

Confederate Veteran.

March/April 2014

LOST



CAUSE

Representing nothing on God's earth now;
And naught in the waters below it;
As the pledge of a nation that passed away,
Keep it dear friend, and show it.
Show it to those who will lend an ear
To the tale this trifle will tell,
Of Liberty born of a patriot's dream,
A storm-cradled nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ores,
And too much of a stranger to borrow;
We issued to-day our "promise to pay,"
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.
The days rolled on, and weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still;
Gold was so scarce, the Treasury quaked
If a dollar should drop in the till,

But the faith that was in us was strong indeed,
Though our poverty well we discerned,
And this little note represented the pay
That our suffering veterans earned.
They knew it had hardly a value in gold,
But as gold our soldiers received it;
It gazed in our eyes with a promise
And every true soldier believed it.

But our boys thought little of price or
Of bills that were overdue,
We knew if it bought our bread to-day,
T'was the best our poor Country could
Keep it, it tells all our history o'er,
From the birth of the dream to its last;
Modest, and born of the Angel Hope
Like our hope of success, It Passed.



PORT SUMTER
1861



APPOMATTOX CH.
1865

Our History and Their Myth: Comparing the Confederacy and the Union

— Dr. Clyde N. Wilson

Welcome to The Society of Independent Southern Historians

www.SouthernHistorians.org

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

First, the Problem: Have you, members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, been concerned that the truthful history of the Southern States, their people and their culture is being smothered into obscurity by the so-called “politically correct” in the nation’s schools and universities, in media, in political discourse, in the entertainment industry, in, well, just about everywhere, including our local newspaper and television stations — concerned over their misrepresentation of everything dear to our ancestry, not just about the history of Secession, War and Political Reconstruction, but everything else as well?

Second, an Answer: Well, Howard Ray White of Charlotte and Dr. Clyde N. Wilson of Columbia have begun to fight back against the loss of what we of the South hold dear. And we need your help. Although we are historians and writers, we realized that **some of the best writing is in old, almost forgotten books**, and another new book won’t matter much. So, in April 2013 we founded a new society to build a vast on-line library bibliography of important works we see worthy of preservation and promotion — works that present the true story of our history, our people and our culture — works that tell of these things beginning with the first settlers at Jamestown, Virginia Colony, forward to the year 1940, when history, for our older folk, becomes not history but current events.

Third, an Appeal: Go to www.southernhistorians.org to view the already-large web-site. Note that its structure follows the outline listed on the right. Find categories where important books are not yet posted and where posted books lack reviews. Become a Member. Then submit recommendations, remembering that the old books are often the best. Membership requires a contribution of your review write-up or a check for \$25 or more (annual budget is \$5,000). For more info contact Howard Ray White, Director of Operations, howardraywhite@gmail.com, or 704-846-4411 or at the address below. Your support is needed and is worthwhile.



Our Historic Region:

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

The Eras We Cover:

From Jamestown to 1940.

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

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01 Our Overall Top 150 Recommendations Selected from Thousands Listed Below

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02 Histories of Specific Eras

03 Histories of Regions and States

04 Histories of Westward Pioneers

05 Histories of Military Conflicts

06 Agriculture, Industry, Science and Commerce

SOUTHERN LIFE

07 Important Biographies

08 Family Life and Education

09 Southern Faith and Religion

10 Social, Political and Constitutional Philosophy

11 Southern Literature

12 Southern Music

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PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY IN
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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER — *The Lost Cause*, a popular poster in the late 1800s. It includes lots of symbolism including 1864 issue Confederate currency. *Library of Congress*

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST



"Forrest helped to organize the American Christian terrorist group commonly known as the Ku Klux Klan." - *Helma Sims Dukes-Clarion Ledger*

"FORREST LED THE KLAN FROM 1867 TO 1869. SOME HISTORIANS THINK FORREST WAS ONE OF THE KLAN'S FOUNDERS. THE IMPERIAL WIZARD OF THE KLAN." - *FORNERS.COM*

"... THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN" *USATODAY.COM*

"...A FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE KU KLUX KLAN. ABC NIGHTLINE ROBIN REESE

"He should be viewed in the same light that we view Saddam Hussein

"FORREST LED THE KLAN FROM 1867 TO 1869. SOME HISTORIANS THINK FORREST WAS ONE OF THE KLAN'S FOUNDERS....

THE IMPERIAL WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN. "HE SERVED AS THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN." - *ERIC FONER*

"...HE JOINED THE NEWLY FORMED KU KLUX KLAN AND BECAME ITS FIRST GRAND WIZARD." - *ROBBIE BROWN NEW YORK TIMES*

FICTION

Nathan Bedford Forrest originated the KKK
Nathan Bedford Forrest was a Grand Wizard in the KKK
Nathan Bedford Forrest was a member of the KKK

KNOWN AS THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN - *CHANGE.ORG*
or supreme leader, he was an extreme racist. - *Mark Pittcavage, Anti Defamation League*

"HE JOINED THE NEWLY FORMED KU KLUX KLAN AND BECAME ITS FIRST GRAND WIZARD." - *ROBBIE BROWN NEW YORK TIMES*

"Nathan Bedford Forrest is believed to have been the first grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan." - *ERIC FONER*

"HE SERVED AS THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN." - *ERIC FONER*

He should be viewed in the same light that we view Saddam Hussein and Osama bin Laden. - *Derrick Johnson, Mississippi NAACP*

FACT

Nathan Bedford Forrest DID NOT originate the KKK*
Nathan Bedford Forrest WAS NOT a Grand Wizard in the KKK*
Nathan Bedford Forrest WAS NOT a member of the KKK*

**youwereliedtoabout.com*

If they lied to you about this,
WHAT ELSE DID THEY LIE TO YOU ABOUT?



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FOR MORE INFORMATION: 1800MYSOUTH.COM



The Sons of Confederate Veterans has a no tolerance policy towards hate groups



Confederate Veteran.

ESTABLISHED 1893

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FROM THE EDITOR

By the time you receive this issue I hope spring has sprung in your area. It's been an unusually cold winter in the South and the rest of the country. I am thankful we don't have to live out in the elements like our Confederate ancestors did. But this is just one example of the sacrifices they made to preserve the principles which this country was founded.

However, our ancestors and ourselves, are continuing to be attacked on all sides. As you will read in Lt. Commander-in-Chief Barrow's column the Sons of the American Revolution is the latest group to reject our recruiting ad for their national magazine. It seems we have few friends these days, but we must stay the course just as our ancestors once did. I am confident we will prevail because the truth is on our side, and the truth always wins in the end.

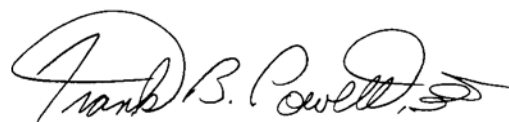
Dr. Clyde Wilson returns to these pages with another great essay titled *Our History and Their Myth: Comparing the Confederacy and the Union*. This continues our Sesquicentennial series with a three-part article. Not only does Dr. Wilson dispel the trumped up *Myth of the Lost Cause*, but he exposes the fraud of *Preserving the Union*. I don't want to spoil your reading, but this is excellent material for your debates with the ignorant and uninformed.

Information on our upcoming National Reunion and the Sam Davis Youth Camps are again included in the issue. Remember, it's never too early to register for these events, so make your plans now and send in your registrations.

The first listing of our Heritage Support Team members is out and is published on page 69. This is a challenge from our chief of heritage operations, so please consider joining the team!

Please continue to send in your camp news photos and your letters to the editor. These continue to be the most popular features of our magazine. Don't forget to attend at least one Confederate Memorial Day service. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,



Editor-in-Chief



Photo by John Gregory



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

R. MICHAEL GIVENS

CIC@SCV.ORG

Our Time Is Now

Modern science is characterized by its ever-increasing specialization, necessitated by the enormous amount of data, the complexity of techniques and of theoretical structures within every field. Thus science is split into innumerable disciplines continually generating new subdisciplines. In consequence, the physicist, the biologist, the psychologist and the social scientist are, so to speak, encapsulated in their private universes, and it is difficult to get word from one cocoon to the other.

—Ludwig von Bertalanffy, *General System Theory: Foundations, Development, Applications* 1969

Such is the life of the committed SCV member. He is no different from the physicist, the biologist, and the psychologist. The SCV member *IS* a social scientist. Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines social science as:

1. the study of human society
2. a particular area of study which relates to human behavior and society

The average SCV member is bombarded with the opinions (predominately uneducated) and accusations (predominately unfounded) of others. The SCV member will make a proper study of human behavior and society or fail at his duty to the *Charge* and the order of his brotherhood. The SCV member will study the facts and ready himself for the defense of the Confederate soldier and the solemn truth of his actions.

Today, more than any time in our history, the basic fundamentals of our country and culture are under attack. A massive change is upon us and it is certainly not what the majority has hoped for. In 1865 the union of Northern states, under command of President Lincoln, won the martial contest against the Confederate States of America, dashing for generations the American ideal of self-determination. But this contest

was not the war. The war rages on. If this is not true, then why today must the same ideals that our ancestors fought for be quelled with such vigor? Why must honorable men such as Davis, Lee, Jackson and Forrest be maligned in society and the newly altered annals of American history? Why indeed if the North was right do we, in such force, still defy and confront them? Because we have studied the true history and understand human behavior and society in relation to our people and their plight.

But we as SCV members are constantly having to fight our battles alone — and all too often with no cover and without the aid of our fellow defenders. This is about to change. Do you long to see our efforts fought in the form of an irrepressible host of articulate defenders of our forefathers from within a fortress built on truth and manned by our combined and focused talents and knowledge? If this is the change you have hoped for, then our time has come to hone the skills we have been learning together and lay the first bricks on our foundation together.

Since the conclusion of the national convention of 2010 you have been supplied with thoughtful and intelligent essays in your *Confederate Veteran* magazine with the purpose of bringing all of our members to the same level of understanding and scholarly ability to win the

battles ahead. This issue presents another valuable essay which will undoubtedly enrich our already able arsenal. Dr. Clyde Wilson returns with a painfully honest look at what was our ancestors' situation and predicament. Like it or not, their situation and their predicament is now ours. Expect more hard truths in the coming issues. Then make ready for the publishing of the book of four years of these essays, destined to be an important tome to reside on the shelves and permeate the minds of all Southern men and women eager for the truth and vindication of the *Cause*.

Education is nothing without action. Our ancestors knew the problems of their world, but their knowledge was nothing without their own action and sacrifice. Our time of concentrated action is nigh. We have merely to complete the tasks of learning to work together through the Vision 2016 program to concentrate our might for the common good of Southern vindication. This proven agenda uses General Systems Theory to gather the input of every single member to determine the proper direction of our organization to achieve success.

Biologist Ludwig von Bertalanffy developed the idea of General Systems Theory over his lifetime, beginning in the late 1920s. He felt the need for an understanding to guide research in several disciplines because he saw striking parallels among them. His hunch was that if multiple disciplines focused their research and theory development efforts, they would be able to identify laws and principles, which would apply to many systems. This would allow scholars and scientists to make sense of system characteristics such as wholeness, differentiation, order, equifinality (the concept of multiple paths to a common end state), progression and others. By the 1950s von Bertalanffy had established a common framework, that scientists could better communicate their findings with each other and build upon each other's work. He believed that what was discovered would come to be applicable to life in general.

...there exist models, principles and laws that apply to generalized systems or their subclasses irrespective of their particular kind...

—Ludwig von Bertalanffy

Today, the work in understanding systems has evolved to the point that we incorporate many of the concepts of von Bertalanffy into our everyday language. We speak of a health care system, a family system, information systems, banking systems, political systems, etc. Systems are then broken down into sub-systems, such as the body systems comprising the circulatory, neurological, respiratory, digestive and other systems. We do this because the amount of knowledge and information available is tremendous. Individually, we cannot know all there is to know. No one person has all the answers. We naturally seek some way of ordering our lives to manage information. We focus in on small areas of knowledge rather than trying to comprehend the whole.

It is no different in our SCV system. We divide our organization into armies, then divisions, camps and finally the individual member. What we have failed to do with this system thus far is to learn to use this system, from top to bottom, to help in the governing and strengthening of the whole.

We are at the point in the Vision 2016 program where each camp will

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SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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Commander

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Executive Councilman

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Charles E. McMichael
Christopher M. Sullivan
Denne A. Sweeney



Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

The Philadelphia area is connected to Rebels

To the Editor:

I would like to address an issue recently raised in the *Confederate Veteran*. In the September/October issue, Lt. Commander Charles Kelly Barrow commented on “our camps north of the Mason-Dixon line” who “feel they have no history to relate” or that “their local stories are somewhat limited compared to the Deep South.” Barrow points out Confederate history is still prevalent in the North due to the presence of Confederate POW and veterans’ graves “all over” the North.

During the Sesquicentennial, in Philadelphia, PA, we have been shut out of nearly all events. The press ignores us. One way we have been able to get around these obstacles is via cemetery tours, quite popular here as tourist attractions. Each year, I lead a tour of Confederate graves called Buried in the Land of Strangers at historic Laurel Hill Cemetery. The tour has drawn large crowds, occasionally tying up traffic.

I tell the untold story of the Confederates who came from the North to fight for the South. Philadelphia is like an alternate universe. Here are the graves of the sons of prominent abolitionists who fought for the Confederacy. Here are the graves of the largest slaveholders in US history, ardent Unionists who owned plantations in the South. Here are the unmarked graves of civilian “hostages” taken by the Union in western Virginia to insure West Virginia’s statehood. Here, side by side, are the graves of brothers who fought on both sides. We’re challenging the *Battle Hymn of the Republic* version of the war.

We tell the story of the Second Battle of Gettysburg, the battle of the

monuments. Factions of the GAR in Philadelphia threatened to dynamite any monuments erected to commemorate Confederate war dead here. We tell the story of LaSalle Corbel Pickett, the “soldier’s wife” who became the “symbol of national reunification” and reconciliation. Ellen Graham Patton, who helped 13 Confederates escape from a Tennessee jail, profiled in the January 1907 issue of *Confederate Veteran*, is buried here.

The engineers who designed the steel Navy, the steel structure of the New York Stock Exchange, Madison Square Garden, and erected the pedestal for the Statue of Liberty, all Confederates, are buried here in Pennsylvania. A railroad tycoon, who spent time in Alcatraz and San Quentin as a Confederate POW, is buried here. Even the *History of Philadelphia* was written by a Confederate veteran.

Recently, Gene Hogan, our chief of heritage defense, was interviewed for a front-page story in the *Philadelphia Daily News*, entitled *Rebelution*, about why the Confederate Battle Flag is “becoming an increasingly popular sight in the Philadelphia region.” Maybe it’s because the Philadelphia region and the *Rebels* have always had a strong historical connection.

Samuel A. Ricks

Lt. General John C. Pemberton Camp 2060
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Combined Federal Campaign a success

To the Editor:

As mentioned in the last issue of the *Confederate Veteran*, each year all Federal Government employees are recruited to donate part of their pay to a menu of approved 501(c)3 organizations, in a Combined Federal Cam-

paign (CFC).

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is an approved organization (#10116) and raises some \$30,000 each year from CFCs from US Government employees throughout the world. This includes military, postal service and the alphabet soup of agencies.

I would like to amplify on the article by encouraging all members and camp commanders to identify members (and legionnaires) who are government employees and ask them to mark our number (10116) on their annual election form. Also, if they (or you) have friends in these organizations, they may be willing to distribute information about our projects and our number to their friends at work.

SCV Executive Director Ben Sewell asked the Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210 if we would represent the SCV in the 2013 Suncoast Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) Annual Charity Fair at the Shrine Center of Tampa, Florida, on August 28, 2013. I signed us up, and secured some SCV coins and handouts for the 250 Keyworkers or office solicitors who attended. Camp Legionnaire Lunelle Siegel helped by preparing a door prize gift basket, and attended with me to talk to the Keyworkers. It was somewhat hectic as the Keyworkers had to visit every table and get their bingo cards stamped to be eligible to win the door prizes.

Everyone seemed amiable. We told them of our historical honor society and its good works, such as the Sam Davis Youth Camp, Stand Watie scholarship and Beauvoir restoration, as well as local projects, like Veterans Park. The military personnel liked our Veteran memorial work and the *Hunley* awards, and the postal workers enjoyed learning that the CSA post office operated at a profit.

As you can see from the photo, I



borrowed a flag display from my local UDC chapter, so all the Confederate Flags, along with the 50-star USA flag, were displayed. I heard not one complaint!

Deo Vindice!

Commander David McCallister
Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa, Florida

Union soldiers adamantly against Proclamation

To the Editor:

While doing research on the Pettus Brigade during the Battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, I also browsed the history of the 1st Illinois Light Artillery as a battery from this regiment was across the cornfield from Pettus' Alabama infantry. Part of a letter written home by a Yankee private was very revealing. Evidently Private Rice was well-educated and wrote home to his wife almost every few days. His letters are very descriptive and are quite an insight into the day to day life of a soldier during the "Unpleasantness" of the 1860s.

Letter from Pvt. James Bolton Rice [Battery E, 1st Illinois Vol. Light Artillery] to his wife January 30, 1863

To try to disguise or hide the facts that there is a great changing of ideas in the Army (and I think by what I read at home) would be useless. Almost every hour in the day on the march, in the camp, off duty or on duty, in tent or by campfire, one can hear the following expressions: I be d___d

if I enlisted to free n____s ... if ole Abe doesn't retract his proclamation I hope the Northerners will get together and take the reins of government out of his hands, and thousands of other such expressions. For my part I am down on all such sentiments, I have pledged my arm to the government of my fathers, and thus it shall be raised come well, come woe.

During the past 40 years as a history teacher, I have never come across a textbook which refers to any public opposition to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. I think this letter is a magnanimous example of what has been left out of history books. It would appear not only was there a negative reaction to the Proclamation in the Union Army, but in the general public as a whole. I point out these are soldiers from Lincoln's home state of Illinois.

Dr. Robert Massey
Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525
Phoenix, Arizona

No reason to let our enemies define us

To the Editor:

I received my Jan.-Feb. 2014 copy of *Confederate Veteran* today. After perusing the index in the front, I came to the full-page ad for the SCV featuring my personal hero, General N. B. Forrest. I have seen this ad before, but this time I noticed the disclaimer at the very bottom stating that the SCV has "a no-tolerance policy towards hate groups," with the figure of a robed and hooded Klansman in a circle with a slash through it. I immediately resented this "hat-in-hand" nod to so-called political correctness, and began sputtering and spewing to my wife about writing a letter to the editor about this! As I fumed, I turned a few more pages and lo and behold another Compatriot had already addressed this issue! I heartily agree with Chaplain John Fisher of the Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026 of Myrtle Beach. Compatriot sir, you

took the words right out of my mouth! We should never, ever dance to the tune of our enemies! *THEY* are the "haters" and it matters not how much we assure them that we're not racists. No amount of hoping, wishing, or praying is going to change the hearts and minds of our enemies. Not too long ago someone, (an SCV Compatriot no less!!!), even suggested we drop the Battle Flag from our logo so we wouldn't be perceived as radicals or racists!! The real radicals and racists who oppose us (and every vestige of Western culture), cannot be placated by anything less than our complete eradication, so we must not try to appease them in any form or fashion.

Our Confederate ancestors were noble patriots who were absolutely, unequivocally right in their defense of our Southland, and to even remotely suggest otherwise is an insult to them and to those of us who honor them. If we use slogans like "heritage, not hate" and "no tolerance" etc., we are buying into the enemy's definition of us. By using the image of the Klansman, that also affirms the enemy's definition of a hate group. Hate should not even be on the table! There is no reason to even mention the word: it's only a bone to the dogs of political correctness.

I will make no apology for my Confederate ancestors and I will make no apology for my reverence for them and their glorious leaders. Even if General Forrest *was* in the Klan, so what??? The Klan of Reconstruction days was no hate group; it was a resistance movement made necessary by the vermin which infested our land. Had the carpetbaggers and Yankee occupiers gone back North after their unholy mission of murder in the South, there would have been no need for the Klan, and more than likely no Jim Crow era, which followed. Frankly, I would be surprised if General Forrest had *not* been in the Klan! There is no compari-

Continued on page 50

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Leadership is Knowledge

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge, but fools despise wisdom and instruction."

— Proverbs 1:7

Have you ever thought what makes a good leader? We all have at some point in our life. Is leadership something you develop over time, or is it a gift from God, or maybe both? In order to become a good leader, you must know the principles of leadership. The most important of the fundamentals of leadership is the attributes of be a leader, know a leader, and become a leader, or do. A leader must be, know and do not only to control individual tasks and goals, but to control unit tasks and goals.

To use the attributes of be, know and do, an individual must know who he is, what he knows, and what he can do in order to control and discipline himself and his men effectively to their maximum potential. By using these attributes, the individual can accomplish specific and unit tasks.

The foundations of the competence of a leader are made up from values, beliefs and ethics of the person. These foundations will guide and direct. The difference between values and beliefs is that values are ideas about the importance or worth of things, concepts and/or people. On the other hand, beliefs are just convictions or assumptions which you hold dear. Values come from beliefs and not the other way around. Values not only influence behavior, but they place an importance on other alternatives, such as promotion, justice, and of course, money.

Merit outweighs priorities. The highest priorities are what are first in life, and what is safeguarded the most and desired to give up the least. In the role of a leader, situations may rise where there may be conflict with the value of satisfying the person in charge. In that situation, what you value the most out of life will direct your actions.

To be a leader in the Sons of Confederate Veterans or in life, you must be committed to Christian ethics and possess professional character traits. When looking at Christian ethics, there are four main values — loyalty to your

country and the SCV, personal responsibility, and selfless service. The professional character traits consist of courage, competence, candor and commitment.

A leader's values, beliefs and ethics are very important. They help to sway the thought process, implementation of plans and treatment of people. By being the best to your ability, those around you will learn Christian/SCV ethics and values which allow you to be able to be a respected leader who gives counsel and good training. By performing these elements, you should be able to accomplish individual and unit tasks.

Knowing what a leader must do to achieve individual and unit tasks is another element of leadership. First, there are four factors of leadership a leader must know, and he must know how they affect each other. The four factors of leadership are *follower, leader, communication* and *situation*. A leader must know his self. He must know his strengths and weaknesses of not only his character, but also of his knowledge and his skills.

Knowing human nature is a must for a leader. The leader must know how people learn and their characters developed. He should be aware of others' strengths, weaknesses, and how others deal with stress. He should understand how to motivate people. A leader needs to know about the beliefs and values which become instilled in his people and how they can be changed.

A leader must know his job. The technical and tactical proficiency is necessary in order to do the job correctly. The last thing a leader must do is that he must know his unit. He should not only teach individuals and teams the necessary skills for effectiveness, but he must also have the knowledge to develop morale among them. He must also develop cohesion and discipline among them. By using your knowledge and the four factors of leadership, you should understand how to perform individual and unit

tasks.

Doing what a leader is capable of accomplishing is an element of leadership designed to accomplish individual and unit tasks. A leader, first of all, must know and do three types of leadership action skills. The three types of leadership action skills are providing direction, implementing them, and, of course, motivating them.

Leadership which provides direction is also known as the thinking skills of leadership. The leader under this skill must set goals, solve problems, make decisions and plan. There are seven basic steps of problem-solving, decision-making and planning. They are identifying the problem, gathering information, developing course of action, analyzing and comparing courses of action, making a decision, selecting a course of action, making a plan, and implementing the plan.

Leadership which implements includes the following: communicating, coordinating, supervising and evaluating. A leader should apply the necessary skills of implementing in order to achieve his goals. Under *communicating*, the leader should know about the communication process, the barriers to effective communication, and how he can develop effective communication in his unit.

By coordination, the leader must make sure everybody is a harmonious action. That's all movement and common action are regulated and combined in unison. Supervising entails the leader giving instructions and inspecting "at firsthand" the accomplishment of a task. Evaluation would follow by looking at the way they accomplished the task. This evaluation is done by "firsthand" checking and inspecting.

The last of the leadership action skills is the leadership which motivates. A leader must apply the principles of motivations, such as regulating individual and unit goals and rewarding one's conduct that leads to the achievement of unit goals and standards. The leader influences human nature by using the necessary skills of counseling and teaching. He also uses these skills to guide motivated people to carry out plans and programs.

By doing what a leader is capable of accomplishing and applying the three leadership action skills — providing directions, implementing, and motivating — he should accomplish the individual and unit tasks.

A leader must use many factors of leadership to motivate his subordinates. The use of the principles of *be*, *know* and *do* will enable a leader to further develop his leadership characteristics, as well as his subordinates' characteristics. By using these principles, a leader can implement and accomplish individual and unit tasks, thus making a better SCV.

Organizations from the military to churches offer leadership training and are the backbone of any successful organization, group or individual. The Sons of Confederate Veterans has offered leadership workshops to the membership with the hopes of making a stronger and enthusiastic organization. They are designed to help officers, potential officers, and just average members who desire to

know more about the operations of the organization. It is an excellent opportunity to hear men who have ideas on how to help a local camp to grow and prosper. There is even a Q&A session designed to answer as many questions about the operations of a camp, or even what it means to be a member. Men, this was created with the average soldier in mind, to help prepare him to carry out Vision 2016. With that in mind, the SCV Leadership Institute is offering a workshop in Pasco, Washington, on May 31. This will be the first time to hold a workshop in the newly created Pacific NW Division. Registration is on the SCV website at www.scv.org, or you may contact Mrs. Cindy White at 1-800-380-1896 ext 209.

As some might know, we ran an ad in the Fall issue of the Sons of American Revolution (SAR) Magazine and were slated to run ads in the Winter 2014, Spring 2014 and Summer 2014. Unfortunately, the SAR has decided not to run any further SCV ads. On January 8th an SAR representative contacted me to inform that the SCV ad had been suspended due to "overwhelmingly critical response" it had received from its members. No SCV ad can run until it is approved by the president general and executive committee. Needless to say, I was shocked. When I called to ask *why*, the reasoning was it was primarily due to the word "terrorist" and the harsh tone of the ad. After being told to submit another ad, I submitted a similar add replacing the word "terrorist" with the word "traitor." The next day I was contacted again and told the president general wanted to hold off due to the number of phone calls they have received. It will be discussed at their Spring Board Meeting.

Now for some good news: during the month of February, more than a half-million cards from Market Share Publishing was sent out via the Ultimate Outdoor Action Pack to people interested in hunting, fishing and guns. In the past this has been a big hit for the SCV, and I'm sure it will be again. Please be sure to follow up on these prospective members when they contact us.

