

Confederate Veteran.

March/April 2012

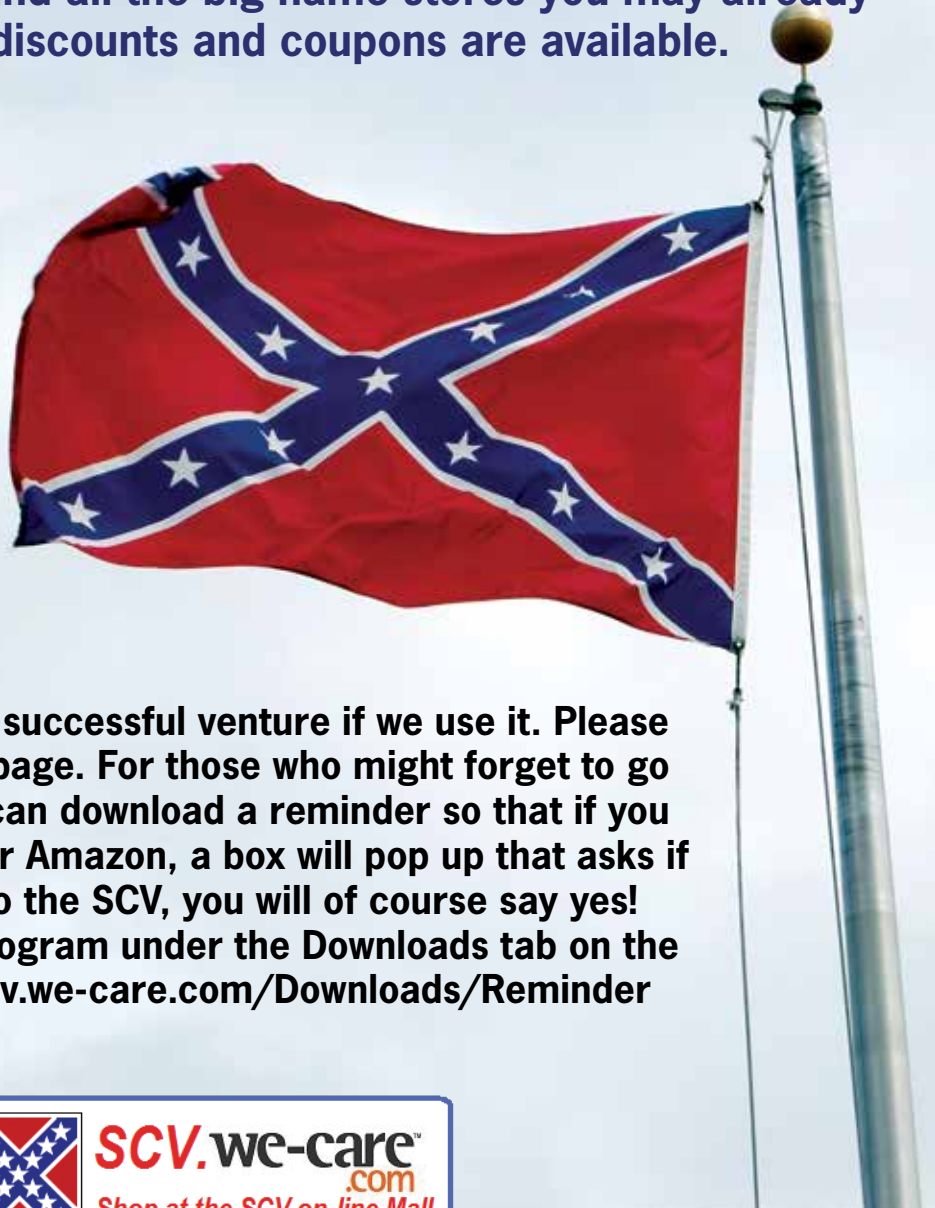


The Land We Love
— Dr. Boyd D. Cathey

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

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THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

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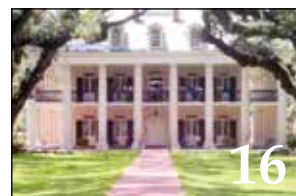
Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER — The Stars and Bars flies on a Southern breeze during Confederate Memorial Day. Photo by Frank Powell.

