery, East 5th Street, Lumberton, NC.



Private Jesse Richard Ross, Co. C, 1st (Orr's), SC Rifles, was honored with a canteen ceremony at the Old Pickens Presbyterian Church, Oconee County, SC, by the 16th SC Regiment Color Guard of Honor. Sgt. Major Rossie Meadows administers a drink of water with the words "Private Ross, you will not be forgotten." Private Ross is the great-great-granduncle of **General States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC, member Jerry Adams.



The **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC, honored a longtime member, Mr. John Milton Mills Blake, Sr., with the SCV War Service Certificate and Medal. Camp Commander Thomas Jolly made the presentation while Mr. Blake's wife, Mrs. Eugenia Blake, watched with admiration. Blake's medal was presented for his service in World War II as a US Navy Seabee.

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



Lieutenant General Wade Hampton Camp 273, Columbia, SC, members Jim Harley and Marion Hutson, visited the Confederate Monument in Barnwell, SC, on the 150th Anniversary of General Lee's surrender at Appomattox.



The CSA Unknown Soldiers Camp 1753, Lanes Creek Township, NC, cleaned the Holly Family Cemetery in Union County, NC. They also placed Southern Iron Crosses on the graves of Private Luke Sinclair and Private John M. Brantley, both of Co. A, 48th NC Troops. Standing from left, Keith Boswell, Camp Commander Eddie Braswell, Don Caudle, Heavy Rorie, Jonny Alexander; kneeling from left, Johnny Stegall, Eddie Griffin and Jimmy Austin.



Members of the General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel William J. Hoke Camp 1616, Lincolnton, NC, set up a booth at the Hog Happening in Lincolnton, NC.



Mason Dixon Guards Camp 2183, Ellendale, DE, Commander Rob Eldreth, right, swore in new member Hamilton Snyder.



The Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582, Sharpsburg, MD, swore in its newest member recently. Mr. Kenneth Lee Toms, center, joined the SCV upon the record of his ancestor Paul Jones Cloves, Private, Company H, 27th Regiment of Northern Virginia.



Mechanized Cavalry meets horse cavalry! This was taken right after the Bronze plaques were dedicated at the General Joe Johnston Monument at Bentonville Battlefield, NC. At left is NC Division Lieutenant Commander Kevin Stone.

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



Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013, Havre De Grace, MD, and members of the MD Division Color Guard, along with ladies of Harford Chapter UDC, presented a Southern Iron Cross ceremony at the grave of Private Francis Marion Farr, 1st MD Infantry at Angel Hill Cemetery.



Members of the **Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, honored Delaware Confederate Soldiers at the annual event in Georgetown, DE. Featured speaker was Ben Jones, Former SCV Chief of Heritage Operations.



Miss Alexa Watts was awarded the Col. George Washington Flowers Scholarship, established by the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, which is given annually to a graduating senior at Alexander Central High School. Miss Watts will be attending UNC Wilmington in the fall. Colonel George Washington Flowers served as commander of Co. G, 38th Regiment NC Troops during the War.



One year after signing their charter as a new camp, the **Forsythe Rifles Camp 2245**, Winston-Salem, NC, restored the overgrown Hanes-Jarvis cemetery in Clemmons, NC. They also held their very first memorial service event at the same site.



The **Rebels in Grey Camp 2027**, Westminster, SC, featured a presentation by Regina Orzechowski, president of Robert E. Lee 146, UDC. The sermon delivered by Rev. Robert Caldwell in First Presbyterian Church, Pulaski, TN, was given on the National Day of Prayer decreed by President Jefferson Davis. The minister is the great-great-great-grandfather of Julia Barnes, 3rd VP of the SC Division, UDC. Mrs. Barnes was present for this first presentation on the topic of her ancestor's sermon.



Members of the **General J. R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, erect a flag pole which was donated by a descendant of the Chambliss Family at the Chambliss Family Cemetery. A special dedication will be forthcoming.



Army of Northern Virginia



The **Maryland Division** Color Guard performed a salute at the Maryland Monument at Gettysburg, PA.



Members of the **Colonel Donald R. Barton Camp 121**, Branchville, SC, place a Southern Iron Cross at the grave of Private Ivan A. Jones in Buckhead Cemetery near Branchville. Kneeling are, left, Will Myers, great-grandson of Private Jones, and his grandson William Jesse Myers. Standing are camp members, from left, Doyle Smoak, Frankie Whetstone, Gerald Smith, Edward Godfrey and Johnny Chavis.



A Certificate of Appreciation was presented to Julia Hartman, director of the Grant County Convention and Visitors Center, for her efforts in securing WV Civil War Trails signage for Grant County. The award was presented by **McNeill's Rangers Camp 582**, Moorefield, WV, Commander David D. Judy and Historian Kenneth R. Shobe.



T. B. Correll received his life member certificate from **Burke Tigers Camp 2162**, Valdese, NC, Commander Elgie McGalliard, also a life member.



Captain **William Latane Camp 1690**, Mechanicsville, VA, performed a road clean-up on Cold Harbor Road at Cold Harbor Battlefield.



Captain **Andrew T. Harllee Camp 2010**, Dillon, SC, Commander Larry Jones swore in his relative Byron Fowler at a **Brigadier General Nathan G. Evans-Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC, meeting.

Army of Tennessee



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, member Earl Smith, left, helped erect a marker for Sergeant Matthew M. Patton, 50th VA Infantry, in the New Mossy Spring Cemetery in Union County along with R. B. Ellison, a member of the Union County Cemeteries Association.



Military Service Awards were given to members of **General George "Tige" Anderson Camp 453**, Anniston, AL, by General William H. Forney UDC Chapter 468. From left, Lt. Commander George Hardy, Vietnam; Reiber Heath, Vietnam; Commander Frank Leatherwood, National Defense; Wayne Jennings, Vietnam; Chaplain Don Golden and Larry Fleming.



The Saint Clair County, AL, County Commission adopted a proclamation naming April as Confederate History and Heritage Month. Pictured from left, **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, Commander William Watkins, Commission Chairman Stan Batemon and Communications Officer Paul Vaughn.



Members of the **General Joseph Finegan Camp 745**, Yulee, FL, and **Kirby Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, held a wreath-laying and memorial ceremony at the gravesite of Camp 745's namesake.



Members of the **Georgia and Florida Mechanized Cavalry** joined together for a ride to Olustee, FL, and were welcomed and thanked by the chief of police there.



William Henry Harris Camp 1395, Ft. Lauderdale, FL, members participated in the annual St. Patrick's Day Parade in Hollywood, FL. The camp marched under the colors of the Sons of Erin, Irish Brigade, 10th TN CSA.

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



Shown is the honor guard from the Confederate Memorial Day service held at the Jonesboro, GA, Confederate Cemetery sponsored by the **General Patrick R. Cleburne Camp 1361**, Jonesboro, GA. Pictured are members of the 30th GA Infantry, Co. E. Front row, from left, Tim Knight (Camp 108), Rusty and Nick Perkins; back row, from left, Jeff Hightower (Camp 108), Jennifer Perkins, Harold Partin, Sr. and Harold Partin, III.



Private George W. Thomas Camp 1595, Ft. Pierce, FL, Commander Wesley Frank presents new member Vernon Beaty, with his membership certificate.



The **Gen. William J. Hardee Camp 1397**, Dallas, GA, held a monument dedication service on the grounds of the historic Second Baptist Church in New Hope, GA. Clint Morris and John Lawrence escort Real Daughter Iris Gay Jordan, daughter of Corporal Lewis Gay of the 4th FL Infantry who fought at the Battle of Dallas in Paulding County, as she laid the wreath.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, Florida's "Reaper Crew" held its monthly work day in Jacksonville's Old City Cemetery. This month's focus was landscaping in the Confederate section.



The **John S. Mosby Camp 1409**, Kingsport, TN, held a Flag Presentation and Dedication Ceremony. Pictured from left are Commander John Byington and Lt. Commander Rick Ragle. The Flag was donated by Compatriot Scott Smith and lettered by Lt. Commander Rick Ragle, then was dedicated in prayer by Chaplain Tom Musselman.



Finley's Brigade Camp 1614, Havana, FL, held a Confederate Memorial Day service at Soldiers Cemetery in Quincy, FL, with FL Division Commander Jim Davis giving remarks.

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



Officers of the **Sergeant William A. Hamby Camp 1750**, Crossville, TN, complete their camp sesquicentennial project of installing memorial stones on all Cumberland County Confederate veterans. The camp has installed more than 30 memorials. Pictured are Matt McClanahan, Commander Rob Pearce and Charles Ervin at the grave of Private David C. Knox of the 1st TN Cavalry.



General Joseph Finegan Camp 745, Yulee, FL, and **Captain Winston Stephens Camp 2041**, MacClenny, FL, repaired and restored the gravesite of Pvt. Andrew Jackson King, Sr. at Kings Ferry, FL. A memorial and headstone dedication was held. Camps 745, 2041, 1209, 471 and the 3rd FL Infantry were involved in the service.



Members of **Fort Heiman Camp 1834**, Murray, KY, recently assisted the United Daughters of the Confederacy 2521, Paris, TN, in honoring Kentucky native, George Mathewson, Confederate soldier and former slave. The memorial service and headstone setting ceremony was held at Maplewood Cemetery in Paris, TN.



Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210, Tampa, FL, member Greg Caulley assisted the Andrew Jackson McBride Chapter 1772 UDC with a Southern Iron Cross Dedication and Confederate Memorial Day Service. The Cross dedication, held at the Tallapoosa East Baptist Church Cemetery in Buchanan, GA, and honored Greg's 3rd great grandfather, Pvt. Asa G. Chandler, Co. B, 10th Reg., GA Cavalry. Pictured from left, Anawake Ray, Stephanie Dean-Ray, Compatriot Greg Caulley and wife Jan.



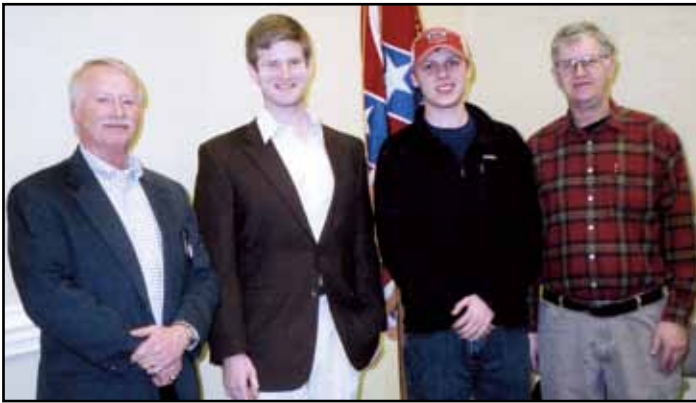
Members of the **Major W. M. Footman Camp 1950**, Ft. Myers, FL, along with UDC Chapter 2614, Ft. Myers, stand guard duty at the Robert E. Lee Monument downtown Ft. Myers.



Members of the **Major James T. Huff Camp 2243**, Newport, TN, held a Confederate Memorial Service at the grave of their namesake, Major Huff. Pictured are TN Division Color Guard members Bryan Green, Roy King, and Kevin Witherell posting the Colors at the grave.



Army of Tennessee



At a recent meeting of the **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, Camp Commander Alan Doyle, left, welcomed newly elected camp members Franklin Allen McKinnie Weaver, Jr., John Nottingham Choate and Thomas L. George into the camp and the TN Division.



M/G **William D. McCain Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, member Tony Trent and daughter Katelyn placed a flag in memory of the Tennessee Confederate soldiers buried in the McGavock Cemetery in Franklin, TN.



Lieutenant Dickson L. Baker Camp 926, Hartwell, GA, mourns the loss of Real Son Henry Victor "H. V." Booth of Elberton. H. V. was an inspiration to the camp, loved his family and his father's Confederate service, his country and service in the US Navy.



The **Lieutenant John Sallis Camp 1776**, Tremont, MS, along with the OCR, braved the weather and observed Confederate Memorial Day by honoring Confederate Veteran Rev. Richard Holley in Chastain Cemetery. Mr. Holley is the ancestor of member Jim Chandler.



Members and friends of the **General Roger W. Hanson Camp 1844**, Winchester, KY, toured the General John Williams Mansion in Winchester.



Three members of **Camp Davis Camp 2073**, Guyton, GA, made the trip to Gettysburg for the 150th Reenactment. From left are Commander Gil Zeigler, Jimmy Rahn and Jimmy Thompson.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Past AZ Division Commander Richard Montgomery presented the SCV *H.L. Hunley* JROTC award to Cadet Jesus Acuna at the Desert View High School (Tucson) Air Force JROTC Wing's change of command and awards ceremony.



The Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586, Weatherford, TX, participated in the Annual Weatherford Christmas Parade. Members also participated from the following camps: **2nd Texas Frontier District 1904**, DeLeon, TX; **Robert E Lee Camp 239**, Fort Worth, TX; **Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648**, Arlington, TX; **Colonel E W Taylor Camp 1777**, Bedford, TX and **Stonewall Jackson Camp 901**, Denton, TX.



The **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, recently inducted James Threston Beaver into the camp. James joins on the Confederate service of his great-great grandfather, Private Thomas Henry Beaver, Co. D, 10th TX Infantry. James is shown holding daughter Mallory as his father, Compatriot Bobby Threston Beaver looks on.



Thomas C. Hindman Camp 656, Prairie Grove, AR, members at their Christmas in Morrow, AR.



CA Division Commander Farrell Cooley recently presented the Distinguished Service Award and Medal to **Father A. J. Ryan-San Diego Camp 302**, San Diego, CA, Past Commander Steve Smith.



Members of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ; the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ; the **Texas John Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ; the **Pvt. Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ and the **Borderland Veterans Camp 2201**, Douglas, AZ, took part in the Annual Hell-dorado Days parade in Tombstone, AZ. Pictured from left, Camp 1710 Color Sergeant Donnis Davis, Camp 2201 Adjutant Silas Griffin with the camp's new flag and Camp 2201, Commander Ivy Griffin.

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



At the **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA, Annual Christmas Dinner, guest speakers were Shane Kastler speaking on Nathan Bedford Forrest's conversion to Christianity and Patrick Ryan speaking on Stonewall Jackson's religious beliefs. There were 28 attendees.



Shown are the new members and friends following the charter meeting of the **Private W. D. Chain Camp 2253**, Cooperton, OK. **Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp 1356**, Duncan, OK, presented colors for the presentation. OK Division Commander Allen Harrison presented the charter to Camp 2253 Commander Matt Harms. All charter members of the camp are descendants of Private W. D. Chain.



The Ladies Appreciation Medal was presented to Jean Lane and Eileen Lehmborg of the Alamo Rose Chapter 4, TX Society Order of Confederate Rose by Compatriot Jonathan Bush who serves as the Awards Committee Chairman for the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX.



Major Fontaine R. Earle Camp 1453, Fayetteville, AR, members held a monthly meeting at the Headquarters House Washington County Historical Society for a little ice cream and cake at their ice cream social.



The **Major W. H. "Howdy" Martin Camp 1241**, Athens, TX, was host to the nearby Arms Cemetery Dedication. Compatriot Dale Sifford's great-great-grandfather, George W. Grayson, was honored. The cannon crew of the **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, also participated. Pictured, front row, from left, Frank Moore (2156), Ryan Tarrant, Bob Lynch, Ron Freeman, Joey Ables (all 1241). Back row, from left, Marc Robinson (2156), Commander Jimmy Abney (1241), Jim Ogburn (1241), Dan Dyer (2156), Gary Gibson (2156), Steve Seifers and Brad Seifers (1241), Jesse Giles and Jim Day (1241).



The **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, honored three members with awards. Pictured from left, Jonathan Massey received the SCV Meritorious Service Medal; Dr. Robert Massey was named the Camp's Distinguished Member; Commander Dan Huskisson presented the awards; Steve Johnson received the Stonewall Jackson Leadership Award.

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



Members of the **Cols. Lewis and Harrison Camp 1854**, Topeka, KS, and members of the Ladies of the Plains Chapter UDC held a picnic and later toured the graves of Confederate heroes buried in Topeka Cemetery, Topeka, KS.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, inducted a new member into the ranks. Pictured from left, Camp Adjutant Curt Tipton, new Compatriot Patrick Crowe, Camp Lieutenant Commander Dwaine Bright and Camp Chaplain Ben Middleton.



A gravestone dedication ceremony for Private John Rufus Thompson was conducted by the **Gen. George Blake Cosby Camp 1627**, Sacramento, CA, in the Arbuckle Cemetery, Arbuckle, CA. Shown are descendants of Private Thompson. Lori Auteri (yellow dress) and her children and grandchildren, along with the following members of Camp 1627 from left: Steve Bogart, Doug Keefauver, Commander Allen Davis, Jon Blasingame, Michael Montague and Lou Olker.



Inland Empire Camp 1742, Inland Empire, CA, Commander John Smoley, in Confederate Navy Uniform, handed out an *H. L. Hunley* Award to a female cadet at Great Oak High School, in Temecula, CA.



The **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, and the General Joe Wheeler Chapter 966, UDC, held a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony at the grave of Pvt. Jesse Morrison in Double Butte Cemetery in Tempe, AZ.



National Wreaths Across America Day was celebrated at nearly 800 cemeteries across the nation. Deceased veterans of all services are recognized and their graves decorated. The primary event location is Arlington National Cemetery, with all the other locations commencing the services simultaneously. Major Greg Frazier, event coordinator at a small service in California and member of **General Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, ensured that a significant and deserving group of veterans was not forgotten.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of the **2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX, and Cactus Rose 23 joined to win 3rd place in the DeLeon Peach and Mellon Festival Parade.