We are trying another avenue with advertisements in electronic newsletters. An ad was placed with Townhall.com. Reportedly, it will reach 1.5 million people. I hope by the time you read this, the SCV will have a big positive response.

For many of us throughout the Confederation, April is Confederate History Month. This is a great time to promote our heritage with memorial services and government proclamations. Forward the colors and honor those brave men and women who knew they were RIGHT!

Please take a moment of your time to visit www.barrowscv.net to learn about potential leadership opportunities.

May you and your family have a blessed Easter as you celebrate the empty tomb of our Savior.

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief
www.barrowscv.net





Forward The Colors

AN EDITORIAL FROM
THE CHIEF OF
HERITAGE OPERATIONS

The Heritage Challenge remains ...

As you are doubtless aware, we have had our disappointments and difficulties with NASCAR over the years. Nonetheless, sports metaphors are often very effective and one from the realm of racing is called for in this case. You are reading this in the March-April edition of our magazine; we are starting the *last lap* of the Sesquicentennial. If we are ever going to *make our move* what we believe, it needs to be now. Oddly enough, the last lap flag is solid white. We must need surrender; we just need a sense of urgency.

Individual reasons for obtaining membership and the corresponding motivation to *keep* one's membership have always been of particular interest to me. Yes ... I know that I'm supposed to talk about Heritage; someone else has the responsibility of membership growth. Yet, Heritage, properly understood, is the very DNA of the SCV — it is inextricably knotted with every other aspect of life in your camp, your Division and the General organization. It's *ALL* about Heritage, so hang in there with me for a couple of paragraphs — you'll see where I'm going.

I'm sure that, over the years, you've heard one of our members say words to this effect, "Just what do we get for our dues, anyway?"

Really ... are you serious ...?

What we "get" is the privilege of being recognized as a descendant of brave and noble men which became a fighting force who defended their home against tyranny; what we "get" is inclusion in a fraternal order which allows you to develop friendships for a lifetime with like-minded Southerners.

A much better question to ask is "What benefit does the SCV realize for my membership?" or maybe, "How does my camp better fulfill The Charge because of my presence on the roll?" It's a completely different perspective, reminiscent of the famous "Ask not ..." statement of a United States president a half-century ago.

Let me recall a speaking engagement I had al-

most a year ago — I was invited to address a Division convention and one of their items of business that day was the consideration of a \$5 annual dues increase. During the discussion of the proposal, the Division commander was advised by a camp commander that the modest increase would cause several of his members to leave. If members were indeed lost (because of an additional 42 cents a month; 1.4 cents a day), that is truly sad ... for all involved.

While I'm certainly not a proponent of dues increases, I do hope and pray the SCV will rise above the uniquely American *big gulp* consumer mentality we see all around us. Southern Heritage is not a commodity we purchase; it is the privilege of our birth and an investment in the cultivation of Truth in our communities and families. For those who take the challenge, it is a unique and joyful *debt* we owe.

In the last two columns, you've been challenged with opportunities in financial participation as well as a directed activism regarding Heritage issues. Today, I want you to consider your role as an individual member. You are the building block of the organization; Heritage must begin with you. What are you doing to promote and defend Confederate Heritage in your camp ... and, by extension, within your community?

The SCV is much like an army — every able-bodied man should *take up arms*. Of course, this is metaphor, but we should all have a *weapon of choice*. What is yours?

Perhaps it is a computer mouse, with which to write letters to government officials or newspaper editors, or to prepare a newsletter. Perhaps it is a spoon — your talent might be preparing meals for a regular monthly meeting or even a barbecue for a public fundraiser. Perhaps it is a brush used to scrub away the dirt and algae which obscure the names of the men who fought to defend your hometown. It could indeed be a period firearm or artillery piece you use to bring the past to life for contemporary eyes and ears and thereby educate and perpetuate.

Whatever your talent or interest, there is room for it to be exercised in the SCV ... and in your camp. In fact, there is a great need for such. To not do so is a dereliction of duty!

Certainly, we all understand there are members who are limited in mobility — there are those too young to transport themselves; also, there are those senior members who have *done* their part, not just for camp, but for society, in general. It is our privilege to have them in our presence and to serve them.

Still, there are scores of men in their 20s, 30s, 40s and 50s who are not engaged in an activity which allows the camp to reach out to the community. They are not “doing Heritage.” Why ... and does this include you?

If it is because your camp is not pursuing your area of talent and interest, do not let that be an impediment; *tell* your commander what you'd like to do and *give* him a plan. How could he refuse?

It is possible, however, that you've been offered a place of service and declined. You might even see this as modesty and humility. Yet, often this conceals just another type of pride — *you might be afraid of failure*.

Do not suffer from this malady any more — your camp needs you; they have trust in you or you would not have been asked by your friends to perform the required duty or serve in the particular capacity. Our greatest generals — Lee, Washington or any you want to name — the list goes on and on, lost their share of battles. They are no less great. Try. Fail. Learn. Succeed. It's the only way.

It is early in the year; we have many miles to go before 2015 and the close of the Sesquicentennial. I am hopeful these few words are relevant and they will have an impact.

Remember, Heritage is every member's job; whatever your camp does will cause Confederate Heritage to either grow stronger or to atrophy in your community; there is no *treading water*. Will 2014 see us going forward or backward? The Heritage Challenge remains....

EVERYBODY LIVE IT; EVERYBODY GIVE IT.

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Chaplain's Comments

Mark W. Evans
Chaplain-in-Chief



Faith and War

“Stonewall” Jackson was a man of unbending discipline and determination. When an orphan child, he devised a method of study which must have disturbed his teacher, but gave him a good grasp of his lessons. His biographer, Robert L. Dabney, said, “Nothing could induce him to leave a lesson behind him unmastered. If he had not been able to finish a previous one at the same time with his classmates, he would continue to study it while they proceeded to the next, and when called on for his share of the succeeding recitation, he would flatly declare that he knew nothing about it, that he had not yet had time to begin it, and that all his time had been occupied upon the other. Thus he was, not seldom, nominally behind his class; but whatever he once gained was his forever; and his knowledge, though limited, was perfect as far as it went [Dabney, *Life and Campaigns*, 18].

He learned thoroughly the lessons God’s providence presented to him. Beyond his mental discipline, he learned from his uncle the virtue of hard work. He also attained the skill of an excellent horseman. Jackson thought for himself and established valuable life principles, such as honesty, courage and persever-

ance. In the scuffles which inevitably came between country boys, young Jackson sometimes took a beating, but he never admitted defeat. The next approach of his assailant would find the future warrior ready for battle.

Thomas Jonathan Jackson entered West Point without an adequate educational background. He persevered with incredible discipline. His maxim was “You may be whatever you resolve to be” [*Life and Campaigns*, 38]. His first year told the story of his deficiencies. Out of a class of seventy-two, he was numbered forty-fifth in mathematics and seventieth in French. He was student number fifty-one in “general merit.” By hard work and determination, he graduated seventeenth in his class. Dabney said “His teachers and comrades judged his mind sound and strong, but not quick. It was a frequent remark among the latter, that if the course were two years longer than it was, Jackson would assuredly graduate at the head of his class” [*Life and Campaigns*, 34, 35].

At the conclusion of the Mexican War, Major Jackson embarked upon a new study. Colonel Frank Taylor, who commanded his regiment, sought to persuade his brave officer to seriously consider his soul’s salva-

tion. Dabney said Jackson “resolved to make the Bible his study, and with a characteristic independence of mind, to take nothing, as to his own religious duties, from prejudice, or from the claims of the various denominations into which he saw the religious world divided” [Dabney, *Life and Times*, 55]. After returning to the states, he was further helped by the Rev. Mr. Parks, of the Episcopal Church, to arrive at “a comfortable hope of salvation” [Dabney, *Life and Times*, 59, 60].

In time, he was elected as a professor of the Military Academy of Virginia and subsequently united with the Presbyterian Church of Lexington. Under the spiritual guidance of Dr. William S. White, Jackson grew in faith and knowledge of God’s Word. He was elected as deacon and faithfully served the congregation and his slave Sunday School.

Major Jackson’s determination and discipline were undergirded by his Christian faith. When the War against Northern Aggression erupted, Jackson entered the struggle with bedrock convictions from the Scriptures and zeal for advancing the kingdom of the Savior. He knew and believed the same truth expressed by General Robert E. Lee: “I can only say that I am nothing but a poor sin-

ner, trusting in Christ alone for salvation" [Jones, *Christ in the Camp*, 50].

Confederate chaplains, missionaries, evangelists, colporteurs and Christian laymen proclaimed the same simple truth to the South's warriors, and tens of thousands rested their souls upon the Lamb of God. Confederate Chaplain Jones wrote, "Religion in Lee's army was not a myth, but a blessed reality, a 'silver lining' to the dark cloud of war, a bright spot in the gloomy picture, a solace in hardships, sufferings and afflictions, and a bright guiding star to many of our brave men when called on to 'cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees'" [Jones, *Christ in the Camp*, 6]. Jackson abounded in Christian grace, trusting his soul to Jesus Christ and living by faith. His favorite maxim was "Duty is ours; consequences are God's."

Stonewall Jackson prayed with faith. Dabney said, "While his religion was the least obtrusive of all men's, no one could know him and fail to be impressed with the regularity of his habits of private devotion. Morning and night he bent before God in secret prayer, and rare must be the exigency which could deprive him of this valued privilege" [Dabney, 103]. The chieftain also encouraged the men in gray in this sacred exercise. "It has been said of him," said Dabney, "that he was as often found leading his men in the prayer-meeting as in the field of battle" [Dabney, *Life and Campaigns*, 105].

The South's hero also worshipped with faith. He turned from the innumerable demands of war to worship the living God with Dixie's warriors. Confederate Chaplain J. William Jones described a typical service at Jackson's headquarters: "Seated on the rude logs, or on the ground, may be seen fifteen hundred or two thousand men, with upturned faces, eagerly drinking in the truths of the Gospel. That reverent worshipper that kneels in the dust during prayer, or listens with sharpened atten-

tion and moist eyes as the preacher delivers his message, is our loved Commander-in-Chief, General R. E. Lee; that devout worshipper who sits at his side, gives his personal attention to the seating of the multitude, looks so supremely happy as he sees the soldiers thronging to hear the Gospel, and listens so attentively to the preaching, is 'Stonewall' Jackson" [Jones, *Christ in the Camp*, 95, 96].

Even in battle, Jackson lived by faith, trusting in the Lord's blessing. A soldier said after the Battle of Cross Keys, "I saw something today which affected me more than anything I ever saw or read on religion. While the battle was raging and the bullets were flying, Jackson rode by, calm as if he were at home, but his head was raised toward heaven, and his lips were moving evidently in prayer" [Bennett, *The Great Revival in the Southern Armies*, 67].

When the battle was over, the general still looked to God with faith to rejoice in His blessing. Confederate Chaplain W. W. Bennett recorded the words of an eye witness: "After a battle has been fought the same rigid remembrance of divine power is observed. The army is drawn up in line, the general dismounts his horse, and then, in the presence of his rough, bronzed-faced troops, with heads uncovered and bent awe-stricken to the ground, the voice of the good man, which but a few hours before was ringing out in quick and fiery intonations, is now heard subdued and calm, as if overcome by the presence of the Supreme Being in holy appeal to the 'sapphire throne' [Bennett, *The Great Revivals in the Southern Armies*, 68].

General Jackson left this world peacefully, believing in God's providence and His eternal salvation through faith in His Son. When told that "he could scarcely live till night, he engaged for a moment in intense thought, and then replied, 'Very good, very good; it is all right.'" Chaplain Jones recorded that just before dying, "a smile of ineffable sweetness

spread over his pale face, and he said quietly, and with an expression as if of relief, 'Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees;' and then, without pain, or the least struggle, his spirit passed from earth to the God who gave it" [Jones, *Christ in the Camp*, 100].

The Christian warrior entered into the presence of his Savior. Faith became sight, and he is now forever with the Lord. Chaplain Jones said "More than almost any man I ever met, he accepted fully the precious promises of God's Word, walked by a living faith in Jesus, and was guided by the star of hope as he trod firmly the path of duty" [Jones, *Christ in the Camp*, 97].

Jackson was not alone. Many of the South's defenders, from foot soldiers to generals, knew the eternal victory which comes through faith in Jesus Christ. The revival that swept through all the armies of the Confederacy brought tens of thousands to the foot of the cross. As Sons of Confederate Veterans, we have the privilege of defending the righteous principles which led our relatives to shoulder their muskets. Indelibly stamped upon that history is the triumph of Christ and His Gospel. The same struggle, in principle, is raging today. Our privilege is to stay on the old paths, declare the truth, and never surrender. "Duty is ours; consequences are God's."

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The Last Roll

John Rayburn 452
Guntersville, AL
Charles L. Caldwell

General Jo Shelby 1414
Harrison, AR
Arlington C. Milford
William E. Ryan

Colonel Sherod Hunter 1525
Phoenix, AZ
John Patrick O'Sullivan

Kirby Smith 1209
Jacksonville, FL
Joseph C. Speiser

Jacob Summerlin 1516
Kissimmee, FL
Fred Kenton Smeltzer

Col. Samuel St. George Rogers
1508
Indianapolis, IN
John Lynn German

Sterling Price 145
St. Louis, MO
Luther Otho Lucas

Mechanicsburg Corridor 1704
Mechanicsburg, MS
Ralph Pelham Fears

Major Egbert A. Ross 1423
Charlotte & Mecklenburg
County, NC
Mercer Jefferson Blankenship

Ivy Ritchie 1734
Albemarle, NC
Brian D. Fesperman

Pvt. Drury Warren 2180
Ponca City, OK
Bobby S. Smith

Secession 4
Charleston, SC
William Danner Heidtman

16th South Carolina Regiment
36
Greenville, SC
Paul Clarence Peterson

Colonel Joseph Norton 45
Seneca, SC
Charles A. Marmelstein

The General Robert E. Lee 1640
Memphis, TN
William James Simmons

J. M. "Matt" Barton 441
Sulphur Springs, TX
Thomas B. Lynch

Major W. H. "Howdy" Martin
1241
Athens, TX
David Michael Stover



Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson
1648
Arlington, TX
Ron Paramore

Colonel D. H. Lee Martz 10
Harrisonburg, VA
Raymond F. Mowbray

A. P. Hill 167
Colonial Heights, VA
Timothy J. Latham
Jack Willard Griggs

Urquhart-Gillette 1471
Franklin, VA
Burton Cox Bradshaw

Turner Ashby 1567
Winchester, VA
Paul Leo Tomney

Gen. John Randolph Chambliss
1779
Emporia, VA
Clifton H. Williams



*Death, in its silent, sure march is fast gathering those who I have longest loved,
so that when he shall knock at my door, I will more willingly follow.*

— Robert E. Lee, 1869

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



2nd Louisiana Cavalry Regiment

Breazeale's Battalion of Partisan Rangers was organized in west Louisiana at Natchitoches around July 1862 and in August 1862 was transferred to Confederate service. A month later they were ordered to Opelousas in south Louisiana, where they were joined by five independent cavalry companies to form the 2nd Cavalry Regiment.

Their first combat came when portions of the regiment fought a small force of Yankees on Bayou Lafourche below Donaldsville, on September 25, driving the enemy back. At Labadieville, the following month, they engaged the enemy but retreated to Patterson. They remained in the area skirmishing with the enemy until the end of 1862.

Next they fought to defend the gunboat *Cotton*, on Bayou Teche on January 14, 1863, but were unsuccessful. During the Battle of Bisland, the 2nd acted as a reserve on Grand Lake, April 12-13, but played a major role in the Battle of Irish Bend a day later, fighting as infantry. Outnumbered, they acted as rear guard during the retreat to Alexandria.

In June they moved with the army back into south Louisiana,



An unidentified cavalryman thought to be from the 2nd Louisiana Cavalry.

and a detachment of the 2nd helped capture the Union garrison at Brashear City on June 23. For several months afterwards the 2nd acted as pickets, did scout duty along Bayou Teche, and rounded up deserters in Southwest Louisiana.

When the Federals launched a campaign toward Opelousas in October 1863, the regiment was almost constantly fighting with enemy forces with much success.

Throughout the 1863-64 winter, the regiment remained near St. Martinville. In March 1864 the Federals advanced in force, forcing the regiment back past Alexandria. Then on March 21, at Henderson's Hill, the regiment, with a Texas artillery battery, were surprised and overrun, losing 200 men.

The 2nd again fought as infantry during the Battle of Mansfield on April 8, stopping the enemy's advance. Several days later the 2nd, along with the 7th, were sent on a raid into south Louisiana to drive out the enemy garrisons and clear the region of loyalists. They returned to the main army in time to participate in several skirmishes at the end of the Red River Campaign in May 1864.

For the remainder of the war they performed picket duty, outpost duty and scout duty along the Atchafalaya River and Bayou Teche. Occasionally they raided into Bayou Lafourche.

The 2nd was in camp near Natchitoches when the war ended, and they were surrendered by General Kirby Smith on May 26, 1865.



Our History and Their Myth: Comparing the Confederacy and the Union

By Dr. Clyde N. Wilson

Part One: The So-Called “Myth of the Lost Cause”

Only the atheist regards success as the measure of right. —Rev. Robert Lewis Dabney, theologian and aide to Stonewall Jackson

If they had behaved differently; if they had come against us observing strict discipline, protecting women and children, respecting private property and proclaiming as their only object the putting down of armed resistance.... But they could not help showing their cruelty and rapacity, they could not dissemble their true nature, which is the real cause of this war. If they had been capable of acting otherwise, they would not have been Yankees, and we should never have quarreled with them.

—Judah P. Benjamin as Confederate Secretary of War

There was a long period in the 20th century when the Confederacy and its heroes were considered an honorable part of American history, when the War was viewed as a great national tragedy with good and bad on both sides, a necessary step in creation of a stronger nation. That was the spirit of the Centennial in the 1960s. In case you have not noticed, the times have changed.

That way of understanding the

biggest event in American history (in both scope and importance) began even before the end of the fighting — among the soldiers, for brave men respect brave enemies. It by no means spread easily to Yankee politicians, but by the beginning of the 20th century this conciliatory view of shared national experience was something of a consensus, although there were holdouts on both sides, especially in the North. (The Republican party platform in 1900 was in favor of ruthless war against the Filipinos who, like the evil Southerners before them, had resisted domination by “the best government on earth.”)

Southerners generally embraced this consensus after Reconstruction. They naturally wanted to move on. And they were a generous people who tended to put the best face on things. The consensus interpretation allowed respect for their efforts and sacrifices and it seemed a reasonable concession to put aside past grievances and cooperate for a better future. Since then, Southerners have shown strongly their loyalty to the United States, a loyalty which has not been reciprocated.

Today the *mainstream* or accepted view of the War between the States has been replaced, in *scholarship*, education and public discourse, by a revival of the old Black Republican view of a

righteous North vanquishing an evil South. Our forebears have been put into a dark little corner of American history labeled “slavery and treason.” There have even been those who have revived the position of wartime and Reconstruction Yankee clergy that Southerners should have been annihilated for their treason. (You cannot think much of a *historian* who does not understand the men who followed Lee and Forrest would not have sat around waiting to be hanged, or that secession could be proved to be “treason.”)

The change in interpretation of the War has nothing to do with the Confederacy or with an advance of historical knowledge and understanding. It has to do with a shift of power in American society and a revival of hatred and blame directed at the South, an attitude which long preceded the War itself. Southerners felt anger at the way they were treated, but seldom blanket hatred of Northerners. But hatred of Southerners was relentlessly preached before, during, and after the war by some Northerners. The historians who are these days painting the blackest possible picture of the Confederacy are not more benevolent or more learned than earlier generations. Indeed, they are conspicuously less so, and more willing to engage in conscious distortion of historical evidence.

Confederate-bashing has become an academic fashion, and careers can be advanced by finding yet one more way to minimize our forebears.

Never doubt, historical interpretations are political weapons. Among academic historians today Cultural Marxism is the predominant, if not universal mode. By this view the purpose of historical study is not to find what is true but to put down evil reactionary elements (like us), to strike blows in the march toward what they imagine will be a better egalitarian world. Thus the invasion and destruction of the South, however unjustified and accompanied by however much of what normal people would consider evil, is to be celebrated as a good thing. Such historical interpretations are also a way to assert their feeling of superiority over us. In regard to the Confederacy, Cultural Marxism and the old Puritan program of “trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored” go together beautifully. Both are attitudes which require somebody to hate.

Current historians of the War between the States operate under an invention called “the Myth of the Lost Cause.” They start with an assumption that anything favorable anyone believes about the Confederacy is false manufactured propaganda. According to this, your and my ancestors were evil people who tried to destroy the best country on earth in order to perpetuate and expand slavery. Not only were Confederates evil, they were also weak and stupid. They made a pathetic effort which was inevitably defeated. Then, after the war, it is claimed, our

evil ancestors made up a phony story about an honorable and heroic “Lost Cause” which never existed. In other words, they covered up their bad deeds with a pack of lies. If you are watching the new books coming out, you will notice a number of titles like *The Myth of Bedford Forrest*. Nearly every aspect of Confederate history has now been reinterpreted in terms of “the Lost Cause Myth.”

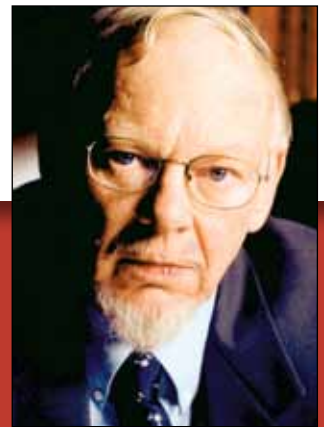
According to the Lost Cause interpretation, Confederate soldiers were not committed, brave and enduring, nor were they usually outnumbered. Lee was not a great general — he lost, didn’t he? There was nothing valid in Southern views of the Constitution and complaints of economic exploitation: these were just excuses made up after the fact for evil motives and deeds. There was no real Southern culture worthy of defense: everything rested on slavery. The Southern people did not really support the Confederacy but were only dupes of a few large slaveholders. Even the feminists have got into the picture. Southern women did not really support the Confederacy either but were in secret rebellion against their domineering patriarchs.

Set aside their misuse of the term *myth* as describing something that is false — properly understood a *myth* is not a falsehood but a kind of poetic, non-literal truth. It is interesting that these historians contend everything positive we (or anyone) believe about the Confederacy is untrue. It proves the old wisdom that we humans are likely to ascribe our own worst failings to others. For nothing could be more *mythological* than the great story of a

righteous war to “save the Union” and emancipate the suffering black people. The Southern writer Robert Penn Warren, during the centennial, called such a belief, which most Americans have been taught, “the Treasury of Virtue.” It is child’s play to show massive evidence that the “treasury” is full of wooden nickels and counterfeit bills.

To start with, no character in history has received more false positive buildup than Lincoln. This moody corporation lawyer, relentlessly ambitious and crafty politician and profane atheist, responsible for immense bloodshed, has been made into a saint. One Southern wit remarked Lincoln was worshipped when he was dead because nobody (including his closest supporters) liked him when he was alive. Another has commented that Lincoln miraculously became a Christian after his death.

Sensible observers have always known that Lincoln was not the handsome, idealistic young prairie lawyer impersonated by Henry Fonda, who bravely and wisely met the challenge of a war cruelly thrust upon his innocent soul. Rather he was the first president to be elected without previous achievement or service, but by manipulation of the electoral process and promises of payoffs, the first to make cagey statements which could receive more than one interpretation. Always conveniently forgotten is that Lincoln, his agenda, and his potential to cause conflict



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were rejected by more than 60 percent of the American people in 1860 and there might not have been a war without his election.

Our mission as the SCV is not to study battle maneuvers like the Civil War Roundtable. Our mission is to defend the Confederate soldier and the cause for which he fought. It is time we stopped being nice and started once more looking at the War without the Northern mythology which we have accepted in our desire to be good Americans. The new regime has freed us from the obligation to be deferential and allows us to recover old truths which we politely put aside. We now have the opportunity to refresh our understanding of what happened in 1861–1865 and start once more defending our fathers as they should be defended. It is useless to say Confederates were brave and skillful soldiers and then fail to understand and defend their cause, for then we are accomplices in the lie that they were brave in a bad cause.

The war of 1861–1865 occurred on a vast scale and the records which it left are immense. It is easy to cherry-pick incidents which support whatever claim one wants to make. But an honest historian will consider the weight of the evidence. Where there is conflict he will carefully consider the testimony of both sides, allowing as much as is humanly possible for any distortion from his own likes and dislikes. What the new trend does is totally disregard our side of the case through the invented idea of the “Lost Cause Myth.” There is no need to consider Southern testimony in the weighing of evidence since it is predefined as contaminated by falsehood, though, of course, it is meritorious to show new ways in which it is supposedly false. This approach violates several of the foremost canons of historianship — the requirement to explore primary sources, investigate both sides of a conflict, and seek the weight of the evidence. Long ago and far away in another galaxy this was considered the proper role of historians.

How easy it has been to overlook the most basic fact about the War! It

*“Preserving the Union”
was a fraud from the get-go. Everyone had long understood you could not save the Union by waging war to overthrow the elected, constitutional, legitimate governments of fifteen States and conquer their citizens.*

was not a war between well-meaning gentlemen which the bigger side won. It was a brutal war of invasion and conquest, waged against millions of Americans who only wanted to be let alone to enjoy the self-government bequeathed by their fathers and grandfathers of the War of Independence. For centuries Christian thinkers had been setting forth the criteria for a “just war.” Northerners bent on invasion and conquest were not supported by any of the criteria. A just war must be defensive or waged to arrest a great evil. But the South offered no threat to the North. No Southerner ever had the slightest desire to dictate to or control the North. They only wanted to be left as they were. Lincoln, in a consummate act of dishonesty, celebrated the fall of Vicksburg with a declaration that the Mississippi River was now “free.” But the Confederacy welcomed Northerners to have free access to the River. It was Lincoln who wanted to prevent Midwesterners from using it to reach a free trade port in New Orleans. The only threat was to the revenue enjoyed by Northern politicians and industrialists from the tariff.