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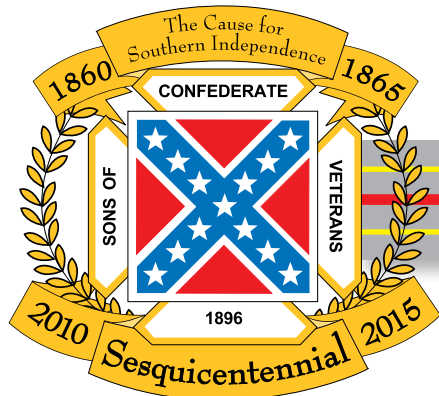


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Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

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

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

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

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

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Spring is right around the corner which means Confederate History and Heritage Month and celebrations of Confederate Memorial Day will soon be upon us. Hopefully, you've already begun making plans for observances in your area. Organizers in my area have. If you haven't, it's not too late to start.

Holding a memorial service once a year is the least we can do to honor the memory of our ancestors who sacrificed so much during the War for Southern Independence.

Sadly, we are slowly losing our Real Sons. These gentlemen are our last living links to our ancestors. Two of our compatriots passed away as we were finishing up this issue and a final tribute is on page 43 of this issue. In the future please let me know if a Real Son in your area crosses the river so he can also receive a final tribute.

Dr. Boyd Cathey continues our Sesquicentennial Series with his essay on *The Land We Love: Southern Tradition and Our Future*. Dr. Cathey is an excellent writer and really gives us a look at where we've been and what may lie in our future. I think you'll enjoy it.

Bill Young returns with a new *Carry Me Back* article titled *Woodrow Wilson — Boy Confederate*. It's a look at a former president of the United States you will not find in the history books.

Compatriot Jeff Davis of Georgia passed away after a battle with cancer. He was a long-time member and past chairman of our Media/Public Relations Committee and until recently, was still working to promote the ideals and objectives of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. We will miss him.

I always appreciate your letters to the editor. I know this is an election year, but letters endorsing or opposing a political candidate or party can't be published. No official publication of the Sons of Confederate Veterans can print these. But, most other topics are fair game, so please continue sending them in. Keep those camp activities photos coming. This section is one of the most popular in the magazine. As always, if you have any questions please let me know. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature of Frank B. Powell, III. The signature is written in dark ink and is stylized, with the first letters of the first and last names being prominent.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

R. MICHAEL GIVENS

CIC@SCV.ORG

Never stand and take a charge ... charge them too. — Nathan Bedford Forrest

Greetings, Compatriots. I hope you are well. I propose a question: Do you ever find yourself battle-weary? Do you ever feel we are fighting an uphill battle and we are merely doing our best just to hold our ground? Do you witness that *Thousand-yard Stare* from your newest members when your camp commander orchestrates yet another defensive heritage battle?

Allow me to give you a view from my perspective. We are not merely holding our ground; we are slowly, but surely, realizing the *Charge* through incremental victories. It does seem, at times, that as soon as we open the minds of one stubborn group, another faction of obstinate intolerants lambasts us and draws us onto the familiar field.

Action is the only path to victory. We can expect nothing while sitting still but perhaps cultural annihilation. Furthermore, action hones our skills for the fight. Andre Malraux, French author and (self-proclaimed) resistance leader, said, "There are not fifty ways of fighting; there's only one, and that's to win. Neither revolution nor war consists in doing what one pleases." *C'est la guerre*: this is our lot and continued action is the only answer.

In the very near future you will be receiving direction derived from the multiple questionnaires you have been presented via the VISION 2016 program. Your answers have helped us to identify the problems which are most often encountered in the field. We have been working on solutions to these problems that will aid you in your task to fulfill the *Charge*. Once we put these actions into place we will certainly see more victories and a sustainable growth for our organization.

In the meantime, I wish to ask camp commanders to consider four major events per year for their camps.