Compatriots John Stone and Ken Barnett of the **Lieutenant Alexander Cameron Camp 2226**, Greenville, TX, drop off the monthly donation from the camp of food for the Hunt County Shared Ministries Food Bank (Fish). The camp members have adopted FISH for a monthly canned-good and non-perishable food collection and donation to help the local citizens of Hunt County, TX, who need assistance.



The **Red Diamond Camp 2193**, Texarkana, TX, posted Colors for the Children of the Confederacy National Convention which was held in Texarkana, AR. Shown, back row, David Tyson, Jeremy Shaver, Phil Maynard, Stanley Smith; kneeling, Levi Duke and Joathan Tyson.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, held their inaugural meeting and charter-signing at the Republic Branch Library. Pictured from left are MO Division Commander Darrell Maples, Gene Adkins, Adjutant Laurence Bryan, Commander Travis Archie, Lt. Commander Joshua Smith, Jacob Scott and Chaplain Jeremie Allen.



The **Colonel Thomas Green Camp 2251**, Apache Junction, AZ, inducted its newest member, Robert Guyton, Sr. into the ranks of the SCV. Compatriot Guyton's sons, Rob and Mark, are also Camp 2251 members. Camp Chaplain Ron Fox, left, administers the Membership Oath to Compatriot Guyton.



Shown are the men of **Pvt. W. D. Chain Camp 2253**, Cooperton, OK, following the chartering ceremony. On the left is Indian Nations-Red River Brigade Commander Virgil Chain and on the right next to the color guard is Camp Commander Matthew Harms holding the charter. Camp officers are Commander Matthew Harms, Lieutenant Commander David Chain, Adjutant Mike Chain, Quartermaster LeRoy Chain, Historian Ethan C. Chain, Color Sergeant Christopher A. Chain and Chaplain Leon Chain.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11 MOBILE

BAILEY, KENT
BURCHFIELD, WILBUR
MANDERSON
CHARLES, JOHNNY LEE
GARNER, PAUL
TOMLIN, JOHN QUINCY
WHITE, TIM

COL. CHRISTOPHER C. PEGUES 62 SELMA

LOCKRIDGE, WILLIAM PARKER

COLONEL SNOODGRASS 232 STEVENS

GOLDEN, JOSEPH
HARRIS, GREGORY JAY

ST. CLAIR 308 ASHVILLE

ALLEN, FREDERICK KEITH
BROWN, GORDON
NARO, P. DAVID

EGBERT J. JONES 357 HUNTSVILLE

HALLMARK, ADAM DALE
MORGAN, RYAN MICHAEL
WHEELER, RONNIE D.

BEN BRICKEN 396 LIVERNE

BROWN, MARSHALL F.
DEFEE, TERRY LEE
JOHNSON, PAUL J.
POUNCEY, RALPH E.
WOLFE, BILLY JOE

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443 JASPER

COMBS, TONY
JACKSON, JEREMY SHANE

JOHN RAYBURN 452 GUNTERSVILLE

HAMBY, KEITH DOUGLAS

CONFEDERATE GRAY 523 ASHLAND/LINEVILLE

BENCE, MATTHEW JOHN
BROOKS, DAVID LEE
CRAFT, RONALD LEON

DECATUR SONS OF LIBERTY 580 DECATUR

WILLIAMS, HENRY REECE

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768 ATHENS

HAYDEN, RONALD TODD
RIX, DAVID ALVIN
SHORES, MICHAEL R.

COL. WILLIAM C. OATES 809 DOTHAN

LOCKNER, DANIEL JOHN

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911 ENTERPRISE

RICKS, JOE CHURCHVILLE

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372 BIRMINGHAM

CARDEN, RICHARD E.
HOLDER, MICHAEL CASWELL
ROOKER, LAWRENCE N.
TINGLE, MANLEY INGE

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY 1442 CULLMAN

ARCENEUX, FREDERICK JOSEPH
EVANS, JONATHAN
HOLT, WILLIAM PATRICK
MOON, JOHN CLINT
YOUNG, CARL DAVID

PVT. JAMES C. ANDERSON 1489 THOMASVILLE

DANIELS, PAUL DOUGLAS
THOMAS, JARED LLOYD

TURKEY TOWN VALLEY 1512 ETOWAH COUNTY

BAILEY, BARRY SCOTT
BAILEY, RANDALL

COVINGTON RIFLES 1586 ANDALUSIA

ANDERSON, JERRY

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS 1788 HALEYVILLE

DICKINSON, MICHAEL DEWAYNE
DICKINSON, WILLIAM MICAH

DEKALB RIFLES 1824 SYLVANIA

FREEMAN, JOHN THOMAS

FORT BLAKELEY 1864 BALDWIN COUNTY

BEITLER, CADER PAYNE
DOWNS, JOHNNY LEON
LOVE, LEE RODNEY
MERRITT, KENTON ANDREW
MITCHELL, SAMUEL STERLING
MOORE, JACK F.

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921 TALLASSEE

BANKS, JOSEPH HAROLD
COKER, HARRY LEE

CAPTAIN HENRY C. SEMPLE 2002 MONTGOMERY

MORGAN, SAM

PVT. WILLIAM M. CARNEY 2088 ATMORE

LEE, TRISTIN ANDREW
MARLOW, FORREST WALTON
NICHOLS, LEE EDWARD
WAMBLES, MICHAEL CHARLES

CAPT. WILLIAM R. McADORY 2114 PLEASANT GROVE

AUSTIN, WILLIAM JACKSON
BOOTHIE, JEREMY GLENN
JACKSON, CHRISTOPHER BRIAN

TEN ISLANDS 2678 OHATCHEE

GREER, ANDREW CLAYTON
LINDLEY, ROBERT PAUL

ARKANSAS

SEVEN GENERALS 135 HELENA

RENIGAR, DILLON FLOYD
RENIGAR, RAYMOND CURTIS
RENIGAR, T. MARK

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197 LITTLE ROCK

CROY, MICHAEL J.

GENERAL DANDRIDGE McRAE 397 SEARCY

HIX, CHRISTOPHER

GEN. RICHARD M. GANO 561 FORT SMITH

BUFFINGTON, SHAWN MICHAEL
COOK, FRANKY DALE

COL. ALLEN R. WITT 615 CONWAY

BEASLEY, BRANDON L.

THOMAS C. HINDMAN 656 PRAIRIE GROVE

BRADFORD, MARTIN JEFFERY
ELLIS, DAVID BRUCE
McAfee, LEWIS SCOTT
SLAUGHTER, TRAVIS DWAYNE
SMITH, LONNIE EUGENE
SMITH, LONNIE E.

MAJ. FONTAINE R. EARLE 1453 FAYETTEVILLE

FULLER, ZACHARY RANDALL
McGEE, JAMES ROGER

MOUNCE, KEN
OBERHOLTER, MATT
ROBBINS, BRIAN G.
ROBINSON, MATTHEW THOMAS
SPRINGER, NICHOLAS ANTHONY
STANFIELD, DAVID GENE

27th ARKANSAS INFANTRY 1519 MOUNTAIN HOME

BARKER, LARRY CARL
GATLIN, OLAN DALE

MAJOR JOHN B. BURTON 1664 TEXARKANA

STOUT, ROBERT GLENN

ARIZONA

COL. SHEROD HUNTER 1525 PHOENIX

HANSEN, QUINN J.

CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY 1708 SCOTTSDALE

FERGUSON, IRVIN MAX
MARTIN, COL. JOSEPH L.

CALIFORNIA

THE STAINLESS BANNER 1440 SAN JOSE

HUSTON, JACK TIMMONS
PYLE, DAVID LELAND

INLAND EMPIRE 1742 INLAND EMPIRE

LIFORD, BRADFORD PAUL
MORRIS, RUSS
POSS, DONALD LOUIS

CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL WADDELL 1770 ORANGE COUNTY

DOBYNS, AIDAN RAMON
PRICE, KNOX WILSON
PRICE, NICHOLAS RYAN

GENERAL TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804 FRESNO

BLEDSOE, SAMUEL MARTIN
GREEN, DAVID
MAUL, FRANK DAVID
RASCHDORF, KARL WAYNE

CAPTAIN CAMERON ERSKINE THOM 2007 LONG BEACH

SHAW, DOUGLAS HUIE

GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 2048 TEHACHAPI

CLAXTON, JAMES BRIAN
STREET, DYLAN ORTON
STREET, NOLEN ORTON
STREET, NOLEN K.
WOODS, BENJAMIN BRIAN
WOODS, LEVI DOMENICO

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS 175 COLORADO SPRINGS

HENRY, KEVIN

STERLING PRICE 676 DENVER

DUNNAHOE, DILLARD JASON
LANE, ROBERT KING
LANE, ROBERT KING
MUSE, LARRY CLAY
STEVerson, JOEL RANDALL

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068 SEAFORD

SHEEHAN, LAURENCE DANIEL

MASON DIXON GUARDS 2183 ELLENDALE

BARNETT, BILLY RAY
PECK, ROBIN IAN

FLORIDA

CSS FLORIDA 102 ORLANDO

LEE, HARRY RICHARD

WAKULLA GUARDS 742 CRAWFORDVILLE

SHIELDS, KEITH RYAN

KIRBY SMITH 1209 JACKSONVILLE

ELANDS, CHRISTOPHER GEORGE
LOTT, DAVID W.
MALONEY, GERALD STACK

1st LT. THOMAS H. GAINER 1319 PANAMA CITY

MAINES, HOWARD DILLISON
MIDDLETON, MICHAEL NEAL

BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW 1323 LAKELAND

SHOFFIELD, THOMAS STERLING

CAPT. J. J. DICKISON 1387 MELBOURNE

MOXLEY, CHAD P.
ROZELLE, REUBEN RUEL

BATTLE OF OLUSTEE 1463 LAKE CITY

ROYAL, LARRY EDWARD

MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN 1950 FT. MYERS

MONROE, PATRICK MARTIN

2nd LT. JOEL KNIGHT 2175 CHARLOTTE HARBOR

SPARKS, DAMON KENNETH

CPT. LUKE LOTT'S CALHOUN GUARDS 2212 ALTHA

JONES, WOODROW A.
KELLY, DAVID JAMES
SLOAN, WILLIAM HENRY

GEORGIA

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS 78 AMERICUS

BARBAREE, STEVEN MILTON
GURLEY, HAYDEN 'BROCK'

GENERAL LAFAYETTE McLAWS 79 FAYETTEVILLE

KEYE, JERRY RANDALL

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89 ELLIJAY

BAINE, VAN HOWARD

MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS 96 LAWRENCEVILLE

CANNON, CHRISTOPHER W.
COPP, JOSEPH ALLEN
HITCHCOCK, RONNIE W.

BRIG. GEN. T. R. COBB 97 ATHENS

GLENN, WILLIS JACKSON
McCULLERS, TERRELL ANTHONY
SLIGH, HOWARD LEE
TAYLOR, JAMES MITCHELL

CPT. HARDY B. SMITH 104 DUBLIN

SMITH, NEVADA

JOHN McINTOSH KELL 107 GRIFFIN

MADDOX, RUSTY LANCE
STAPLETON, ROBERT L.
VOGEL, JAMES MICHAEL
VOGEL, ROBERT GORDON

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON 141 ALBANY

DURHAM, JIM B.
FAW, MICHAEL ERIC
KING, CODY WINSLOW
KING, DEMPSEY TAYLOR
KING, JAMES WALDO
SHAMHART, JONELL AARON

McDANIEL-CURTIS 165 CARROLLTON

HENDRICKSON, ROBERT EDWIN

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER CARTER 207 WAYNESBORO

HENSLEY, DR. EDGAR RANDOLPH

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485 BRUNSWICK

PIRKLE, DAVID

CHATTOOGA 507 SUMMERVILLE

HAMMOND, RICHARD HEATH

CAPTAIN MAX VAN DEN CORPUT'S BATTERY 669 CAVE SPRING

GATLIN, STEVEN
SWANSON, KEVIN MICHAEL

JOHN K. McNEILL 674 MOULTRIE

PYLES, CHRISTOPHER FLOYD

JEFFERSON DAVIS' COWBOYS 682 OCILLA

GRIFFIN, KYLE
GRIFFIN, RYAN K.
JACKSON, JAMES CHRISTOPHER
STONE, EMORY KEITH

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER 863 CONYERS

FORD, ANTHONY DELL
REEVES, MORGAN SCOTT
WILSON, JACK D.
WILSON, JACK D.

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER 863 CONYERS

FORD, ANTHONY DELL
REEVES, MORGAN SCOTT
WILSON, JACK D.
WILSON, JACK D.

CHEROKEE LEGION 914 CANTON

CANADA, JOSHUA ANDREW
WOODS, EDWARD A.

LT. COL. THOMAS COKE GLOVER 943 DOUGLASVILLE

MARSHALL, THOMAS EUGENE

FORREST'S ESCORT 1239 KENNESAW

DEES, MICHAEL D.
GILBERT, AUBREY WARDEN
LOLLEY, MARK WAYNE

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397 DALLAS

COPELAN, BRIAN LYNN
THAMES, WYATT

LT. JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399 WARNER ROBINS

HOWARD, TRAVIS LAMONT

GEN. LEONIDAS POLK 1446 SMYRNA

MAYHALL, COLTON LEE

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449 THOMASTON

CHAMBERS, MICHAEL SCOTT
CRAFT, WILLIAM J.
WILSON, WILLIAM JASON

STEWART-WEBSTER 1607 RICHLAND

REDMOND, AL

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657 SAVANNAH

CLIFTON, MIKE
ELLIS, ZACHARY JOHN
GOGGINS, LARRY B.
HIGHSMITH, DONALD LAMONT
MARKWALTER, JOSEPH L.
SIMPSON, GEORGE RUSSELL

DECATUR GRAYS 1689 BAINBRIDGE

AUSBURN, IVY H.
CORNELIUS, JOSHUA ESAU
FAIRCLOTH, MITCHELL EDWARD
LAMBERT, GARY POWELL

SHARPSBURG SHARPSHOOTERS 1729 SHARPSBURG

KING, WILLIAM SHANNON
WALLACE, STEVEN RAY

EBENEZER RIFLES 1901 RINCON

WEBB, ROBERT DeWAYNE

CAPT. JAMES KNOX "SEABOARD GUARDS" 2022 WAYNESVILLE

THORNTON, ALLEN PAYNE

LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY 2071 COLQUITT

HAIRE, JAMES EDGAR
HAIRE, ROGER NELSON
SMITH, MICHAEL RAY

CAMP DAVIS 2073 GUYTON

CARTER, KEITH OLIVER

BUCKHEAD-FORT LAWTON BRIGADE 2102 MILLEN

CLIFTON, HARRISON TOWLES
SMITH, ERNIE ALAN

THE BARNESVILLE BLUES 2137 BARNESVILLE

ROSS, OLLIE LEON

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200 MOULTRIE

BRADLEY, HARRY ANDREWS
DRYER, CHRISTOPHER DAVID
HENDRICK, TIM C.
KOLTON, NATHANIEL CLARK
LOYD, WILLIAM I.