Just war doctrine demands that all efforts for peace be exhausted before war is resorted to. The Confederacy made good faith offers to negotiate, to pay its portion of the federal debt and for the federal property in the South. These offers were never considered but were treated disingenuously. The Republicans torpedoed all compromise measures in Congress, which would have been approved by an overwhelming majority of Americans,

North and South. Wars undertaken for political and military advantages and territorial conquests are not just. War to remove a great evil — like slavery? For the first two years of aggressive invasion Lincoln and his Congress declared firmly the war was not to emancipate the slaves but to “preserve the Union.” But when things did not go well, it was discovered they were, after all, engaged in a noble war to end slavery. Even so, the domestic servitude of the South, which had existed for centuries, was not the threatening evil envisioned in just war doctrine. And even if it had been, war was not the appropriate remedy.

Christian doctrine calls for war-makers to observe limits to the use of violence and respect civilians. From the first day the North oppressed non-combatants in disregard of the rules of civilized warfare which had been slowly built up for two centuries preceding. It was a war on a people, not, as Lincoln claimed, putting down a bunch of lawbreakers. A just war should not be undertaken if the damage to be expected is greater than the evil to be opposed. Was “preserving the Union” (i.e., establishing a supreme central government under Northern control) worth the almost incalculable damage inflicted on the American people North and South by Lincoln’s war?

“Preserving the Union” was a fraud from the get-go. Everyone had long understood you could not save the Union by waging war to overthrow the elected, constitutional, legitimate governments of fifteen States and conquer their citizens. That would be to destroy the Union and substitute something else. Davis and Lee loved the Constitution and Union. For the Northern war-makers they were just means to serve their power and profit.

The primary purpose of the conquest without any question was to maintain and expand the economic interests of ruling elements in Northern society, despite all the blather then and now about slavery. In fact, the ruling Republicans of the North at the time boldly proclaimed and welcomed a war of conquest, to crush resistance



to government, to establish a powerful state, and to promote the economic interests of the North. Opposition to slavery was a function of hatred of the South, not of a non-existent concern for the welfare of black people. (The North's leading guru, Ralph Waldo Emerson, wrote privately in his diary: "The abolitionist wishes to abolish slavery, but because he wishes to abolish the black man.") Lincoln's pretty and deceptive words about "government of the people" are endlessly quoted because they skillfully put a happy face on a great crime. Lincoln and his friends also inaugurated government financial corruption on a vast scale which the United States has never fully recovered from.

No honest student of history can accept a monocausal explanation for so vast and complex an event as the war of 1861–1865, its causes and its aftermath. Even if we grant that the secession of the first seven States was

in some sense a defense of slavery, the invasion of the South was not about slavery. It was about the supremacy of the federal government. Whether the Union was a voluntary association resting on the consent of the people or a *government* which existed eternally by its own will. Government triumphed, and it was established the "consent of the governed" could only be used one time, like a bus ticket. For ever after, obedience was required to whoever temporarily had control of the federal machinery.

The Northern mythology tells us their soldiers marched to war idealistically for the Union and the slaves, while the Southerners were materialists defending their slave property. This is the exact opposite of the truth. It was the Southerners who were idealists (sometimes to their own disadvantage), and the Northerners who were serving their material interests. Furthermore, Confederates were defend-

ing their homes and their freedom. Northerners were at best fighting for a vague and dangerous abstraction, "the nation," which seemed to have a divine existence apart from the real American people.

Here is something else to keep in mind as a vital part of our history. It took 22 million Northerners (with access to the wealth and population of the world) four years of the bloodiest warfare in American history to conquer five million Southerners. We mobilized 75 percent of our men and lost a quarter. Not only our self-government but more than half our property was lost. The war impoverished the previously prosperous South and enriched the politically connected in the North. Foreign visitors to the North said they could see little sign there was a war going on except for increased business activity. The British journalist Frank Vitezelly, arriving in Washington, reported: "The only persons who

seemed to display any activity are the hordes of hungry contractors.”

Sacrifice and suffering was immense in the South for both black and white, during and after the war.

I propose here to examine the weight of the evidence in regard to several aspects of the War between North and South. Not much need be said about the subject of prisons. A number of writers have exposed the truth. The death and suffering in Northern prisons equaled or exceeded that in Southern. The official War Department statistics show that 26,500 Confederates perished in Yankee prisons while 22,576 Northern prisoners died in the South. The difference is that the Southern situation was due to lack of resources, an unhealthy climate for newcomers, the low moral character of many Northern soldiers, and the US government’s refusal to exchange or even allow in medicine for their prisoners. (An example of Grant’s great military leadership — at the expense of his own men.) The suffering and death of Confederates in Northern prisons was to a considerable degree a matter of deliberate policy. And remember the Yankee prisons held many women, black Southerners, and other civilians, often seized by the army for only the flimsiest offenses, like whistling *Dixie*, and without the least observance of cherished due process of law.

Camp Douglas in Chicago, where the bodies of 6,000 dead Confederate prisoners were thrown into the swamp, is said to be the largest mass grave in North America. This was the prison where Yankee entrepreneurs erected bleachers where people, for a small fee, could look over the walls and gawk at the starving and freezing Rebels, the place Northern doctors described as an extermination camp. At the camp in Elmira, New York, the decent people in the vicinity considered the prison guards to be ruffraff and deplored the treatment of the POWs.

Another subject on which the weight of evidence is overwhelmingly conclusive is that of the Northern army’s systematic war crimes against the civil population of the Confederacy and border states, and even some of their own people. Looting, burning,

hostage-taking, executions of civilians, bombardment of cities, were not a character only of Sherman’s March or Sheridan in the Valley. They were practiced from the first day and became systematic policy when it became clear the Southern armies could not be defeated by military means and war must be made on the people. Compatriot Brian Cisco’s book on Yankee war crimes is definitive. Even so, the book only samples atrocities which could easily take ten volumes to record.

Of course, the weight of evidence means nothing to people whose emotional attachments, self-love, and political agenda depend on falsehood. Remarkable the lies which have been and continue to be told by those in denial of this obvious truth about Union war crimes. They still want to say Columbia was burned by the Confederates or by accident, not by Sherman. A *History Channel* production recently claimed Sherman on his great March only took necessary supplies from the civilians. Several historians have contended Union soldiers only looted “rich plantations,” suggesting they were motivated in their destruction by antislavery sentiment. Of course, rich homes were plundered — that was where the best loot was. But also thousands of ordinary and poor women and children were made homeless and starving. And when a plantation is destroyed, the black people as well as the white are left in desperate circumstances. The black butler is the first person to be tortured by the benevolent liberators to disclose where the silver is buried.

An Indiana soldier named Hillory Shiftlett writes home from Tennessee in February 1863:

“Hit is a shocking sight to see how the soldiers sarve the farmers[,] tha [They] take everything before them[,] I saw them today go into a hous and take everything tha cood lay their hands on and then went for the chickens outdoors and the worst of all hit was a poor widow woman with fore little children. I was mity sorry for her. She begged them not to take her things for her little children would starve if they took her provishion[,] but tha went ahead and took. I hav saw a heepe such cases as that tell

[until] I am tired out of such doings . . . if I was at home I could tell you a heepe such things as I hav seen.”

There are hundreds of similar tales told in the letters of Union soldiers. You can prove Northern war crimes without touching a single Southern testimony. The historians I am discussing are not even honest about their own side’s sources. So much for the “Lost Cause Myth” as the final judgment on the most important event in American history.

One suspects many Americans imagine the liberating boys in blue and the black people of the South rushing joyfully into each other’s arms. This is the purest fantasy of something which never was and never could have been. The plantation was not a prison, it was a home. The evidence is overwhelming that most Northern soldiers viewed the black people with sentiments ranging from dislike to contempt to hatred. Many blamed them for the war. The evidence is not at all clear as to what degree black men left home to go with the Union army in its countless raids against undefended towns and homes of no military significance, and to what degree they were forced to go, to be used as labor or enlisted in forlorn hopes like the Crater. Vitezelly reported from captured Vicksburg: “The Yankees were guilty of every kind of vandalism.” They stole money and everything else from the black people and rounded them up to work.

Ambrose Bierce, a hard-fighting Union soldier for the entire war, said the only black people he saw were Northern officers’ concubines and servants. It is certain the slaves and the many free black people of the South were brutalized and robbed by the Union army as much or more than the white people. Union soldiers were first puzzled and then delighted to find that many slaves had valuable personal property like money, watches and fine clothes which could be liberated. The many who had come from the impoverished slums of Northern cities no doubt felt spiteful envy of the slaves as well as of Southern white people. The wonderful film *Gods and Generals* sounds its only false note here. A

Fredericksburg family has their bondswoman tell the Yankees that the house belongs to her so that its destruction might be averted. In reality, Northern soldiers would be more likely, not less likely, to attack the property of black people. They aroused less sympathy and were less likely to make successful complaints. Sherman moaned frequently about the presence of "the inevitable Sambo" and without doubt the "nation" he was fighting for did not include black people.

Black Southerners, who were perhaps wiser than anyone thought, by no means found the appearance of the *liberators* in blue an unmixed blessing. As difficult as it is for 21st century people to understand, many black people offered great service to the Confederacy. (Emerson once more: "But the secret, the esoteric of abolition — a secret, too, from the abolitionist, is that the negro and the negro-holder are really of one party.") History is full of examples of servants who aided their masters against the masters' enemies. The South was no exception. Kent Masterson Brown's classic *Retreat from Gettysburg* estimates more than 5,000 black men accompanied the Confederate army to Pennsylvania and back. When the survivors came back from the Pickett-Pettigrew Charge, they were met by a sea of black faces. An observer counted at least 70 black men imprisoned with the Confederates at Point Lookout. Certainly, even under the disruptions of total war, there was never anything like a slave insurrection.

Another trick of historians who want to cover up federal war crimes is to claim elaborately that "there were atrocities on both sides." One equates Stonewall Jackson's desire for relentless war against invading soldiers with Sherman's burning of Columbia. You see, both sides fostered atrocities and advocated "total war." But, of course, Jackson's opinion, never official or fully implemented, is not the moral equivalent of Sherman's deliberate war against women and children. Even in Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, Kansas, no women were harmed, despite the fact the Kansas Republicans had not observed such niceties in their

attacks on Missouri, even before the War. Apparently the historians I am discussing have never heard the high-spirited love of homeland in *Dixie* and compared it with the blasphemous hatred of *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*. The dead women and children in the streets of Vicksburg and Atlanta are great testimony to the noble intentions and fighting prowess of American soldiers.

A historian from Boston recently congratulated the American people on how they rallied to the cause after Fort Sumter, Pearl Harbor and 9/11. Hold on! The reduction of Fort Sumter was preceded by a gentlemanly warning, targeted no civilians, resulted in no casualties, and the garrison were allowed to march out with honors and return home. Does this equate with sneak attacks on Americans by foreign enemies? This historian obviously puts us in the same category as Tojo and Islamic jihadists, enemies of real Americans like himself. One does not know which is worse, the ignorance or the arrogance. This historian has never encountered the fact that Lincoln's prominent supporters were welcoming war and demanding an attack on the Southern ports to collect the tariff, *even before the firing on Fort Sumter*. Not surprising. Northerners for 30 years had heard in sermons and speeches and read in tracts that Southerners were not fellow Americans who shared in a Union, but only alien, subhuman obstacles to be eliminated. The Southern writer William Gilmore Simms wrote that the Yankees had been fed on tiger's meat, and it was not surprising they were ferocious.

Every historian who has carefully studied the scenario leading up to Sumter understands that Lincoln maneuvered disingenuously, hoping the Confederacy would fire the first shot and allow him to declare war, which he thought he could easily win. The firing on Sumter was a Confederate public relations setback, but entirely understandable. After all, the fort had been built with our tax money to defend us against foreign attack. Why allow it to be used as a base to attack and exploit us, especially since the other side refused our offers to negoti-

ate honestly. These were real considerations, while the (temporary) hysteria in the North, somewhat artificially stirred up in response to "firing on the flag," only aroused vague nationalistic emotions among people who did not understand the American Constitution.

But the real blunder was Lincoln's — what he thought would be an easy victory became the greatest catastrophe in American history.

Another inevitable pillar of the Northern mythology is the South was a backward, impoverished society ruled by a few large slaveholders. There has never been much evidence to support this but it must be maintained — if secession was really the broad-based democratic will of the Southern people, then its crushing by massive attack is hard to justify. The antebellum South was not a perfect society, for such a thing has never existed except in the minds of over-proud Americans. Neither was the South backward, poor, and ignorant.

The highly productive economy of the South provided nearly all the exports of the United States. Because of the tariff on imports the return trade from Southern exports supported the federal government, the building of Northern infrastructure, and the monopoly profits of Northern businessmen, which they well knew. Foreign visitors generally did not find the South backward and unpleasant, at least no more so than they sometimes found the rest of the US. Some, by no means all, Northerners perceived backwardness because people with a puritan cast of mind always condemn folks who are not like them. They did not understand that it was not backwardness that made Southerners prefer a rural society but an affection for a way of life which had existed since even before Thomas Jefferson. Southerners were almost always the first to settle new territory. After it was safe, the New England schoolmarm and traders came in and blamed frontier conditions on Southern "barbarians."

Southern culture was not inferior in any respect except where urbanism and money counted. The inventions and industrial achievements of South-

ern scientists when the war turned their attention to such matters were world-class. A good account of this is given in the history of the Confederate Navy by Raimondo Luraghi, the leading European historian of the American war, a work which deserves more attention from compatriots.

Elections in the South were open to all white men, as in the North, and were free and hotly contested. Contra Lincoln, secession was not the conspiracy of a few but a decision taken after grave and open debate and deliberation such as control by political machines never allowed in the North. The average slave-holding was small — two to five people who lived, worked, and went to church with the family. Large slaveholders had no more influence than their personal merit called for. Generally they were very reluctant secessionists — rich men tend to be cautious. Stephen Burbridge, one of the largest slaveholders in Kentucky, had been repeatedly rejected by his fellow citizens for high office. He became a Union general notorious for his unwarranted executions of other Kentuckians.

Of the numerous free black people in the South, many were prosperous and property owners (some even slave owners) and accepted members of their communities. Generally speaking, free black people in the North were despised, unwanted, and at the lowest end of the social scale by every measure. Some Northern states, like Lincoln's, barred and punished them for entering the state.

We human beings are strange creatures, half angel and half animal, as someone has said. Alone among creatures we have a consciousness of ourselves, of our situation, and of our movement through time. We have language, and by symbols can communicate knowledge to one another and across generations. We can learn something about ourselves from the divine revelations of Scripture and from science. But most of what we know about humanity is contained in our past, our history. We live forward but we can only think realistically by looking back. People without knowledge of their past are scarcely human.

Never let yourself be put down by a so-called expert who claims to know more about your ancestors than you do.

It has been truly said we are what we remember. What we take from the past is crucial to our identity. Thus, as Dr. Samuel Johnson wrote long ago, there is hardly any worse crime against humanity than to falsify its records.

History is the story of human experience. You do not have to be an expert to have an understanding of human experience. Academic historians belong to a club which listens only to itself and is to a considerable extent governed by fashion. Never let yourself be put down by a so-called expert who claims to know more about your ancestors than you do. The qualities for understanding history are not some special expertise. They are the same qualities you look for in a good juror — the ability to examine all the evidence and weigh it fairly.

It is right we honor our forebears because they are ours — but not only because they are ours. We descendants of Confederate soldiers are especially fortunate in our forefathers (and our foremothers, too). Our forebears have long had the admiration of everyone in the civilized world who values courage, skill, sacrifice, honor and an indomitable spirit in defense of freedom. Our Confederate sires are intrinsically admirable and universally respected to an extent seldom granted to a "Lost Cause."

By proclaiming the truth about our Confederate ancestors we not only defend the South, we do a great service to America as well by helping it find its true history. Given the ongoing distortion and replacement of all American history by multiculturalism, our Southern heritage is fast becoming the only American heritage left. There is plenty of true history available to us. It should be our job to take advantage of it.

In Parts 2 and 3 of this essay we will try to shed light on other aspects

of the now fashionable slander of the Confederate soldier and the cause for which he fought.

SOURCES: Ambrose Bierce, *Shadows of Blue and Gray: The Civil War Writings of Ambrose Bierce* (2003); Richard F. Bense, *Yankee Leviathan* (1990); Douglas W. Bostick, *The Confederacy's Secret Weapon: The Civil War Illustrations of Frank Vizetelly* (2009); Kent Masterson Brown, *Retreat from Gettysburg* (2005); Walter Brian Cisco, *War Crimes Against Southern Civilians* (2007); Susan-Mary Grant, *North Over South* (2000); Michael Horgan, *Elmira: Death Camp of the North* (2005); George Levy, *To Die in Chicago: Confederate Prisoners at Camp Douglas, 1862-1865* (1999); Ludwell H. Johnson, *North Against South*, (1993); Raimondo Luraghi, *A History of the Confederate Navy* (1996); William Marvel, *Mr. Lincoln Goes to War* (2006); John B. Walters, *Merchant of Terror: General Sherman and Total War* (1973); Clyde N. Wilson, *Defending Dixie* (2006); www.ncwbts150.com.

[A number of sources which are not as well-known to compatriots as they should be and are rich in true Southern history. Honorary compatriot Bernhard Theursam of Wilmington has a marvelous, ever-growing collection of material at www.ncwbts150.com. Compatriot Harold Ray White of Charlotte has established a treasure trove of "True American History" at <http://vimeo.com/channels/235993>. Compatriot Michael Bruce of Macon has good material at www.youtube.com/user/DixieNet11/videos. The website of the Abbeville Institute (www.abbevilleinstitute.org) archives a veritable library of lectures and articles by credentialed scholars. Especially notable are the lectures by Professor Donald Livingston on the slavery question. I would here like to thank Confederate grandson Brooke Cadwallader of Metz, France, for having led me to many useful sources. A newly established organizations of Independent Southern Historians has a useful guide to Southern reading at www.southernhistorians.org.]

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Those Who Fought The Wilderness

By Larry Cawley

In the heart of every soldier bold,
and all the battle stories told.
None would ere' forget the cruel distress,
of those who fought the wilderness.

In tangled underbrush so dark,
where tinder mated with the spark,
birthing many a little flame,
each feeding on the dry terrain.

Shadowy figures in the haze,
darting through the forest maze,
like apparitions from below,
t'was hard to tell, were they friend or foe?

They must forge on regardless the cost,
sometimes separated, confused or lost.
Then ... there's the enemy just up ahead
muskets flash,
one minute alive, the next minute, dead.

Those who fall now lay together,
some will lay in those woods forever.
But, it's the wounded who will cry and pray,
matters not whether blue or gray.

For fires grew from little flame,
each feeding on that dry terrain.
All round it raised its ugly head,
and threatened every wounded's bed.

While soot and smoke denied them breath,
the fires glow predicted death.
Crawl ... nay, injuries held them 'gainst their will,
and the flames grew closer ... closer still.

Out in no-mans land they lay,
while enemy musket sought new prey.
Oh, to brave the sniper's shell,
and drag them from that burning hell.

In the heart of every soldier bold,
and all the battle stories told.
None would ere' forget the cruel distress,
of those who fought the wilderness.



Larry Cawley is the chaplain of the Dixie Defenders Camp 2086, Cross City, Florida.

Our History and Their Myth

Part Two: The Union: Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory

A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. —Matthew, 7:18

The philosopher Orestes Brownson, a strong supporter of the Union, wrote thus shortly after the war:

"Nothing was more striking during the late civil war than the very general absence of loyalty or feeling of duty, on the part of the adherents of the Union, to support the government because it was the legal government of the country, and every citizen owed it the sacrifice of his life, if needed. The [Lincoln] administration never dared confide in the loyalty of the federal people. The appeals were made to interest, to the democracy of the North against the aristocracy of the South; to anti-slavery fanaticism, or to the value and utility of the Union, rarely to the obligation in conscience to support the legitimate or legal authority; prominent citizens were bribed by high military commissions; others, by advantageous contracts for themselves or their friends for supplies to the army; and the rank and file by large bounties and high wages. There were exceptions, but such was the rule."

The Russian ambassador in Washington put it more bluntly early in the conflict:

"Peace, no matter what the terms, is the only way of resolving this situation. But leaders in charge of affairs do not want it. Their [Republican] slogan is all-out war. Any compromise would endanger their political existence. They are politicians of low caliber — men without conscience, ready to do anything for money, individuals who have achieved high rank in the army and others who still have hopes of obtaining high commissions. They constitute the swarm of speculators, suppliers of material, war profiteers through whose hands pass a large portion of the millions of dollars spent daily by the federal government. Aside from these and a few fanatics, practically everybody desires the cessation of hostilities."

Many thousands of Northerners agreed with this characterization and said so, privately and sometimes courageously in public.

We are led to believe that the North rose as one man in righteous anger after Fort Sumter and marched shoulder to shoulder forward, singing the *Battle Hymn*, to "save the Union" and emancipate the slaves. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The extent of Northern opposition to Lincoln's war is the best-kept secret in American history. The launching of a massive invasion to suppress the constitutionally asserted will of the people of many states was a revolutionary break

with American traditions and values, as many Northerners understood. Lincoln's party acted throughout the war and Reconstruction like a dictatorial revolutionary cabal which was never sure of its support. Why else the warrantless imprisonment of thousands of civilians by the army, suppression and wrecking of newspaper offices, seizure of the telegraph lines, vigilante actions against antiwar people, a secret police unprecedented in America, brutality against dissenters (including Congressmen), by Republican mobs, and the importation of 300,000 or so foreigners to fill the ranks of the armies? Read the private communications of Lincoln's most fervid supporters and you will see they saw a "traitor" behind every Northern bush. The Radical Republican governor of Illinois complained: "Springfield is full of secessionists." By which he meant people who were not on board the Republican war policy.

A substantial case can be made from contemporary sources that Lincoln would have failed of reelection without army control of the polling places. Our Russian minister in Washington, Baron de Stoeckl, reported in 1864: "Mr. Lincoln and his adherents are sure of winning the forthcom-

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Books in Print

What The Yankees Did To Us: Sherman's Bombardment and Wrecking of Atlanta

Author Stephen Davis is a native of Atlanta. He estimates that in 1957, when he was in the fourth grade, he realized that he was ready for the Centennial. He cannot remember when his parents took him to the Cyclorama or to the Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield. He does remember watching the television series, *The Gray Ghost*, which aired on CBS in 1957-1958 (Tod Andrews as Major Mosby). He attended Margaret Mitchell Elementary School. However, many Southern factors converged about that time in his life to make him "a devotee of what must be admitted as a slender fragment of United States history."

Stephen Davis earned a Ph.D. in American Studies, an MA from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and a BA from Emory University. He has written more than 100 articles on the War, which he describes as his "hobby." For more than twenty years, he has served as book review editor for *Blue & Gray Magazine*. His book, *Atlanta Will Fall: Sherman, Joe Johnston, and the Yankee Heavy Battalions*, was published in 2001.

Author Davis believes the burning and malicious wrecking of Atlanta by Sherman and his undisciplined bum-

mers has not received deserved due in Southern history annals. He has addressed this oversight in his masterful book, *What The Yankees Did To Us*. He has included forty-nine pictures (many never before published) and sketched maps with captions.

What The Yankees Did To Us is divided into six sections:

1. City on the Make, 1837-1861
2. Confederate War Center
3. The Yankees Approach, May-July 1864
4. Sherman's Shelling, 20 July-25 August
5. Union Occupation, 2 September-16 November
6. The Burning, 11-15 November

One primary fact of author Davis's focus is Sherman's ordered artillery bombardment did not cause what is historically referred to as the "Burning of Atlanta." The fires were a separate catastrophe inflicted on the suffering citizens by Sherman's malicious orders.

In addition to a prize-winning list of works cited, author Davis also cites a long Bibliographic Review: *Confederate Newspapers and the Bombardment of Atlanta*. Also included in this volume is a definitive index for readers' reference.

Gordon L. Jones, Ph.D., Senior Historian and Curator, Atlanta History Center, states in his endorsement of *What The Yankees Did To Us*:

"The 'Burning of Atlanta' has taken on such mythical proportions that it long ago became separated from historical fact. In *What the Yankees Did to Us*, Davis has re-examined original sources and discovered new ones to re-tell the story, but this time with feet planted firmly in reality. The result is the best and most accurate work on this topic to date. If you think you already knew about this chapter in Civil War history, think again."

For every Southern reader who relishes Confederate history and is devoted to the War Between the States, *What*

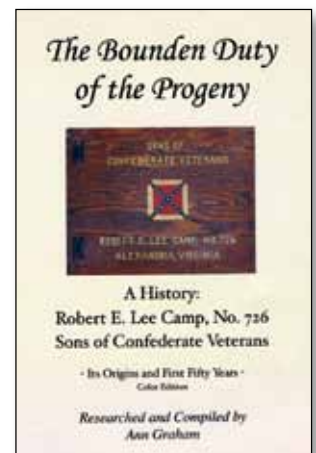
The Yankees Did To Us is a book which **MUST** be included on your bookshelf. Historical truth such as this account of the "Burning of Atlanta" serves to preserve the white-hot hatred we Southerners feel for the Northern aggressors.

Author: Stephen Davis
Publisher: Mercer University Press
1400 Coleman Avenue
Macon, Georgia 31207
Hardback \$35.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

The Bounden Duty of the Progeny

The author of *The Bounden Duty of the Progeny*, Ann Graham, has done an excellent job in researching and compiling the history of the Robert E. Lee Camp 726, Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV). The camp predates the formation of the SCV national organization by six years, having first met in 1890. This book documents how the Robert E. Lee Camp No. 2 United Confederate Veterans (UCV) based in Alexandria encouraged the formation of this SCV Camp and helped them along during lean times. The Lee Camp's events and projects including their highs and lows are similar to most SCV Camps who have been in existence 50 years or more.