Divide the year into fourths and assign one major event to each time period. For instance, you may hold a Lee-Jackson event during the first quarter and a Confederate Memorial Day event for the second. This leaves you with two quarters to design events with a more local theme. Make sure your events are well-publicized and well attended by your membership. Potential new members are more encouraged to join an active organization than a weak one.

Between the organized events we must be ever ready for assaults against all we hold dear. It has been made clear time and again that our enemies do not rest and their assaults can only be predicted in terms of temperament and their lack of historical knowledge. In no uncertain terms are we Confederate-Americans to enjoy the same civil rights and liberties as others when it comes to defending or merely publicly remembering the painful plight of our ancestors. There is no other group in America that is denied this simple privilege. Try putting an SCV logo on a license plate or even on something as benign as a T-shirt and watch how the simple-minded cultural elites explode and feign their imagined insult and injury. Don't be swayed, even for a moment, that "insult and injury" of theirs is directly related to their bank accounts. Al Sharpton still refuses to meet with me, as heads of our respective organizations, to discuss what we can do to better America, because it would interfere with his blessed cash flow. Rick Perry turned against the Texas Division in their quest to create license plates with our logo because it interfered with his fund-raising abilities for his presidential campaign. Make no mistake; money is the root of *ALL* this evil.

The *Thousand-yard Stare* is a phrase coined during the turbulent years of World War II to describe

the limp, unfocused gaze of a battle-weary warrior. Stonewall Jackson worked his men hard. Through forced marches and protracted battles, I would imagine the countenance of his brave men periodically wore this stare. It has undoubtedly been reflected in the face of many an American warrior. To the wonder and envy of the martial world this trauma did not sway Jackson's men from doing their duty. They persevered and won for themselves a place in history and the heart of the South that now we so proudly defend. Keep your gaze on the prize of restoring the rightful dignity to the South, the Confederacy and her defenders.

Another great leader was that wizard of the saddle, Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest. If you want to cause trouble for our bothersome enemies, study General Forrest's tactics and follow his lead. On April 15, 1865, Forrest and his cavalry bivouacked in Gainesville, Alabama. Within a few days he began hearing rumors of Lee's surrender. Forrest could not bear the idea and considered it to be Yankee disinformation. On April 25 he gave a general order to his troops, declaring his steadfast devotion to them and the Cause. In part it read:

Soldiers: ... at this time, above all others, it is the duty of every man to stand firm at his post and true to his colors. Your past services, your gallant and heroic conduct on many victorious fields, forbid the thought that you will ever ground your arms except with honor. Duty to your country, to yourselves, and the gallant dead that have fallen in this great struggle for liberty and independence, demand that every man should continue to do his whole duty. With undiminished confidence in your courage and fortitude, and knowing you now will not disregard the claims of honor, patriotism and manhood, and those of the women and children of the country, so long defended by your strong arms and willing hearts, he announces his determination to stand by you, stay with you, and lead you to the end.... In conclusion, be firm and unwavering, discharging promptly and faithfully every duty devolving upon you. Preserve untarnished the reputation you have so nobly won, and leave results to Him who in wisdom controls and governs all things.

N. B. Forrest, Lt. General

For some time after the surrenders of Lee and Johnston were undeniable, Forrest and his men continued to roam the lands, looking for Yankees to kill. The North could not rest easy as long as Forrest was on what President Jefferson Davis admiringly called a "show of continued resistance."

It was not from simply being under the command of General Forrest which made his men great, but their daring success in combat and their dogged persistence to win. No matter how battle-weary we become, no matter how vertical the climb, we must fight on. Consider the alternative. We are the sons of the great men of the Confederacy. They are not just names in a book; they are our fathers and our family. Our ancestors are studied and revered throughout the world for how they handled themselves during combat. As I've heard said on Parris Island, "The Marine Corps makes Marines; Combat makes Marines Heroes!" Our combat-hardened Confederate Soldiers are Heroes! The fight is now ours. Speaking for myself, I ride with Forrest. Are you with me? If so,

I'll see you at the front. God bless the South.

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief

Confederate Veteran



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March/April 2012 — 5

Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

My Turn

To the Editor:

A couple years ago I joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans. My Grandpa was already in the Sons, so naturally I joined under the same Confederate ancestor he joined under, who was Isaac Butler.