PRICE, BARRY BUFORD RATLIFF, JONATHAN DANIEL ROSABAL, MELCHOR MANUEL ROSABAL, WILLIAM THOMAS DANIEL SWINSON, WALTER JAMIE

THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER 2218 JONES COUNTY

CONKELL, JOHN CLIFTON

HARALSON DEFENDERS 2265 WACO

DONNELLY, RYAN TIMOTHY
GREEN, ARLEN A.
GREEN, LONDON ANDREW
ARLEN
JORDAN, TANNER OWEN
MOODY, CAREY LEE ALAN
RAMPY, GABRIEL LEE
RAMPY, GREGORY MURPHY
RAMPY, PAYTON MURPHY
RAMPY, STEPHEN WYATT
PARMLEY

IMMORTAL SIX HUNDRED 2600 RICHMOND HILL

HAMMOND, GEORGE WILLIAM

IOWA

**BOWENS MOUNTED RIFLES 1759
DES MOINES**
SCHENCK, ALAN E.

IDAHO

**CPL. WILLIAM MINK 2244
NAMPA**
PYLES, AEBYRIC JAMES
PYLES, DUREYIN ANTEL
PYLES, THAEDRIN SAMUEL

ILLINOIS

**CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL 516
CHICAGO**
GANNON, IAN C.
GANNON, JOHN C.
JENNER, CHRISTOPHER JAMES

**LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962
BELLEVILLE**
BERRY, JOHN DALE
DECKER, WILLIAM GALE
GRAY, ROBERT EUGENE
STETSON, ANDREW JAY
STETSON, BENJAMIN RYAN
STETSON, BENJAMIN C.
WICKER, KEVIN WAYNE

**ROCK ISLAND MEMORIAL P.O.W.
CAMP 2229**
STILLMAN VALLEY
KIRBY, JOHN A.

INDIANA

**COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE
ROGERS 1508**
INDIANAPOLIS
MORENO, ROBERT D.

KANSAS

**SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA**
HALLORAN, LAWRENCE MANON
LANEY, RYAN FLINT
MYERS, GARY DALE

KENTUCKY

**COL. ALFRED JOHNSTON 276
BENTON**
SKEENS, JEFFREY DEAN
THOMPSON, LARRY KYLE

**TILGHMAN-BEAUREGARD 1460
MAYFIELD**
SWANN, FRED R.
WRIGHT, RICHARD BRUCE

**GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495
PADUCAH**
FROEMLING, ALEXANDER
DONALD THOR
GRAY, JAMES DAVID
RHODEN, JOHN WESLEY
THOMPSON, CHRISTIAN JAMES
DONALD
THOMPSON, NEILL JOHNATHAN

**GEN. BEN HARDIN HELM 1703
ELIZABETHTOWN**
PALMORE, JOSEPH SCOTT

**PRIVATE CALVIN UNTHANK 1787
HARLAN**
JONES, WILBURN BOYD

**FORT HEIMAN 1834
MURRAY**
FALWELL, JACOB
PRITCHARD, MICHAEL RAY
PRITCHARD, MITCHELL WAYNE
WEATHERLY, JOHN ROBERT

**COL. ANDREW JACKSON MAY
1897**
PRESTONSBURG
HARPER, JOHNNY EDWARD

**KENTUCKY SECESSION SITE 2125
RUSSELLVILLE**
BROWN, JOSHUA WADE

**JIM PEARCE 2527
PRINCETON**
ALLSUP, LARRY DALE
RIDLEN, AUSTIN DEAN

LOUISIANA

**COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110
NEW ORLEANS**
FROMHERZ, KURT WOLFE

**BEAUREGARD 130
NEW ORLEANS**
DELIBERTO, JOHN
FORD, KENDRICK E.
GRAY, EDWARD M.
GUICHARD, DOMINIC M.
MARSHALL, MICHAEL E.
McNAMARA, JOHN E.
MIDDLETON, JEFFREY MICHAEL
SCHROEDER, ERICH CHRISTIAN
SCHROEDER, GERALD LLOYD
SCHROEDER, JAMES CONRAD
SCHROEDER, MARK EDWARD
SCHROEDER, STEFAN
ALEXANDER
SEMMESE, GILMORE MICHAEL
SUTHERLIN, REX B.
THOMAS, CRAIG RANDAL

**HENRY WATKINS ALLEN 133
BATON ROUGE**
BROOME, JOHN MICHAEL
BURFORD, ROGER M.
SCAFIDEL, PHILLIP RICHARD
SMITH, CHARLES DANIEL
TURNER, CHARLES LEWIS

**BRIGADIER GEN. J. J. ALFRED A.
MOUTON 778**
OPELOUSAS
GRAFFEO, CRAIG J.
LANCLOS, CLEVELAND

**CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES 797
CLAIBORNE PARISH**
PERRITT, BOBBY LEROY

**CAMP MOORE 1223
TANGIPAHOA**
ADDISON, JAMES PIERCE
COPELAND, KEVIN
HUDSPETH, BENJAMIN JAMES
HUDSPETH, BENJAMIN JAMES

**GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308
SHREVEPORT**
GRAY, HORACE EDWARD
HARDY, ARCHIE JASPER
RAMSEY, CHARLES L.
RHODES, WILLIAM WADE

**CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON
1444**
MONROE
ERVIN, CHARLES T.
HALE, JOHN
VEULEMAN, CHRISTOPHER VAN
VEULEMAN, VAN J.
WELCH, GLENN RAY

**COL. SAMUEL D. RUSSELL 1617
NATCHITOCHES**
JONES, CHRISTOPHER SEAN

**MAJ. THOMAS McGUIRE 1714
WEST MONROE**
FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN MARIO
FREEMAN, JAMES BRIAN
HALL, JOSEF SCOTT COLVIN
LeBLANC, JAMES EDWARD
LEWIS, CHRISTOPHER A.
SMITH, JOSEPH DeWAYNE
THIBODEAUX, JULIUS DALE
TURNER, JOHN MICHAEL

**LT. ELIJAH H. WARD 1971
FARMERVILLE**
JONES, BILLY J.
JONES, MARSHALL L.

**SABINE RIFLES 2057
MANY**
MARTINEZ, SYLVESTER
PROCELL, BRUCE

**WASHINGTON RIFLES 2211
FRANKLINTON**
WELCH, STEPHEN ENOCH
WOOD, DANIEL LEROY

MARYLAND

**CAPTAIN VINCENT CAMALIER
C.S.A. 1359**
LEONARDTOWN
GOULD, RYAN CHRISTOPHER
JOHNSON, DANIEL LEE

**BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG 1582
SHARPSBURG**
FISHER, J. EDWARD

**MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY
TRIMBLE CAMP 1836**
ELLCOTT CITY
DUDA, JACOB JOHN

**LT. COL. ROBERT H. ARCHER
2013**
HAVRE DE GRACE
COMBS, WILLARD ADOLPH

**BORDER STATE RANGERS MECH
CAV 2202**
WESTMINSTER
CENTNER, GARY CHRISTOPHER
RUCKMAN, BILLY LEROY

MICHIGAN

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK RONAYNE
CLEBURNE 2257**
GRAND RAPIDS
HAWKER, HENRY H.

MISSOURI

**STERLING PRICE 145
ST. LOUIS**
BURNETT, ZACHARY MARTIN
SNYDER, JACOB MICHAEL

**COL. JOHN R. WOODSIDE 203
ALTON**
CALDWELL, JOE DAN
CALDWELL, LINDAN S.
ICE, RONALD L.
POARCH, ROBERT C.

**ELIJAH GATES 570
FULTON**
KUDER, SHELBY LEE

**B/G JOHN T HUGHES 614
INDEPENDENCE**
HOWELL, DARRON B.
HOWELL, DARRON B.
LOW, KEVIN WADE

**GEN. JAMES H. McBRIDE 632
SPRINGFIELD**
BEACH, STEVEN JOEL

**B/G MOSBY MONROE PARSONS
718**
JEFFERSON CITY
LOYD, JOHNATHAN ROBERT

**MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ
1815**
FLORISSANT
DYLE, MARTIN CONRAD
EICHLER, DAVID SCOTT
ERHARD, JAMES EVERETT
HERT, PHILLIP ARTHUR
HOLMES, SHELBY T.
MOSES, LARRY CLEO
WINGARD, ELMER JESSIE

**COL. JAMES J. SEARCY 1923
COLUMBIA**
CHANCE, ALBERT B.

**COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934
OSCEOLA**
SILVOLA, TREV WILLIAM

**CAMPBELL'S COMPANY 2252
REPUBLIC**
AMUNDSEN, GLEN EARL
FRANKLIN, WESLEY T.
FRANKLIN, WILLIAM T.

MISSISSIPPI

**BROOKHAVEN LIGHT ARTILLERY
235**
BROOKHAVEN
FAYARD, STEVEN LEE
McLAIN, COREY BRANDON

**RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S
265**
BRANDON
LEWIS, CHARLES DAVIS

**COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS 321
CORINTH**
BUCKLEY, CHARLES THOMAS
BYRD, JONATHAN W.
FOWLER, DANIEL PHILLIP
GAHAGAN, BRANDON SCOTT
HURST, MICHAEL LYNN
ROATAN, DANIEL RAY
ROBBINS, KRISTOPHER TYLER
WALDEN, BOBBY DAVID
WATSON, WILLIAM TOMMY
WILSON, DACRE SPENCE

**CAPTAIN JOHN M. BRADLEY 384
LOUISVILLE**
BLACK, MURREY LEE
PEEPLES, JONATHAN STUART
PUGH, EDWARD JASON
SMITH, MICHAEL MURPHY
THRASH, JIMMY TODD
WEBB, BILLY JOE

**M/G WILLIAM T. MARTIN 590
NATCHEZ**
FORMAN, MICHAEL ANDREW
SMITH, MICHAEL THEODORE

HARRISBURG 645
TUPELO
HUMPHREY, JOE L.

ATTALA YELLOW JACKETS 663
KOSCIUSKO
HUNT, WILLIAM TYLER

**GEN. CHARLES CLARK 856
CLEVELAND**
BROWN, JAMES OHL

TIPPDAH TIGERS 868
RIPLEY
MASSEY, ZACK
WILLIAMS, ROBERT
WILLIAMS, SAMUEL

**CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION
ROGERS 873**
AMORY
BROWN, THOMAS DAVID

**LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1353**
HATTIESBURG
ARBO, DOUGLAS RAYMOND
DAVIS, DAVID TONY
HERRINGTON, WILLIAM LOUIS

**LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON
1354**
VICKSBURG
BARLOW, JOHN PHILLIP
BINGHAM, JAMES BARRY
SMITH, JAMES K.
THORNTON, ROBERT R.

**PRIVATE SAMUEL A. HUGHEY
1452**
HERNANDO
LITTLE, DAVID ERNEST

7th MISS. INFANTRY BATT 1490
PURVIS
SULLIVAN, KENDALL H.

**MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE RIFLES
1636**
CLINTON
COBB, H. BRANDON
HARTHCOCK, DANIEL MONROE

**NORRIS, GREGORY P.
STRICKLIN, R. C.
WILLIAMSON, RAY**

**GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1649**
MERIDIAN
FOSTER, JASON MILES

CAPTAIN C. B. VANCE 1669
BATESVILLE
MONFEE, PRICE LEE
TOOLE, RAYMOND DEE

STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681
SUMMIT
FREEMAN, JAMES RALPH
PEACOCK, BRATTON RAY

LOWRY RIFLES 1740
RANKIN COUNTY
BYRD, SHAWN PAUL
WILSON, EDGAR WALLER

9th MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY 1748
LUCEDALE
FALLIN, CECIL DUANE

LT. JOHN SALLIS 1776
TREMONT
FRANKS, PERRY LEN

UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803
OXFORD
BORG, JACK
CALLIHAN, DUSTIN RANDALL
CALLIHAN, ROBERT DOUGLAS

CALHOUN AVENGERS 1969
CALHOUN CITY
ARTHUR, TERRY VAN
BINGHAM, GEORGE KENT
BINGHAM, JACOB KENT
BINGHAM, JOHN JASPER
SUGGS, WILLIAM SIMPSON
TODD, ZACHARY RYAN

**LT. GEN. STEPHEN DILL LEE'S
CALEDONIA RIFLES 2140**
CALEDONIA
NEYMAN, DAVID A.
NEYMAN, JAMES E.
RIGGS, EVAN ALEXANDER

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5
WILMINGTON
BURTON, WALTER ERIC
HUMPHREY, JAMES ALLEN
KYE, NATHAN EDWARD
KYE, TIMOTHY WADE
SPANGLER, PHILLIP AARON

ROBERT HENRY RICKS 75
ROCKY MOUNT
LAWRENCE, JOE WILLIE

**CAPTAIN WINFIELD SCOTT
LINEBERRY 92**
ASHEBORO
HILL, BRANDON LEE-SOMERS
HILL, GEOFFREY ERIC

47th REGIMENT NC TROOPS 166
WAKE FOREST
LYLES, STEPHEN THOMAS

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168
FAYETTEVILLE
MORRISON, BAXTER TAVIOUS

LT. COL MAURICE T. SMITH 171
OXFORD
NEWELL, JOHN E.
PITTMAN, RONALD EDWIN
STARK, KYSEV JACKSON

THE THOMASVILLE RIFLES 172
THOMASVILLE
CRANFORD, RYAN DEREK
CRANFORD, RYAN DEREK
JULIAN, JESSE BRADFORD

ROBESON RIFLE GUARDS 216
LUMBERTON
MEARES, JAMES QUITMAN

**M/G STEPHEN DODSON
RAMSEUR / COL. REUBEN
CAMPBELL 387**
STATESVILLE
JAMES, MARK RANDALL

ROWAN RIFLES 405
SALISBURY
BOURN, MIKE
FREEMAN, McDONALD JAMES
HILL, SCOTTIE ALLAN LEFLER
TINO, LUCKY ANDREW
TREECE, CHARLES ANTHONY
TONY
TREECE, DAVID CHARLES
WEBB, JESSE FRANKLIN

GOLDSBORO RIFLES 760
GOLDSBORO
GLISSON, GEORGE ARNOLD
WATSON, J. STEVE

**PVT. LORENZO LEIGH BENNITT
773**
DURHAM
BELTON, GERALD A.
JONES, RUSSELL LYNN
McGUIGAN, MATTHEW ALLEN
SUMMEY, JEFFREY TODD
WATSON, WILLIAM AUGUSTIN
WEEMS, MARK KELLY

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR 849
HICKORY
BLAKE, DONALD EARL
SMITH, ROBERT COPELAND
'SMITTY'

MAJ. CHARLES O. PETTY 872
GASTONIA
BARKER, BAILEY O'RIEN
CLONINGER, FREDERICK HORACE
FERRELL, THURMAN FRANKLIN
GLOVER, RALPH MARTIN

**CHEROKEE GUARDS CO. A 29th
NC TROOPS 893**
MURPHY
STOCKTON, ETHAN DALLAS
STOCKTON, RUSSELL ADAMS

PVT. HENRY L. WYATT 1297
RALEIGH
CLARK, CLYDE WESLEY

LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD 1302
JACKSONVILLE
JONES, BARRY WOOD
JONES, GRANT HIX
PHILLIPS, CHRISTIAN VAUGHAN

THE RAINS BROTHERS 1370
NEW BERN
ADERHOLT, SEAN MICHAEL
BALDREE, REY ALLEN
CONNOR, JEFFERY BRIAN
HALL, HILTON WOOD
HOBBS, III, ALDEN
HUMPHREY, CHARLES PITTMAN
MERRITT, CHRISTOPHER
MICHAEL
THOMAS, ABLE VIRGIL

BRIG. GEN. J. JOHNSTON
PETTIGREW 1401
LENOIR
BRYANT, JEFFERY EARL

**PVT. LORENZO DOW WILLIAMS
1456**
REIDSVILLE
WALKER, PATRICK CHARLES

MAJ. GEN. BRYAN GRIMES 1488
GREENVILLE
LEGGETT, JERRY CURTIS

SGT. JOHN A LISK 1502
TROY
TUCKER, JIMMIE ODELL

COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN 1521
ELIZABETH CITY
YANDLE, FRANK WILSON

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

BROWN MOUNTAIN BOYS 1540
GERMANTOWN
BEAN, CLYDE A.

COL. STEPHEN DECATUR POOL
1597
BEAUFORT
ALLSBROOK, DOUGLAS WATSON
ALLSBROOK, HENRY CLIFTON

J. E. B. STUART 1598
MT. AIRY
COCHRAN, MICHAEL SHANE
KING, LARRY

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/W.M. J.
HOKE 1616
LINCOLNTON
BARNES, JAMES R.
BUMGARNER, HUNTER LEE
CURTIS, MARK WAYNE
DAVIS, STEVEN MICHAEL
EDWARDS, CHARLES HORACE
HOLTSCLAW, TIMOTHY LUKE
HUNSINGER, MICHAEL LINDSAY
MARTIN, JAMES MATTHEW
REEVES, CASEY THOMAS
RHYNE, TIMOTHY WAYNE

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM W.
KIRKLAND 1692
CHAPEL HILL
HODGES, ZACHARY BENJAMIN

YADKIN GRAY EAGLES 1765
YADKINVILLE
CARTER, DARRELL JAMES
LAMBERT, CARL GRANT

GASTON GUARDS 1822
STANLEY
BYNUM, ROBERT LYNWOOD

CABARRUS GUARDS 1837
CONCORD
GRIMM, BRADFORD PEARCE

DAVIDSON GUARDS 1851
DAVIDSON COUNTY
YARBROUGH, TOMMY RARY

GENERAL WILLIAM DORSEY
PENDER 1916
WILSON
COLLIER, MICHAEL LEE

THE ROXBORO GRAYS 1932
ROXBORO
PRATT, RUSSELL O.

COL. JOHN B. PALMER 1946
BURNSVILLE
BRIGGS, JAMES RANDALL
BYRD, ANTHONY H.
CANNON, BRIAN KEITH
CANTRELL, DANIEL COY
HARDY, NATHANIEL HARRISON
MCINTOSH, MARTY DALE
QUEEN, DAVID STEVEN
RANDOLPH, CLARENCE EDWARD
TIPTON, BENJAMIN AARON
WILSON, STUART RAYMOND

HOKE/McLAUGHLIN 1947
RAEFORD
WILLIAMS, ROGER LAYNE

ROCKY FACE RANGERS 1948
TAYLORSVILLE
MURPHY, GREGORY R.

SCOTCH RIFLEMEN 2001
MOORE COUNTY
CRESON, JAMES D.

THE RUTHERFORD RIFLES 2044
FOREST CITY
ENGLISH, EARL WALLACE

JAMES-YOUNGER 2065
LOCUST
HEGLAR, HUNTER SCOTT
HEGLAR, SCOTTIE DALE

PUCKETT, JEFFERY THOMAS
STRICKLAND, DOUGLAS RYAN

COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE 2142
DALLAS
PROBST, REGINALD L.

**CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY-
KENANSVILLE 2157**
KENANSVILLE
LEE, MICHAEL DWANE
SANDERS, MICHAEL STEWART

THE BURKE TIGERS 2162
VALDESE
HAYER, DAVID B.
ICARD, DAVID A.
SMITH, KARL PHILIP

CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS
2187
STEDMAN
BULLARD, WILLIAM ERNEST
HATCHER, JOHN CHADWICK

CAPTAIN ROBERT BINGHAM 2192
MEBANE
McKINNEY, MICHAEL RAY

LT. JOHN T. BULLOCK 2205
GRANVILLE CO.
BRODGEN, KEVIN LEE
MERRILL, KEVIN ALVIS

COL. WILLIAM H. THOMAS 2231
WAYNESVILLE
FRIZZELL, JAMES MCKINLEY
FRIZZELL, JAMES THOMAS
FRIZZELL, KIANO NATHEN
GUNNER
MCKAY, B. ALEX
YOUNG, GEORGE RICHARD

CPT. DAVID WILLIAMS/HOLLY
SHELTER VOLUNTEERS 2267
BURGAU
BOONE, JOHNNY AUSTIN
FRANK, JUSTIN TYLER
JORDAN, DELVA JOHNSON
JORDAN, JESSE WILBUR
RAMSEY, JACOB THOMAS
SUGGS, MATTHEW SINGLETON

NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL 1505
HAMMONTON
FINN, ROBERT G.

NEW YORK

GEN. ARCHIBALD GRACIE 985
NEW YORK
BYRD, RANDY R.

MISS CONSTANCE CARY 1913
GLOVERSVILLE
ANDERSON, KRISTOFER G.

OHIO

BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S. RIPLEY
1535
WORTHINGTON
GREEN, ISAIAH D.
MILLER, MATTHEW DALE

PVT. TAPLEY P. MAYS 2170
IRONTON
GREEN, JUSTIN NATHANIEL
WINTERS, MATTHEW
WINTERS, WILLIAM

OKLAHOMA

BRIGADIER GEN. STAND WATIE
149
ARDMORE
COX, JOHNNY RAY
THOMPSON, BRANDON LEE
THOMPSON, CASEY B.

CAPTAIN CLEM VANN ROGERS
481
OKLAHOMA CITY
LASYONE, CADEN ALAN
LISTER, JAMES RICHARD

LT. COL. JACKSON F. McCURTAIN
513
MOORE
MATTHEWS, ROBERT L.

SHELBY'S OKLAHOMA IRON
MEN 1356
DUNCAN
FOWLER, RODNEY WILLIAM
GILL, EDWIN WAYNE
GILL, EDWIN WAYNE
McKINLEY, JONATHAN D.
McKINLEY, JONATHAN D.

PVT. DRURY WARREN 2180
PONCA CITY
BUCKNER, VAN ANTHONY
GOODMAN, JACOBY LEE
SCHATZ, MICHAEL D.

GOV./CAPT. BENJAMIN F.
SMALLWOOD 2259
COALGATE
BALLENTEINE, TOMMY DON
SMITH, DAYTON LEE WAYNE

OREGON

COL. ISAAC WILLIAM SMITH 458
PORTLAND
CORLEY, SCOTT ANDERSON

PENNSYLVANIA

J. E. B. STUART 1506
PHILADELPHIA
OAKLEY, ANDREW ARTHUR

BRIGADIER GENERAL LEWIS A.
ARMISTEAD 1960
PITTSBURGH
CANNON, JOHN PAUL

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION 4
CHARLESTON
SHINGLER, RONALD REED
SHINGLER, RYAN REED
THOMAS, CHARLES ADDISON

MARION 24
MARION
LEE, DONALD

MOULTRIE 27
MOUNT PLEASANT
SIZEMORE, PAUL TYLER-LEE

JOHN M. KINARD 35
NEWBERRY
MALCOM, GARRETT LEE
MARTIN, RICHARD ANSEL
MARTIN, RICHARD ANSEL

16th SOUTH CAROLINA
REGIMENT 36
GREENVILLE
ADAMS, WILLIAM
CHANDLER, PAUL BROOKS
COOK, GREYSON SAUNDERS
DAVIS, EDWIN EUGENE
DICKERSON, DENNIS WESLEY
HOWELL, CHARLES WAYNE
PATTON, WALTER HENRY
TUCKER, FRANK T.

JOHN THOMAS ASHLEY 43
HONEA PATH
LAWTON, CHRISTOPHER ALLEN
LAWTON, PHILLIP KEITH
SLACK, ALAN EUGENE
THOMAS, AARON EUGENE

GENERAL RICHARD H.
ANDERSON 47
BEAUFORT
ELLIOTT, WILLIAM WAIGHT
HIGHTOWER, MICHAEL CRAIG

WEE NEE VOLUNTEERS 58
KINGSTREE
HERBERT, FREDERICK SAMUEL

MAJ. JAMES LIDE COKER 146
HARTSVILLE
GRAHAM, MITCHELL WAYNE

GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273
COLUMBIA
HAUGHT, ROBERT
POSEY, HOWARD DEVAUREY
WYNN, AVERY MATTHEW

HORRY ROUGH AND READY
1026
MYRTLE BEACH
FINE, CODY
SHELLEY, MICKEY
WILLIAMS, DENNIS MICHAEL

STAR OF THE WEST 1253
CHARLESTON
HAZEL, SLOAN MATTHEW

FORT SUMTER 1269
CHARLESTON
BARRETT, ANDREW AUSTIN
JENKINS, JOHN PINCKNEY KELLY
QUANTZ, NEWTON GASTON
SIDEBOTTOM, RICHARD WESLEY

PEE DEE RIFLES 1419
FLORENCE DARLINGTON
JOHNSON, EUGENE ROBERT
TILLER, JOHN KEVIN

PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS
1428
ANDERSON
CLINKSCALES, ANTHONY ALLEN
SUTHERLAND, BRADLEY

WITHERSPOON-BARNES 1445
LANCASTER
STACKS, JEFFERY LAMAR
WRIGHT, STEVEN CLIFTON

GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST 1451
BOGANSVILLE
CASEY, THOMAS GRANVILLE

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD 1458
SUMTER
WICKER, JOHN DAVIS

B/G MICAH JENKINS 1569
ROCK HILL
BURKEEN, JOSEPH W.
LANIER, HARDY MARVIN
O'CAIN, CHARLES WALTER
SUASO, TIMOTHY BRYAN
SUDOL, CHARLES WILLIAM
WHEELER, JOSEPH MATTHEW

CAPT. ANDREW T. HARLLEE 2010
DILLON
HUMPHREY, COREY ALLEN

COLONEL CHARLES JONES
COLCOCK 2100
RIDGELAND
JONES, RUFUS W.
STANLEY, FREDERICK EUGENE

SOUTH DAKOTA

DAKOTA TERRITORY CAMP 2195
STURGIS
HAM, CLIFFORD PATRICK

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST 3
CHATTANOOGA
DESPAUX, KELLEN S.
FORD, RICHARD DALE
JONES, BENTON B.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON 28
NASHVILLE
MOORE, THOMAS TRUMAN

MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO
RINEHART, JOSHUA ADAM
RINEHART, NATHANIEL ADAM

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34
GALLATIN
SHEPPARD, WINFORD E.

LONGSTREET-ZOLLICOFFER 87
KNOXVILLE
BYERLY, JEFFERY ALLEN
CUNNINGHAM, JAMES KENNY
DAVIS, JAMES DONALD
DONEGAN, ALFRED WILLIAM
HAMILTON, JAMES MICHAEL
LANE, RODNEY CLARENCE
O'BARR, RODERICK BROWNING
STARNES, CARL MICHAEL
WELDON, JOHN RICHARD
WELDON, SAMUEL COOPER

OTHO FRENCH STRAHL 176
UNION CITY
GIBSON, GEORGE WILEY

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215
MEMPHIS
GAULDIN, JOHN AARON
LAW, SIDNEY H.
MCGINNIS, HERBERT R.

FORT DONELSON 249
DOVER
DAVIDSON, SAM JOHNSTON

CAPT. WILLIAM H. McCAULEY
260
DICKSON COUNTY
WELLS, DAVID

COL. JEFFREY FORREST 323
DRESDEN
HENSLEY, ANTHONY RILEY
YOUNGBLOOD, MICHAEL
STEPHEN

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN
RIFLES 386
TRACY CITY
HARGIS, JERRY

M/G WILLIAM D. McCain HQ 584
COLUMBIA

AWBREY, GARY WAYNE
BRISCOE, LONNIE DEE
CALDWELL, IAN BROCK
COLSON, LONNIE DARRELL
COMBS, DONALD RAY
COMBS, DUSTIN RYAN
DEAN, JAMES ROBERT
DOUBERLY, CALEB SCOTT
EASTHAM, BARRY
EASTHAM, LARRY K.
EDWARDS, PAUL F.
HARALSON, JERRY MICHAEL
JONES, JEREMY WILLIAM
LAURENT, AARON JONATHAN
PETTIS, CLAY BRUCE
SANDERSON, GARY DON

WHEELER-LONG 709
DUNLAP
ANGEL, CHARLES NORMAN

GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON 723
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"LEX"
DARNELL, ADAM MICHAEL
DARNELL, DAVID A.
DARNELL, SHAWN T.
DRESS, RICHARD STEVEN
FEDRICK, EDWARD RAY
JOHNSON, JAMES B.
MARSHALL, JOHN E.
RICKARD, JASON ROY
STEELE, ANTHONY EDWARD
WALL, GREGORY GENE

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BRENTWOOD
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COLONEL JOHN SINGLETON
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SWINEY, MATTHEW GLEN

GEN. A. P. STEWART 1411
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MORRIS, DWIGHT ROCKNE
MORRIS, EVAN MATTHEW

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WALKER, JOE WILLARD

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SHELBYVILLE
SMITH, BRIAN KEITH
SMITH, ELIJAH WALKER

COL. W. M. BRADFORD/COL. J.
G. ROSE 1638
MORRISTOWN
CORNELL, DAVID L.
FRENCH, HAROLD LEE
HARBIN, ROBERT ALLEN
HERMSDORFER, BRUCE ALLEN

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FARMER, CLARENCE EDWARD
KIRKLAND, HUNTER LEE
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CARTER, JOHN MARK
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ECHOLS, DANNY GAYLON
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NEVILLE, RODNEY BRANAN
NICHOLS, DANIEL J.

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SIBERT, DAVID LUTHER
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HAYNES, LUKE JASON
HAYNES, LUKE CHRISTIAN
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KENNEDY, ROBERT SCOTT
KENT, KENDALL RAY
LOAR, BROGAN GILLMAN
MOORE, JIMMY D.
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ROBERTS, JOHN LANE
ROBERTS, RIDGE HUNTER
ROBERTS, RIO LANE

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GRIFFIN, RICHARD EARL
JOHNSON, DAVID C.
LACKY, JAMES HURSTON
SALES, DREW LYMAN
STEWART, FRANCIS J.

**STONEWALL JACKSON 901
DENTON**
REED, DAVID GLEN

**MAJOR W.H. "HOWDY" MARTIN
1241
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MAGEE, RAYMOND DOUGLAS
THOMPSON, JEFFERY SCOTT
WESTMORELAND, CHARLES

**DICK DOWLING 1295
BEAUMONT**
HARE, SHERMAN DALE
LAMBERT, SIDNEY ERWIN

**ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325
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BASS, WILLIAM MARK
BECK, DANIEL T.
DEERING, ROBERT SEAN
MANLEY, CHARLES R.
MANLEY, CHARLES RAYMOND
McANEAR, KENNETH W.
OTTINGER, BOBBY W.
SNIDER, MARK ALLEN
TAUSCH, ROLAND RICHARD

**COL. THOMAS S. LUBBOCK 1352
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WHITE, JOHN JAMESON
WHITE, JOSEPH EDWIN
WHITE, WILLIAM MONROE

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MIDLAND**
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ELSEY, LOGAN
ELSEY, WALTER D.

**SUL ROSS 1457
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LANDRY, VICTOR PAUL
McMULLEN, LASHLEY LASHLEY
MOUSNER, RICHARD V.
PARKER, MARSHALL ALAN
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STIRLING, BENJAMIN ROSS
KELLY

**GEN. HORACE RANDAL 1533
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ALLUMS, T. J.

**WILLIAM H. L. WELLS 1588
PLANO**
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HILL, JOHN PAUL

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WEBB, DARREN

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LAND, JOHN OLIVER
WRIGHT, HUNTER WAYEN

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SHEFFIELD 2153
KIRBYVILLE**
RAWLS, MICHAEL ANDREW

**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP 2156
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WELLS, JAMES H.

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SAMS, JEFFERY CURTIS

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GREENVILLE**
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FREEMAN, JIMMY A.
HAGGARD, RICHARD MATTHEW
POULAND, HILEORY POWELL
ROWE, ERNEST ELWOOD

**COL. W. H. GRIFFIN 2235
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ROBERTSON, TIMOTHY WAYNE
VINSON, MICHAEL E.

**COL. SANTOS BENAVIDES CAMP
2248
BEEVILLE**
BENAVIDES, ANTHONY DOMINIC

**SIDNEY SHERMAN 2256
STRATFORD**
CAWLFIELD, BRADLEY L.
SUTPHEN, JOEY BENTON RUSH

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RALLS**
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ROWLAND, BRETT

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PEEL 2268
MONTGOMERY**
BLOUNT, MICHAEL ARLIN

**COL. CHARLES DeMORSES' 29th
TX CAV 2269
GRAND SALINE**
HUFF, ROBERT CLAYTON
LIGHTFOOT, JOHN CLARENCE
MOORE, JOHNNY MICHAEL
POTETE, DALE WAYNE
SMITH, BOBBY WAYNE
TABRAHAM, JUSTIN WADE
VOLK, STEVIE RUSSELL
WALKER, CHARLES BRADLEY

**1st LT DAVID RICHARD
REYNOLDS 2270
MOUNT PLEASANT**
ADAMS, OLLIE MARSHALL
FARLEY, JOHN MICHAEL
FOUNTAIN, RICHARD THOMAS
HESS, CHARLES RICHARD
REYNOLDS, JAMES ROBERT
REYNOLDS, TOMMY LEE

VIRGINIA

**LEE-JACKSON 1
RICHMOND**
ANDERSON, CHARLES McKNIGHT
COLEMAN, JOHN THOMAS
FORRESTER, RICHARD EDGAR

**COLONEL D. H. LEE MARTZ 10
HARRISONBURG**
ARMSTRONG, GARY FRANKLIN

**KEMPER-FRY-STROTHER 19
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**PRINCESS ANNE 484
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MESSMAN, TIMOTHY RONALD
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MECKS, STEVEN GIBSON

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WHITE, BRANDON WILLIAM
WHITE, HUNTER BLAIR
WHITE, WYATT CHRISTIAN

**HIGHLANDERS 1530
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TAYLOR, SHERMAN BRICE

**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1589
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REW, CRAIG DANIEL

**CAPT. WILLIAM LATANE' 1690
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HANCOCK, WESLEY DONALD

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KVASNICKA, BAIN RIVES
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**SCOTT COUNTY'S CLINCH
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LEWIS, SAMUEL FLINT
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RIDGWAY, ALFRED LEE

**PVT. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE
PONTON 2179
LOVINGSTON**
CASH, CHRISTOPHER CALVIN
McMURRY, WILLIAM CRAFTON

**BRIG. GEN. W. C. WICKHAM
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MORRIS, RICK D.
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SMITH, REED CARMICHAEL

**57th VA INF. FRANKLIN CO. FIRE
EATERS 2258
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WITT, PAUL HENRY

**EDMUND RUFFIN FIRE EATERS
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DAVIS, CARRINGTON SCOTT
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TUCK, TIMOTHY W.

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**FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS 1694
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Uncle Seth Fought the Yankees

By

James Ronald Kennedy

Co-Author of *The South Was Right!*

Uncle Seth understood that his grandchildren's history books written by Yankees are no more than Northern propaganda. He is determined to make sure his descendants understand the truth about the War for Southern Independence. Using true stories about the illegal invasion and occupation of the South, Uncle Seth explains why so many non slave-owning Southerners fought the overwhelming might of Lincoln's newly created Federal Empire. They fought to prevent Southerners from becoming political & economic slaves to the Federal Empire!

In the struggle above you see two flags & two soldiers representing two different nations.

- Which flag represents a people defending their home from a vicious invader?
- Which flag represents an evil empire intent on denying a people the right of forming a government based upon the American principle of the "consent of the governed?"
- Which soldier is fighting for a people who only asked to be left alone?
- Which soldier is fighting for a nation that is intent upon compelling a free people to accept a government dominated by the empire's ruling elite and their crony capitalist allies?

Uncle Seth uses true stories about the struggle to maintain a constitutionally limited republic—the Confederate States of America. His stories will inform you about the evil measures used by the Yankee invader as they sought to exterminate the people of the South. Uncle Seth knew that the War was not over—it only changed into a different form as the Federal Empire continued its campaign of cultural genocide. Uncle Seth knew that his people & his country—the Confederate States of America—had and still have a right to be the masters in their own homes; a right to be free of Northern domination.