Continued on page 52

Our Time Is Now

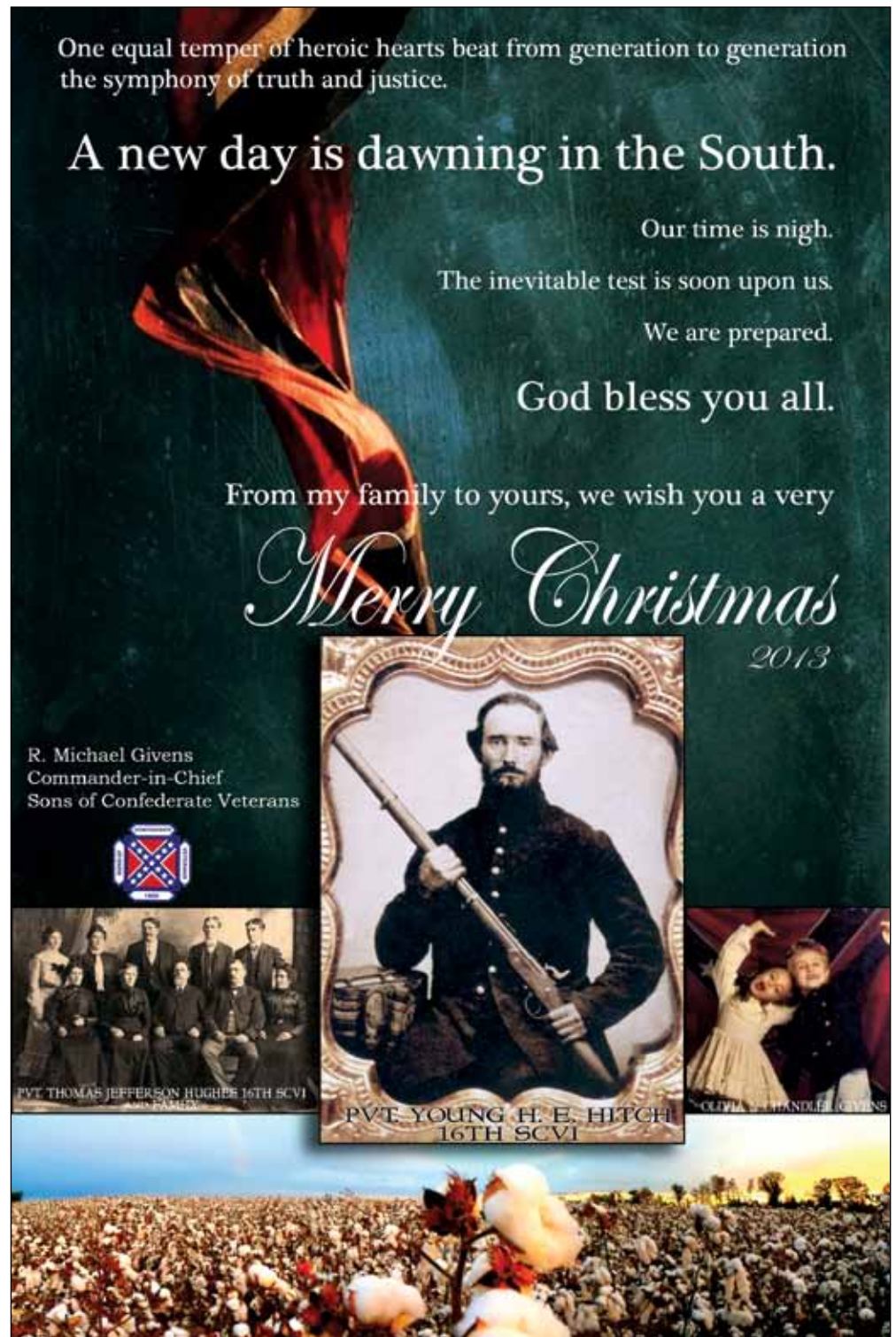
be asked to contribute answers to problems that have stifled our growth and encumbered our progress. Confederation-wide, camps will soon be holding Vision 2016 sessions that will undoubtedly lead to success. Through the e-mail system we have created, camps will be issued questionnaires which will further inform leadership as to the proper direction to build our organization into the unstoppable force required to achieve to the goals set down to us in the *Charge*. No longer will we work alone. Communication and universal involvement are the keys to unlock the power of our might. Soon we will fight as one strong force, setting the history of our people straight, upholding their dignity and their cause.

Many of you received my Christmas eCard. It came with a call to action. I have asked our editor to please run it here for all to see. We have a fortress to construct. Our ancestors laid the foundation; our time to build is now. We have our ancestors' honor, integrity and rich heritage to pass on to our children. It is my hope that each and every one of you will get involved and let your voice be heard and your actions felt. A new day is dawning and in the light of this opportunity we will build a stronghold not only of defense, but one to deliver our own salvos into the undefended flanks of our detractors. We have prepared for this and we will continue to prepare. The war rages. It is our turn at the front. Let's be

there as one. I am yours,

For the Cause,

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
@CICSCV



The Surgeon Corps

Hello, dear Compatriots! I hope that you and yours have had a wonderful Thanksgiving and Christmas season. Now that winter is fully upon us, we are also in the midst of the season of many types of infections of the ear, nose and throat, and the way we typically treat such infections is through the use of antibiotics.

Antibiotics are medications which are designed specifically to kill bacteria, which are simple organisms who live in moist, dark, warm areas such as the ears, nose and throat. Antibiotics are special medications which are designed to destroy and slow the growth of bacteria in the body without destroying human body cells. They do this by acting on processes that are unique to bacteria.

One concern which has arisen in recent years is the rise of antibiotic-resistant infections, such as Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus, or what we commonly call "MRSA." MRSA and similar antibiotic-resistant infections have arisen due to a resistance to antibiotic medications. These resistances have come about as a result of people not taking antibiotics as prescribed.

Many people take medications until they start feeling better, and then they quit taking their medications. The problem is the course of antibiotics is designed to make sure all bacteria are killed so none are left to proliferate, or continue to develop a resistance to that antibiotic, because, like us, they are living organisms and they develop ways to survive, and even thrive.

A recent study by the Centers for Disease Control states that nearly two million Americans fall ill

from antibiotic-resistant bacterial infections every year and that at least 23,000 die from those infections,

putting a hard number on a growing public health threat. It was the first time that federal authorities quantified the effects of organisms which many antibiotics are powerless to fight.

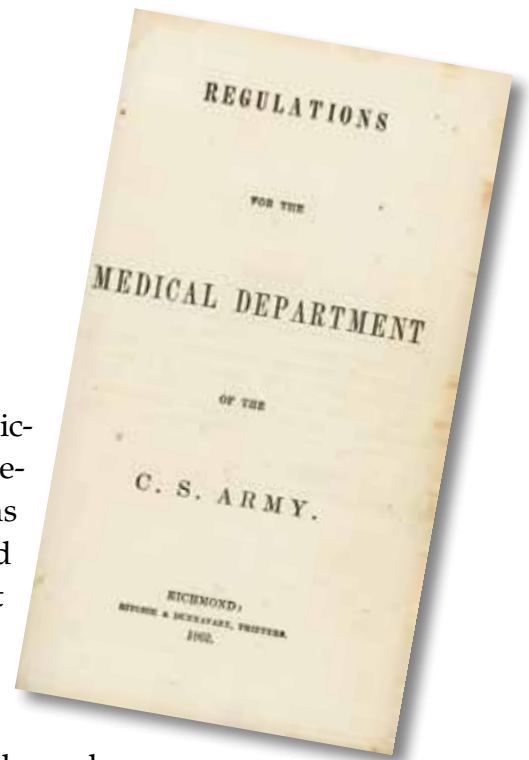
The importance of this article is not to scare you into thinking you will get an infection which is resistant to antibiotics, but rather to educate you and inform you that when your physician prescribes antibiotics to treat a bacterial infection, the whole course needs to be taken so you can prevent any problems with antibiotic-resistant infections in the future. Education is power!

If you have any questions, feel free to ask, and may you all remain healthy and active! God bless!

Deo Vindice

Your Humble Servant,

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



119th ANNUAL REUNION SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

North Charleston, SC

July 16—19, 2014

The 2014 SCV Reunion Committee invites you to come to North Charleston for the 119th annual reunion of our heritage of honor organization. The reunion committee is working to give attendees a grand reunion experience combined with Charleston hospitality. Events begin with a Harbor Tour Meet and Greet on Wednesday and culminate with the Gen. Wade Hampton III Grand Banquet and Debutante Ball on Saturday evening. A battlefield tour is offered to some of the sites where the defenders of Charleston took their brave stand against the Northern invaders. We look forward to seeing you in Charleston for this grand occasion as we, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, assemble in Charleston to conduct the business we were charged to do by our ancestors.

HUNLEY TOURS

Special tours of the H. L. Hunley are being offered to convention attendees and their families. The tours will include a viewing of some of artifacts that are part of the Southern Maritime Collection. Tour



participants will get a rare viewing of artifacts that have never been on display in public! Artifacts that include Raphael Semmes Naval Academy Sword, Confederate Naval China, and other rare historical naval artifacts. Participants will receive a narrated historical account video DVD that is being produced for the charter ride to the center.



PRESERVATION LUNCHEON

In 2007, the South Carolina Division entered into flag preservation business partnership with the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum with a clear vision to preserve the museum's Confederate flag collection. Over twelve flags have been preserved since that monumental meeting that paved the way for this project. You will have the opportunity to see several of these flags on display at the preservation luncheon.



Catawba Rangers Cavalry Flag
after preservation

Visit the convention website for more information about tours and events being offered.

www.scv2014.org

ATTENTION CAMPS: BRING YOUR CAMP COLORS AND A FLAG STAND FOR THE GRAND PROCESSION!

Schedule of 2014 General SCV Reunion

Wednesday – July 16, 2014

Vendor Setup	
Registration	12:00 noon - 5:00 pm
GEC Pre-Convention Meeting (Hunley Conservation Lab)	3:00 pm - 5:00 pm
Harbor Tour (Meet and Greet) Limited to 250	6:00 pm - 10:00 pm

Thursday – July 17, 2014

Registration Opens	7:00 am - 5:00 pm
Gen. Forrest Cavalry Breakfast	7:00 am - 8:00 am
Vendors Open	8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Opening Ceremonies	8:00 am - 9:00 am
Business Session I	9:15 am - 12:00 noon
Ladies Morning Tour	9:00 am - 12:00 noon
Lt. Col C. Irvine Walker Preservation Luncheon	12:30 pm- 2:00 pm
Fort and Battle site Tour	2:30 pm - 5:30 pm
Gen. Johnson Hagood Heritage Dinner	6:30 pm- 8:00 pm

Friday – July 18, 2014

Registration Opens	7:00 am - 5:00 pm
Gen. Ellison Capers Chaplains Breakfast	7:00 am - 8:00 am
Vendors Open	8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Business Session II	8:30 am - 12:00 noon
OCR Business Session I	8:00 am - 12:00 noon
Lt. Richard Kirkland Awards Luncheon	12:30 pm - 2:30 pm
H. L. Hunley Tours	9:00 am - 4:00 pm
Memorial Service (NEED A CHURCH)	3:45 pm - 4:45 pm
Oratory Contest and Social	8:00 PM

Saturday – July 19, 2014

Registration Opens		7:00 am - 12:00 noon
Vendors Open/Close		8:00 am - 1:00 pm
Army Meetings		
	AOT	8:00 am – 9:15 am
	ATM	8:00 am – 9:15 am
	ANV	8:00 am – 9:15 am
Business Session III		9:30 am - 12:00 noon
OCR Business Session II		9:00 am - 12:00 noon
Mary Boykin Chestnut Debutante Luncheon		11:00am - 3:00pm
Post GEC Meeting		2:00 pm - 4:00 pm
Gen. Nathan Shanks Evans Commanders Reception		6:00 pm - 7:00 pm
Gen. Wade Hampton III Grand Banquet and Debutante Ball		7:00 pm - Midnight

All events will take place at the North Charleston convention center unless otherwise noted.



**Sons of Confederate Veterans
119th National Reunion
North Charleston, SC
July 16-19, 2014
1864 – H. L. Hunley - 2014**



Individual Member Registration (Basic Registration is required for ALL members attending the reunion)

Early Registration (Thru March 31, 2014) (\$55.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 55 = _____
Late Registration (After March 31, 2014) (\$65.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 65 = _____
Wed, July 16: Harbor Meet & Greet Tour (\$65.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 65 = _____
Thurs, July 17: General Forrest Cavalry Breakfast (\$30.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 30 = _____
Thurs, July 17: C. Irvine Walker Preservation Luncheon (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Thurs, July 17: General Johnson Hagood Heritage Dinner (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Thurs, July 17: Ladies Tour (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Thurs, July 17: Fort & Battlefield Tour (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Fri, July 18: Gen. Ellison Capers Chaplains Breakfast (\$30.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 30 = _____
Fri, July 18: Pvt. Richard Kirkland Awards Luncheon (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Fri, July 18: H.L. Hunley Tour (\$40.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 40 = _____
Sat, July 19: Mary Boykin Chesnut Debutante Luncheon (\$30.00 Each) (Debutantes Free)	Qty. _____	x 30 = _____
Sat, July 19: Gen. Wade Hampton III Grand Banquet and Debutante Ball: (Single: \$70.00) (Couple: \$130.00)	Qty. _____ Qty. _____	x 70 = _____ x 130 = _____
Numbered Medal (\$150.00 Each) (Limited to 150 Medals)	Qty. _____	x 150 = _____
Additional Reunion Medals (Non Numbered) (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Ancestor Memorials (Printed in Program) (\$10.00 Each) (Attach Ancestor Memorial Form)	Qty. _____	x 10 = _____

Make Check payable to Low Country SCV and mail to address below

Grand Total _____

Due to the nature of tour booking and catering demands, all tour and meal purchases are considered to be final. No refunds will be issued. The 2014 National SCV Reunion Committee does reserve the right to limit or cancel any tour prior to the reunion due to limited booking of reservations. In the event there is a cancellation of any tour, the entire payment will be refunded without further obligation on our part

Name: _____ SCV Title _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ E-Mail: _____

SCV Division: _____ Real Son: ☐

Camp Name: _____ Camp #: _____

Guest(s) _____

The host hotel Embassy Suites has sold out! Please check the convention website for additional hotels that are honoring the 2014 SCV Reunion Rate.

Tenth Brigade, South Carolina Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

David Rentz, 2014 SCV Reunion Chairman,

www.scv2014.org

Mail Checks To: Low Country SCV, P. O. Box 1170, Ladson, SC 29456-1170



119th National Reunion Sons of Confederate Veterans North Charleston, South Carolina, July 16 – 19th, 2014 Official Debutante Registration Form

Debutante's Full Name _____

Debutante's Preferred Name: _____

Debutante's Date of Birth: _____ Debutante's Age _____

Personal Address: _____

City & State _____ Zip _____

Home Phone _____ Cell Phone _____

Email _____

Parents _____

Grade: _____ School Attending: _____

SCV Camp / Division Sponsor _____

Confederate Ancestor (Rank and Unit) _____

- Registration fee of \$50.00 will be charged for the first 25 participants. All others after the first 25 will be charged \$125.00. First 25 participants will be given a commemorative sesquicentennial brooch.
- Attach a typed narrative of extracurricular activities, school awards, et cetera and a picture of the Debutante to registration. This may be e-mailed to jarnold21@sc.rr.com but a confirmation email must be received before it is considered received due to the fact that some emails are lost in the spam box.
- Each Debutante will be formally presented in a ceremony immediately prior to the Grand Ball, on July 19, 2014, but following the Banquet. Debutantes may be presented by their father, grandfather, brother, or others approved by debutante guidelines.
- A luncheon will be held at Embassy Suites North Charleston at 11:00 AM, Saturday, July 19, 2014 – 5055 International Boulevard * North Charleston, SC, 29418 * Phone: 1-843-747-1882

Qualifications

- **Genealogical:** A Debutante must be a young lady related to a Confederate soldier and sponsored by a SCV Camp or Division.
- **Age:** A debutante must be between the ages of 16 to 23 at the time of the presentation at the Reunion Ball.
- **Marital/ Child Bearing:** A debutante must never have been married; had a marriage annulled; given birth; or be engaged.
- **Previous Debut:** A Debutante may not have been presented previously at any National SCV Reunion.

The debutante must have her own white dress (period attire allowed but not required). Dresses may NOT be strapless. The debutante must have white gloves (opera length if the dress is sleeveless, elbow length for all others), white or clear shoes, and white pantyhose. Her presenter will wear modern or 1860's full evening wear (white tie, white vest, black tailcoat & trousers). Military mess dress, dress kilt and Prince Charlie jacket or dress Confederate uniforms are allowed. A more detailed list of do's and don'ts will be sent once registration is received. For more information contact:

Carolyn Arnold, 106 Pelican Lane, Summerville, SC 29485-6314,
email: jarnold21@sc.rr.com ; phone 843-851-6693

- Make Checks Payable to:
Low Country SCV
- Mail Checks to:
Debutante Committee
Low Country SCV
PO Box 1170
Ladson, SC 29456-1170

DEBUTANTES REGISTRATION DEADLINE: May 15, 2014

The host hotel has sold out. Please check the reunion site for additional hotels.

Ask for the "SCV Reunion Special Rate." All prices are subject to state and local taxes.

Reunion Site: <http://www.scv2014.org/Index.html>

Army of Northern Virginia



Colonel D. H. Lee Martz Camp 10, Harrisonburg, VA, welcomes Cadet Brandon Pyles, pictured with his grandfather, past Camp Commander Roderick Clark (left) and Camp Commander Philip Way.



The Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872, Gastonia, NC, placed two iron crosses at the grave of Thomas Wilson, 1st Sgt. Co. H, 37 NC Regiment who was killed at Chancellorsville, VA, May 3, 1863 and John S. Wilson, Co. D, 37 NC Regiment who died near Lynchburg, VA, 1863. There is only one stone for these two Confederate Veterans, but each was remembered with an Iron Cross.



15th Regiment SC Volunteers Camp 51, Lexington County, SC, Commander R. W. (Bobby) Epting received for his father, Sergeant Oren E. Epting, the WWII Cross of Military Service award for heroism, faithful and honorable service in the US Army from Mary Boykin Chesnut Chapter 2517, UDC.



Members of the Private Thomas E. Caldwell Camp 31, Clover, SC, served as Honor Guard and fired a rifle salute at the Memorial Service for fellow member William Dobie Kale.



Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, Adjutant Robert Little and Lieutenant Commander Scott Millwood presented Compatriot Lamar Guest with his national life-member pin.



The Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582, Sharpsburg, MD, swore in its newest member, Donald Goodwin, upon the verification of his ancestor's service, Private O. P. Goodwin Jr. who served in Co. E, 45th Regiment AR Cavalry. Pictured from left are Camp Commander Michael Wasiljov, Donald Goodwin and Toby Law.

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



Europe Camp 1612 Commander 'Archy' Baensch, right, and Adjutant Chris McLaren shake hands at the newly-restored tomb of Captain Thomas Jefferson Page, CSN in Rome, Italy. Aided by the GEC, the camp spearheaded the two-year international restoration effort. Compatriots Jeff O'Cain (SC) and Raphael Waldburg-Zell (Spain) were instrumental in the success of this Sesquicentennial project.



The **General Robert F. Hoke/William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincoln, NC, held a cemetery cleanup and painting with the OCR ladies who did a tremendous job on the painting!



Three members of the **Flat Top Copperheads Camp 1694**, Princeton, WV, from left, Roger Toney, John P. Lyall and Dakota Lyall, along with Sgt. Clint Johnson, 26th NC Infantry and his men and Capt. Rick Henry of Co. G, 5th VA Infantry, honored and dedicated the gravestone of Private Wilburn Lyall, Co. K, 21st VA Cavalry at the Lyall and Dancy Family Cemetery in Jefferson, NC. John P. Lyall and son Dakota are direct bloodline descendants of Private Lyall.



The Army of Northern Virginia awarded a scholarship to Compatriot Andrew Stanford of the **Major General Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805**, Spotsylvania, VA, at the Stonewall Jackson Monument on the Chancellorsville Battlefield. Stanford is a cadet at VMI. Pictured from left, Joe Wright, Camp 1805 Commander Michael Virts, Dr. Thomas R. Cook, III, Greg Randall, John Sawyer, ANV Commander Frank Earnest, Compatriot Stanford, Andrew's mother and girlfriend.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, members attended a recent National Punkin Chunkin' event with a living-history display to support the Delaware Confederate Veterans Monument.



Members of the **Gaston Guards Camp 1822**, Stanley, NC, placed two markers on Confederate Soldiers' graves. Picture 1 is in Hickory Grove Baptist Church Cemetery, Gastonia, NC (back row, standing from left, Dan Brantley, Joe Harris, Don Piasecki and Dino Hensley; front row, Larry Benfield and Bob Armstrong). Picture 2 is in Smith Cemetery, Belmont, NC (from left, Dan Brantley, Bob Armstrong, Joe Harris, Don Piasecki and Dino Hensley)

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



Members of the **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC, placed a tombstone for Private Andrew J. Chatman, Co. A 58th VA Infantry, in old Mayodan cemetery. Pictured from left, Jerry Hobbs, Danny Brame, Jonathan Carter, Rickey Vernon, Wayne Byrd and Glenn Fargis.



The VA Division 5th Brigade Color Guard posted the colors at a marker rededication at the Cedar Mountain Battlefield. The color guard consisted of members from **Reverend Beverly Tucker Lacy Camp 2141**, Locust Grove, VA; **Turner Ashby Camp 1567**, Winchester, VA; **Private Napoleon Bonaparte Ponton Camp 2179**, Lovingson, VA. Also marching with the Color Guard are members of the John Bankhead Magruder MOS&B Chapter.



The **Edmund Ruffin Fire-Eaters Camp 3000**, Mechanicsville, VA, color guard participated in the annual Mechanicsville Christmas Parade. The unit is commanded by Darryl Starnes. The bagpiper is David Hinton.



General Wise's Refugees Camp 2189, Accomack County, VA, welcomed VA Division Commander Mike Pullin who swore in two new members and awarded the War Service Medal to compatriot Dixie Grennalds who flew 32 missions over Europe.



Members of the **General P. G. T. Beauregard Camp 1458**, Sumter, SC, hold a cleanup workday at the grave of Captain Richard Skinner, 5th SC Cavalry. Pictured from left, John Davis, Paul Harvin, Camp Commander Mark Mosely, David McDougal and Charles McFadden.



Captain P. D. Gilreath Camp 1987, Greer, SC, Commander John Lynn, right, welcomes new member Kevin Mann.



Army of Northern Virginia



Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013, Havre de Grace, MD, member Mike Eldreth, Sr., and grandson, Mike Eldreth III, participated in the Remembrance Day Parade in Gettysburg, PA. On his fifth trip to the parade, Cadet Eldreth marched the entire parade route and was the star of the parade!



Ed Bearss recently visited Kinston, NC, to tour the original Confederate Ironclad CSS Ram *Neuse* and the full-scale reproduction of the CSS Ram *Neuse*. His tour guide was **CSS Ram Neuse Camp 1427**, Kinston, NC, Commander Gary S. Hines. Pictured at the original vessel, from left, Commander Hines, Dr. Lyle Holland, Ed Bearss, Jane Phillips and Dr. Lonnie Blizzard.



Chaplain Major Donald Hayes was the keynote speaker at the **Brigadier General Nathan G. Evans-Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC, sponsored Confederate Memorial Day Service.



Michael Gillman received his membership certificate to the **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA. Pictured from left are Gary Taylor, Michael Gillman, Commander Carrel Thompson and John Williams.



Melvin Moss Ellis of the **Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549**, Chesapeake, VA, did a WBTS display and presentation at the Lincoln, NE, Gun Show, featuring his 90 authentic guns with relics and artifacts. Ellis explained to the 2,200 attendees the true causes of the war and the role Blacks played serving in the Confederate army.



Shown are members and friends of the **General J. R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, on a float in the Peanut Festival, held yearly in Emporia.

Army of Tennessee



Commander Ron Jones of the **Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, gave a presentation on Confederate General John Brown Gordon to the history class of Mark Blevins at Bearden High School.



The **St. Clair Camp 308**, Asheville, AL, has acquired a cannon and formed the John W. Inzer Artillery Unit. Pictured from left, Stan Robertson, Ernie Pyle, Joel Higgins, Tommy Vaughan and Commander Bill Watkins.



The **Jackson County Volunteers Camp 94**, Jefferson, GA, raised funds and dedicated what may be the last Confederate Statue/Monument to be erected in a city square in America in Jefferson Georgia Square.



St. John's Rangers Camp 1360, Deland, FL, Compatriot Steven L. Ashe presented a WWII Navy flare pistol, donated by Compatriot G. Jerry Bayer of Harpers Ferry, WV, to the commander of Post 6, American Legion in DeLand. The Navy flare pistol will be on display at Post 6 with the inscription on the barrel stating that it was a gift from the SCV.



Pictured rear left is Lieutenant Ben North, a member of **Sharpsburg Sharpshooters Camp 1729**, Sharpsburg, GA, with his newly awarded Bronze Star. Ben will be returning soon to Fort Bragg and has been a member of the SCV since he was 12.



Members of the **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, held a cemetery workday in Jacksonville's Old City Cemetery which was attended by more than 25 members. Much was accomplished including the pouring of the base for the headstone of Charles Ancrum, a black Confederate sailor. His engraved headstone is being readied and will be erected at the camp's next workday.

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



Members of the **Harrisburg Camp 645**, Tupelo, MS, held a memorial service in Verona.



The **General William J. Hardee Camp 1397**, Dallas, GA, held a statue and monument dedication service in Dallas. The soldier, made in Georgia, is six feet tall, made of bronze and the monument base made of Georgia granite is ten feet tall and was dedicated to the Confederate Soldiers who served from Paulding County.



The United Daughters of the Confederacy Chapter 2, Savannah, GA, sponsored a Confederate Memorial Service at the Catholic Cemetery in Savannah. A Cross of Military Service Award was presented to **Savannah Militia Camp 1657**, Savannah, GA, member Garland J. Bath, of Claxton, in honor of his military service in the Western Pacific Theatre of WWII. He was engaged in heavy ground combat at Iwo Jima and was the recipient of two bronze stars. He is also a direct descendant of Pvt. Georgia W. Bath from the 9th GA Regiment Co I, who was captured at Gettysburg.



Under the leadership of previous camp commanders and continuing with current Commander Robert Lee Croye, **Brigadier General Roswell S. Ripley Camp 1535**, Worthington, OH, has adopted a program to place permanent historical markers providing the public with a record of Ohio's contributions to the Southern cause. We have dedicated our efforts to the recognition of the six Ohio-born Confederate generals.



Members of the **John Kempshall Camp 1534**, Maroa, IL, go to great lengths trying to recruit new members at the re-enactment at Jacksonville, IL.



The R. H. Munford Cemetery in Covington, TN, was the setting for the annual Confederate Memorial Day Observance sponsored by the **Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN.

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



Members of "Miller Wildcats" **Lieutenant Lovett Allen Tully Camp 2071**, Colquitt, GA, dedicated a headstone recently set for Private John Frizzell Griffin, 2nd GA Cavalry, in Patmos, GA, Griffin Cemetery.