Although I'm the only kid in this particular group of Sons, I still have a lot of fun. After I'd joined the Sons, my Papa a.k.a. Grandpa bought me a Confederate uniform and took me to all the reenactments. One time it was very hot so I didn't wear my long underwear under my uniform, of course. Then afterwards my legs started to break out and itch because my uniform was made of wool. A month afterwards it was early July. I remember the temperature was 98°. It was so hot and I was in my long underwear, plus a wool uniform. My Grandpa and I still laugh about that.

When we do other activities with the Sons, like putting flags on Confederate graves, he tells me to remember where we've been. He says, "One day when I'm gone you'll be the one who has to do this." That's when it will be my turn.

Dawson J. Mitchell
John R. Chambliss, Jr. Camp 1779
Emporia, Virginia



A war to abolish slavery or a war to save the Union?

To the Editor:

It is quite apparent we are losing the fight to preserve the history and good name of our Confederate ancestors. The reason is quite apparent; we have surrendered the initiative to the opponent. The great Virginians, Generals Robert E. Lee, Thomas Jonathan Jackson (Stonewall) and JEB Stuart would never do that. We have some extremely powerful weapons at our disposal if we would only use them — for example, consider this brief discussion of only one.

Before publishing the Emancipation Proclamation President Abraham Lincoln explained his motivation in a letter to the editor in chief of *The New York Tribune*.

"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union." *Lincoln's Letter to Horace Greeley August 22, 1862.*

The plain truth is the great defender of slavery was the United States Constitution. Lincoln not only understood this, but he, in fact, as president of the United States, declared on March 4, 1861, that all who had taken an oath to support the Constitution were obligated by their oaths to see that runaway slaves were pursued, captured, and returned to their owners. Had Lincoln and the North wanted to take aggressive action against slavery, they were effectively blocked by the Constitution. The only path open to the abolishment of slav-

ery was the passage of a constitutional amendment.

The Emancipation Proclamation and classification of Confederate slaves as contraband of war were war measures, not attacks on the institution of slavery. Simply put, in war, the primary objective is to destroy your enemy's ability to wage war. Beyond any question slaves greatly contributed to the Confederacy's war effort; therefore, they were legitimate military targets.

Today, the effort to reinvent Lincoln's war to preserve the union as a war to destroy slavery is mainly successful because of the ignorance of the people. But simply put, a war against slavery would have been a war against the United States Constitution. Lincoln fully understood this and was careful to classify the Emancipation Proclamation as a war measure. On March 4, 1865, only weeks before his death and the end of the war, Lincoln declared his only agenda toward slavery was to present its enlargement into the territories.

Slavery was finally abolished by the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution (not by war) by two-thirds of the US Congress and its ratification by 27 states. This amendment became the law of the land on December 18, 1865, nine months after the end of the war.

R. C. Powell, Jr.
Stonewall Camp 380
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Southerners fought for freedom from slavery

To the Editor:

Again this evening I have been asked what the WTBS was about, after telling them about the Industrial Federals vs the Agrarian Confederates, with an in-depth conversation. On the way back home I was up in San Antonio,

and about an hour and half home, I got to thinking. Strange how a nice quiet drive in the evening can clear things in the mind. I came to the following conclusion:

Yes, in fact the war was fought over slavery, but not the way most postulate. Has anybody ever wondered why the South had so many rural men fighting for her? It hit me in the face this evening: Slavery. Yes, slavery, fighting to prevent themselves becoming slaves of the Federal North. The men from the mountains and plains were a unique lot: think of it — Scots, Irish, Welch, British, French, Spanish, Polish, Mexican — all from the lower ladder of society. Each looked at the family background: most came from economies which had two classes, and we came from the lower one; we were being held as prisoners, nee slaves, on farms for starvation wages. Working on farms which failed to the potato blight, while being forced to pay for a nothing crop. That is the reason they (my ancestors and yours) came to America. They moved through the cities, moving out away from the financial whip of big business; they moved to the mountains and beyond.