Other books by the Kennedy Twins:

The South Was Right!; Was Jefferson Davis Right?; Nullifying Tyranny; Re-killing Lincoln

Visit us at: www.kennedytwins.com or Facebook at The Kennedy Twins

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The Last Roll

Dakota Territory Camp 2195
Sturgis, SD
Gary Eugene Schone

Murfreesboro 33
Murfreesboro, TN
Andrew M. Graves

Simonton-Wilcox 257
Covington, TN
Joseph Curtis Bailey

M/G William D. McCain HQ 584
Columbia, TN
Craig T. Fortner
Thomas Roy Westbrook

Gen. Felix H. Robertson 129
Waco, TX
Norman E. Lovorn

Hood's Texas Brigade 153
San Antonio, TX
Robert Lee Ervin

R. E. Lee 239
Fort Worth, TX
W. Ralph Holloway

Gen. W. R. Scurry 606
Wichita, TX
Raymond L. Loyd

William H. L. Wells 1588
Plano, TX
John Arms

John H. Reagan Camp 2156
Palestine, TX
Thomas H. James

Colonel D. H. Lee Martz 10
Harrisonburg, VA
Harry Franklin Forbus

Stonewall 380
Virginia Beach, VA
Stuart B. Smith

The Old Brunswick 512
Lawrenceville, VA
John Terry Nelson

R. E. Lee 726
Alexandria, VA
Charles Morgan Pearre

Gen. Robert E. Lee 1589
Midlothian, VA
Robert Kenzie Neale

Dearing Beauregard 1813
Colonial Heights, VA
Howard R. Robertson

Charlotte County Grays 1964
Charlotte Court House, VA
William Vernon Purcell

Gibson-McCready 2008
Chilhowie, VA
Jack H. Burke

Flat Top Copperheads 1694
Princeton, WV
Robert Luther Brooks



*Welcome
to our newest
Life Members*

Name	Division	Camp
Steven P. Lassiter	FL	1541
Ronald Charles Calhoun Hilton	VA	726
Joseph L. Markwalter, Jr.	GA	1657
William T. Ellison, Jr.	VA	1296
Frank Edicor Kennemur, Jr.	AZ	2316
Billy M. Conner	MO	570
Curtis C. Hamrick	GA	2265
John G. Bennett	TN	3
Charles Long	SC	4
Lawton H. Lewis	NC	2157
James Lee McDowell	TX	1640
Christopher Michael McDowell	TX	1640
Thomas Tarry Beasley, IV	GA	1640
Van J. Veuleman	LA	1444
Christopher Van Veuleman	LA	1444
James Gordon Putman	TX	1352
Ronald Lee Eakin	NY	771
Larry N. Small	NC	2162
James Allen Craig	FL	1463
Rocky J. Waddell	OK	513
Wayne M. Yarnell	MD	2183
Lewis Edwin Rudisill	SC	872
Fred P. Gossett	FL	2210
James W. Beck	NC	2162

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Constitutional Amendments Deadline

The deadline for those wishing to submit proposed amendments to the SCV Constitution or the Standing Orders, to be considered at the National Reunion in Dallas, Texas, in July 2016, is March 23, 2016.

Amendments should be submitted to Executive Director Michael Landree at General Headquarters. They can be sent either by e-mail to: exedir@scv.org or by US Mail to: Sons of Confederate Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402. E-mail submissions must bear a date stamp on or before March 23, 2016, and those sent by US Mail must be post-marked no later than March 23, 2016.

Those submitting proposed amendments should include their name, camp name and number and complete contact information; name, mailing address, e-mail address and telephone numbers. Please also send a brief statement as to the purpose of the amendment and the reasons it should be adopted. This will help camps and Compatriots understand the purpose and advantage of the proposed amendment.

Executive Director Landree will acknowledge receipt of the amendments; however, it is the responsibility of the sender to confirm with Director Landree that any amendment submitted was received at General Headquarters.

Please contact Executive Director Landree or myself if you have any questions.

Adjutant-in-Chief Doug Nash
aic@scv.org
910-635-9700

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2016 Dallas Reunion should be submitted by all Division commanders, chairmen of national committees, army commanders, the chief of heri-

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

Reports are generally due by April 1, 2016. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2016, 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 convention or other event or activity which will be included in the report. In any event, no report should be submitted later than June 1, 2016.

Reports should be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell at fbpowell@bellsouth.net and Chief of Staff Ben Sewell at bensewellscv@gmail.com.

Invitation to the 2016 Jefferson Davis Service

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Committee will conduct the annual service at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday, June 4, 2016, beginning at 9 AM. Our speaker is yet to be confirmed, but I am sure they will be great. Music, songs, a colorful Honor Guard, and rifle salute will honor our first and only Confederate President. Ceremonial 3rd National Confederate flags, which fly on the president's flagpole, will be available for a donation to the Jefferson Davis Memorial Committee, and will come with a numbered certificate. Wreath laying will conclude the event. Period attire is suggested, but not required.

The event is free and open to the public, a great opportunity to enjoy

Southern Heritage. Limited light refreshments, folding chairs and portajohns will be provided. This is a Virginia Division SCV sponsored event.

For further information contact either, Everette Ellis, rebel.yonder2@gmail.com, or 804-357-9231 Jim Cochrane, jimmyc825@aol.com, or 804-356-8868. Hope to see all y'all there.

Annual Chaplain's Conference Scheduled May 5-6

The Sons of Confederate Veterans 2016 Chaplains' Conference is scheduled for May 5 and 6 at the Providence Baptist Church, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

Services begin Thursday evening at 7 PM and continue Friday 9 AM to 3:30 PM. Lunch and snacks are provided on Friday.

I hope you will make your plans now to be in the Confederate State of Virginia for this outstanding conference. More details will be shared shortly.

Notify General Headquarters of any leadership changes

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

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by
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- The book covers the causes of the Civil War from the Southern point of view.
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Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

of hay, straw, and fodder, half million bushels of wheat and oats, 515 acres of corn and 560 barrels of flour, and driving off 3,300 head of livestock." Now, this is where I get confused, being, like I said, the dumbest, most ignorant pilgrim on the planet. They want to hang Henry Wirz for purposely starving thousands of Yankees when their plunderers are destroying all the subsistence the South can produce and then purposely starve Confederate prisoners when they have plenty to feed them, and in one case, (Elmira) purposely burning blankets and clothes their loved ones back home sent, causing a large number to freeze to death. And did the commanders of those prisons get punished or executed for their crimes!? And they want to call our ancestors bad or villains!? Were not our boys' skeletons just like those prisoners? Just read General Hiram Ulysses Grant's report to Washington right before the battle of Cold Harbor when he said "the Rebels are whipped, they're just a bunch of emaciated skeletons" when just a few days later these skeletons kicked his butt!! My point is, they couldn't feed the army, much less prisoners, the way they carried out a scorched-earth total war.

Another point: While all this burning was going on down South, when General Lee moved into Pennsylvania in 1863, about the only place I've ever read of being destroyed was the burning of the Caledonia Iron Works (which is military installation plus it belonged to Thaddeus Stevens) in the whole month he was there. It's been said the people of southern Pennsylvania were the luckiest invaded people in the history of world warfare. I've read estimates of from 20,000-50,000 innocent civilians in the South were killed during the War. Well, in the whole month the Confederates were in Pennsylvania, we all know that Virginia Wade was the only civilian killed. She was killed on July 3rd. Well, let me see here, on July 3rd, the Rebels occupied the town of Gettysburg. They were shooting bullets out of town. The Yankees were shooting bullets into town. You only read that "Ginnie" was

killed by a stray bullet. You never read that that stray bullet was a Yankee stray bullet!

Another case in point: As General John Gordon approached the town of Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, he wanted to capture the bridge over the Susquehanna River intact, but the state militia started a fire to destroy it. The flames spread to the town and caught it on fire. The Rebels swam across the river and helped the citizens, side by side, to put out the flames before it consumed the whole town. Have you ever read, I know I haven't, where Sherman's Bummers, or Sheridan, or Merritt, or Turchin, or any of them Yankees did an act of mercy like that!! And the want to call us secesh Barbarians, uncivilized, pillagers?! I don't know, I'm, like I said, the dumbest ignoramus in the world.

And in your article you wrote about the "Immortal 600" who were placed so they could be killed when Yankee prisoners were in Charleston because it was the best place they could be kept to take care of them, not to put them in harm's way.

And the case of R. C. Kennedy, who was hung for using "Greek Fire" to burn New York City. But the Federals put "Greek Fire" in the shells they used to bombard Charleston, South Carolina to burn the city down. Did any Federal officer get hung for that?! I never read it if he did.

The Yankees like the term "civil war." Well if you want to use it, the Rebels, it seemed to me, were the only "civil" ones. It sure wasn't the Yankees. And I'm not very smart, but has anybody ever tried to compare the destruction of the atom bomb dropped on Japan to the destruction the Yankees did to the South during their "civil" war. Hmmm.

And one last thing. Why is a Confederate victory said to be a massacre by the recent authors. They never refer to any of their victories as a massacre. Forrest is accused of murdering Yankees at Fort Pillow as they ran away. Well, if that's so, why did he take any prisoners? If it was a massacre, he would have killed them all! Wouldn't he? A massacre was what we did to Santa Anna at San Jacinto! Now that was a massacre! It was payback for what he did at Goliad. What about the Yankees at Gettysburg. They continued to fire at the retreating

Rebels after Pickett's Charge, when the attack was over. I never heard it called "Pickett's Massacre"!

Well, that's just some of my thoughts. I appreciate what y'all are doing and I love our organization.

Ken Pool

Mosser-Lane Camp 2262

Dougherty, Texas

Southerners deserve freedom, independence

To the Editor:

This letter responds to some issues raised in the January/February 2016 issue. While I have no idea about my ancestry from the War years, I still share grave concerns about attempts to erase signs and symbols of the Southern Confederacy from our collective national memory.

My support for the SCV is based on my belief that every free American has a right to be politically incorrect and proud of it! If the ruling elite political class succeeds in erasing the Southern Confederacy from our nation's collective memory, we will be well on the road to instituting a government-sponsored political correctness litmus test for every public pronouncement and declaration, spoken and written. So long, farewell, free speech! We can be either a free country or a politically correct country, but not both!

Agreed: We should stop the hate so prevalent in our country. In all my 69 years, I never learned to hate any of my fellow Americans based on the geographic location of their residence. I have travelled by car throughout all 48 continental states of our country, some of them several times. I was born in Washington, DC and have been a Maryland resident nearly all the years of my life. As a mid-Atlantic Marylander, I can get along with them all, North and South.

Earlier this month, we celebrated the birthday of a very famous Southerner, Elvis Presley, born January 8, 1935 in Tupelo, Mississippi. Two other Southerners I respect are Jim DeMint of the Heritage Foundation and Tony Perkins of the Family Research Council. But, another Southerner I just cannot respect Bill Clinton! So, just as with ev-

erybody else, my opinion about Southerners is decided by their actions and behaviors, not the geographic location of their residence. It would be interesting to know if any of these had ancestors who fought for the Confederate cause during the War.

With regard to the history of America since the War, I have to say, the rest of America needed the help of the South, especially to see our nation through two world wars. So in retrospect, I am glad the Union was held together. That said, I still say the Federal cabinet departments of agriculture, education, labor, interior, housing and urban development, and health and human services would be closed down and their functions given back to the states as per the US Constitution Tenth Amendment. Southerners deserve to enjoy freedom and independence on those issues most directly impacting their personal lives — as do all other Americans. Agreed: the Federal government in Washington, DC, today is unconstitutional, too big, too expensive and unnecessarily snooping into our personal private lives.

I greatly appreciate the educational articles in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. I do not have to be a Southerner to make that fact be so!

*Lawrence K. Marsh
Friends of SCV
Gaithersburg, Maryland*

Veteran ad should be seen by all Americans

To the Editor:

I did not see the advertisement in the *USA Today* paper, as I do not subscribe nor read that newspaper. So I am very happy to see the reproduction of that ad in the latest *Confederate Veteran* magazine, and will add it to my arsenal for heritage defense. It is a very powerful advertisement, and should be seen by all Americans. Funding permitting, it probably should be re-run periodically. I would also recommend posting the ad in the *Stars and Stripes* newspaper, as that is distributed to military personnel worldwide.

Several months ago there was a proposal in Congress to ban the display of Confederate Battle Flags on the graves

of Confederate soldiers who are buried in Federal cemeteries. I wrote to my representative, Rep. Mark Takai (D-HI), also a veteran, and asked him to oppose this measure. I listed the various Acts of Congress that recognized Confederate veterans as United States Veterans in support of my request, and stated that I felt all veterans should be appropriately honored. The answer I got was a non-committal BS letter, likely written by a staffer. As you may recall, this was shortly after the Charleston massacre. I do not know where this proposal stands in Congress, but if it is still active, I will retry to reason with him.

Deo Vindice,

*Captain Dan Greeson, USN (Ret.)
Aiea, Hawaii
Sterling Price Camp 145
Saint Louis, Missouri*

Giving copies of article to his grandchildren

To the Editor:

I think the article entitled “Sharecropping” in our latest magazine (January/February 2016) is the best article I have seen about the financial implications of the war of Northern aggression. It ties into the economic, religious and racial policies which were set in motion to destroy the South and keep her down.

This is the type of history which should be taught in our classrooms. I have made copies of this for all my grandchildren to read so we could discuss. Excellent job, keep them coming.

*William J. Moody
Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Jacksonville, Florida*

Outstanding article by chaplain-in-chief

To the Editor:

A truly outstanding article for the times we live in. Well done Dr. Parker, chaplain-in-chief. It is a challenge at times. We must not hate back when we are hated by our enemies!

*Carl A. Burns, Chaplain
Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308
Shreveport, Louisiana*

West Virginia Division seeks assistance

To the Editor:

The West Virginia Division is now raising funds to install our first Mega-Flag. While we are a small Division we are determined to accomplish this. We have obtained a historic piece of property just outside of Moorefield, WV. The site is on a hillside in full view of Route 48, a four-lane highway. This was the former site of one of Colonel Chew’s Battery while fighting outside of Moorefield. The pole is 70 feet tall and will fly a 20 x 30 foot Battle Flag, which will be seen by thousands of people daily along Route 48. This is a four-lane highway which will eventually become an Interstate highway.

We could use your financial assistance. If you or your camp can help us achieve our goal of \$14,000, please make your contributions to the West Virginia Division, and annotate your check MegaFlag Project. Send your checks to WV Division Treasurer Randy Taylor at 12212 Richwood Dr., Hagerstown, MD 21740.

*Paul Williams, Commander
West Virginia Division
Berkeley Border Guards Camp 199
Martinsburg, West Virginia*



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue	Deadline for submissions
May/June 2016	March 1
July/August 2016	May 1
September/October 2016	July 1
November/December 2016	September 1
January/February 2017	November 1
March/April 2017	January 1

Continued from page 25

Books in Print

Confederate enlistments and would be named for the same Confederate Colonel that Fort Fisher near Wilmington was named for. Later in the War, Camp Stokes would be constructed for the same purpose as Camp Fisher, but would also include prisoners from both sides.

One of the most vital parts of the Confederacy's war effort was the railroads. The Piedmont Railroad, connecting Greensboro with Danville, Virginia was constructed "at the insistence of the Confederate government" from 1862-64. This caused an interesting "States' Rights" conflict between the Confederate government in Richmond and the State of North Carolina. However, this line would come into play late in the war following the fall of Richmond.

Jefferson Davis, after spending eight days in Danville, would move his cabinet to Greensboro for several critical meetings before continuing his trek to Charlotte and points south. Greensboro would also become a temporary home for General Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee following their participation in North Carolina's largest engagement of the war at Bentonville. Following his surrender to Sherman at the Bennett Place in nearby Durham Station, General Johnston would return to Greensboro to muster out his men in early May 1865. Almost 90,000 men would be paroled here. This would be more than twice as many men paroled at Appomattox.

Guilford Under The Stars And Bars has completely documented Guilford County's participation in the War for Southern Independence, a history of service to the Confederate war effort that will be preserved for future generations to come.

Well done, Michael. You have fulfilled General Lee's Charge.

Author: C. Michael Briggs
Publisher: C. Michael Briggs
3705-B West Market Street
Greensboro, NC 27403
Hardback \$44.94

Reviewed by Byron E. Brady

Souls of Lions

Very seldom do I review novels, even historical ones. But R. E. Mitchell's volume, *Souls of Lions*, after just a few pages, captured my attention and kept me glued to my couch seat for several days until I had finished it ... and with its surprising and fascinating ending. At the end, tears swelled up in my eyes, as I bid goodbye to characters I had grown to know and whose eyes I felt that I could see through.

The plot basically concerns two brothers, George and Walsh Hawkins, both very young and from Person County, NC, and several of their friends who are members of the 50th NC Regiment during the last six months of the War for Southern Independence. George and Walsh actually existed, although Mitchell has recreated various situations and added imagined and fictitious dialogue.

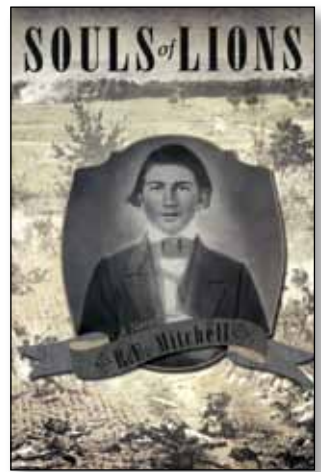
We follow the 50th on its painful and gruesome march, many times as a rear guard unit against General Sherman's overwhelming numbers, from Savannah through ravaged South Carolina, to Averasborough and then to the fields of Bentonville, and at last to the final emotional farewells in Greensboro, where the Army of Tennessee, and particularly Hardee's command, lay down their arms and disbanded.

Through it all we get to know these two brothers, we see through their eyes, experience their unbearable suffering due to Yankee might, ruthless bummers, lack of provisions, and the very cruel winter of 1864-1865. Although author Mitchell conveys fully, at times, the desperation and hardships, we also see a true spirit of courage and incredible sacrifice and a real love of country, and, even more, a certain nobility that inhabits these poor farmer boys.