Attending the charter ceremony and officers' installation for the newest 5th Brigade Camp, the **Greene County Gaines Warriors Camp 2215**, Leakesville, MS, are, front row, from left, Don Green, MS Division Commander Alan Palmer, Camp 2215 Commander Brent Waller, Therrel Smith, Chase Thornton, Keith Bufkin, Ray Vogle; back row from left, Kenny Smith, Guy Roberts, Alvin Roberts, Bobby Henderson, Jerry Mason, Cory Tribble, Skylar Tribble and James Matthew Smith.



Commander B.T. "Doc" Edwards and "Cadet" Jackson Edwards of **Lee's Long Riders Camp 2184**, Linden, TN, presented retired WWII Veteran Richard Coburn with his membership certificate.



Ohathee High School seniors, Megan Lee Phillips (left) and Autumn Isbell, were awarded scholarships from friends of Janney Furnace and the **Ten Islands Camp 2678**, Ohathee, AL, by Camp Commander Dennis Reaves. Both girls received \$500 to go towards their higher education. Ms. Phillips will be attending Troy University and Ms. Isbell is attending JSU.



David Waugh of the **Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210**, Tampa, FL, portrayed Captain John W. Pearson, Osceola Rangers at the Tampa Bay Sesquicentennial Commission's observance of the Battle of Tampa. The event was held 150 years to the day and hour, under the Spanish moss of Oaklawn Cemetery.



Rick Forte, Chairman of the Combined Boards of **Beauvoir**, introduces the new Executive Director of Beauvoir, Bert Hayes-Davis, and his wife Carol at a news conference at Beauvoir. Bert Hayes-Davis is the great-great-grandson of President Jefferson Davis.



Army of Tennessee



Members of the **Major Nathaniel F. Cheairs Camp 2138**, Thompson Station, TN, erected and dedicated a new grave marker for Private Oliver P. Hight, Sparkman's Company, TN Light Artillery.



Members of the **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, assisted by members of the **R. E. Lee Camp 1640**, Germantown, TN, and the 51st TN Infantry, pose with members of the families of Confederate brothers James Monroe Clinck, Private, 21st TN Infantry, and DeWitt Clinton Clinck, Private, 7th TN Cavalry, at dedication of their VA markers at Historic Elmwood Cemetery in Memphis, TN.



Local historian Greg Starnes poses with David Jones and Gwen Dunston of the **Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, at the marker honoring the Stewart family. Greg researched the family history and was instrumental in organizing the program.



Lieutenant Colonel William Luffman Camp 938, Chatsworth, GA, Commander Mitchell Parker welcomes new member Frank Adams.



Members of the **Camp Davis Camp 2073**, Guyton, GA, attended "Rebel Yell Night" at Screven County racetrack, an annual event with rifle and cannon fire. Pictured is Chesney Butler, "Miss Rebel Yell."



Members of the **General Henry L. Benning Camp 517**, Columbus, GA, participated with the Russell County, AL UDC chapter in memorial services at Lakeview Memory Gardens, Phenix City, AL. Pictured from left, Jack Howard, Tim Massey, Brandon Dorrill, Jim Gibson, Tony Kolb and Joe Gilbert.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, members were treated to an outstanding program on the Texas Navy by Jack Dyess, left, of the Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648, Arlington, TX. Here Jack receives a hardy "Thank You" from Commander Tom Coppock. Jack was later presented a bust of General Robert E. Lee as appreciation from the camp.



The Color Guard of the **Elijah Gates Camp 570**, Fulton, MO, with an assist from the **Colonel Joseph C. Porter Camp 2055**, Shelbina, MO, led the way in dedicating interpretive panels on Missouri's Gray Ghosts Trail at the site of the Battle of Moore's Mill at the 150th anniversary of the battle. In front are the Shamrock Lone Scouts BSA, who led the Pledge of Allegiance. At left is Gates Camp Commander Noel Crowson, at right Captain of the Guard John Burgher.



California Division Commander Farrell Cooley presented a meritorious service award to **Father A. J. Ryan-San Diego Camp 302**, San Diego, CA, Commander Roy Adair.



A group photo of the **Brigadier General Richard M. Gano Camp 892**, Poteau, OK.



Adjutant Charles Lauret, **Brigadier General J. J. Alfred A. Mouton Camp 778**, Opelousas, LA, presented David Clarke of Port Barre, LA, with his Real Grandson Medal and Certificate. Mr. Clarke's Grandfather was Captain William T. Clarke of Companies G and I, 2nd MS Cavalry. Mr. Clarke is the only Real Grandson in Camp 778.



Compatriot Jonathan Bush, **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, who is part Chickasaw Indian, is pictured at the Confederate Decoration Day ceremony at the Confederate Cemetery in San Antonio with the Cherokee Braves flag, representing the Five Civilized Tribes who fought for the Confederacy (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole).

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



The **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, the Thunderbird Chapter 2101, UDC, Phoenix and American Legion Post 137, Phoenix dedicated a grave marker for Private John Barkley, 19th TX Cavalry regiment in the Palo Verde Cemetery in Phoenix. Pictured are two ladies from the Thunderbird Chapter removing the shroud from the marker.



CA Division Commander Farrell Cooley presented a meritorious service award to **Inland Empire Camp 1742**, Inland Empire, CA, Adjutant Billy Williams.



Cadet Anthony Jones, Franklinton High School M.C.J.R.O.T.C., received the *H. L. Hunley* Award for personal commitment to his unit during the school year. Presenting the award is Rodney McKelroy of the **Ambassador John Slidell Camp 1727**, Slidell, LA.



Colonel E. W. Taylor Camp 1777, Bedford, TX, members erected three new VA stones in Hood Cemetery, Southlake, Tarrant County, TX. Installers were David Stewart (right) and Mike Patterson.



Past TX Division Commander H. G. Manning was guest speaker for the **Colonel Philip Alexander Work Camp 1790**, Woodville, TX. Pictured from left, Sid Holt, Al Cochran, James Stuzenberg and Commander Manning.



Eagle Scout Candidate Chris Harper led a group of Scouts, leaders and parents from Troop 445, sponsored by the Sierra Vista UMC, and some **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, members on a cleanup of the Confederate cemetery and the ruins of the Dagoon Springs Stage Station near Dagoon, AZ. As a result of Chris' Eagle Scout Project, the graves and the surrounding area are in the best shape they have been in for several years!

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



This Confederate Veterans' memorial marker is dedicated to the memory of ALL CALIFORNIA CONFEDERATE VETERANS. It is the first, ever, memorial to all of California's Confederates. **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, members from left: Richard Kline, past California Division Commander Chuck Norred and Tim Desmond.



Members of the **Hill Country Camp 1938**, Fredericksburg, TX, provided a color guard for the Down Home Parade in Center Point, TX. Shown are the color guard staying cool under shade just prior to the noon step-off. Pictured from left, Jim Maxwell, John Tittle, Art Bell, Tom Terrell, David Bohmfalk and Paul Burrier.



Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815, Florissant, MO, Commander Duane Steven Mayer swears in new member Lawrence (Larry) Cletus Payne.



Jim and Daniel Bentley, **Stone Fort 1944**, Nacogdoches, TX, visit the "Slaughter Pen" at Murfreesboro Battlefield. Their great-great-great-grandfather, Lt. Daniel McLeod, was one of the fifty-odd non-casualties of the 32nd Alabama Infantry assault on this location.



The **2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX, along with other SCV members from several other camps in Texas, participated in a Thomas Harrison Memorial Service honoring their Commander who crossed over the river.



Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009, Alto, TX, assisted Rusk VFW firing volley for all veterans from Cherokee County, Texas.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, and the **Pvt. Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ, took part in the Graham County Fair Parade. Pictured are AZ Division Commander and Camp 2096 Adjutant Clyde England and Camp 1710 Commander Larry Bowman.



The **Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109**, Gilmer, TX, hosted a grave-marker dedication at Smith Cemetery in Upshur County, TX, for Sergeant Phillip Marion Faulk, 4th great-grandfather of camp members Jared and Justin Jones. Many thanks to other camps in the TX division, the Black Rose and the UDC for their part in the ceremony.



Jerry and Ken Brewer attended the dedication of a Southern Iron Cross in Childress, TX, for their great-grandfather Private George H. Armstrong, Co. F, 10th TX Cavalry. They are the commander and Lt. commander of the **Privates Grayson and Brewer Camp 2118**, Elk City, OK.



Don Miller and Francis McGinty of the **Captain James Gillaspie Camp 226**, Huntsville, TX, manned a booth for the camp at the annual Fair on the Square in Huntsville, TX.



Washington Rifles Camp 2211, Franklinton, LA, received their charter from SE Louisiana Brigade Commander George Gottchalk. Commander Hudson Jones received the charter for the camp.



The **Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617**, Natchitoches, LA, entertained Alan Harrelson, scholar and faculty member of the Abbeville Institute, with a picnic at Rebel State Park at Marthaville. Pictured from left are Glynn Howard, Dr. Robert Peters and Alan Harrelson.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

COL. CHRISTOPHER C. PEGUES 62 SELMA
ARNOLD, WAYNE

CAPT. MORTIMER JORDAN 84 GARDENDALE
WALKER, MATTHEW A.

THOMAS GOODE JONES 259 MONTGOMERY
KIRKLAND, MASON
CHANDLER

ST. CLAIR 308 ASHVILLE
GARRISON, JOHN WILLIAM
HOOKS, CURTIS GIBSON
KELL, JAMES ARTHUR
PARKER, LARRY DAVID

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443 JASPER
AKINS, JERRY ALMOS

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911 ENTERPRISE
LEE, DANNY MACK

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372 BIRMINGHAM
DUNN, ROBERT TRISTAN

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS 1524 PRATTVILLE
GATCH, DAVID O'BRIEN
WALDO, CLINTON FORREST

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS 1788 HALEYVILLE
ADAIR, CHRISTOPHER
O'NEAL

LT. COL. JOHN W. HARRIS 1833 RUSSELLVILLE
ENTREKIN, WALTER RAY

LOWNDES BEAUREGARDS 2237 LOWNDESBORO
NELL, THOMAS RICHARD

ARKANSAS

JOB S. NEILL 286 BATESVILLE
TODD, DAVID DALE

GEN. RICHARD M. GANO 561 FORT SMITH
SELF, MICHAEL

JAMES M. KELLER 648 HOT SPRINGS
AINSWORTH, DAVID
EDWARD
BRADY, BRUCE DALE
DILLON, CHARLES SAMUEL
TEDFORD, JASON WAYNE

TEDFORD, LENORD WAYNE
WOODALL, SCOT ALLEN

9th ARKANSAS INFANTRY 652 STAR CITY
COLLINS, FRANKLIN WADE
MORRISON, STEVEN S.
YARBERRY, CLARENCE
WILLIAM
YARBERRY, CORY ALLEN

27th ARKANSAS INFANTRY 1519 MOUNTAIN HOME
KING, CARLTON RAY

ARIZONA

PVT. NATHAN TERRY WANSLEE 2096 SAFFORD
GEYER, JOHN R.

ARIZONA TERRITORY CSA 2233 SHOW LOW
ENGELSMAN, MICHAEL
SHANE

PVT. C. W. LUCAS - FORREST'S ESCORT 2316 PRESCOTT VALLEY
KENNEMUR, FRANK
EDICOR

CALIFORNIA

INLAND EMPIRE 1742 INLAND EMPIRE
DUPREE, PAUL M.

CSS VIRGINIA 2062 VENTURA COUNTY
ALLISON, ROBERT
ROCKWELL
ARCHER, DOUGLAS GLYNN

FLORIDA

8th FLA QUINCY YOUNG GUARDS 703 QUINCY
DALTON, CHRISTOPHER
ROLEN
DALTON, JEFFERY
DEWAYNE
LOGUE, MATT WAYNE
RENTZ, JUSTIN CODY
RENTZ, RONALD LEN

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY 1315 PENSACOLA
LEMAK, BALA

WILLIAM WING LORING 1316 ST. AUGUSTINE
MOORE, BRIAN JEFFREY

1ST LT THOMAS H. GAINER 1319 BAY COUNTY
STRICKLAND, WILLIAM
STANLEY

ST. JOHNS RANGERS 1360 DELAND
MINER, MARK WAYNE
OGDEN, DONALD W.

CAPT. J. J. DICKISON 1387 MELBOURNE
MAXWELL, GEORGE
WALTER

MARION LIGHT ARTILLERY 1396 OCALA
BRIDGES, DAMEON ROY

THIRD FLORIDA WILDCATS 1437 BROOKSVILLE
HARRIS, WESLEY F.
HARRIS, WESLEY F.

BATTLE OF OLUSTEE 1463 LAKE CITY
EMERSON, JEROME
MICHAEL
RHODEN, ROBERT DAVID

JACOB SUMMERLIN 1516 KISSIMMEE
POST, ETHAN JON

PVT. GEORGE W. THOMAS 1595 FT. PIERCE
BARNES, DAVID

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614 HAVANA
CONNELL, WILLIAM GLENN
REEVES, JERRY EARL
STINSON, ROBERT DEL

FLORIDA COW CAVALRY 1680 VERO BEACH
MERRION, JOSEPH
TERRELL

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN 2210 TAMPA
WEST, DAVID ANDREW

GEORGIA

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON 46 ATLANTA
SIROTKIN, WILLIAM KING

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS 78 AMERICUS
BOYKIN, WALTER
DAVENPORT STAPLETON

GENERAL LAFAYETTE McLAWS 79 FAYETTEVILLE
KING, ERNEST WALLACE
MIZE, JONATHAN LEE

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89 ELLIJAY
PARKER, JAMES F.
PARKER, LAWRENCE H.

FRANCIS S. BARTOW 93 SAVANNAH
ARCHIBALD, PHILLIP
SAMUEL

MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS 96 LAWRENCEVILLE
BOLES, WALTER EARL
WOODARD, STEWART
ALBERT

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON 141 ALBANY
EDWARDS, HINES MARTIN

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXANDER 158 AUGUSTA
POSEY, WILLIAM ERIC

McDANIEL-CURTIS 165 CARROLLTON
WHITTEN, RICHARD
D'ARMOUR

BLACK CREEK VOLUNTEERS 549 SYLVANIA
THOMPSON, LARY T.

JOHN K. McNEILL 674 MOULTRIE
ELLIS, DAVID LITTLETON

WILLIAM THOMAS OVERBY/COWETA GUARDS 715 NEWNAN
EVANS, JOSH V.

APPLING GRAYS 918 BAXLEY
BRACEWELL, EDWARD RAY

CURRAHEE RANGERS 935 TOCCOA
HALL, BRUCE ALAN

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642 CUMMING
WOODS, JEFFREY WAYNE

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657 SAVANNAH
BRYARS, THOMAS ORBER

BLUE RIDGE RIFLES 1860 DAHLONEGA
CLARK, MICHAEL TAYLOR

DIXIE GUARDS 1942 METTER
SLAUGHTER, CHAD
CHRISTOPHER

GENERAL A. H. COLQUITT FIRE EATERS 1958 NEWTON
ROGERS, NATHAN KEADLE

GEN. GEORGE "TIG" ANDERSON 2038 COVINGTON
FLOYD, ANDREW STEPHEN
FLOYD, DON THOMAS
FLOYD, MICHAEL STEPHEN
FLOYD, THOMAS

MARSHALL MEDLOCK, JAMES LELAND MEDLOCK, JIM BO SUTTON, BRIAN GEOFFREY

LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY 2071 COLQUITT
GROW, CHARLES HILTON

MONTGOMERY SHARPSHOOTERS 2164 MT. VERNON
SMITH, JOSEPH LUKE
SMITH, MICHAEL ADAM

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200 MOULTRIE
ALLGOOD, JOHN FRANKLIN
STACEY, DANIEL RONALD

GENERAL PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 2209 RINGGOLD
HESTER, BILLY THOMAS
HESTER, HERBERT FRED

CAPT. RUEL W. ANDERSON 2239 HAWKINSVILLE
PITTMAN, DONALD D.

ILLINOIS

CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL 516 CHICAGO
LESTER, EDMUND
HARRISON

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962 BELLEVILLE
DEVINEY, FRANK G.
FULTON, JAMES
FULLERTON
LOPER, JOHN ROBERT
LUMMA, JAMES DAVID
PRESLEY, NICKOLAS
LAURENCE
PRESLEY, WILLIAM
THOMAS
PRESLEY, WILLIAM
THOMAS
SOUTHALL, TIMOTHY
DAVID

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100 LEXINGTON
BYRON, RON DEAN

COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL 1629 WHITESBURG
TRENT, JAMEY LONDON

GEN. ROGER W. HANSON 1844 WINCHESTER
TRIPLETT, RONALD GLYN

LOUISIANA

CAMP MOORE 1223 TANGIPAHOA
SANDERS, JAMES MICHAEL
WILSON

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 SHREVEPORT
ENGLAND, BENJAMIN L.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANKLIN GARDNER 1421 LAFAYETTE
ELWELL, RYAN BRICE

MAJ. THOMAS McGUIRE 1714 WEST MONROE
JUSTICE, DANIEL BARR
LINDSAY, IAN THOMAS

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1931 COVINGTON
EVANS, GENE

MARYLAND

CAPTAIN VINCENT CAMALIER CSA 1359 LEONARDTOWN
BEASLEY, JONATHAN
GUY, ZACHARY JAMES
TOUART, MICHAEL VERNON

COL. WILLIAM NORRIS 1398 DARNESTOWN
MORFIT, VAN

MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE CAMP 1836 ELLICOTT CITY
FIELD, THEODORE
FREDERICK

MISSOURI

ELIJAH GATES 570 FULTON
MOORE, JOHN WILLIAM

B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614 INDEPENDENCE
GONZALES, ETHAN
MICHAEL
KING, CHARLES ADAMS
MILLER, TIMOTHY SCOTT

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ 1815 FLORISSANT
BLUDSWORTH, BRADLEY
EDMOND
EBERHARDT, GREGORY M.
HAYES, RICKY LEE
PAYNE, DANIEL LAWRENCE
SCOTT, DALE ALAN
WILLIAMS, ALFRED GENE

BRIG. GENERAL EDMUND THOMAS WINGO 2213 SALEM
SINGLETON, MIKE
WILSON, RODNEY D.

MISSISSIPPI

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265 BRANDON
SEAL, DANIEL S.

COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS 321
CORINTH
OWENS, JAMES DURWARD

SAM DAVIS 596
BILOXI
RANDAZZO, RICHARD WAYNE

HARRISBURG 645
TUPELO
BARTON, CHARLES EVERETT

TIPPAH TIGERS 868
RIPLEY
CHILDS, THEODORE PAUL FULLER, BILLY R. PEGRAM, TOM WEATHERLY, JAKE LANTHAM

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1353
HATTIESBURG
DUCKWORTH, DAVID SCOTT
DUCKWORTH, DAVID CLARENCE
DUCKWORTH, KEVIN PATRICK

LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON 1354
VICKSBURG
DAVIS, MICHAEL LEE

STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681
SUMMIT
WATTS, ROBERT J.

LT. GEN. STEPHEN DILL LEE'S CALEDONIA RIFLES 2140
CALEDONIA
FINCHER, ROGER CONRAD

NORTH CAROLINA

ROBERT HENRY RICKS 75
ROCKY MOUNT
MORAN, MARK

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813
GRAHAM
COX, RICHARD L. MOSER, MICHAEL TODD

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872
GASTONIA
BERRY, PHILIP ANDY

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/ WM. J. HOKE 1616
LINCOLNTON
PRICE, DAVID HAROLD RUDISILL, CHAD

SON OF MARS 1632
LAURINBURG
HOGAN, JERRY WAYNE

MINGO 1717
SPIVEY'S CORNER
SCOTT, GARRETT WALTER

THE CSA UNKNOWN SOLDIER 1753
LANES CREEK TOWNSHIP
STEGALL, CHRISTOPHER ALAN

DAVIDSON GUARDS 1851
DAVIDSON COUNTY
FERGUSON, LEVI BUDDY GLASS, TRISTEN SKYLAR HAMPTON, JOSEPH D. REICH, OWEN KARR SAINTING, JORDAN DEAN SCOTT, DOMINIC MICHAEL WARD, CAMERON GAGE

JACKSON RANGERS 1917
SYLVA
HARRIS, JESSE LEE

ROCKY FACE RANGERS 1948
TAYLORSVILLE
PATTERSON, DANNY GREY

JAMES-YOUNGER 2065
LOCUST
GIBSON, CHARLES RYAN

CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS 2187
STEDMAN
BELANGER, AUBREY EDWARD
BULLARD, ROY RICHARD HALL, MATTHEW THOMAS

PVT. EPHRIAM HUNEYCUTT-42nd
REGIMENT 2242
ALBEMARLE
WILSON, PERRY WILLIAM

NEW YORK

MISS CONSTANCE CARY 1913
GLOVERSVILLE
GUY, STEVEN C.

OKLAHOMA

LT. COL. JACKSON F. McCURTAIN 513
NORMAN
HADLEY, CHASE ALAN RALLS

CAPTAIN JAMES J. McALESTER 775
McALESTER
McINTOSH, BENJAMIN CHARLES

INDIAN TERRITORY 892
POTEAU
MENASCO, MICHAEL L. RITCHIE, DANNY J.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION 4
CHARLESTON
JORDAN, ROBERT WARING

JEFFERSON DAVIS 4th
REGIMENT SC VOL 7
EASLEY
SKINNER, JEFFREY FLOYD

PALMETTO 22
COLUMBIA
GULLEDGE, VAN SCHAZE

JOHN M. KINARD 35
NEWBERRY
EASTERLIN, LUCAS ADAM

16th SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT 36
GREENVILLE
HOHMANN, J. MARK HUDDLE, ANDREW DOUGLAS SMITH, CHARLES ROBERT

OLDE ABBEVILLE 39
ABBEVILLE
RODGERS, DANIEL CALEB

JOHN THOMAS ASHLEY 43
HONEA PATH
COX, JONATHAN WAYNE

COLONEL JOSEPH NORTON 45
SENECA
DURHAM, WILLIAM CLYDE HARBIN, KEVIN S. HARBIN, SAMUEL THOMAS

15th REGIMENT SC VOLUNTEERS 51
LEXINGTON COUNTY
BRADSHAW, DOUGLAS HOWARD
BRADSHAW, JAMES CLIFFORD
BRADSHAW, JAMES HOWARD
BRADSHAW, STEPHEN LLOYD

COL. OLIN M. DANTZLER 73
ORANGEBURG
BLACK, JUSTIN LEE

LITCHFIELD 132
CONWAY
RABON, AL

H. L. HUNLEY 143
SUMMERVILLE
ASBELL, ANTHONY WALLACE
COOK, NEAL KAMINER

GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273
COLUMBIA
LANGSTON, CHEVES CHARLES
McLAWHORN, RICHARD EDWARD
MILLS, HAROLD WINFORD WELLS, MITCHELL SAXON

GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST 1451
BOGANSVILLE
SANDERS, ANDREW BURGESS

GEN. MARTIN W. GARY 1532
EDGEFIELD
HIXON, WILLIAM M.

BATTERY WHITE 1568
GEORGETOWN
EVANS, OWEN MOORE

B/G MICAH JENKINS 1569
ROCK HILL
CRIBB, JERRY DWAYNE

COL. E. T. STACKHOUSE 1576
LATTA
SAWYER, RYAN

REBELS IN GREY 2027
WESTMINSTER
STANCIL, MICHAEL MARVIN

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST 3
CHATTANOOGA
MARKIEWICZ, WILLIAM PRITCHETT, SHAWN OTIS

SAMUEL R. WATKINS 29
COLUMBIA
BROWN, ETHAN GILLHAM GILLHAM, FRED HIME

MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO
JUDD, THOMAS PAUL

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34
GALLATIN
BASSETTE, STEVEN MICHAEL

JAMES KEELING 52
BRISTOL
WILLS, EARL WAYNE

LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER 87
KNOXVILLE
DUNAWAY, MICHAEL ANTHONY

DR. J. B. COWAN 155
TULLAHOMA
HAWK, JOHN B.

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215
MEMPHIS
BALDWIN, JAMES CRAIG BIEBER, MARK A.

JOHN B. INGRAM BIVOUAC 219
JACKSON
COLLINSWORTH, JAMES B.

SIMONTON-WILCOX 257
COVINGTON
COOK, DONALD ALLEN

CAPT. WILLIAM H. McCAULEY 260
DICKSON COUNTY
JOHNSON, JUDSON PAUL

M/G WILLIAM D. McCain
HQ 584
COLUMBIA
AVERITT, CHRISTOPHER DEMPSEY
AVERITT, COLIN DOUGLAS
AVERITT, WARREN DOUGLAS
CATHY, SAMUEL TRUETT DAVIS, STEPHEN JON DELAFIELD, H. BRYANT

EVANS, JAMES WYATT
FOSTER, NICHOLAS KAMBITIS
FOSTER, RICHARD WARREN
GAY, NATHANIEL WAYNE HALL, PERRY BAKER KERSEY, MICHAEL DALE PARKER, ALLAN DALE PIPPIN, DAVID ALLEN STONE, PAUL CLOIS TRAYLOR, RYAN JAMES TURNER, MICAH PRESTON WALTER, KYLE JAMES WARNER, JAMES THOMAS WARNER, JAMES P. WOODALL, LIONEL TODD YOUNG, DARRYL SCOTT

GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON 723
LEBANON
ALLEN, CLINTON DAVID ALLEN, DOUGLAS SCHERFF

COL. W. M. BRADFORD/ COL. J. G. ROSE 1638
MORRISTOWN
MYERS, JR., CLAYTON

THE GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE 1640
MEMPHIS
ELKINS, EWING JOE

COL. RANDAL W. McGAVOCK 1713
HERMITAGE
SMITH, LAWRENCE C.

LT. ROBERT J. TIPTON 2083
ELIZABETHTON
BOWERS, DONALD SCOTT COX, ROBERT EDWARD

TEXAS

COL. A. H. BELO 49
DALLAS
LACY, LUCIEN

CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS 124
TYLER
FINDLEY, JEROME KENNETH
FINDLEY, JONATHAN KYLE LYLE, STEVEN CRAIGE

GEN. FELIX H. ROBERTSON 129
WACO
BROWN, ARTHUR B. PERRYMAN, BRUCE ALAN

HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE 153
SAN ANTONIO
REED, SCOTT CHRISTIAN

R. E. LEE 239
FORT WORTH
HOLDER, JESSE RAY MILES, STAN

CAPT. JESSE AMASON
CAMP 282
CENTER
SCROGGINS, SHELDON W.