These same men looked at what was happening, how the privileged few were again trying to force them to their knees. The Southerner took up the rifle, the pistol, the sword to preserve his freedom. Freedom to own slaves, for a very few, yes, but in general, the average man fought for the freedom to live on the side of a hill, to look across a valley to see green lush forests. They fought and died for the lush soil many died upon; they died upon it, still being a free man. But this issue, the fight against slavery for everybody, the White, the free men of color, the Hispanic, the Irish, the Scot, the Welch, the Polish — all the men who came to this wonderful country, finding a spot of land in the South, feeling free to turn it as he sees fit, to plant what he wanted, to graze his animals as he saw fit, to have the unions that only love could create. This

is the reason my ancestors picked up the gauntlet, pounding his plowshare into a sword. Taking up the idea of freedom of oppression being impressed on them by the industrial North.

A statistic which would be interesting to see would be How many of the Federal forces were farmers? We know the industrial and port cities, New York, Boston, etc., poured thousands of men into the blue, the Irish fighting Irish; but it was the city-Irish fight against the farmer Irish.

This has been quite a bit to understand: guess I'll head out to the back fence again, to think more on this.

*Glenn Toothman
Alamo City Guards
San Antonio, Texas*

Do you have the character of your ancestor?

To the Editor:

The last time I was at a York Rite meeting, which is part of the Masonic Lodge, I had a brother ask if that was an SCV pin on my sport coat.

To this I surprisingly, yet proudly, answered "Yes." This was probably the last question I was expecting to be asked while attending a meeting in Washington State. The brother was also a member of SCV and was highly knowledgeable in the role of Masons and of examples of brotherly interactions between the North and South.

As we are part of various organizations which are rooted in antiquity or history, it is easy to overlook what it means to be a modern-day example of those organizations. Sons of American Revolution, Mayflower Society, Masons, Knights Templars, and Sons of Confederate Veterans — all have importance because of their history.

As a Son of a Confederate Veteran in the 21st century the purpose and cause is as clear as it was during the 1860s. Fighting for the Constitution is as vital today as it was back then. Our ancestors

left home and faced the unknown to defend something they felt was worth living for or dying. The question needs to be asked if today people still find things worth laying down their life. What is valued? What is precious? What about the character of our ancestors? If you are a male, do you live as a Southern gentleman? Some things are meant to be timeless.

*Robert Baize
MG William D. McCain Camp 584
Arlington, Washington*

Spread old copies around

To the Editor:

I propose that future issues of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine periodically recommend to our compatriots that if they do not collect or save issues of their magazine, they could place their copies in libraries, places of business (medical, auto dealership waiting rooms, etc.), as a means of informing the public as to who we are and what we do. This could even serve as a recruiting tool.

*M. Lima
Princess Anne Camp 484
Virginia Beach, Virginia*

Looking for artist

To the Editor,

I have a very simple request. I have been trying for several years to locate an artist by the name of James Thomas Neumann. If you are not familiar with his name, he has painted a series called *The Generals*, and many battles of the War Between the States.

I last talked with him at his studio in Gatlinburg, TN. If you could publish this letter and ask for information about where his studio is located now, I would appreciate it. Information may be sent to my e-mail at Coachwill@aol.com.

*Adam Williamson, III
MG William D. McCain Camp 584
Huntsville, Alabama*



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

ABC's of Leadership

"Serve one another with the gifts each of you received, thus becoming good managers of the varied graces of God." — 1 Peter 4:10

April ushers in spring and new beginnings. People watch in awe as flowers, trees and the outdoor world unfurls God's majestic wonder. The barren landscape becomes laden with buds and blooms which will produce leaves and fruit. This yearly ritual is inspiring to me as I consider my words for this article. Lifeless trees and brown grass come alive, while farmers plant crops to help sustain the population. It is a time of new life and renewal.

During this time it is important to see if your camp needs revitalization. Have your officers asked these questions lately: Is your camp unproductive or infertile? Does the future of your camp look bleak and is a stark difference from thriving camps? This spring, let's strive together to regenerate and stimulate your camp.