One of the excellent characteristics of Mitchell's narrative is the obvious research and attention to historical detail

he incorporates. You can actually trace the march from Savannah to Bentonville using a good chronology — Mitchell knows his facts and geography. But even more, he is able to express both the sufferings and hardships, as well as the courage and, yes, even moments of simple joy.

Here is an example of his description of the despair which can afflict a soldier in such circumstances: "An exhausted, starving man lives only for the moment. The past is meaningless, like a disjointed, noisy dream. It is hard to hold. There is a bit of something here, a piece of something there, all loosely joined memories held together by invisibilities. Of what point are they? Yet, they are the things every man has done, the commonplace. George had eaten thousands of meals, slept in bed countless times, all without giving it much thought. But now his desperation was a concentration of plain, simple memories, a singularity of infinite desperation, like struggling to draw a breath, and so the future had become everything." And of the superhuman courage, emotion, and exhilaration that comes in the midst of contested battle, here is Mitchell describing a successful Confederate counter-attack by the 50th in the heat of Bentonville: "The smoke had cleared enough for him [George] to see the [Yankee] skirmishers reforming. Several were kneeling, reloading their rifles. He charged them recklessly, swinging his rifle like a club until the enemy fled back into the brush. George charged after them and soon found himself back among his company. He was flying as though in a dream, destined to rule the world. There was nothing they could not do. They were invincible. Here at last there was glory and honor, not of



this world, but of another dimension, where all his senses were compressed by time, an excitement so exhilarating, he felt immortal."

Tears came to me as Mitchell, speaking through his characters, recounts the death of young Willie Hardee the general's only son, aged only sixteen. Learning of young Willie's wound, George asks: "How serious is it?" And his compatriot's reply: "Mortal, they say. I guess the general finally gave in. I guess it was hard to say no when a lot of sixteen-year-old boys were fighting and dying. I guess they did some good. ... Anyway, we're asked to pray for the boy." Then, on hearing of Willie's death from Captain Van Wyk, George sadly exclaims: "I'm sorry ... a lot of Willies have died in this war. A lot of fathers have lost their sons" (pp. 139, 143). And, again, I felt the emotions as the news reaches their camp outside Raleigh that Marse Robert had surrendered at Appomattox: "The men tried all that day to understand the meaning of Marse Bob's surrender. Some denied it was true. It couldn't be true. Why, Lee had whipped Grant at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor...."

And then thinking about what surrender would mean, in one of the finest summations of what separated those valiant Southern boys from their Northern counterparts, George declares: "It [the war] will be our fault ... that is the way it will be told. We liked things the way they were. It was the Yankees who wanted to change things. They want to change the world. But when you think about it, I imagine that most folks are farmers, same as us. When you think about it, that should be enough. But the Yankees want to lay up treasures on earth. The whole country will be belching smoke and puffing steam. A man will try to sleep at night to trains and the whistles of steam. I reckon now we'll see the kind of world they want to make. It ain't likely to include us."

The final laying down of arms and banners at Greensboro also captures the bursting emotions and the memories of men who, despite their seemingly infinite hardships and sufferings, had an incredible *esprit de corps* and composed an army scarcely paralleled in human

history: "One by one, the regimental flags dipped and were surrendered. The men lowered their heads with the flags and wept. Tears flowed freely down every face. Not one could hold back the tears. To capture an enemy flag was a great feat, but to lose the colors, a disgrace." And at General Hardee's farewell, "[T]he soldiers cheered. ... They reached up to touch the general and shake his hand," and one companion of George and Walsh expressed their emptiness: "I feel like a hound with his teeth pulled At times I prayed for this day, but with a different ending. It just don't feel right."


There is also a heroine in *Souls of Lions*. Her name is Sally Jo, and she catches George's eye in the midst of what probably is the low point during the Carolinas' campaign. It would be unfair to reveal details of their amazing romance, for it comprises a special ingredient that makes this novel so rewarding and heartrending. Needless to say, if you are like me, you will not have a dry eye after reading this volume.

At the very end, thirty years later in 1895, at a reunion of those, now aged

heroes of the 50th on the battlefield at Bentonville, "a band played, the Goldsboro Rifles paraded by the light of the campfires, and the Confederates commenced to sing the old songs. George listened for a while and then joined the singing. His voice cracked with emotion ... of sadness and joy, of sweet memories and bitter ones. He had known suffering but little joy, defeat and no victory, but through it all he had done his duty...."

Thus, with *Souls of Lions*, Mitchell's vision, through the eyes of his larger-than-life characters, becomes reality. Through this stirring account of their pain, but also their unexcelled courage and heroism in defense of their country and a way of life, we can see what they saw and fathom what they felt.

Author: R. E. Mitchell.
Publisher: iUniverse
1663 Liberty Drive
Bloomington, Indiana 47403
1-800-288-4677
Paperback. \$14.95

Reviewed by Dr. Boyd D. Cathey 

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Memoirs of Louis Manigault

Index, and Headings of Chapters in Old English and German Text. Such being the style in which the final Copy of these Works was prepared previous to being forwarded to Richmond. These final copies were executed by myself. As compared with this Office-duty, Commercial life, however arduous, is trifling in the extreme.

Macon at the period of our visit was peculiarly adapted to the object of the Surgeon Jones' researches. Ten large Confederate Hospitals were located in and around Macon, filled with Hundreds of Sick & Wounded of the "Army of Tennessee," affording thus an opportunity for investigating a variety of disease. We obtained in full the entire Records of each of these Hospitals. Our Tent life, altho' quite new to me was of service to my health, after the long confinement in the Office at Augusta, & I recall it to mind with pleasure.

During the month of October the weather began to be very cold in the Tent, so much so that I held the pen with difficulty. It so happened that I made the acquaintance of a lady who played the Guitar, & whose residence was not far from our Quarters. Night after night music attracted me to her House and in time I acted also my part in playing & singing with the guitar, to her great delight. Music had overcome this "Senorita" to such a degree that she seemed ready to do anything for me. I thought of my sufferings in the cold Tent, and had the boldness to ask this young lady, & her family, if I could occupy a basement room to write in. The day after, & as long as I desired, it was placed at my disposal, with a good fire to my great comfort. From my having married a Georgia Lady, and besides spending an entire Winter in Macon, I was well acquainted with many of its Inhabitants. ...

In prosecuting our labors in Georgia, by far the most interesting point visited by Surgeon Jones and myself was the "Confederate States Military Prison of Andersonville," in Sumter County, of this State... The Confederate States Military Prison at Andersonville, Sumter County, Ga., was first organized for Federals, 24th Feb'y 1864. The Stockade encloses

at present (viz: Sept'r 1864), Twenty Seven Acres, and is constructed of three rows of logs set upright in their natural state; i.e., the pine trees with their bark, about Eighteen feet above the ground and pointed at the top. The Stockade is located on two sides of Hills, a stream of pure fresh water flowing through its centre. The upper portion of this small stream, & where it enters the Stockade, is used by the Prisoners for bathing purposes, whilst the lower portion, & where the water passes out of the Stockade, is devoted to the uses of a "Privy." Five Batteries mounted with cannon command the Stockade. Two Bakeries where coarse corn bread is baked by paroled Prisoners, are attached to the Stockade. A so-called Hospital capable of containing Two thousand Sick, forms a portion of this Government property. To look down into the Stockade, from the Sentry-Box on the parapet, and behold this mass of Human suffering is one of the most heart-rending scenes imaginable, and I pictured to my mind a "Hell" on Earth; words fail to give any idea of the horrors of this scene. The Men are dying at the rate of about One Hundred per day, the chief diseases being Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Scurvey, and Hospital Gangrene, the slightest scratch or even the bite of insects generating the latter fearful disease.

We visited the Cemetery, distant about two miles from the Stockade. Here, three times a day, a four-mule wagon comes, laden with Corpses, from 30 to 40 each trip. They are without coffins, and very scanty clothing. I was there whilst the wagon came up driven by Yankee paroled Prisoners; indeed, there was not a Confederate near the spot. As the Wagon reached the spot, the Corpses were rudely tumbled out on the ground. A ditch or trench six feet wide, & from four to five-feet deep was dug by Yankee-paroled-Negroes, who (Negro-like), seemed to be perfectly unconcerned; the bodies were placed side by side, and touching each other, with their clothes on, small stakes with numbers are driven at the head of each. The numbers are noted in a small Book kept by a Yankee White man, paroled Prisoner, who remains there each day until the last

Wagon has left, when he repairs with his List to the Bureau where the Statistics of the Stockade are kept, and the numbers are recorded in a large Volume, together with the Name, Rank, and Regiment &c, of each man. I have no doubt in the least but that errors occur in which the numbers do not indicate the correct names. Be this as it may, the huge Volume at the Medical Director's Office, in which the Names & co., of the Yankee dead were inserted, struck me as being kept in a very neat and business-like manner. Surgeon Jones and myself visited the Yankee Cemetery on the 18th Sept'r 1864, & from the first organization of the Prison up to that day 9266 Yankees had been buried there. The very first impression made upon me was the astonishment to think of the small area required for the burial of so great a number of Human Beings. ...

The following extract, from one of the numerous Letters written my Wife, during our sojourn at Andersonville, throws some light upon my occupations there. Words fail to impart an idea of the amount of suffering & misery there existing among the Federal Prisoners. A calm and unbiased Posterity will hereafter prove to the World (what was always well known with us); viz: that the Stain of the Prison-life at Andersonville rests solely upon the responsibility of the Federal Government, in their downright & long-continued obstinacy in refusing to Exchange Prisoners, for fear of strengthening our Armies by the release of Prisoners in their hands. More than once had the matter been brought to their notice through the duly authorized Confederate Authorities, viz: that it was beyond the means of the Confederate Government to feed and support (as should be), the vast numbers of Human Beings accumulated in our various prisons, whilst the entire products of the Confederacy was being consumed by our own Armies, doing active duty in the field.

At the period of my visit to Andersonville (Sept'r 1864), the number of Prisoners in the Stockade had been reduced from 32,899 to 12,912; they being removed to other points in the Confederacy, deemed more safe, on account of the appearance of the Federal forces in overwhelming numbers in the upper sections of Georgia, besides the very centre of the State having already been pierced by the Yankees, during a destructive Raid only a few weeks previous, when the Enemy appeared nearly within sight of Macon.

The letter to Mrs. Manigault ... is as follows:

Camp Sumter, Andersonville Ga.
18th Sept'r 1864
Ma Chere femme,

I yesterday visited the Hospitals and Dead House with Surgeon Jones. It has been my lot during my travels in China, and other sections of the Globe, to have beheld some trying scenes; a Prison also in Shanghai, with the dead and dying in various stages, having left a lasting impression upon my mind. And what can be more awful!, I frequently thought, than to be an eye-witness (as was my case), to the tortures and agonies of death, occasioned by Asiatic-Cholera amongst the Chinese, in the North of China? But the past is but a trifle, and in truth, nothing, to what I am now beholding! Singular indeed as it may appear these sights seem to recall vividly to mind days of early manhood, and Oriental travel; and I am shocked to think that constant contact with these scenes seems to harden my nerves, and I am able to withstand them better than at first. Thank God! that you are not here with



HONOR in the DUST

by Karen Stokes

*South Carolina, 1865.
The war is over,
but for Confederate
Captain John Hutchinson,
its worst horrors have not ended.*

Available in paperback and kindle at Amazon.com

RING OF FIRE PUBLISHING

me, to see your Husband walking amongst the sick, the dying, and the dead! My heart at times fails me, & I am overcome in my feelings, as a sudden bodily weakness seems to seize my frame, and I feel as if I am about to faint. But I always master myself. The idea of following Surgeon Jones so closely through this Hospital, having to note down just what he says! and you know what he is, he almost pokes his very nose into the Gangrene-matter itself, what he calls: "prosecuting his labors," & "pursuing his Investigations," and all this time we are inhaling, and in the midst of, this pestiferous and sickly Hospital atmosphere, the breathing of which seems to me quite sufficient to kill at once even a well man. Yesterday One Hundred & Thirty Yankees died in the Hospitals, which is the maximum of deaths thus far in 24 Hours. They die from diseases of the digestive organs, such as Diarrhoea & Dysentery, the effects of the rude prison life, filth and dirt; also through scanty diet, with no variety, and many of them succumb to hunger, not being accustomed to our Corn Hominy, and the Confederate Government not having it in their power to furnish them with Wheat.

The so-called Hospitals consist of low Tents, in rows, the entire surrounded by a Stockade, and at present, there are about 3,000 Patients. I was obliged to follow Surgeon Jones, or nothing in the World would have taken me in there. As you stroll along these walks, in the midst of this mass of human suffering, breathing the polluted atmosphere of disease, rendered far more repulsive on account of the pestiferous odor arising from the immense number of Gangrenous wounds, I could not but reflect seriously upon the Horrors of War, which none can imagine unless they have seen! Death has full play here! and is busily engaged selecting his Victims. Dr. Jones touches me; it is a man dying at our side. Two other Surgeons accompany us. The breath is slowly leaving the body. I say nothing, and try to engage my thoughts upon other topics, but here is a Corpse, very scantily covered, with the everlasting Yankee blue-shirt, stretched in the sand just across the walk; his mouth wide open, eyes glassy and gazing wildly, hands clinched, and body drawn up. Just so he died, & just so will he be buried! A strip of paper is pinned to the breast of his shirt indicating his name, Regiment &c. This man has just died, and these Yankees seem to care

very little for each other, for I wish you to remember that there are no Confederates in this Hospital, except the Surgeons who visit the various Wards from time to time, all the "Nurses" are Yankee paroled Prisoners. The moment a man dies, he is thrown out in the dirt, & there he stands until the cart comes three times a day to convey the dead to what is called the "Dead House." I am wishing all the time that Dr. Jones would leave the Hospital, but we are in the very midst of these 3000 Sick, dying & dead, and far from the Entrance, where paces up and down a Confederate Sentinel. Here he stops again, & we are in the very tent, the man's leg has just been amputated, & "Gangrene" is declaring itself around the stump. The Surgeon in Charge, consults Dr. Jones, the bandages are removed. I look at Jones' expression! even he remarked to me afterwards "What a sight."

Surgeon Jones desires I should see everything, and here as we were not far from the Gate, we visited the "Dead House." What goes by that appellation is a space about 25 feet square, closed in with upright logs, and covered with tent-cloth so as to prevent the hot Sun from baking down upon the Corpses. It was as horrible a sight as I have ever witnessed! At that moment I counted thirty dead Yankees, with bodies twisted up in every imaginable form. Here they remain until the Wagon takes them to the Cemetery. You must not imagine that I feel much for these Yankees; indeed, we are all clothed in mourning for them, & it is in the power of the Yankee Government to put an end to this War, & all of this suffering rapidly enough, by recognizing the Confederate Government. But they are far from doing this, and are as bitter as ever towards us. The Stockade just at present contains about 12,000 Federal Prisoners, and it is a sad sight to look down into the Enclosure. The suffering amongst the men there both in mind and body is fearful, & we can only compare the scene to a "Hades" on Earth. Murders are often committed amongst the men in the Stockade, and a few days ago six of their number were hung by the Yankees themselves, after going through a regular form of trial. They had committed murders. The dirt, filth and stench, in and around the Stockade is awful, and I frequently see the Yankees picking from their bodies lice and fleas. In passing at 10 o'clock this morning, the principal Stockade Entrance, I counted at this early

hour already Sixteen Corpses. They die in there rapidly. Five men who had been caught trying to escape were in Stocks near the Stockade Gate, and one seemed to care so little for his situation that he was reading a novel.

Upon reaching Andersonville, our commodious Tent was "pitched" in a dense forest of oak, hickory, gum & pine, about two miles from the Stockade, so as to be well beyond the effects of the polluted atmosphere of that infected locality. It was a pretty spot, very secluded, and reached only by a narrow, winding foot path. Perfect quietude here prevailed, being well-adapted to our business. My own duties compelled me to be frequently in the various Government Bureaus attached to this strictly Military Post, and on one occasion I spoke to Captain Henry Wirtz [sic], under whose immediate command the Prisoners in the Stockade were placed. The name of Captain Henry Wirtz has since then become noted, the unfortunate man having been "Executed" at Washington D.C., Nov'r 1865; under false pretences (considering all the varied circumstances of his position), and unjust accusations. I regarded Capt'n Wirtz as just the Man to fill that most peculiar, and in every manner, most unenviable position, where force of character, firmness, courage and determination was absolutely necessary. He was ever in contact with thousands of desperadoes, ready to murder him if they could, and on one occasion (I was told), he was knocked down in the Stockade by some of the Prisoners. He was accused of "Cruelty towards the Prisoners," such as shooting one man who had crossed the "dead line," also Hunting down the run-away Prisoners with dogs. I myself saw the dogs, and at the time (and even now), regarded the "dog system" as the most efficacious means of putting an end to the numerous Yankee attempts of escaping from the Stockade. Captain Wirtz was a Swiss, and the few words I said to him on business were in French, which made him more communicative. He was a man of few words. The Books in his Office were well kept, several of his most excellent Clerks being Paroled Prisoners from the Stockade, and very superior to the Confederate Clerks. I met some downright clever men amongst the Yankee Clerks in our Confederate Offices at Andersonville, and many of them were Europeans.

Having terminated our Duties both at An-



Louis Manigault after the War.