PLEMONS-SHELBY 464
AMARILLO
HAYNES, H. RICHARD WAECHTER, CHARLES

CAPTAIN JUNE KIMBLE 488
EASTLAND
CUMMINGS, ROBERT KENT

GOV. SAMUEL W. T. LANHAM 586
WEATHERFORD
BLAIR, MYRON CRAFTON, JASON

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 983
DECATUR
GAGE, CALVIN MICHAEL GAGE, MICHAEL ALLEN

GEN. JEROME B. ROBERTSON 992
BRENNHAM
ILES, DAVID WAYNE

FRONTIER GUARD 996
JUNCTION
SMITH, DENNIS RANDALL

GEN. W. L. CABELL 1313
DALLAS
MAYNARD, RUSSELL

ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325
SAN ANTONIO
CRIST, COLTEN M. IVEY, JAMES ALAN IVEY, JAMES WILLIAM RUTLEDGE, HOLLIS SMITH, STANLEY WARREN VOTAW, CHARLES EDWARD

GEN. HORACE RANDAL 1533
CARTHAGE
WELLS, TOM BEN

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE JOHNSON 1648
ARLINGTON
DRAKE, G. W. GIBBS, HERSCHEL W.

COL. GUSTAV HOFFMANN 1838
NEW BRAUNFELS
KENNEDY, KEVIN

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS 1937
CLEBURNE
HUMPHREYS, KEVIN COLE SOLLERS, RICHARD DEAN WYNNIS, TRUMAN ALVIS

UPSHUR COUNTY
PATRIOTS CAMP 2109
GILMER
PRICER, BRANDON CALEB

COL. JOHN S. (RIP) FORD 2216
HARLINGEN
BRUSH, CHRISTOPHER A. MILLS, JAMES WILLIAM SALAZAR, ADRIAN JUDE

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

LT. ALEXANDER CAMERON
2226
GREENVILLE
PAUL, JESSE W.

VIRGINIA

THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA
MECHANIZED CAVALRY 9
NORFOLK
GRACE, DANIEL D.
WEATHERLY, JAMES

KEMPER-FRY-STROTHER
19
MADISON
SISK, TUCKER LEE

A. P. HILL 167
COLONIAL HEIGHTS
ADKINS, AARON PATRICK
EASTER, CARL PASLEY
GLAZE, ROBERT NEWTON

SUMMERS-KOONTZ 490
LURAY
SANFORD, JOHN FRANKLIN

THE OLD BRUNSWICK 512
LAWRENCEVILLE
ELLIS, KEITH POWELL

R. E. LEE 726
ALEXANDRIA
MILLS, ANDREW HEATH

ARMISTEAD-HILL-GOODE
749
CHASE CITY
SEATE, GUY PATRICK

BLACK HORSE 780
WARRENTON
FORBUSH, LLOYD A.

CAPTAIN JOHN F.
McELHENNY 840
LEBANON
WHITT, CHARLES
DAHUMON

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY 1237
FRONT ROYAL
DELLINGER, ALVIN
WRIGHT, CURT RALPH

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE
1296
LEXINGTON
FITZGERALD, PEYTON
TAYLOR

FINCASTLE RIFLES 1326
ROANOKE
ASHLEY, EDWARD LEE

J. E. B. STUART 1343
HENRICO
HARWOOD, OTWAY
PEARSON BINNS

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1589
MIDLOTHIAN
ADAMS, BERNARD L.
TYREE, BRENT ROBERT

APPOMATTOX RANGERS
COURT HOUSE 1733
APPOMATTOX
JEROME, BRIAN GLENN

GEN. HENRY A. WISE 1756
NORTON
STIDHAM, DANNY WANE

GEN. JOHN RANDOLPH
CHAMBLISS 1779
EMPORIA
LUCAS, EARL SNIDOW

SCOTT COUNTY'S CLINCH
MOUNTAIN RANGERS 1858
GATE CITY
DAVIDSON, CHARLES LYNN
KETRON, LYMON DWIGHT

CHARLOTTE COUNTY
GRAYS 1964
CHARLOTTE COURT
HOUSE
JENKINS, TIMOTHY DREW

ESSEX DIXIE RIFLES 2011
TAPPAHANNOCK
CLARKE, LEROY FRANKLIN

JAMES CITY CAVALRY
2095
WILLIAMSBURG
LEACH, JAMES R.

EDMUND RUFFIN FIRE
EATERS 3000
MECHANICSVILLE
ESTES, BOBBY EARL
FLOYD, MICHAEL C. Y.

GURGANUS, RUSSELL
CURTIS
GURGANUS, WILLIAM
JOSEPH
HOLT, RICHARD



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
Wayne S. James	SC	273
Curtis D. White	SD	2195
Joseph L. Smith	GA	2164
Jerry W. Kline	TX	1864
Charles Howdyshell	VA	584
Fred H. Gillham, III	TN	29
Ethan Gillham Brown	TN	29
Ryan B. Elwell, Sr.	LA	1421
Ryan B. Elwell, Jr.	LA	1421
Dick L. Croft	KS	2064
Steven C. Weaver	KS	175



Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

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

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

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

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

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

Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 12th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camps

Virginia Camp: Sunday, June 15 to Saturday, June 21 at the SW Virginia Woodmen of the World Family Activity Center, 1336 Simmons Mill Road, Thaxton, VA. The deadline for applications is June 5, 2014.

Texas Camp: Sunday, July 27 to Saturday, August 2 at Three Mountain Retreat, located at Clifton, TX. The deadline for applications is July 14, 2014.

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

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

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

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

COMPATRIOTS!

LEARN ABOUT THE ABBEVILLE INSTITUTE

The Abbeville Institute is an organization in higher education dedicated to a scholarly study of what is true and valuable in the Southern tradition. We hold an annual summer school for college and graduate students and an annual conference for academics.

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

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

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

CONTRIBUTE TO THE INSTITUTE

The United States is in the grip of a culture war. These wars take no prisoners. They are won by ideas. It is imperative we educate our youth at the college and graduate school level. That is what we do. And we greatly need your financial support.

It costs \$900 to fund a college or graduate student for the week long summer school. If you could provide a scholarship that would be wonderful. (The student would receive it in your name and write a report). But any contribution would help. Since the Institute is a 501(c)3 contributions are tax deductible.

To find out more about the Institute and to hear lectures from past conferences, see www.abbevilleinstitute.org. To make an electronic contribution and to see the options available (automatic transfer, etc. and premiums), check "Make a Donation." Contributions through checks should be made payable to Abbeville Institute, PO Box 10, McClellanville, SC 29458.

A contribution of \$100 or more will receive a signed copy of our latest book *Rethinking the American Union for the 21st Century* with an introduction and edited by Donald W. Livingston

If you are not a member, consider becoming one. It is only \$50 a year — a few cents more than \$4 a month.

Yours sincerely,

Donald W. Livingston,
Prof of Philosophy, Emeritus, Emory University
and President, Abbeville Institute



Confederate Classifieds

THE CIVIL WAR NEWS: Monthly current events newspaper. Preservation, Southern heritage, reenactments, books, calendar, firearms, letters, columns, display, and classified ads. For free sample, call 800-777-1862. www.civilwarnews.com

IF YOU LIVE THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, you should read *The Courier*, your monthly newspaper for our Southern heritage, reenactments, preservation, calendar of events, book reviews, features, display and classified ads for goods and services. **Free sample copy.** *The Civil War Courier*, PO Box 625, Morristown, Tennessee 37814. 1-800-624-0281. E-mail: cwc1861@lcs.net or www.civilwarcourier.com

SPECIALIZING IN CONFEDERATE AND UNION autographs, letters, diaries, documents, postal history, currency, and photos. Contact Brian & Maria Green, Inc., PO Box 1816, Kernersville, NC 27285-1816; Phone: 336-993-5100. bmgcivilwar.com On-line store shop.bmgcivilwar.net. Member SCV & MOSB.

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ARCHIVE YOUR PATRIOT'S SERVICE AND SUPPORT BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION: www.our-confederateheroes.org SCV Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ.

2014 LEGENDS IN GRAY CALENDAR, \$20, postage paid. Send check to Cross Patch, 9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587.

SEEKING VETERANS' STORIES OF 1913 REUNION: Was your ancestor one of the 53,000 old soldiers who attended the largest ever reunion of Civil War veterans, at Gettysburg in 1913? I am writing a book on this extraordinary event and seek first-person accounts by the veterans themselves — letters, diary entries, even postcards sent from the reunion. If you have such, please contact John Hopkins, 841 N. Grant St., Wooster, OH 44691; john.lee.hopkins@gmail.com

SHADOW SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERACY: The story of the Coleman Scouts in Middle Tennessee (1862-1865). This is a compilation of historical information from many sources. A non-fiction book. To order 401-567-0298 or e-mail critt61626@aol.com

CONFEDERATE VETERAN MAGAZINES. FREE. Almost a complete set from 1990-2013. Pick up or pay shipping. Atlanta area. cpcates@bellsouth.net

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

Dispatches From the Front

son between the Klan of Reconstruction days and the bozos in the “Klan” of today, who are just that, bozos ... who play right into the hands of the real haters (SPLC, ADL, NAACP, etc. *ad nauseum*), by fulfilling every stupid stereotype set out for them on television and in the movies.

Let us be men of honor like our ancestors were and preserve and proclaim our heritage boldly, defiantly, and without apology to anyone.

*Lt. Commander T. F. Binkley
Pvt. W. R. Milton Camp 741
Tavares, Florida*

We've been on the defensive too long

To the Editor:

I am in total agreement with Chaplain John Fisher that we Southerners have been pushed into a defensive posture concerning our heritage. It comes from our being bombarded by a hundred and fifty years worth of the “Propaganda of the Victorious,” which — boiled down to its essentials — proclaims our guilt and their righteousness. But we must realize our arrogant and self-righteous detractors throw out the slavery and racism issue as a *red herring* to throw us onto the defensive, and to throw the hounds of history off the scent of their imperialism.

When they accuse us of fighting to defend slavery, we can throw it back at them and tell them we were fighting to defend ourselves from invasion and conquest by the United States of America. As for the slavery issue, that was a personal problem, but since we were no longer a part of the United States of America, it was no longer any of their business.

As for these Utopian crusaders making it their business to improve everyone else, we may ask them — as John Randolph of Roanoke once asked — “Who made thee, Cain, thy brother’s keeper?” Utopian dreams have an historical propensity for turning into To-

talitarian nightmares. If they are such righteous crusaders for freedom and equality, we may ask them why they were fighting to enslave us. As for the rest, when they level charges of racism against us, we may ask them why their sanctimonious Freedom Riders were down here delivering tutorials to us on proper race relations while the Blacks up North were burning their cities down.

I will bow my head before God and answer for my sins, but I have no intention of doing so before a mob of Pharisees.

*H. V. Traywick, Jr.
Richmond, Virginia
Member, Garland-Rodes Camp 409
Lynchburg, Virginia*

A few updates to enjoyable article

To the Editor:

I enjoyed reading “The American Dream: North and South” by Egon Richard Tausch in the January/February issue of *Confederate Veteran*, but was not surprised to see a few errors and omissions creep into such a sweeping article. An example is the author’s statement that it is difficult to imagine the 1860s father of either side tolerating a son who would not stand with him on the same side. To cite just one there is the touching case of Edward Lea, one of Admiral Porter’s young naval officers who perished when the Confederates captured the USS *Harriet Lane* at Galveston. His father, Colonel Albert Lea, served the Confederates under General Magruder and hastened to his son’s side as he lay dying. The touching scene is related fully in Edward T. Cotham, Jr.’s *Battle on the Bay* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1998).

While on the subject of Texas naval battles, it is important to recognize one ethnic group Mr. Tausch omitted in his salute to foreign-born Confederate soldiers, and that is the Irish, tens of thousands of whom fought valiantly in gray. The most noteworthy example in the opinion of Jefferson Davis — who called their feat “more memorable than the Battle of Thermopylae” — was the Confederate victory at Sabine Pass. In

that 1863 battle, fewer than 50 determined Irishmen under Lieutenant Dick Dowling succeeded in turning back an entire Yankee invasion fleet.

As to Gettysburg, I agree with Tausch that it was not the turning point of the War. For that we must follow the career of Ulysses Grant, who advanced continually from Belmont to Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and ultimately the Champion Hill battle which sealed the fate of Vicksburg. Without that last victory, it is unlikely many states in the Mississippi basin would have supported Lincoln’s reelection or that the Union forces could have advanced from Lookout Mountain to Atlanta. It is unlikely any Union commander other than Grant would have prevailed in the West, and his close-run victory at Champion Hill combined his usual intrepidity with true military genius. Recognition of that does honor not only to him but to the brave men in gray who gave all in the attempt to stop him. As to Grant’s sanguinary Virginia campaigns of 1864 and 1865, I will only venture the opinion that the world would be a far more peaceful place today if America had demonstrated the same willingness to use its logistical and military assets since 1945.

*Stephen Delos Wilson
Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87
Knoxville, Tennessee*

Editorial concerning slavery and the War

To the Editor:

Much has been written about the War To Prevent Southern Independence being caused by slavery. I will not refer to it as a civil war since *Webster’s Dictionary* defines “a civil war is two or more factions fighting over control of a government.” Southern forces never had any intentions of taking over the United States government and only wanted to be left alone.

All United States laws favored the continuation of slavery where it existed in 1861 without any additional laws. Politically, the North did not want slavery in new states as addition population would possibly change representation in Congress, upsetting the North

control over the South in voting.

The North and South disagreed on a number of things from 1789 when the US Constitution was written until 1861. The industrial North wanted a large central government shifting powers from the states, and the agrarian South wanted a small, central government controlled by the states which more like the government that our forefathers had in mind.

In 1860, eighty percent of the money going into the United States Treasury was coming from the South, while only twenty percent was being returned to spend in the South. When Abraham Lincoln took office, he passed the Morrill Tariff law which raised the export tax from fifteen percent to forty percent on the goods the South exported. This was the straw which broke the camel's back. The time to secede was now at hand.

Secession was nothing new as Massachusetts had threatened in 1803, protesting the Louisiana Purchase would dilute their power in the Union. In 1810 the Florida Panhandle declared independence, and three months later United States troops invaded and defeated their purpose. The New England region threatened to secede over the War of 1812 because they were dissatisfied with the war. They called the Hartford Convention to write up articles of secession, but the war was over before they presented it. In 1828 South Carolina threatened secession, but it was compromised before any action. Apparently, secession had to be legal as the Southern states thought — why else would each state individually have to rejoin the Union after the war?

Lincoln declared war on the South without the permission of Congress. His reason was to save the Union; however, the Union was never in danger until he invaded the South. Not until two years into the war (1863) did he mention slavery at all. Then his proclamation freeing the slaves was declared in territory held by the South and no slaves were freed in Union-controlled territory. He knew he had no authority to do so. His purpose was to cause the slaves to revolt and cause calamity, but it did not happen. The slaves remained loyal to the slave owner's family. It did, however, cause European countries

such as England and France to not ally with the Confederate States of America and give the Union a better reason for the war — which also helped the Union to recruit soldiers which they had a hard time doing.

The North was the victor, thus their ability to write the history and declare that slavery was the reason for the war instead of being just one part of the differences between the North and the South and not necessarily the main one.

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

Has cancelled membership in the NRA

To the editor:

I am a member of the CSS *Shenandoah* Camp 1820. Received my copy of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. Read the article on page 8 and 9 by Lt. Commander-in-Chief Charles Kelly Barrow. I have a letter addressed to the NRA canceling my membership and two other SCV members. That is a nice ad: don't see what is wrong with it.

The CSS *Shenandoah* is a small camp. Our problem is distance: three members here in Delta Junction, one in North Pole, near Fairbanks (85 miles from here). Our commander is 370 miles away. Most members are 500-575 miles away.

*Allen Avinger
CSS Shenandoah Camp 1820
Delta Junction, Alaska*

Another NRA membership cancelled

To the Editor:

Shortly after reading my November/December issue of *Confederate Veteran*, I cancelled my NRA membership.

When I read NRA would not print the SCV ad, I was angry. I find nothing racist or hateful in this ad. Why do the politically correct groups always try to put a Southern/Confederate way of thinking down as racist?

As a friend of the SCV, I will not support an organization that will not

uphold my first amendment rights as a Southern gentleman.

If all members and friends of the SCV would cancel their NRA membership, this would show SCV is a source to deal with.

*Deo Vindice
John Beatty
Friend of the SCV
Ardmore, Tennessee*

No evidence Lincoln had last will

To the Editor:

In the January/February issue of *Confederate Veteran*, one of our sympathizers wrote in "Greetings from Confederate in Israel" that "... the fact Lincoln himself wrote in his last will that no 'n____r or Jew' shall attend his funeral." My research indicates that Lincoln died intestate (no last will). At the time of his death he had amassed the tidy sum of \$100,000 (worth \$1.5 million in today's money), and his estate was consequently administered by sitting Supreme Court Justice David Davis.

While it is true the Federals did destroy potentially embarrassing documents (i.e. Dahlgren Raid, etc.), there seems to be no proof or testimony to indicate Davis destroyed Lincoln's will. However, it does seem odd and even suspicious that Lincoln was the only president (including the other three who were assassinated), to die intestate.

*Captain Joseph Hagan
Pvt. G. W. Thomas Camp 1595
Ft. Pierce, Florida*



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

Books in Print

In 1902, when the SCV membership began to lose interest, the Confederate Veterans of the UCV were concerned to the point that a special committee was formed to reorganize the SCV and to “refuse new life and vigor into our organization and induce a younger, more vigorous and interested membership.” As they grew older, they realized a younger generation would need to carry on their fight to see that the true history of the Confederate States of America was preserved for generations to come. As the book title says, it was the obliged duty of all descendants of Confederate Veterans to make sure the heroic deeds of our Confederate Ancestors is never forgotten.

Ann’s book details the different aspects of the camp’s functions. Two annual events remain constant throughout the history of this camp: honoring Robert E. Lee on his birthday in January and honoring Confederate Veterans each May and memorializing them after the last Veterans had crossed over the river. It was interesting to note that “May 24 is observed in Alexandria as Confederate Memorial Day because it marks the anniversary of the day on which, in 1861, the volunteers of the 17th Virginia Infantry mustered at the intersection of Prince and Washington Streets (where the Confederate memorial statue now stands), and marched off to four long years of bloody struggle for Southern Independence. It is also the day when federal troops crossed the Potomac River to occupy our undefended city.” One special Memorial Day took place in 1943. “In spite of the war and rationing, and so many gone, there was still a Confederate Memorial Day service held at Camp Lee Hall.”

This book is filled with photos and memorabilia of the camps’ various projects throughout the years and tells the story of how the camp survived and

thrived. I would go even farther to say that each SCV camp adjutant should obtain a copy of this book as a supplemental reference guide for the future successful operation of their camp. *The Bounden Duty of the Progeny* highlights the rich historical life of Robert E. Lee Camp SCV and portrays a Confederate organization approaching its Quasiquicentennial. These men should be proud of their accomplishments these past 123 years, and Ann Graham is to be commended for her dedication and hard work for publishing their proud story.

Author: Ann Graham

Publisher: Ann Graham

meeceah@aol.com

Paperback \$19.95 black and white

\$39.95 color plus \$5 shipping

Reviewed by Byron Brady

Devotions For Warriors: A Christian Perspective of the Civil War

Devotions For Warriors is an uplifting and historically enlightening volume of daily devotions and War Between the States history.

Authors Mike Fisher and Joe Jared are Christian men who love God’s Word and the nation’s history.

Mike Fisher has taught American history in a Christian school for decades. His classes place particular emphasis on the founding of America, the War Between the States, and World War II.

Joe Jared has worked for the Department of Rehabilitation Services in Oklahoma City since 1975. He has written two historical novels, *The Ransom of*

the Rune Writer and *The Spirit Quest of the Thunder Clan*.

The Foreword by Dr. J.V.D. Hough emphasizes the juxtaposition of God’s Word with mankind’s sin of engaging in warfare over the centuries.

This book of daily devotions illustrates the “parallel between shooting wars and the spiritual conflicts of the Christian walk.” The Biblical references are accompanied by an anecdote or some happening in the War Between the States, an insight, and a prayer.

Devotions For Warriors will fill a special niche on bookshelves of Southerners who cherish God’s Word and seek to perpetuate our blessed Confederate history.

Author: Mike Fisher and Joe Jared

Publisher: Tate Publishing

127 East Trade Center Terrace

Mustang, OK 73064

(888) 361-9473

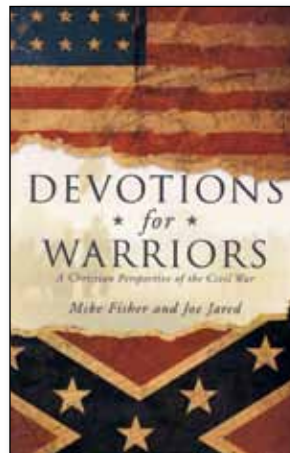
Paperback \$21.99

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Confederate Letter

Bob Robinson was fortunate. He grew up around people who had grown up around Confederate soldiers and kept their memories alive. The church where he worshiped had served as a wartime hospital. The farms and fields of relatives contained Confederate trenches and camp sites. He was a Rebel on both sides of his family, one of whom owned Captain Stephen Read’s sword. Captain Read served with General Lee and surrendered at Appomattox with the general.

Bob grew up in Garysburg, North Carolina, and attended East Carolina University where he received a degree in history and political science. After graduation he worked for several newspapers, did public relations work for the State of North Carolina, and later went into the antiques business. He eventually returned to Garysburg and began writing a newspaper column named “Confederate Letter,” which was a regular feature in the *Sunday Herald*. After awhile he put the articles



in manuscript form with the intention of publishing a book. Sadly, he passed away before this was done and his mother, with the help of friends and relatives, published his book in 2013.

This compilation, *Confederate Letter*, is a well-researched and very interesting book. His interests were wide-ranging, but always relevant to our North

Carolina heroes from as close to home as Garysburg to the Brazilian Confederados. It covers such subjects as letters from soldiers and their loved ones, discussions of local reenactments, memories of his childhood, the origins of the Southern Cross of Honor, and support for legislation to help preserve the Fort Fisher revetments, to name a few.

Though the typos are a bit distracting, *Confederate Letter* is a most interesting book and a true work of love by the author and its publisher.

Author: Bob Robinson
 Publisher: Mrs. Katherine S. Robinson
 PO Box 315
 Garysburg, NC 27831

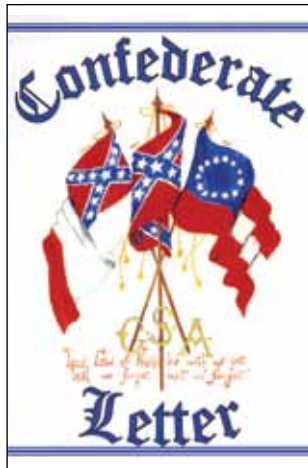
Paperback \$25.00 plus \$6 shipping

Reviewed by Amy R. Huss

Robert E. Lee in War and Peace

Being a life-long hero worshiper of General Robert E. Lee, I was immediately attracted to *Robert E. Lee in War and Peace*. Since General Lee is my hero, I'll admit now I'm biased.

This is a photographic history of General Lee. There have been other books on the subject of photographs of Lee, but none as complete as this one.



Several photos included in *Robert E. Lee in War and Peace* are published for the first time. In all there are 61 known photographs of Lee from life and they are together in one book for the first time.

The author, Dr. Donald A. Hopkins, is a surgeon in Gulfport, Mississippi and a lifelong student of the War for Southern Independence and Southern history. He is also a Vietnam veteran with a Bronze Star and a Purple Heart for his service. He spent years searching private collections and manuscripts across the country to find all 61 known photographs of Lee.

However, this is more than just a picture book. Hopkins also researched the photographers and included a biographical piece on each one. In addition, some of the photos have studio imprints on the back which give more information about the photographer and the context in which the photo was taken. This gives us some insight into General Lee's life as well.

This research helps to correct errors and omissions from previously published volumes of photographs of Lee — many of which are repeated from book to book. You will find many museums with incorrect information about either the time the image was taken or the photographer in their collections.

General Lee was born and lived when photography was just starting and died at the dawn of modern photography. Therefore, Hopkins had to learn about the history of photography and the methods used to produce photographs throughout the 19th century. This research is included and explained as you review the images. Anyone interested in the history of early photography methods will find this very interesting.

The collection of Lee photographs span his life with three basic periods: prewar, wartime and postwar. The least number of photos are wartime shots. Understandably, Lee didn't have the time or desire to have his image made during the war. But, a few were made, all in Virginia. An interesting observation — which was made at the time — was that Robert E. Lee seemed to age

20 years during the four years of the war. We mostly see photos of a white-haired Lee, but his hair was dark at the beginning of the war.

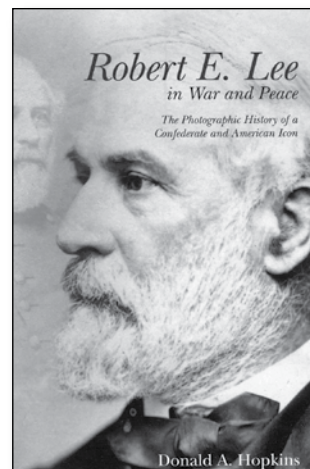
This reviewer

found *Robert E. Lee in War and Peace* to be an outstanding work. Not only on the life of Robert E. Lee, but a history of the development of photography in this country, in addition to the history and conditions of the War for Southern Independence.

This book is a must for any Southerner who cherishes their history and heritage.

Author: Donald A. Hopkins
 Publisher: Savas Beatie
 PO Box 4527
 El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
 www.savasbeatie.com
 Hardback \$34.95

Reviewed by Frank Powell



Confederate Veteran Deadlines

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline for submissions</u>
May/June 2014	March 1
July/August 2014.....	May 1
September/October 2014	July 1
November/December 2014	September 1
January/February 2015	November 1

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Guidelines for submitting annual reports

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2014 Charleston Reunion should be submitted by all Division commanders, chairmen of national committees, army commanders, the chief of heritage 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, 2014. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2014, 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 no event should a report be submitted later than June 1, 2014.

Reports should be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell at fbpowell@bellsouth.net and Chief of Staff Chuck Rand at chuckrand3@gmail.com.

Questions should be directed to Dennis Palmer, 248-546-1964 or Chuck Rand at 318-387-3791.

Invitation to the 2014 Jefferson Davis Service

The Annual Jefferson F. Davis Memorial Service will be held at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, VA, on Saturday, June 7, 2014 at 9 AM. The keynote speaker will be Patrick Falci portraying Confederate General A. P.

Hill.