One glaring fact which has been related many times in this article and by others is if a camp lacks effective leadership, it will flounder and eventually fail. For true restoration in a camp, one must consider the leadership, both the good and the bad of it. Without it, a camp will decrease in its productivity and mission. With the proper leadership, a camp will flourish and thrive, producing yields beyond imagination. This is true in any organization or business. A simple *ABC's of Leadership* as they pertain to a camp and/or division is below to help you and your camp to strive to be bountiful.

First, I would like to start with how effective leadership does *not* look. Some men take an office and feel dominating leadership is the best way to handle a camp; however, this is the most ineffective style of leadership. Many with this style usually want to be served and have

taken the position for personal status, advantage or gain. Typically, this officer has an aggressive demeanor and tells everyone how they will do it. Frequently, verbal abuse toward members who disagree with him is also associated with this style of leadership. More often than not members will show resistance to this method. Negative behaviors within the camp become an issue and then the membership rosters begin to decline. No one in history has ever liked a bully or dictator, which is what this leadership style is commonly associated with. This can be the most destructive leadership method, and can totally destroy a camp within a few years.

True leadership is an opportunity to give and serve others. In fact, leadership is more about serving others than anything else. Attitude is the *A* in the *ABC's of Leadership*. The concept of serving has to be a part of an officer's attitude. He must be willing to do all he asks his camp to do, plus more. While this is a volunteer organization, a true leader never takes on a position just because no one else will. This type of attitude leads to apathy, and makes the officer, and potentially the camp, unsuccessful. He must take the position because he feels he can make a difference within the camp. Attitude is very important in a successful camp. A bad attitude can only poison the group, while a positive one perseveres even in times of hardship. By serving through love, you can reach more than by serving in selfishness.

Behavior of camp officers is the *B* of the *ABC's of Leadership*. The outward expression of one's attitude is through one's behavior. A group tends to not resist a leader who has encouraged, recognized and included the members

of the camp. A gentleman who makes all feel important in the way he talks and listens is crucial behavior in an officer. Even the most trying member of the camp needs to be acknowledged. While different leaders have various styles and adapt to situations, each must find a way to demonstrate positive behavior at all times.

While the average person would say the control of the camp is in the hands of the officers, a true leader will recognize the control should always be with the members. When one has involvement or ownership, they have a certain sense of control, the C of the *ABC's of Leadership*. While the officers may have to make tough decisions, they should be more concerned about the camp thriving, not controlling the camp. This goes back to the leadership folly of dominating. If a leader will strive to serve his members, the true control is where it should be, with the members. By trying to understand the members and the relationships within your camp, the officers are able to use each for the betterment of the camp, even while the members control.

One great leader who bears recognition is Captain William A. Fuller. The sesquicentennial of the *Great Locomotive Chase* in Georgia is on April 12th. If it had not been for Captain Fuller's persistence and leadership, the General would never have been recovered. His steadfastness in a time of trial should be an inspiration to us all, especially officers. While being served his breakfast at the Lacey Hotel in Big Shanty, his steam engine was stolen by Yankee spies, with the orders to destroy the rail and telegraph to Chattanooga. Captain Fuller was not about to let his train be taken, so he began a pursuit on foot, by handcart, by a smaller engine and ultimately with the steam engine Texas, which was being driven backwards. When others wanted to quit, Captain Fuller stated they could, but he would not. His enthusiasm and perseverance were contagious to everyone, and the chase continued. Captain Fuller only stopped the pursuit when he recovered his train. Do we contain the same stamina for our camp? Or do we allow it to get by and accept "tolerable" as okay?

The final figures for retention are available. At the time of this article, the National SCV has lost only 14% of its members. According to Executive Director Ben Sewell, this figure is lower than it has been in the past, plus recruitment is up in comparison to other years. I want to congratulate Arizona, Mississippi and Florida Divisions for their high retention percentages. I commend the numerous camps — in fact too many to list — who had 100% retention. This took apt leadership on the part of the officers.

It saddens me to see so many entire camps miss the deadline due to whatever reason, costing their members or the camp a \$5 per-person late fee. I pray that these officers come together to find a solution in preventing this from happening next year.