Andersonville, and Macon, we next proceeded to Columbus, Georgia; instituting investigations amongst Confederate Hospitals of that place. After an absence of two months, we returned to Augusta, where at once I resumed the regular duties pertaining to the Office; the Close of the War finding me busily engaged in copying the Medical Statistics and Records pertaining to the Confederate Army, which interesting duties I abandoned with reluctance.

Epilogue: Manigault's Life after the War

Like most Southerners, Louis Manigault suffered tremendous financial losses because of the South's defeat. He and his family were living in Augusta, Georgia, at the close of the war. He wrote of this period, "Future generations will never be fully conversant with the trials we Confederates were made to feel, with the failure of the Cause. In my own case, piece by piece, I parted with my entire furniture, carpets, silver, etc., to save us from starvation. This was a trying period in my life, but

in the midst of all our sufferings, my noble wife sustained me; remarking that for her she 'cared not if cast upon some barren Isle, remote from all civilization, as long as we two were only together.' These are moments when the true character of some Women shines forth in all its splendour, & Man feels blessed in having such a support. With a true Christian love existing between Man & Wife, unsullied, and free from Worldly ideas of pecuniary gain, it is astonishing the soothing tendency it bears against trials the most profound."

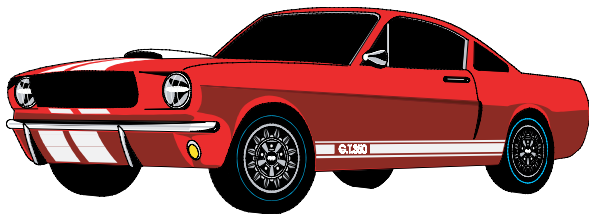
The war and its aftermath would bring other trials and sorrows to the Manigault family. One of Louis's brothers, Gabriel E. Manigault, spent more than a year as a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware, arriving there in June 1864 after being captured at the Battle of Trevilian Station in Virginia. Gabriel had enlisted as a private, but later became an officer in the Charleston Light Dragoons, an elite South Carolina cavalry unit. Despite the hardships of prison life, Gabriel would survive the war to return home to Charleston, where he would distinguish himself as a physician, a scientist, and the curator of the Charleston Museum, but a younger brother

in Confederate service was lost to the Manigault family in the winter of 1865. Alfred Manigault, also a member of the Charleston Light Dragoons, died of spinal meningitis in Winnsboro, South Carolina, the day before the city was captured and occupied by General Sherman's army. His body was dug up from its new grave and desecrated by Sherman's soldiers.

In late 1865, Louis Manigault and his family returned to Charleston, where he was able to secure a position as a clerk with his former employer, George A. Hopley & Company. Over the next few years, Mrs. Manigault suffered bouts of serious illness, and finally, in March 1868, she died of tuberculosis at the age of thirty-two. In his personal journals, Louis wrote extensively of his love and admiration for his wife, whom he described as "the very Perfection of a Wife and Mother, a perfect Christian and an unselfish Woman." Louis Manigault never remarried. The loss of his wife affected him deeply, and may account for a religious commitment he made shortly after she died. In one of his diaries he recorded (without further comment), "I was confirmed at St. Philip's Church, Charleston,

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Before and after his wife's death, Louis Manigault struggled to earn a living and support his family. Gowrie Plantation had been burned by General Sherman's forces in December 1864, and was left unplanted in 1865 and 1866 because the Manigaults could not afford to operate it. Gowrie was rented out for several years, and Louis attempted to plant there himself again in 1875, but his efforts ended in complete failure. He returned to Charleston, where he continued to reside until his death in 1899. He now rests in Magnolia Cemetery beside his beloved wife, Fannie.

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About the Author

Karen Stokes is an archivist at the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston, SC. She is the author of a number of non-fiction articles and books dealing with the War for Southern Independence in South Carolina, including *Faith, Valor and Devotion: The Civil War Letters of William Porcher DuBose*, *South Carolina Civilians in Sherman's Path*, *The Immortal 600: Surviving Civil War Charleston and Savannah*, and most recently, *Confederate South Carolina*.

Mrs. Stokes is also the author of historical fiction, and her latest novel, set in the South Carolina midlands in 1865-66, is entitled *Honor in the Dust*.



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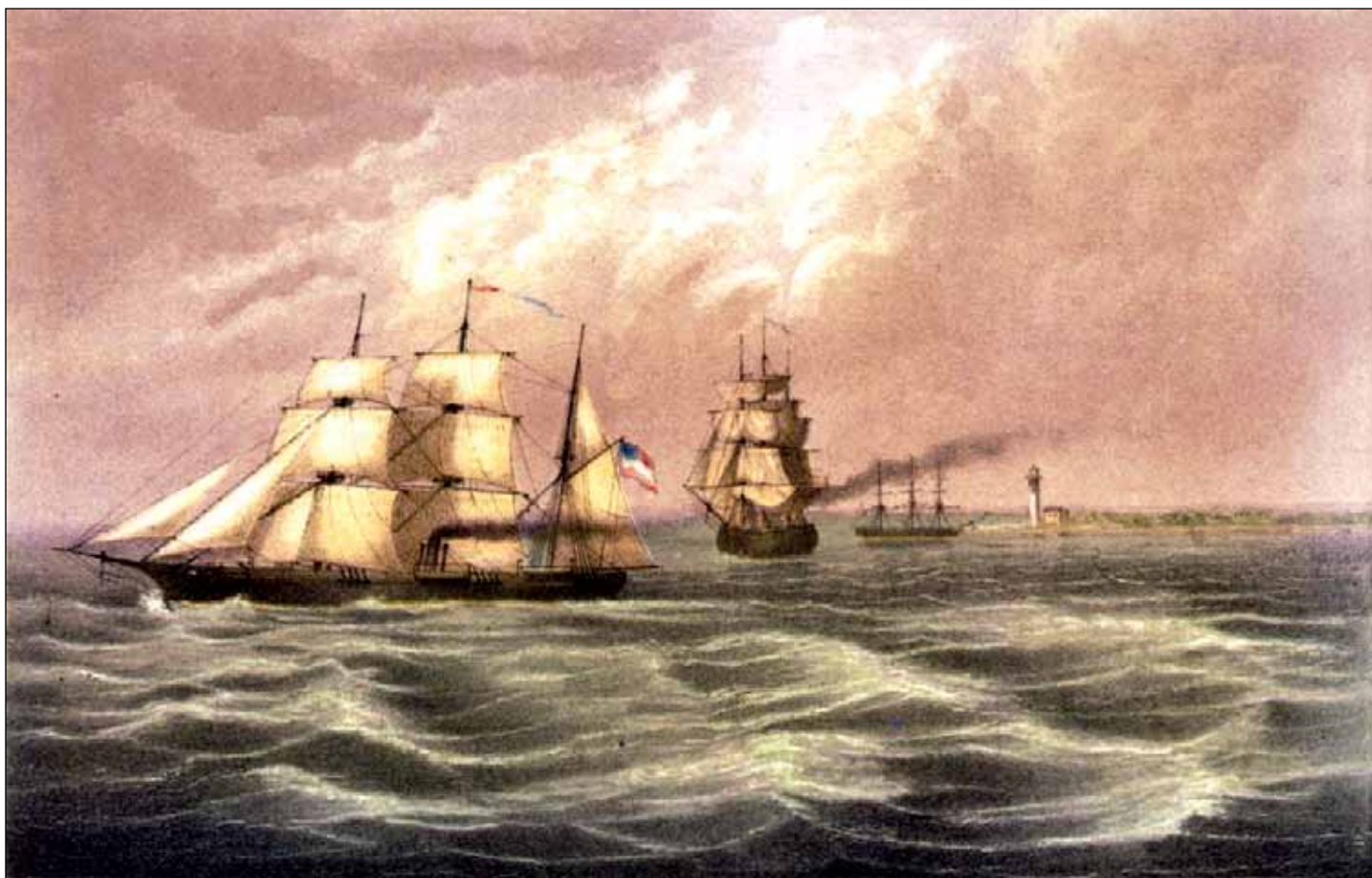
Admiral Semmes and “Those People”

a great mistake, when they warmed the Puritan serpent in their bosom.” (p. 187). Alas, the Puritan “leaven” (a favorite expression of the admiral), had fully risen, resulting in the intrusive character of the busybody and the robber. Anyway, the Yankee cannot be trusted to honor his vows of fidelity to the terms of his agreement, the Constitution. He will not abide by the rule of law. The admiral compares the Yankee to the brutal husband who professes tenderness and respect but repeatedly and forcibly ravishes his bride. And after numerous violations the abused wife has no recourse but to recant of the union (p. 67).

As a traditionalist, Raphael Semmes believed in man’s natural depravity. Yes, he denies the tender of American exceptionalism. He asserts that we are no better than other peoples, but he says we are probably no worse. There is no lack of laws, but a moral failure to abide by the laws which already exist. More laws do not make men more virtuous, but perhaps reflect just the opposite state: the more laws, the more vicious. Semmes, with his deep understanding of human nature, deems man “the intellectual wild beast” (p. 69), who will always pursue self-aggrandizement, and at the expense of his fellow. Thus the admiral heartily agrees with Aristotle that everyman would be a tyrant, if only he were able. So the conundrum of how can men live together is stultified by the natural rapacity of man, which is so clearly enshrined in the character of “those people.” The Constitution of 1787 was not the best government man could devise, but the best government thirteen independent and distinct states, jealous of their individual liberties, would then agree to ratify, but with a deep foreboding, and then not too eagerly (North Carolina on a second vote late in 1789; and Rhode Island not until 1790!). Yet the constitutional fabric would not endure, and it took not three generations for the “intellectual wild beast,” arrayed in full nationalist panoply, to emerge, to unravel a polity of limited and enumerated powers and replace it with a government of unlimited national supremacy. The compact created by the states in 1787, which men hoped would

minister to the equal benefit and protection of all participants, had been perverted into the service of but one, “those people,” comprising the Yankee nation. Yes, America’s self-destruction was foretold by wiser heads than the promoter James Madison, those like Patrick Henry of Virginia and Rawlins Lowndes of South Carolina, who predicted the new Constitution, if adopted, would end with forcible consolidation of the states and sound the death knell of constitutional government. Their prophecy was fulfilled, when, in a stupendous reach of power, Abraham Lincoln replaced liberty with empire, he who *saved* the union to destroy the Constitution. In another arresting image, Semmes likens the Yankee to the cormorant, that rapacious, long-beaked bird of insatiable appetite, forever pecking away at other men’s life and property (p. 59).

That we cannot rise above our natures, that the “intellectual wild beast” will not be caged for long, teaches us how fragile a thing is civil government. Recalcitrant nature, the primal cast, is stronger than any government. Though the best government is by consent of the governed, by the rule of law, when the terms of the contract are systematically violated, when one section exploits the other with the machinery of government itself, to bounty the one and burden the other, then recourse to separation is the natural response to the injustice. (One truly ludicrous example was the protectionism afforded to Yankee cod-fishing on the ruse of it being the needed nursery of seamen for a large national navy! p. 59). And when one section attempts to coerce the other into involuntary union, then the only redress is found in armed self-defense, but not aggression. Semmes averred that even the best of constitutions is but a thin tissue of paper, “the single sheaf bound by a withe of straw.” Constitutions are only as good as the men who sign them, and not more. According to Semmes, the lack of moral character in “those people” was the rock on which the republic had foundered. Men must study to be virtuous, practice self-restraint, and rise above “the intellectual wild beast.” But in the end, consensual government is for naught unless its citizens are virtuous. For



The CSS Sumter running the blockade.

Raphael Semmes, the desolation visited upon the South was not to be redeemed in a “new birth of freedom.” Instead, the South was to be put to the torture of Radical Reconstruction, to be prostrated for twelve years before “those people.” The admiral saw that in the constant mutation of governments, there was no guaranty that liberty, the “precious jewel” of Patrick Henry, once lost, would ever be found again. This too is the dark and pessimistic side of the admiral.

Raphael Semmes is one of those rare authors who can blend logic and rhetoric, history and poetry. His voices are varied; he is constitutionalist, meteorologist, moral philosopher, naturalist, polemicist, raconteur, rhetorician, and not-least poetic soul, moved to describe the multifarious beauties of the natural world (see p. 170 for his description of the “coral insect, and wonders of the deep”). Reading *Memoirs of Service Afloat* is to voyage with the admiral, who is a most persuasive guide, for the very reason that he was a participant in the most revolutionary epoch of American history, one which

witnessed the destruction of state sovereignty, the bulwark of our freedoms, by the leviathan of an all-powerful central government. His power of analysis is great, but his choice of imagery to charge the meaning is perhaps greater. One of his most memorable passages concerns his train ride from Washington City back to his adopted home, Alabama (p. 81-82). Semmes has just resigned his US Navy commission, and the train is passing through the pine woods east of Montgomery, when he notices the grasslands burning, with here and there a tongue of vivid flame climbing the bark of a tall pine tree. Semmes is passing through the transforming fire; the old associations are withering away with flame, receding into dark smoke. He is now experiencing a rebirth. No longer will he look back, but he will embrace a new life, as yet an unwritten book. Yet that book was written. *Memoirs of Service Afloat During the War Between the States* is that book, a remarkable witness to the fiery trial of the War for Southern Independence.



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

prize in man the manliest deeds, who love in man the love of country, who praise fidelity and courage, who honor self-sacrifice and noble devotion, will be given an incomparable inheritance, the memory of our prince of men, the Confederate soldier." Once Stephen D. Lee concluded these charges, he was met with thunderous applause. The memory of our Confederate soldier is not just given to us, but to "all men everywhere." This needs to be kept in mind as we face the attacks of the misled of today.

Later during this opening ceremonies, Commander-in-Chief Thomas McAdory Owen of the SCV "spoke of the work which the Sons had undertaken and pledged them to carry it forward and hand down the burden to posterity, so that the descendants of those who fought the valiant fight for

the Lost Cause would look upon them in their true light, as men who fought for principle and for the Constitution of the United States, and not as rebels." The "true light" is how history should be considered, no matter what period of time. And we, the SCV and all those who desire the truth, should be leaders in shining that light for others to see. For those desiring to read the primary, this was taken from the official minutes of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting and Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans.

In 1937, a movie came out called *They Won't Forget*. There is a scene which shows Confederate Veterans preparing for a Confederate Memorial Day Service. One of the Confederates turns and says, "You think there will come a time when

folks forget about us?" Another answers, "If they do, we will crawl out of our graves and remind them." Think about this as we celebrate and remember Confederate Memorial Day; however, this should not be a once-a-year occurrence, but a daily proclamation to the world. Just as Christ followers are to set an example by their actions and words, we too must do the same to keep the truth about our ancestors prevalent.

Let us move forward as one in, not only protecting our heritage, but promoting it as well.

Deo Vindice!

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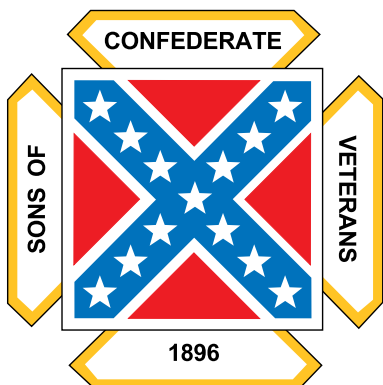
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 Hernando, MS
 Okatie, SC
 Wilmington, NC
 Mobile, AL
 Albertville, AL
 Birmingham, AL
 Ohatchee, AL
 Hephzibah, GA
 Savannah, GA
 Woodville, AL
 Atlanta, GA
 Woodstock, GA
 Moncure, NC
 Lyons, GA