The Memorial service is a family event complete with music, songs, poems and an historical address. There will also be a marching bagpipe band, honor guard, musket salute and an unforgettable artillery salute with replica cannons. Period dress is encouraged but not required. The ceremonial flags, which have flown on the president's flag pole, will be made available along with a certificate of authenticity. Free souvenir programs, ribbons, and light refreshments will be served.

The ceremony remembers and honors a Southern gentleman who served with the United States Army during the Black Hawk War and was a hero of the Mexican War. In addition to serving as the commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army and Navy, Jefferson F. Davis served as a US Congressman, US Senator and Secretary of War. Jefferson Davis was a man of energy and enthusiasm who held his faith in God and to the Southern Cause.

The Memorial service is free and open to the public.

For more information contact Everette Ellis at rebelyonder2@verizon.net

Awards Program for National Reunion July 16-19, 2014

The Awards Manual may be downloaded from the SCV website at www.scv.org/pdf/AwardsHandbook2013a.pdf. Previous editions are obsolete.

Awards Display

The SCV Awards Display will be set-up for the National Convention in North Charleston near the SCV General Headquarters table by noon on Wednesday, July 16, 2014. This is the drop-off and pick-up point for all SCV awards at the convention.

Best Camp Award

Camps who wish to participate in this competition should print an entry form from the SCV website or they may

request one from GHQ if they have no Internet access. Deadline for best camp entry forms is June 15, 2014. Best Camp Award entry and Newsletter submissions should be sent to:

Granvel J. Block
National Awards Chairman
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Newsletter Award

To be entered in the newsletter competition either mail four copies of each newsletter issued during the eligibility period or send one copy electronically of all newsletters issued during the eligibility period to the National Awards Committee by May 16, 2014. Eligibility period is June 2013 through May 2014. See the Awards Manual for details of what must accompany the entry.

Scrapbook and Historical Project Award

Entries for the scrapbook competition and best historical project must be delivered to the awards' display table not later than 5:00 PM, Thursday, July 17, 2014. No entries will be accepted after that time. Camps must arrange to pick up their entries on Saturday, prior to the dismantling of the Awards Display Table. Entries not picked up will be discarded at the end of the convention. See the Awards Manual for requirements and details for these awards.

Best Website Award

SCV units interested in competing for the Best Website Award should submit their URL through the link on the front page of the website at www.scv.org no later than May 16, 2014. Judging will be performed by experienced webmasters outside the SCV, based on generally recognized criteria for website excellence. Judging will take place at a randomly chosen time between May 16 and July 10, 2014.

Individual Member Awards

In order to nominate a deserving compatriot for an award, an award nomination form must be filled out and submitted.

There is a pdf version of the form which can be printed and then scanned or mailed. The pdf version of the form can be found at: www.scv.org/pdf/awardnominationform14.pdf. There is also an MS Word version of the form. Both the pdf version and the MS Word version be found on scv.org under Forms and Documents. The link to Forms and Documents is: www.scv.org/services/documents.php.

The type of awards and the criteria for each can be found in the Awards Handbook at: www.scv.org/pdf/AwardsHandbook2013a.pdf. Please use this as a reference in determining what will be the most appropriate award for a compatriot.

The Deadline to submit a nomination for an award to be presented at the 2014 Reunion is May 17, 2014. The award nomination form should be filled out in its entirety for each nomination and one copy sent to SCV Chief of Staff Charles Rand – chuckrand3@gmail.com; and one copy to SCV Membership Coordinator Bryan Sharp – membership@scv.org at General Headquarters. The earlier forms are submitted the easier it will be for GHQ to process the nominations. Nominations submitted later than May 17, 2014 may not be able to be processed in time for the compatriots names submitted to be printed the awards program distributed at the Reunion.

Nominations can be submitted to GHQ by Division Commanders and Army Commanders. For those in a division, such as a camp or brigade commander, that wish to nominate a compatriot, they should send the completed form to their Division Commander who should review the nomination and forward those they approve to GHQ.

If there are any questions please contact Membership Coordinator Bryan Sharp at GHQ or Chief of Staff Chuck Rand. COS Rand can be reached at chuckrand3@gmail.com.

This is one of the best ways to recognize those that have made contributions to the SCV. Division Command-

ers and Army Commanders are urged to see to it that those in their respective armies and divisions get the recognition they deserve.

Presentation of Awards

All awards will be recognized at the awards' luncheon on Friday, July 18, 2014, or at the Saturday night banquet on July 19, 2014. Please pick up your award after the luncheon as well as those of men in your camp to take them home with you. This simple process will also save the SCV hundreds of dollars of postage expense and enable the staff to process your dues and new memberships more quickly when they return to GHQ.

Adjutant-in-Chief Ritchie honored with award

On June 8, 2013, at a gala event held at Winchester's Lee-Jackson Hotel, well-known Shenandoah Valley historian Stephen Lee Ritchie was presented with the prestigious William Woods Hassler Award for Civil War Studies. Numerous Winchester residents with ties to the historical community attended the event, and among those offering testimonials were Miss Rebecca Ebert, authoress and Handley Library archivist; Indiana Division SCV Commander Mr. Gordon Dean Flick; Mr. Robert K. Krick, Chief Historian Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania National Historic Park (retired) and Civil War Education Association President Mr. Robert H. Maher. The most touching testimonial of the evening was given by Miss Sadie Jean Ritchie, cousin of the recipient and recent honors graduate in history, Ball State University.

Ritchie is the historian of the McCormick Civil War Institute at Shenandoah University and a staff historian for the Civil War Education Association. He has spoken at numerous events across the country since 1993, including the Stonewall Jackson Symposium conducted by the Stonewall Jackson House in Lexington, Virginia, the Annual Conference on the Art of Command in the Civil War conducted by the John Mosby Heritage Association, The Conference on Leadership and Command in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 2012 was the Keynote



Speaker for the Lee-Jackson Day events in Lee Chapel in Lexington, Virginia.

Ritchie has designed and conducted Civil War tours in Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia since 1995, and is considered an authority on the War in Virginia and the foremost expert on the life and career of General Turner Ashby, Stonewall Jackson's enigmatic cavalry leader during the Valley Campaign of 1862. He is also a founding member of the Kernstown Battlefield Association and past president of the American Blue & Gray Association. He is also a Life Member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and currently serves as adjutant-in-chief.

Dr. William Woods Hassler was President of Indiana University of Pennsylvania and the author of *A. P. Hill: Lee's Forgotten General*; *A General to his Lady: The Letters of General William Dorsey Pender*; *Confederate Heroes and Heroines* and other books. He passed away on September 26, 1997, at the age of 80. In 1993 the Hassler Award was inaugurated to honor individuals who make especially meritorious contributions to the field of Civil War education.

The award was made in conjunction with the 7th Shenandoah Valley Civil War Conference and Tour conducted by the Civil War Education Association (CWEA) of Winchester, VA, the country's largest purveyor of historic tours and symposia.

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Our History and Their Myth

ing election.... If the vote were free, the chances would certainly be in favor of General McClellan, but with the powers which the government possesses, it will find means of controlling the election."

It is often claimed in *standard* histories that opposition to the war consisted only of a few sneaking conspirators — "Copperheads." Untrue. It included many distinguished people who spoke forthrightly and in some cases were brutally punished. (Lambdin Milligan of Indiana, disabled and gravely ill, was imprisoned in a pigpen. His arrest was later declared illegal by the Supreme Court.) Anti-Lincoln sentiment was especially strong among people of Revolutionary heritage, like Governor Horatio Seymour of New York, who publicly deplored the criminal conduct of the government in killing Southern fellow countrymen who had always been good citizens and had always aided the North against foreign enemies. Former President Franklin Pierce condemned Lincoln's war in a fiery oration at Concord, New Hampshire, on July 4, 1863, while the battle was going on at Gettysburg. The few Republican members of Philadelphia's first families' gentlemen's club were made so uncomfortable they departed. At the same time in Philadelphia, the mayor and police abetted Republican mobs in administering severe beatings to those who spoke against the war and then arrested the victims.

Here are excerpts from three public speeches of a Democratic leader in suburban New York in 1864, published in a fearless antiwar journal, *The Old Guard*:

"... events have taught us to despise the authors and abettors of this foul war. We say foul because neither its object nor the manner in which it is conducted can be endorsed by patriotism or Christianity.... [It is] a war against the Constitution of our country, and against Christian civilization.

War, conducted by cowards and as-

sassins.... Mr. Lincoln's abolition generals have no more right to burn the wheat fields of the citizens of the South — no more right to destroy their pianos, steal their spoons, jewels, pictures, books and clothing, all of which they have done from the beginning of hostilities — than they have to commit these same thefts in time of peace.

The re-election of Abe Lincoln is ruin. Ruin alike to the material, moral and political status of the land. Indeed, he has already driven the shaft of destruction so deep into the vitals of the Republic, that it would seem that even now nothing is left for it but to die."

No Confederate could have put it any better.

In a more subtle vein, the North's greatest writer, Herman Melville, a New York Democrat, wrote an admiring poem about Mosby and one criticizing the Union's use of the gigantic "Swamp Angel" cannon to bombard the people of Charleston. After the war he wrote another, respectfully honoring Lee's conduct during an inquisition by a Congressional committee.

What are we to make of this not untypical letter home by the New Jersey private, Oliver Giberson? He sends his greetings to two ladies whom he evidently wants to see again. Then he writes:

"I hope the time will not be very long before we will have the pleasure of seeing each other again, and may we have as happy times together as we used to have in times of peace, but peace now is out of the question altogether for it is all discord and strife — a once loving and happy nation parted in sunder and nearly ruined by nothing at all but the abolist party. It has ruined our country and now it will take as long as it did in the first place to rebuild it up again."

Ten months later, Private Giberson was dead of typhus in an army hospital — a sacrifice to "preserving the Union."

Then again it is often suggested that the war was mainly opposed by poor Irishmen who feared the competition of free black labor. This is a back-handed way of suggesting that such people were "racists," but that most Northerners had a compassionate attitude toward the black people. Absolutely untrue. If Northerners of all opinions were agreed on one thing, it was keeping the black people out of Northern territory. During the war the US army found refugee freedmen accumulating at army posts. It was proposed some of these be settled temporarily in the North. The Radical Republican governors of Illinois and Massachusetts, rabid abolitionists and supporters of the war, went postal. Such a thing must not be. Black people would be much happier in the South than in Massachusetts, wrote the long-time abolitionist governor of that state. Thus Lincoln's respectable supporters were quite as "racist" as the poor Irishmen. The Homestead Act passed by the Republicans during the war gave free land in the West to any citizen or foreigner who would live on it. None of the millions of free acres were available to the black people. If the federal government was to give any land to the black people, it could only be that taken from Southern whites. Nevertheless, our current historians have declared that opposition to Lincoln was the result of "racism," as if there were no other issues involved.

There was a flurry of federal volunteering following the shelling of Fort Sumter. It has recently been shown the biggest factor in this was not patriotism but widespread unemployment in the Northeast due to cotton shortage. The Russian ambassador comments:

"Mr. Lincoln told me himself one day that in case of necessity he could count upon two or three million men. Experience has demonstrated that such estimates

In early August 1864, the chief of staff General Halleck wrote to Grant:
"Pretty strong evidence is accumulat-

A few days later, Grant replied:
"If there is any danger of an uprising in the North to resist the draft ... our loyal governors ought to organize the militia at once to resist it. If we are to draw troops from the field to keep the loyal States in harness, it will prove difficult to suppress the rebellion in the disloyal States. My withdrawal from the James River would mean the defeat of Sherman."

The plain fact is that no affluent Northerner ever served in the war unless he wanted to. Three hundred dollars, a year's wages for a working man, bought complete exemption. Then too, it was possible to discover a burning need to study in Europe or pressing business affairs in Canada. Or one could buy "draft insurance," guaranteeing the purchase of a substitute if one's number came up. Some "gentlemen" did serve, like Joshua Chamberlain and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. Their service was motivated by a sense of duty and by the desire not to miss out on the most important happening of their lifetime, not by allegiance to Lincoln's agenda. Holmes was wounded several times but then resigned, expressing disgust for the war and admiration for his brave and honorable enemies. Chamberlain saluted surrendering Confederate sol-

diers at Appomattox while Republican politicians and preachers were calling for their extermination. It was good Northern men like these who made a degree of reconciliation possible after Reconstruction.

Ambrose Bierce, said to be the second man to enlist after Sumter and a hard-fighting Union soldier for the whole war, was once captured. He liked his gentlemanly Confederate captors and was repulsed by the foreigners who were his fellow prisoners. After the war he went to Alabama to help the people hide cotton from the federal agents who were stealing it. When an unburied Confederate soldier was found in the vicinity, Bierce wrote that he went over and apologized.

It was not a Confederate general who was called "Butcher" by his own men like Grant. And it was not a Confederate general whose name made famous a term for the world's oldest profession.

Many of the Northerners who did serve had only six-months or one-year enlistments, usually safe in occupation posts. There are cases of regiments with expiring enlistments marching away from battle. And, of course, every impoverished free black man recruited for the famed 54th Massachusetts meant one less Boston abolitionist who had to endure the discomfort of service. Every Northern state had agents swarming over "liberated" areas of the South trying to enroll black men against the quota of their state. There were always plenty of poor Irishmen to be met at the boat and offered citizenship for enlistment and plenty of non-English-speaking Germans with a European peasant mentality who believed it when they were told that Southerners intended to enslave them like the blacks.

Lincoln ordered drafts four times during the war. Professor Ludwell H. Johnson in his *North Against South*, a book which should be on the shelf of every compatriot, presents statistics for the "enrollment" of 1863. Men called up numbered 776,829. Of these 21 percent failed to show; 11 percent were dismissed for unstated reasons (a little cash under the table?); and 41

percent were exempted. Only 27 percent were declared liable for service. Of these, 42 percent paid the \$300 commutation and 35 percent bought substitutes. Only six percent of those originally called were enlisted. During the war 200,000 men who were drafted disappeared before being sworn in; 250,000 deserted; 86,724 paid the \$300, including Lincoln's son at Harvard; and 117,986 bought substitutes. Some 655,000 Northern men eligible for the draft never served although an estimated 300,000 foreigners did. Johnson observes:

"The history and statistics of Union recruiting show that approximately one-third of the men in blue joined up without compulsion or extraordinary inducements. ... it is easy to understand why the North, with four times the South's military manpower, was scarcely able to achieve a two to one battlefield superiority."

Note these remarks by the abolitionist Samuel Gridley Howe, husband of Julia of *The Battle Hymn*, who, of course, did not himself serve:

"Our men in the field do not lack food, or clothing, or money, but they do lack noble watchwords and inspiring ideas. The Southern soldier has what at least serves him as such; for he believes that he fights in defense of country, home, and rights; and he strikes vehemently and with a will. Our men, alas! Have no such ideas. The Union is to most of them an abstraction, and not an inspiring watchword. The sad truth should be known — that our army has no conscious, noble purpose; and our soldiers generally have not much stomach for fight.... the Northern army is better equipped, better clad, fed and lodged; and is in a far more comfortable condition, not only than the Southern army, but any other in the world; and yet, if the pay were stopped in both, the Northern army would probably mutiny at once, or crumble rapidly; while the Southern army would probably hold together for a long time, in some shape, if their cause seemed to demand it. The animating spirit of the Southern soldier is rather moral than pecuniary; of the Northern soldier it is rather pecuniary than moral."

More often than not, when Confederate soldiers attacked, they drove the enemy away. This was true even during the Appomattox campaign and at Bentonville. It was this experience which caused General Lee to miscalculate on the third day at Gettysburg.

The lack of support for Lincoln's agenda in the Border States, which are generally cited as Unionist, was many times greater than in the North. Remember, they were occupied by military force throughout the war. It is possible that more Union soldiers confronted and dominated women and other civilians on occupation duty than ever faced armed Confederates. In fact the Union forces used for occupation were usually larger than those in the field. Concentration camps for women and ethnic cleansing were resorted to in Missouri. Union officers in Kentucky complained constantly they were surrounded by rebel sympathizers. The army controlled elections in Maryland and Delaware and elsewhere. All Confederate soldiers from the Border States were volunteers who risked much. Many, if not all, of the Union soldiers were reluctant draftees. In Kentucky, fathers stayed home to protect the property while sons joined the Confederate army — an old Irish custom. Voting statistics and other evidence indicate that even in East Tennessee, where there were more Unionists than elsewhere in the South, much of the population was pro-Confederate.

Moreover, Border State support for the Union war declined as the war went on and as it was realized the Republicans were after things other than "preserving the Union." Most tellingly, after the war the Border areas, even West Virginia, elected former Confederates to their highest offices. At one point in the 1880s former Confederate generals were serving as governors of both Kentucky and Missouri. Maryland adopted the flag and song of its Confederates as the state's emblems. The Missouri monument at Vicksburg does not take sides but it is placed where the state's Confederates were during the siege.

There were several solutions resorted to for Union recruitment in

view of the lack of enthusiasm for the war. The most important was the bounty system. Bonus payments, which rose steadily, were offered by the government as an inducement for enlistment. States and localities added additional cash, and sometimes rich men added on yet more for their workers. The total bounty could sometimes add up to \$1,000 in an economy in which laborers made a dollar a day. Expenditures for recruitment bounties by the federal government were a staggering 25 per cent of the total war expenditure. Many localities and states were left with debts in the millions of dollars, acquired buying substitutes or paying bounties to meet their quotas. Quite obviously, the Lincolnites of the North sought to man their armies in the same way they manned their factories — with the poor and immigrants.

"A rich man's war and a poor man's fight," has often been charged against the Confederacy. Here is Sherman complaining to his Senator brother about the Confederate troops opposing him: "Their devotion is wonderful. Men of immense estates have given up all and now serve as common soldiers in the ranks. Why cannot we inspire our people with the same ardor?"

The 1860 census showed in New York City there were 60,000 unemployed, 40,000 homeless, hundreds of grog shops where the poor could drown their sorrows and brothels where girls as young as 13 could try to survive. These figures tell us some-

thing about the source of Lincoln's soldiers. Child mortality in the city was 50 percent, much higher than for either black or white in the South. The vital statistics of health and longevity for the slave population in the South were only fractionally inferior to the white population, the difference being the same as that today.

Many Southerners had been to New York. Some had seen the horrific slums of London. They felt no need for shame or guilt about their home country.

Derision of Confederate soldiers is pervasive in the new "Myth of the Lost Cause" historical school, sometimes in subtle ways. The supposed *definitive* work on Petersburg, when it discusses Confederate soldiers, tells us that they are "vicious," that they "rampage," and that they have a false "idealized self-image." The book does not bother to mention the Confederate prisoners who were marched away after the Battle of the Crater and never seen again. Another war historian tells us Confederate soldiers were entirely "deluded" about themselves while entertaining a falsely negative image of Union soldiers. Golly.

This kind of language permeates even supposedly impartial narrative military history these days. It is so constant that even readers who know better hardly notice. Those who write this stuff do so without even thinking about it. It merely expresses their automatic attitude toward Confederates.

Also, they are aware that to tell lies about Confederates is rewarded while saying anything positive can lead to a blighted career. Try arguing with one of these about the evidence for the Fort Pillow "massacre." Facts are useless. "Massacre" fits their pre-existing mental picture of General Forrest and of Confederate soldiers so it must be true — whether it is true or not.

One of the bad historians I have been describing whines that somehow, even though he and other brilliant experts have declared the truth over and over again, yet people still continue to admire the Confederacy. Why they still write novels and songs about Lee, and even about his horse! Why doesn't anybody write about Grant and his men like that? Why do so many of us poor deluded fools disobey our betters and still believe in that Lost Cause? One must, I suppose, sympathize with the spiritual impoverishment of a person who cannot understand why someone might prefer Lee to Grant.

SOURCES: Ambrose Bierce, *Shadows of Blue and Gray: The Civil War Writings of Ambrose Bierce* (2003); Orestes Brownson, *Selected Political Essays* (1989); George M. Frederickson, *The Inner Civil War: Northern Intellectuals and the Crisis of the Union* (1965); Ludwell H. Johnson, *North Against South* (1993); William Marvel, *Mr. Lincoln Goes to War* (2006) and *Lincoln's Darkest Year* (2008); Albert A. Woldman, *Lincoln and the Russians* (1952); www.ncwbts150.com.

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com. The website of the Abbeville Institute (www.abbevilleinstitute.com) contains lectures from its Scholar Conference of 2012 by 11 scholars on various aspects of Northern opposition to the Union war. These and other contributions will become a book, *The Fire in the Rear: Lincoln's Other North*.

Part Three: The Confederacy: Unsurpassed Valor and Devotion

"So that the Confederate States, while, in truth, fighting the cause of the world, have the whole world to fight against."

— Rev. Robert Lewis Dabney, theologian and aide to Stonewall Jackson

The well-known British journalist Frank Vitezelly visited America during the War for Southern Independence, first the North and then the South. He reported:

"I never saw anything of the Southern people until I landed at Memphis.... I believed from all I heard that the Secession movement was only skin deep.... I have been surprised by the unity displayed by all on the one subject of separation.... The more I see of the Southern Army the more I am lost in admiration of its splendid patriotism, its wonderful endurance, and its utter disregard of hardships which, probably, no modern army has been called on to bear up against."

The British officer Arthur J.L. Fremantle and British journalist William Howard Russell in their first-hand observations generally agreed with Vitezelly about Southern solidarity and determination.

A major part of the Northern myth is that the Union won because it had the superior generalship of Grant and Sherman and because the people of the South did not really support the Confederacy. Both of these beliefs are spectacularly false. Traditionally, a great general is one who with economy of resources skillfully outmaneuvers and defeats an equal or superior enemy. This describes Lee, Jackson, Forrest, and other Confederate commanders. Grant's great military genius consist-

ed primarily in the bloody expenditure of his own men to wear down an enemy much inferior in numbers and resources. Because that enemy had repeatedly outmaneuvered and defeated the greater force.

We quite often see Sherman's March touted as a great feat of arms. In fact, the March was opposed only by scratch forces of cavalry and home guards (who several times checked the advance). It was primarily a looting and terrorism campaign carried out against civilians. And when Sherman's mighty force reached Bentonville, it was stopped by the remnants of a Confederate army. As the Southern editor Edward A. Pollard wrote: "Where there is nothing to oppose an army, the mere accomplishment of distance is no great wonder or glory."

How pathetic that this even now should be celebrated as a great American military achievement! War against American women and children! The truthful judgment of Sherman's great feat was given by a civilian, a Georgia lady: "We know what terrible means." Another Georgia lady remembered Yankee officers' wives swishing through her home and picking out what of her furniture they wanted.

It will be well to refresh our memories about the odds with which the battles were fought. The Confederates repeatedly won battles in which they were badly outnumbered; the Union almost never. Even Northern victories like Sharpsburg and Gettysburg were not victories but stalemates. In the Gettysburg campaign General Lee's force maneuvered freely in the enemy's territory; attacked and narrowly failed to defeat a superior force on its own ground; and returned home virtually unmolested with a fifty-mile-long wagon train and enough supplies to last a year.

The Civil War Battlefield Guide, edited by Frances H. Kennedy, gives as accurate account as we are likely to get of the numbers confronting each other in the major battles and it bears out completely what I have said. But this does not tell the whole story. When the Union army came to battle, many of its troops were fresh; there was usually another large Northern army within

a day or two's marching distance; and the Northern forces on the coast and rivers were supported by a naval fleet with heavy guns with a range greater than anything the Confederacy had.

After the war, General Don Carlos Buell, one of the more honest of the Northern commanders, warned his fellow countrymen not to be too puffed up about their victory:

"It required a naval fleet and 15,000 troops to advance against a weak fort, manned by less than 100 men, at Fort Henry; 35,000 with naval cooperation, to overcome 12,000 at Fort Donelson; 60,000 to secure victory over 40,000 at Shiloh; 120,000 to enforce the retreat of 65,000 after a month's fighting and maneuvering at Corinth; 100,000 were repelled by 60,000 in the first campaign against Richmond; [it took] 70,000 with a powerful naval force, to inspire the campaign which lasted nine months against 40,000 at Vicksburg; 90,000 to barely withstand the assault of 60,000 at Gettysburg; 115,000 sustaining a frightful repulse from 60,000 at Fredericksburg; 100,000 attacked and defeated by 50,000 at Chancellorsville; 85,000 held in check for two days by 40,000 at Antietam; 70,000 defeated at Chattanooga, and beleaguered by 40,000 from Chattanooga to Atlanta; and finally 120,000 to overcome 60,000 with exhaustion after a struggle of a year in Virginia."

And as for commanders: Viscount Garnet Wolseley, military historian, on Lee: "He is stamped upon my memory as being apart and superior to all others in every way." General John Sedgwick of the Union Army: "Jeb Stuart was the greatest cavalry officer ever foaled in America." General Sherman: "After all, I think Forrest was the most remarkable man our Civil War produced on either side."

Continual frustration in defeat made a good many Yankee officers prone to childish fits of rage directed against defenseless people. Brigadier General Thomas B. Smith, CSA, was an unarmed prisoner after the Battle of Nashville. A federal officer attacked him with a sword, leaving him brain-damaged for life. The Louisiana diarist Sarah Morgan reports that a woman friend tried to return to her home af-

ter the Battle of Baton Rouge. She was met on her own doorstep by a Yankee colonel who "put a pistol to her head, called her an old she devil, and told her he would blow her brains out if she moved a step." The colonel ranted that Southern women "had put the men up to fighting" and were to blame for the war. Such incidents are recorded quite often. You would be hard put to find any evidence of similar behavior by Confederates.

One of the popular themes among the South-hating "Myth of the Lost Cause" historians that I have been discussing in this series is to dwell on disaffection in the Confederacy. Of course, as in all human groups subjected to tremendous pressure, there were some slackers. But the real story of the Confederacy is how little disaffection there was among a people subjected to such great sacrifices.

A Union officer who had been a prisoner writes in late 1864:

"The end of the war is some time sense [sic], as the idea of the Rebs giving up until they are completely subdued is all moonshine. They submit to privations that would not be believed unless seen."

Sherman and many other officers made the same observation. Very late in the war, when defeat seemed inevitable, Northern generals were complaining the Confederate soldier refused to give in and admit defeat, that Southern women remained indomitable in spirit, and that Southerners from the richest to the poorest were determined to keep on.