This office has the responsibility to learn how to retain members, not to just recruit. With this in mind, a letter was sent in January to the delinquent members in order to discern why they did not renew. They will be given a chance to renew, if not in their existing camp, at least in Headquarters camp. Once the feedback has been received and digested, the results will be published so that we all can learn from the responses.

In order to help members who would like to become an effective officer, or currently holding an office, the SCV Leadership Institute is up and running, after many setbacks. Currently, the training for a camp commander is available, but it is the goal of the committee to have the camp adjutant lessons on-line by the time this article is published. To register, go to www.scvli.org. Required fields for registration are name, e-mail and SCV membership number. After reading a narrative at his own pace, the member will be directed to a small question-and-answer section to see what was gleaned from the material. Once the entire course has been completed, a printable certificate will be generated. While it is not imperative that a person desiring to be an officer has this training, it is encouraged. Individual camps may or may not require it.

The Sesquicentennial of the Battle of Shiloh re-enactment offers the SCV abundant opportunities to speak with men who have an interest in history and preserving it. With this being the first big national reenactment of the 150th anniversary of the War Between the States, having a recruitment booth allows the SCV to showcase its mission statement to the world. Between this type of exposure and the mailing this month to half a million outdoor enthusiasts, each division should be diligent with the numerous potential members they should receive from GHQ in the coming weeks.

In conclusion, to keep the membership informed of the happenings of this office, a deal has been made through Ancestry.com for the SCV to earn a percentage of the start-up of a new membership. While the base rate for a membership remains the same, unlike the deal with Fold3.com, the percentage the SCV earns is higher. The link which must be utilized so the SCV can get credit is located on scv.org.

In this season of new life, consider what your leadership traits are. What is your attitude, behavior, and how do you control a situation? Are you reactive or proactive to a situation? Not only does this matter in a camp, but in the family unit as well.

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 DEFENSE**

Our Southern Heritage

Some people, especially those of the Northern persuasion, argue loudly we have no unique Southern heritage, that “We’re all Americans, and that should be enough.” It should come as no surprise these are generally the same people who most often claim the War for Southern Independence was all about slavery. Well, I’ve had occasion, during the past couple of months, to be present at social gatherings of camps from northwestern Arkansas to southeastern Georgia, as well as my own Kentucky and Tennessee. Let me tell you one thing: Southern culture is alive and well, and where there is culture, there has to be a heritage. Trust me, we have one, and it’s alive and well. Those other people are wrong.

There are still other people who argue there may be a unique Southern culture (and heritage), but that if there is one, it’s very different from a distinctly Confederate heritage. They argue one can easily be a Southerner and still reject our Confederate past. These are generally people who go about apologizing for our history, including the fact we owned slaves. They’re wrong, too. For the vast, overwhelming majority of us, *Southern* equals *Confederate*. Yes, I know, there were Union soldiers from Kentucky and Tennessee and Missouri. As

a matter of fact, there were Union regiments organized in every Southern state except, I’m told, South Carolina. So what? There were Confederate soldiers from every state in the United States. The general in charge of the Confederate defense of Vicksburg was from Pennsylvania. There was a whole infantry company from southern Illinois which enlisted and served in a Tennessee Regiment.

These are interesting details, but they don’t change the basic fact: most Southerners supported the Confederacy, and almost all of us since honor it. There’s no practical reason to try to separate Southern heritage from Confederate heritage. They’re one and the same.

So, why would anybody try to assert something different? Well, mostly because they’re Yankees and scalawags, but that doesn’t really answer the question. The real answer lies in the definition of the word itself.

Heritage, as defined in *Webster’s Dictionary*, consists of those things having no intrinsic value which are passed from one generation to another. “Things having no intrinsic value”! In other words, whoever wrote the dictionary had already decided the things Southerners hold most dear are without



value. An interesting exercise can be conducted by comparing the definitions of “heritage” with a closely related word, “inheritance.” *Inheritance* refers to those things “of intrinsic value” which are passed along from one generation to another.

So, according to Webster’s, the only real difference between “inheritance” and “heritage” is one is worth something and the other isn’t. Wow.