Sam Clark Kidd, Jr.	Whitehouse, TX	Douglas Williams	Greenville, NC
J. M. Owings	Huntsville, AL	Raleigh S. Boaze	Knoxville, MD
Robert Gardner	Roanoke, VA	Robert Knight	Charleston, SC
David Santon	Winfield, WV	Harold Knox Roberts, Jr.	Salisbury, NC
John W. Peach, Sr.	Jasper, FL	Frank M. Lee	Gaffney, SC
Joseph M. Perry	Orange Park, FL	Charles D. Jacks, Jr.	Mountville, SC
Thomas B. Scott	Brunswick, GA	Pete Brumfield	Acworth, GA
J. Lester Dinkins	Ocala, FL	Robert Gainey	Hartsville, SC
Nicholas Posey	Martinez, GA	Gregory Boykin	Elgin, SC
John F. Davis	Bushnell, FL	Charles David Sudderth	Sugar Hill, GA
Dr. William L. Proctor	St. Augustine, FL	Joseph English, Jr.	Bremen, GA
David Allen Williams	Prosperity, SC	Earl Michael Wilson	Lillington, NC
Derek Herman Belflower	Cochran, GA	James Richard Hawks	Olive Branch, MS
William M. Waits	Forsyth, GA	David Garrett	Cartersville, GA
F. Lamar Price	Wrightsville, GA	Richard Simpson	Madison, GA
Haywood E. White, Jr.	Elizabethtown, NC	John Howerton	Hyattsville, MD
Albert R. Connor, III	James Island, SC	James Cahill, Jr.	Senatobia, MS
John Robert Witt	Elkmont, AL	Rom Bragg Parker	Rocky Mount, NC
Robert Miller	Morganton, NC	Harold Benjamin Presson	Pageland, SC
Randall Chester Bullard	Camden, NC	Jimmy Fincher	Lilburn, GA
Thomas Hewell	Watkinsville, GA	Robert Barrineau	Georgetown, SC
Odian David Denard	Washington, GA	Clark Jackson, Jr.	Natchez, MS
James Harrison Smith, Jr.	Henrico, VA	Steven Paul Jackson	Montgomery, AL
Steven McDavid	Bay Minette, AL	James Greene, Jr.	Raleigh, NC
Alan T. Parker	Montgomery, AL	William Carmichael, Sr.	Floyd, VA
William Wells	Mayfield, KY	Anthony Brown Wall	Charleston, SC
George Tennison	Troup, TX	Jerry Emmett Taylor	Goshen, AL
Dan Duggan, Jr.	Brandon, MS	Richard Morrison	Lumpkin, GA
James T. Wall	Annandale, VA	James B. Wood	Lincolnton, NC
Carroll Kisser	Alexandria, VA	John Carpenter	Madison, VA
Ronald Lee Payne	Charlotte, NC	William Shumate	Suffolk, VA
Randy Pressley	Charlotte, NC	Donald Jennings	Boston, VA
James Patton	Staunton, VA	Robert Woodruff	Aledo, TX
Jackie Wilson	Hawkins, TX	Ronald D. Bolling	Goodview, VA
William Woodard, III	Hideaway, TX	Robert L. Super	Topeka, KS
John C. Ryon, Jr.	Midway, GA	Jeffrey S. Loker	Milton, WV
Lacy Powell	Altavisa, VA	Frank B. Powell, III	Wake Forest, NC
George Drewry	Suffolk, VA	Donnie Ray Carter	Smithville, MS
Arthur Jenkins, Jr.	Charleston, SC	William G. Chambless, Jr.	Macomb, MI
Benajah Glenn Eure	Angier, NC	LTC Jerry Patterson	Austin, TX
Robert Lewis Moyers	Kingsport, TN	Lawrence Lane Ford	Ozark, AR
Ryan Deale Bennett	Hopewell, VA	Claudius Pritchard, Jr.	Summerville, SC
Nat Goodwin Rudolph, Jr.	Selma, AL	Paul W. Vaughn	Riverside, AL
Brent Adam Catchings	Auburn, AL	Richard Deramus	Ralph, AL
James Orr, Jr.	Bethlehem, GA	Ronnie Crum	Tallahassee, FL
Ronnie Huff, Sr.	Clarkesville, GA	Chase Crum	Tallahassee, FL
Stewart Dunaway	Hillsborough, NC	Huntley Bennington	Nashville, TN
Maurice Lucas	Roanoke, VA	David Stone, Sr.	Chiefland, FL
Michael Roberts	Jacksonville, FL	David Webb	Nacogdoches, TX
Todd William Cothran	Anderson, SC	Joe Tubb	Canton, MS
Brian Mattox	Monroe, NC	Lawrence Henderson	Lincolnton, GA
Don Bazemore	Sylvania, GA	Jesse Clompton Jame	Huntsville, AL
Randy Delmer Hawkins	Travelers Rest, SC	Carl Mixon	New Orleans, LA
Lanny Temple	Erwin, NC	Frank Wampler, Jr.	Charlotte, NC
Fritz David Jolly	Blythewood, SC	Asa E. Logan	Victoria, TX
Burgin Schrum	Chesterfield, VA	Michael Agnew	Apache Junction, AZ
Perry Miller	Salisbury, NC	James Hinson	Meridian, ID
Carlyle Woodard	Princeton, NC	Gary Young	Boscobel, WI
Walter Kent Orr	Union, SC	Edward Skibicki	Clymer, PA
Mark Brawley	Mount Ulla, NC	SCV Camp 746	Madison, FL
Lewis Leigh, Jr.	Leesburg, VA	Warren Boles	McCloud, OK
Olin Grady Franklin	Metter, GA	Albert Hale	Gleason, TN
John Cooper Pigg	Amelia Court House, VA	James Meeks, Jr.	Melbourne, FL

William E. Bassett
 John Thomas
 Joseph Tamplin
 Charles Dyer
 John Lawrence
 Jerry Daffemer, Sr.
 Dennis Alston
 SCV Camp 1758
 Charles Long
 Gordon Mize
 Connie Mize
 Paul Wilkinson, Jr.
 David Clay
 Michael Amburn
 Steven Hudspeth
 James H. Chilcutt
 John Dyson, Sr.
 David Henderson
 Charles Dixon
 William Tydings
 Tom Pike
 Frisby Smith
 Jason Elrod
 James Peppers
 Miley Puckett
 James Winn
 Paul Drewry Troxler
 James Young
 Robert Ridgely
 Hershel Goar
 Roy Bridges
 Gaylan L. Harrison
 David Morris
 Dan Courtney
 Michael Haymes
 Larry Yeatman
 Richard Reed
 Lawrence Johnson
 Jeffrey Plummer
 Michael Cumbie
 Robert Lawrence
 Steven Smith
 Robert Ralston
 Wayne R. Lancaster
 Robert Murray
 Ronald Hollerand
 William Thompson
 Jeffrey Adams
 Jimmy Weathers
 B. W. Bolding
 Robert Jones
 Daniel K. Huskisson
 Tulane Gordon
 Bruce Loewenberg
 Tulane Gordon
 Terry Puckett
 Ken W. Smith
 Robert Riley
 Mississippi Division
 Mrs. Patricia Mortimer
 Gene Stewart
 IMO Joseph Scamihorn

Pensacola, FL
 Ochelata, OK
 Muskogee, OK
 Tulsa, OK
 Benton, LA
 Byram, MS
 Youngsville, LA
 Wytheville, VA
 Greensboro, NC
 Grand Prairie, TX
 Grand Prairie, TX
 Orlando, FL
 West Fork, AR
 Water Valley, MS
 Midland, GA
 Jefferson City, MO
 Bossier City, LA
 Gloversville, NY
 Valdosta, GA
 Broken Arrow, OK
 Garvin, OK
 Dixon, CA
 Owensville, IN
 Auburn, AL
 Pearl, MS
 Due West, SC
 Savannah, GA
 Fort Walton Beach, FL
 Palm Coast, FL
 Burleson, TX
 Shreveport, LA
 Coahoma, TX
 Liberty Hill, TX
 Versailles, KY
 Alamogordo, NM
 Kansas City, MO
 Osceola, MO
 Pasadena, MD
 Rehoboth Beach, DE
 Germanton, NC
 Palestine, TX
 Summers, AR
 Pflugerville, TX
 Nacogdoches, TX
 Mims, FL
 Melbourne, FL
 Gainesville, FL
 Piqua, OH
 Baton Rouge, LA
 Baton Rouge, LA
 Winchester, KY
 Peoria, AZ
 New Ulm, TX
 Clark, MO
 New Ulm, TX
 Wesson, MS
 Hazlehurst, GA
 Oxford, MS
 Mississippi
 Wilmona, MS
 Herndon, VA
 Sparks, NV

Ida Harper Simpson
 Gen. Richard M. Gano Camp 561
 Capt. William McCauley Camp 260
 BGen Mosby Parsons Camp 718
 Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760
 Melinda Lane
 Jimmy Junkin
 James Hatchell
 Tulane Gordon
 Roger Clark
 Jimmie Weathers
 Jeremy Guidry
 Scotty Fletcher
 William Moncure, Jr.
 Timothy Turner
 Charles Hendren
 Gregory Shelton
 George Forsythe
 Lamar Green
 Gerald Smith, Jr.
 Joel Sikes
 P. D. Smith
 Henry Sims
 Timothy Steadman
 Kenneth Dugas
 Jeff Eichler
 Joseph Skipper
 Father William Dennis
 Dr. Randall Epperson
 Gilmore's Light Ensemble
 Robert Hendrick, Jr.
 Andrew Mills
 John Clark
 Frank Simpson
 Paul Griffin
 Col. E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576
 Grant Bailey
 Kenneth Stark
 Kenneth Dugas
 Jimmy Weathers
 Gregory Shelton
 Glen Carroll

Chapel Hill, NC
 Fort Smith, AR
 Dixon, TN
 Jefferson City, MO
 Goldsboro, NC
 Rancho Cordova, CA
 Boerne, TX
 West Columbia, SC
 New Ulm, TX
 Corinth, MS
 Baton Rouge, LA
 Gueydan, LA
 Crossett, AR
 Blackstone, VA
 Staunton, VA
 Charlotte, NC
 Roanoke, VA
 Jefferson, NY
 Waynesboro, MS
 Mililni, HI
 Murfreesboro, TN
 Damascus, AR
 Morrison, CO
 Lincoln, AL
 Lafayette, LA
 Grasonville, MD
 Ellijay, GA
 Eutaw, AL
 Modesto, CA
 Forrest Hill, MD
 Monroe, LA
 Alexandria, VA
 Valdosta, GA
 Kershaw, SC
 Beaufort, SC
 Latta, SC
 Dickson, TN
 Knoxville, TN
 Lafayette, LA
 Baton Rouge, LA
 Roanoke, VA
 Fort Worth, TX



SCV Camp 1966
 William Wainner
 Glenn Kye
 Dewey Aldridge
 B. Swintz Holladay
 William Hairston, Jr.
 Los Angeles CWRT
 Dr. W. S. Furie

Asheboro, NC
 Boerne, TX
 Winnabow, NC
 Clover, SC
 Cades, SC
 Sulligent, AL
 Los Angeles, CA
 Rocky Ridge, MD

Note: this is not an all-inclusive list — just a list of processed donations at press time. SCV Headquarters has not been able to process all donations as of the date of submission, but all donors who meet the criteria will be recognized in future issues. Thank you for your donations and patience.

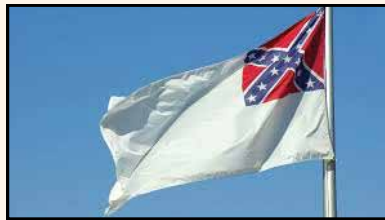
Confederate Gifts from GHQ



NEW



1st National 3' x 5'



2nd National 3' x 5'



3rd National 3' x 5'



ANV Battle Flag
3' x 3'
51" x 51"



Taylor 3' x 3'



Bonnie Blue 3' x 5'



Polk 3' x 5'



Hardee 3' x 5'

NEW

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

NEW

SCV Headquarters has acquired a large shipment of assorted polyester Confederate Flags.
The item number for all flags is 430. *(Please specify the style flag you want)*

In the 3'X5' size we have:

- 1st National
- 2nd National
- 3rd National
- AOT Battle
- Polk
- Bonnie Blue
- Hardee
- Cherokee Braves



Cherokee Braves 3' x 5'

In the 3'X3' size we have:

- ANV Battle
- Taylor



AOT Battle Flag 3' x 5'



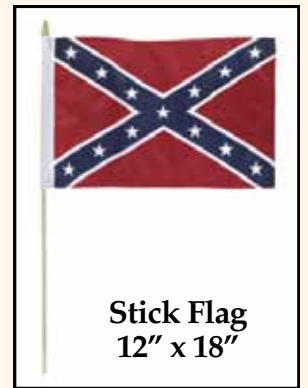
Car Flag 12'' x 18''

All 3'X5'' and 3'X3' are \$12.50 each.

We also have the ANV Battle Flag in a 51''X51'' size for \$15.00 each.

If any Camps, Brigades or Divisions want to purchase any combination of 100 or more flags, the price is \$5.00 per flag.

We also have a 12''X18'' Stick Flag with a 30'' stick (great for marking graves) for \$2.50 each and a 12''X18'' Car Flag for \$5.00 each.



Stick Flag
12'' x 18''

Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____

SCV ID # _____ Camp # _____

Quantity	Title	Price

Personal Check Visa Mastercard AMEX

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

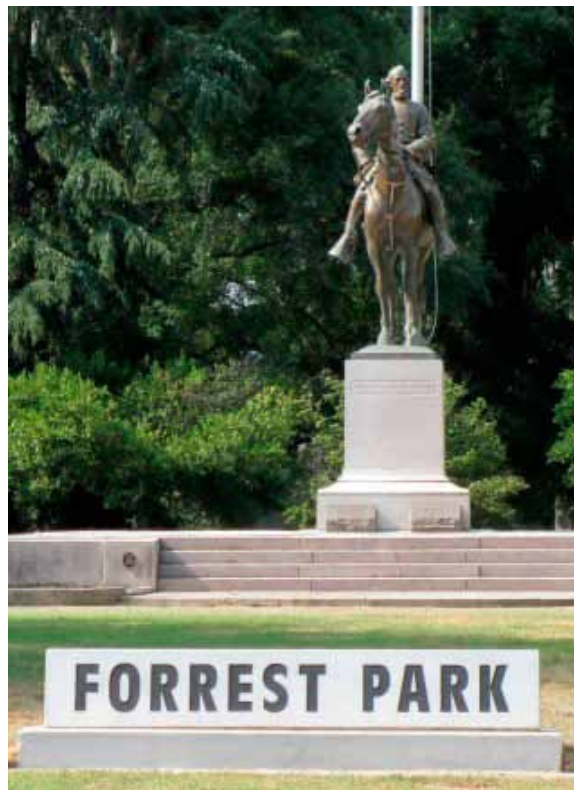
Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge	
\$20.01 – \$35.00	\$6.00
\$35.01 – \$50.00	\$7.75
\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$9.00
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$10.50
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$11.50
\$95.01 – \$100.00	\$12.75
	\$14.50

Add \$2 extra for every \$25 increment over \$100

Tennessee Residents add 9.25% Sales Tax

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Help Save General Forrest



The Memphis City Council has passed a resolution to remove the Forrest Equestrian Statue from Forrest Park and to dig up the graves of General Forrest and his wife MaryAnn from beneath the statue.

The N B Forrest Camp 215 SCV and the Forrest family descendants must raise money to fight the city in this second attack on General Forrest. We need your help.

Help us to save the graves and monument of General Forrest

Can you, or your camp or Division donate \$100, \$500 or \$1000 to the defense ?

Please sign me up as a supporter. No membership fee.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Contribute through PayPal at our ally at : www.citizenstosaveourparks.org

Please donate to our cause: Amount \$ _____ check number _____

Forrest Park Defense Fund

PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124

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

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

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

Restoration of Lt. Staffords Grave COMPLETED
Speakers Stand COMPLETED
Soldiers Monument COMPLETED
Listed on the Civil War Trails..... COMPLETED

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

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

The Veterans Administration (VA) agreed to provide upright headstones for our resting HEROES
The VA rescinded their agreement to provide upright headstones
The Virginia Division (SCV) retained an attorney skilled in government cases to appeal the VA decision
The SCV attorney has advised the Oakwood Restoration Committee to be patient and wait for the LEGAL OPINION. **HOW CAN YOU HELP?**

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

Check, Money Order or Credit Card Name _____

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

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

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



Friends of Beauvoir

Beauvoir, a National Historical Landmark, was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina on August 29, 2005. Five of seven buildings on site were destroyed and the remaining two were seriously damaged, including President Jefferson Davis's Last Home. Beauvoir's emphasis has been on restoring the House, Presidential Library, pavilions and garden to this point. In addition to that, there are thousands of items that are still in need of conservation and repair; these tasks are overwhelming to say the least. There is a way to help this ever important historic site who's mission statement is to preserve the legacy of American hero and Confederate President Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Soldier. Annual membership in the Friends of Beauvoir is available to anyone interested in preserving history for future generations. Please complete the required information, check your category and mail that with your payment to Beauvoir, 2244 Beach Blvd., Biloxi, MS. 39531.



Membership Categories

- _____ Individual..... \$25.00
- _____ Family \$50.00
- _____ Patron \$100.00 - \$249.00
- _____ Sustaining ...\$250.00 - \$499.00
- _____ Benefactor\$500.00 - \$999.00
- _____ Sponsor ..\$1,000.00 - \$4,999.00
- _____ President's Cabinet ..\$5,000.00+
- _____ Corporate Membership \$500.00 +
- _____ Amount

GENERAL AND CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

(CITY, STATE, ZIP) _____

TELEPHONE (HOME) _____

(BUSINESS) _____

Beauvoir Mansion photo taken on April 30, 2014 by Don Green. Categories & prices are listed above. Membership form to fill out.

Bricks for Beauvoir

Honor your Confederate Heritage by purchasing a Memorial Brick for \$50.00 each for the Memorial Plaza to connect the reconstructed UDC Arch to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Confederate Cemetery at Beauvoir. Each brick that you purchase can be engraved with your ancestor's rank, name, unit, company or Confederate event or icon. Beauvoir is still recovering from Hurricane Katrina and needs your support. This is a great opportunity to help the Last Home & Presidential Library of the Honorable Jefferson Davis and to permanently honor your Confederate Ancestor. The project is underway and there is no limit to the amount of bricks you can purchase. Order your brick today.



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

Copy & Clip the order form below and send to the address listed to order your bricks. Order one for your ancestor today!

Ancestral Brick Order Form

Instructions: Use the lines as laid out or come up with your own layout but no more than three lines of text and no more than 13 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary. (See Sample Below)

Line 1: _____ (First and Last Name)

Line 2: _____ (Rank)

Line 3: _____ (Unit)

ORDER YOUR ANCESTOR'S BRICK TODAY!

Example

Pvt. JAMES W. McCLUNEY
8th MS CAV, CO. F

Make checks out for \$50.00 per brick to: Bricks for Beauvoir
Mail to Bricks for Beauvoir
2244 Beach Blvd.
Biloxi, MS 39531

Or Visit our Gift Shop where you can pay by Cash or Credit Card!

Bricks for Beauvoir order form can be filled out and mailed today.