What would have been the morale of the North if it had suffered a comparable extent of occupation, devastation, and death as the South had by 1863, instead of a quiet and prosperous homefront? Imagine New York (instead of New Orleans) and Chicago (instead of Memphis and Nashville) occupied. Imagine Cleveland and Buffalo (instead of Charleston and Mobile) blockaded and under siege. Imagine Pennsylvania and Ohio (instead of Virginia and Tennessee) overrun and ravaged. Imagine Washington (rather than Richmond) under constant attack. Imagine privation and sacrifice

instead of profits the order of the day everywhere, thousands of homeless civilians, and nearly the whole male population from 15 to 60 under arms. What would the Northern morale have been in 1863? Under such conditions the Southern people remained overwhelmingly game.

The Scots' traveler and missionary David MacRae traveled through the South not long after the war, meeting many Southerners, both prominent and average. He reports:

"Evidence was everywhere that the South had maintained the desperate conflict until she was utterly exhausted.... Almost every man I met at the South, and especially in North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, seemed to have been in the army; and it was painful to find how many even of those who had returned were mutilated, maimed or broken in health by exposure. When I remarked this to a young Confederate officer in North Carolina, and said that I was glad to see that he had escaped unhurt, he said, 'Wait 'til we get to the office, sir, and I will tell you more about that.' When we got there, he pulled up one leg of his trousers, and showed me that he had an iron rod there to strengthen his limb, and enable him to walk without limping, half of his foot being off. He showed me on the other leg a deep scar made by the fragment of a shell; and these were two of seven wounds which had left their marks upon his body ... he said, 'Try to find a North Carolina gentleman without a Yankee mark on him.'"

MacRae went on to describe the extreme sacrifices made willingly by the civilian population. "When there was a danger of any place falling into the hands of the enemy, the people with unflinching hand, dragged out their last stores of cotton, tobacco and turpentine, and consigned them to the flames."

Back during the War Between the States Centennial I remember a local newspaper running up some statistics about Confederate casualties. It went something like this: 12,000 North Carolinians were killed in World War II. To have the same impact on the state's male population as did the War Between the States would have required

300,000 casualties.

Our War is not just an interesting field for the study of battles and campaigns. It was the desperate struggle of a people against a ruthless invader. The Confederate soldier was not a pawn on a game board. The soldiers of the two sides cannot be compared, only contrasted. It is clear that most Union soldiers had only a vague idea of why they were fighting. This was never a problem for Confederates. The Southern author Thomas Nelson Page explained the extraordinary performance of the Confederate soldier thus:

"It was not discipline, it was not esprit de corps, it was not traditional renown, it was not mere generalship which carried the army through. It was personal, individual courage and devotion to principle which welded it together and made it invincible, until it was almost extirpated."

The Reverend Robert Lewis Dabney had a similar thought in mind when he remarked in his biography of his friend Stonewall Jackson that Jackson cannot be understood simply as a military genius. "His character cannot be appreciated, nor his fame receive its just estimate from history, without a full understanding of the merits of the [South's] case."

The late Southern philosopher M.E. Bradford expressed a similar idea:

"It is well that we should remember, when asked about the South, that even in war, during its brief experience of political independence, the Southern Confederacy behaved more like a society than like a state. In the field the Confederate Army was an extension of the region's social character, not the embodiment of a separate and anti-septic military 'profession' or martial juggernaut. Under generals who were more patriarchs than imitations of Napoleon or Frederick the Great, it resembled in spirit a collection of Scottish Highland clans."

Many Southerners made significant sacrifices to come home and defend their people. General Simon B. Buckner gave up very valuable real estate holdings in Chicago. Colonel George W. Rains, the talented scientist who headed the Confederate powder

and arms installation in Augusta, left behind a large iron works which he owned in Newburgh, New York. Many men living safely in Europe risked the blockade to come home and join the Confederate army. (The movement of affluent Northerners was in the reverse direction.)

According to the historians of the "Lost Cause Myth," the story of Confederate heroism and sacrifice is all hogwash. All the foreign writers who have considered the Army of Northern Virginia one of the finest military forces in history are just another bunch of dupes of Southern wishful thinking. But consider, Northern armies were usually well-supplied (except for massive corruption among Lincoln's appointees and contractors), and got thousands of recruits from abroad. Man for man, the average Confederate soldier made more hard marches, suffered more privations, risked his life more frequently, was wounded more times, and died more often than the

average Union soldier. Outnumbered and out-supplied, Confederate generals had to show more skill and audacity and take more risks and in a number of cases developed rare genius which was unknown on the Northern side.

One could easily make up a whole book of tributes to Confederate heroism made by combat-veteran Union soldiers during and after the war. And unwilling compliments of frustrated Northern commanders to Confederate achievements. Roughly speaking, Confederate manpower losses, from privates to generals, were close to 25 percent, and the long-term effects of wounds are incalculable. Northern losses, higher than the American count in any other war, were 10 percent by comparison — less for generals. The Northern civilian population was scarcely touched. In the South the loss of civilian life was great and the suffering beyond measure.

The effort and sacrifice made by

the Southern people in their war for independence has never, ever been remotely approached by any other large group of Americans at any time. That is the true "Lost Cause" and it is no myth. Although the cause was lost, it was a good cause and still has a lot to teach the world

SOURCES: Douglas W. Bostick, *The Confederacy's Secret Weapon: The Civil War Illustrations of Frank Vizetelly* (2009); *Fifteen Southerners, Why the South Will Survive* (1981); *The Fremantle Diary* (1954); Gary W. Gallagher, *The Confederate War* (1997); Ludwell H. Johnson, *North Against South* (1993); Frances H. Kennedy, *The Civil War Battlefield Guide* (1990); Sarah Morgan, *The Civil War Diary of a Southern Lady* (1992); Allen Nevins, ed., *America Through British Eyes* (1948); William Howard Russell, *My Diary North and South* (2001); Clyde N. Wilson, *Defending Dixie* (2006); www.ncwbts150.com



WHAT DO THE FIRST AND SECOND AMENDMENTS HAVE IN COMMON?

KY school officials denied her entry to the senior prom for wearing a dress the thought police deemed offensive!

1st Amendment violated!



EVERYTHING!

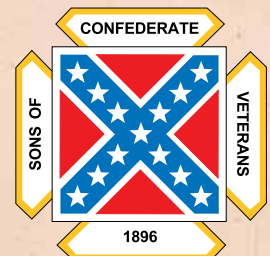
14 year old WV boy arrested and suspended for refusing to remove his NRA tee shirt!



1st Amendment violated due to the 2nd!

Now that NRA members feel the pain of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) members, we need to join forces!

If you have a Confederate ancestor who served honorably during the War Between The States, please go to 800MYSOUTH.COM or call (800) 697-6884 for more information. If your family arrived in the land of the free after 1865, then you can become a FRIEND OF THE SCV. Call right now or write the SCV, PO Box 59, Columbia TN 38402-0059 and help us in our nonstop efforts to fight political correctness, to preserve free speech and expression, along with the right to bear arms, and help us protect and preserve Confederate symbols, monuments, school and names, and Southern cultural heritage such as the freedom to worship!



— NOTICES —

Kirby-Smith Camp named a certifying organization

The Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, announced they have received certification as an organization to present awards under the Presidential Volunteer Service Award Program. The certification was presented to Kirby-Smith under the President's Council on Service and Civic Participation.

The President's Council on Service and Civic Participation was established in 2003 to recognize the valuable contributions volunteers are making in our communities and encourage more people to serve. The council created the President's Volunteer Service Program as a way to thank and honor Americans, who by their demonstrated commitment and example inspire others to engage in volunteer service.

As a recognized certifying organization, Kirby-Smith Camp partners with organizations to deliver the Presidential Volunteer Service Award to deserving Americans. Recipients of these awards are bestowed the highest honor — presidential recognition for their service to the Nation.

It is the duty of certified organizations to continue to promote service and encourage others to serve, but also extend service-minded values and commit to following and upholding the criteria for the program. Kirby-

Smith is an entity that will review and verify volunteer hours, confirm eligibility for the award and distribute the President's Volunteer Service Awards on behalf of the Office of the President of the United States.

"This certification is a great honor for Sons of the Confederate Kirby-Smith Camp," said Calvin Hart, commander. "Serving this great nation is one of our organization's greatest privileges. It is our honor to recognize other outstanding Americans who are volunteering and giving back to our country."

Memphis Parks Update SCV wins 2nd round

In the second preliminary hearing on our lawsuit to save the Confederate parks in Memphis, Forrest Camp 215, and the Citizens to Save Our Parks, has prevailed in this round in court.

The SCV sought to enter additional information, documents and evidence against the city council, and the city fought to block or limit its entry. The Chancery Court judge, stating "facts are facts and I want to see it" ruled the SCV should indeed file a second Amended Complaint to have all of the evidence and documentation in one place. This has been done, and now we await a full hearing on the case.

The Memphis City Council has illegally attempted to rename the three

Southern history parks: Forrest Park, Confederate Park and Jefferson Davis Park, to innocuous and meaningless names. The SCV filed suit to block the name change and to restore the historic names. We appreciate the continued support of our fellow compatriots to stop this attempted erasure of our history. Forrest Camp 215, PO Box 11141, Memphis, TN 38111.

Join an SCV E-mail List

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

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

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

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



**The Official Website of
North Carolina's War Between the States Sesquicentennial
"Unsurpassed Valor, Courage and Devotion to Liberty"
www.ncwbts150.com**

HARRIS MUSTANG SUPPLY

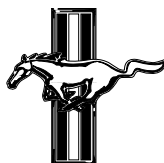
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The Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

are men and women who have an ancestor, or interest, in the Mexican War 1846-1848.

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D.M.W.V. National Office

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Garland, Texas 75046-1941

THE 13TH NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL SERVICE AT STONE MOUNTAIN PARK

Speaker: Stephen
Lee Ritchie,
Adjutant-in-
Chief of the Sons
of Confederate
Veterans



Hosted by the
Georgia Society
of the Military
of the
Stars and Bars

Make your plans to join us as we celebrate our Confederate Heritage in front of the Carving Reflection Pool

Saturday April 12, 2014 at 1:00 PM

BRING A PICNIC AND ENJOY A DIXIE DAY IN THE PARK

DAVID DENARD 706-678-7720 or denardodian@bellsouth.net

DAVID FLOYD 770-979-2637 or DLFreb@msn.com

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM

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

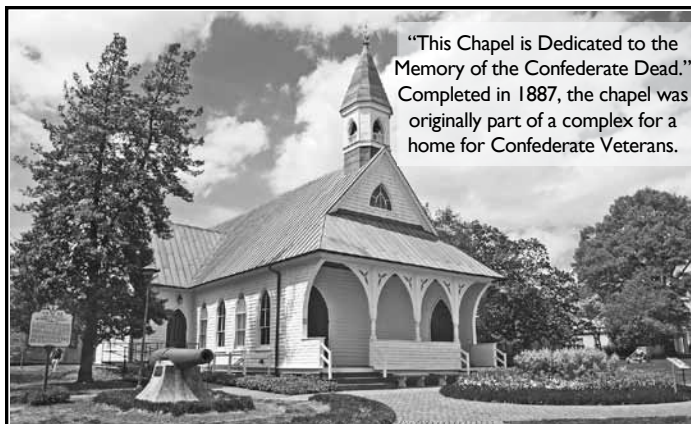


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Admission: \$5 for Adults, 6-12 yrs \$3, 6 & under free
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CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA



"This Chapel is Dedicated to the
Memory of the Confederate Dead."
Completed in 1887, the chapel was
originally part of a complex for a
home for Confederate Veterans.

Confederate War Memorial Chapel

2900 Grove Avenue, Richmond, Virginia
Contact: LeeJacksonCamp1@gmail.com

— UPCOMING EVENTS —

APRIL 12, 2014 – 2 pm, Confederate History Month Program

MAY 26, 2014 – 10 am, Confederate Memorial Day Service

JANUARY 19, 2015 – 1:30 pm, R.E. Lee Memorial Service

Send Donations in Care of Friends of the
Confederate War Memorial Chapel
Lee-Jackson Camp I, SCV, PO Box 71256,
Richmond, VA 23255-1256



Mississippi Monument At Shiloh

Helen Stahl painted the
watercolor *Men of Shiloh* from a
photograph she took during the
Centennial reenactment at Shiloh
in 1962. The painting is dedicated
to all the Sons of Confederate
Veterans and the reenactors
themselves. The SCV wants to
thank those who participated in
the reenactment and Ms. Stahl
for preserving our Southern
heritage and history.

Helen granted permission to Pvt. Samuel A. Hughey Camp 1452 to reprint her *Men of Shiloh* painting with
ALL NET PROCEEDS donated to the Mississippi Monument at Shiloh.

For more information or to order *Men of Shiloh* write or call: Commander Randy Hailey,
Pvt. Samuel A. Hughey Camp 1452, 5350 Lime Tree Dr., Southaven, MS 38671 Phone 662-349-2749



Battle at Camp Allegheny

December 13, 1861

By Leo Rowan, McNeill's Rangers Camp 582, Moorefield, WV

The camp was constructed on the farm of John Yeager which consisted of about thirty-five log huts with fieldstone chimneys. Two batteries of Confederate artillery were positioned on the west side of Staunton-Parkersburg Pike (now private property). The remainder of the camp and earthworks were on a slight elevation to the east of the Pike (National Park Service land). This camp was in Pocahontas County, Virginia, atop the Allegheny Mountain just west of Monterey, Virginia. The camp was positioned to prevent Union forces from advancing toward Staunton and entering the Shenandoah Valley.

This battle was one of the bloodiest conflicts during the first year of the War Between the States. Union casualties were 140 killed or wounded and two missing. Confederate casualties were 128 killed or wounded and 34 captured or missing.

Having received word, the Confederates had begun to withdraw from Camp Allegheny. Union Brigadier General Milroy decided this would be a good opportunity to overrun the Confederate position and capture their eight pieces of artillery. He had

about 2,000 men and he assigned half of these to Colonel Moody.

The plan was for Moody to attack the Confederate position from the left while Milroy simultaneously hit the camp from the right. Moody's attack was the signal for Milroy to advance on the camp.

As sometimes happens, not everything goes as planned. Milroy arrived first and Confederate pickets opened fire on him and his men at 7:30 AM. Milroy had his men take cover among the stumps and brush where the Confederates had fallen the timber to construct their huts.

Initially, the Confederate infantry was driven back by the long range of the Union soldiers rifled muskets. Evidently this early in the war, the Confederates had been issued smoothbore muskets. The Confederate artillery unleashed a storm of round shot and canister among Milroy's timber defense works enabling Confederate infantry to advance and repulse Milroy and his troops and send them retreating back to their camp at Green Spring Run near Cheat Mountain.

While Milroy was retreating, Union Colonel Moody arrived about 9:30 AM and made his attack on the Confederate left. Confederate Colonel Johnson was now able to concentrate his entire command against Moody. Moody's troops were worn out from the long march, but fought stubbornly. Gradually they were driven back and retreated down off the mountain to rejoin Milroy's command at their camp.

This ended the winter campaign of 1861 and both armies went into camps under very harsh conditions. The Confederates suffered most in their exposed position on top Allegheny Mountain. They contracted measles,



General Edward "Allegheny" Johnson



One hundred fifty years ago, this pile of stones was chimney for a fireplace at one of about thirty-five log huts constructed by Confederate soldiers for shelter against harsh winter weather at Camp Allegheny. Left to right, Dennis Neff with the Virginia state flag, Kenny Shobe with the First National Flag of Confederate States of America and Roger Ware portraying Colonel Allegheny Johnson.

pneumonia and other illnesses. Numerous cemeteries and unmarked graves bear witness to the results. The army remained here until April 1862, they took this position October 1861.

Confederate Colonel Johnson, with musket in one hand and a club in the other, led his men among Union troops, killing and wounding many with his bayonet and club. For his daring and bravery, he would receive the nickname "Allegheny Johnson," and be promoted to brigadier general and his command received a commendation from the Confederate Congress.

On December 10, 2012, members of McNeill's Rangers, Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 582, traveled Route 220 south from Moorefield, West Virginia to Monterey, Virginia. There they took Route 250 towards Elkins, West Virginia to the summit of Allegheny Mountain, 4,400 ft. elevation.

This trip was to commemorate the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States battle, which took place at Confederate Camp Allegheny. From Route 250, the Staunton-Parkersburg Pike, which is as it was 150 years ago, a dirt road just wide enough

to accommodate the wagon traffic it was constructed for. We traveled the Pike for two miles to the site which was once Camp Allegheny. We unloaded our artillery piece and fired two powder charges across that hallowed ground.

Some Confederate soldiers, who died of illness in the severe winters on top of that mountain, may still be buried there and I can only hope our artillery salute was a fitting honor to their sacrifice to what they believed was defending their homes and their families.



HERITAGE SUPPORT TEAM MEMBERS



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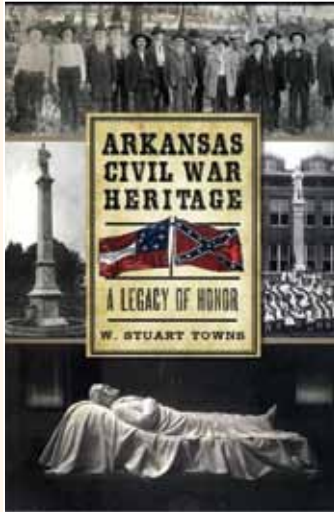
I am challenging **EVERY** member to make a financial contribution to Heritage by this year's Reunion ... the amount is up to you. I'm asking camp commanders to collect change in a receptacle and send it in to Headquarters. If all you are able to do is drop in some change, we appreciate it. Your change can help make a change.

However, if you are able to join the Heritage Support Team or Patrick Cleburne Guild or lead your camp in a Patrick Cleburne Guild donation which will honor another Compatriot, then step up and do so. Heritage... **EVERYBODY LIVE IT... EVERYBODY GIVE IT.**

Chief of Heritage Operations Gene Hogan
1962 Trimbleston Place, Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464
(866) 681-7314
chief.heritage@gmail.com



Confederate Gifts from GHQ



Arkansas Civil War Heritage.

The War Between the States shaped the course of the country's history and its national identity. This is no less true for the state of Arkansas.

Throughout the Natural State, people have paid homage and remembrance to those who fought and what was fought for in memorial celebrations and rituals. The memory of the war has been kept alive by reunions and preservationists, continuing to shape the way the War Between the States affects Arkansas and its people. Historian W. Stuart Towns expertly tells the story of Arkansas's War heritage through its rituals of memorial, commemoration and celebration which continue today. 415 \$19.99

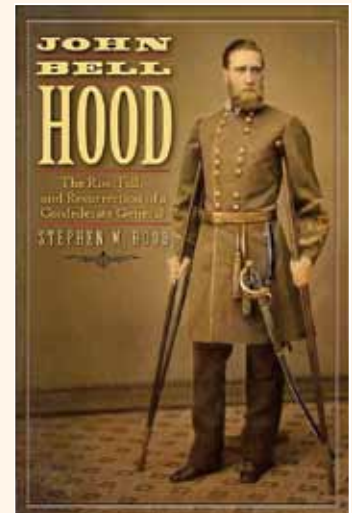


Elm Springs

John Bell Hood: The Rise, Fall and Resurrection of a Confederate General.

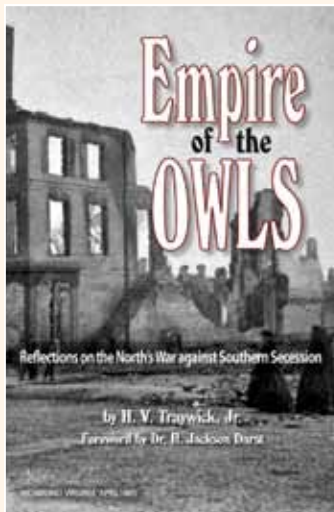
John Bell Hood, one of the Confederacy's most enigmatic figures, died unexpectedly from yellow fever in August of 1879 at the age of 48. He had been working hard on his memoirs, the first draft of which he finished just before his death. When *Advance and Retreat: Personal Experience in the United States and Confederate States Armies* was published the following year, they immediately became as controversial as its author. A careful and balanced examination of these *controversies*, however, compiled with the recent discovery of Hood's personal papers finally sets the record straight.

240 \$32.95



Empire of the Owls: Reflections on the North's War Against Southern Secession.

In the middle of the nineteenth century steam power replaced muscle power as the prime mover of civilization, and the Industrial Revolution roared across the world. A new world-cycle, the Machine Age, was born. But in the Southern United States men took up arms against the imperatives of the machine, and their Lost Cause marked the end of the Age of Agriculture. By the editing of contemporary diaries, letters, essays, newspaper editorials, memoirs, histories and official records, and the collation of them into a narrative form, this work attempts to paint a contemporaneous portrait of the storm-tossed Confederacy and the revolution which swept it away. The narrative is written in the spirit of a bard singing the Confederate Epic. As such, it offers a challenge to some long-cherished American myths, and — to a *de jure* federated Republic which is in the late stages of transformation into a *de facto* centralized Democracy — it speaks Truth to Power. 1172 \$20.00



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All Mugs: \$8.00 each

394 Fighting Men of the Confederacy
396 Flags of the Confederacy
836 Last Meeting

395 Great Seal
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Mouse Pads For Confederate Computers. Any of these great designs will leave no doubt as to where your sympathies lie. All are nice and thick, and made to last. So inexpensive you will probably want more than one! All Mouse Pads: \$7.95 each

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Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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Name _____

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SCV ID # _____ Camp # _____

Quantity	Title	Price
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Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____

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

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\$20.01 – \$35.00	\$5.00
\$35.01 – \$50.00	\$7.25
\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$8.50
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$10.00
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$11.00
\$95.01 – \$100.00	\$12.25
	\$14.00

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

Tennessee Residents add 9.25% Sales Tax

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



Fight City Hall? We ARE !!!

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

These parks, Forrest Park, Confederate Park and Jefferson Davis Park are our history, our Confederate heritage, and a lasting tribute to our Confederate ancestors. They must not be destroyed or taken away by misguided politicians.

Help us to save our historic parks: Forrest Park, Confederate Park and Jefferson Davis Park.

Can you, or your camp or Division donate \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 to the defense?

I wish to join CTSOP. Please sign me up as a member. No membership fee.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Contribute through PayPal at www.citizenstosaveourparks.org

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

Parks Defense Fund, PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION DISCRIMINATES AGAINST OAKWOOD'S CONFEDERATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

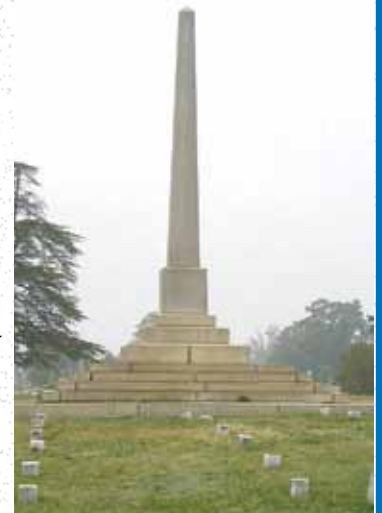
Name _____ Gift Amount _____ Date _____

CC# _____ Exp. Date _____ Security Code _____

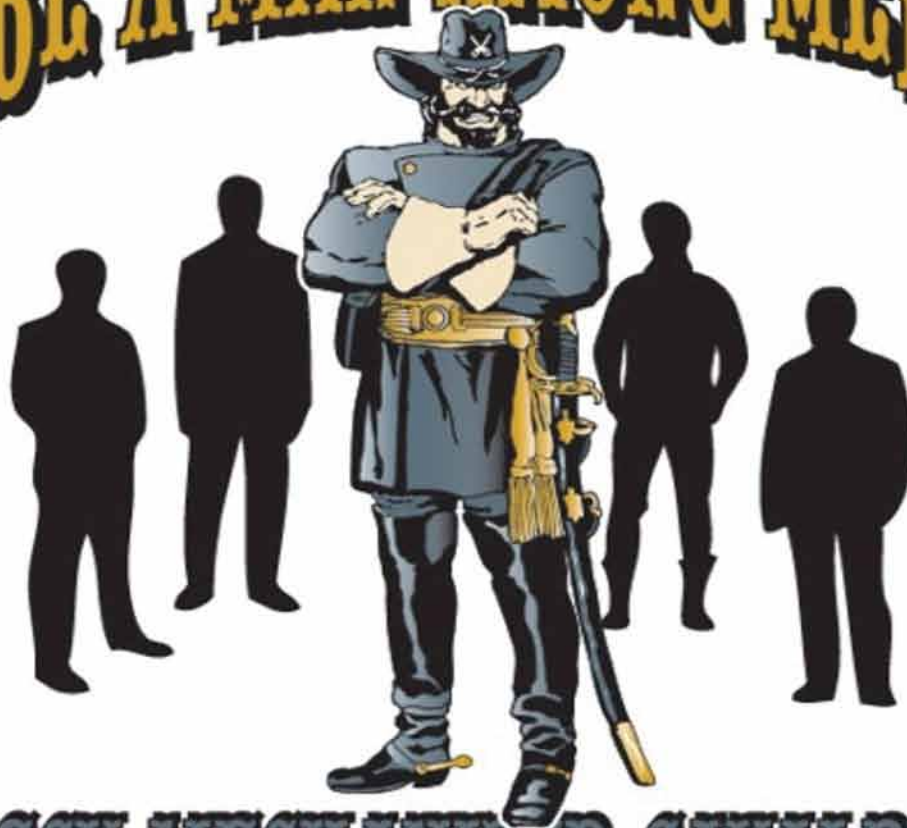
Signature _____

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

Thank you, the Oakwood Restoration Committee Board.



BE A MAN AMONG MEN



SCV MECHANIZED CAVALRY

The Special Operations Of The SCV

THIS ORGANIZATION CONSISTS OF MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING WITH THE SCV WHO ENJOY THE FREEDOM OF THE ROAD ON THE BACK OF THEIR "IRON HORSE." ANY SCV MEMBER IS ELIGIBLE TO JOIN, FROM THE HARD-CORE HARLEY RIDER TO THE GOLD WING CRUISER AND EVERYTHING IN BETWEEN. EVEN THOSE WHO DO NOT CURRENTLY RIDE MAY JOIN AS DISMOUNTED CAVALRY. ALL IT TAKES TO JOIN IS YOUR INTEREST, AN APPLICATION & ONE TIME FEE OF \$100 TO HELP US PROTECT OUR CONFEDERATE HERITAGE. FOR MORE INFO ON THE SCV-MC, PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE TO DOWNLOAD AN APPLICATION, FIND LOCAL CONTACT ON A BATTALION IN YOUR AREA OR CONTACT:

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