It is not, it cannot be, a coincidence those definitions were first set down in a dictionary by Noah Webster (that’s why we still call any dictionary “Webster”), and that Noah Webster was a Yankee of the first order.

Born in West Hartford, Connecticut, he attended Yale and spent his life writing in and about that part of the world. Long before Webster, though, and long after, the New England Yankee’s firm opinion has been that nothing has any worth unless you can put a dollar value on it. There’s really no reason for us to expect anything different.

On the other hand, we don’t have to buy into it, either. We know, whether folks up North do or not, that every state had slavery, until shortly before the war. We know there were slaves in the North all through the war, and Union officers were among the owners. We know race relations (the phrase hadn’t been invented yet, but you get the idea) were far better in the South than in the North. We know only seven slave states seceded initially, while eight stayed in the Union, and this situation only changed after Abraham Lincoln declared war on those first seven. War! Not *sanctions*. Not *negotiation*. War!

In short, we know the War was far more about economics and political tyranny than it was about anything else, but we also know, or at least have to accept, the people who wrote the history books were not only the winners, they were the very Yankees who had started it in the first place, and who had already defined our way of life as having

no value.

These were the same people who had tried for more than a decade to start a civil war along the Kansas-Missouri border, and who had come into Virginia to do the same in 1859.

John Brown’s Raid and Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation both had the same intent: to rouse slaves in insurrection. Neither worked. In the South, we know that is part of our heritage, too. Our people, all of our people — red, white, brown and black — whatever our internal problems (and make no mistake, we have many), share the heritage our ancestors passed along to us. Part of that heritage is the four glorious years of freedom we declared and which we will always honor, called the *Confederacy*. Our men fought for it. Our women worked for it and endured rape, pillage and destruction at the hands of Yankee armies for it. Our people and our civilization were laid waste for it, and it’s taken us 150 years to recover, but we love it.

That’s what Yankees don’t understand. “No intrinsic value?” Why, you impudent, stiff-necked Yankee twit! Yeah, you won the war, but in the process, you helped us build a heritage you not only don’t understand, you can’t understand, and you can’t defeat. Ever.

Long after the War, Jefferson Davis is said to have lamented that nothing filled him with greater sadness than to hear a Southern man apologizing for having supported the Confederacy. Our president was right. We must never apologize for what our ancestors believed or what they did. They were right. Let us pray to God we can someday be the men they were. *That* must be the heritage we pass along to our own sons and grandsons. *Deo Vindice!*

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Chaplain's Comments

Mark W. Evans
Chaplain-in-Chief



Christian Examples

The lives of Confederate warriors still affect us today. Many perished in the war and sealed their convictions with their lives. Others survived the struggle to continue their heroism through the poverty and oppression of Reconstruction. Among them were numerous Christians who took up the banner of Christ and laid a spiritual foundation that produced the Bible Belt. Churches all across Dixie trace their beginnings to the return of Christian Confederate veterans. They worshipped God, restored their homeland, and brought the South out of devastation. In our self-centered age, it is profitable to consider their examples and ponder the good they accomplished for their posterity and country. In stark contrast, today's practical atheism has reaped a harvest of misery and immorality.

General Robert E. Lee provides an outstanding example of a Christian leader. His spiritual confidant, Bishop P. B. Wilmer, recalled a conversation with the general when the war was just beginning. Wilmer said, "I asked him upon what his calculations were based in so unequal a contest, and how he expected to win

success; was he looking to divided counsels in the North, or to foreign interpositions? His answer showed how little he was affected by the hopes and fears which agitated ordinary minds. 'My reliance is in the help of God.' Are you sanguine of the result? I ventured to inquire. 'At present I am not concerned with results. God's will ought to be our aim and I am quite contented that His designs should be accomplished and not mine'" [Wilmer, 247].

Victory followed victory as the general outmaneuvered the enemy and hurled back his haughty aggressions. Those under his command recognized his Christian character and military genius. Confederate Chaplain W. W. Bennett said, "General Lee attached his men to him not less by his goodness of heart and his deep-toned piety, than by his skill and courage as a warrior — he was to them the model of a Christian soldier" [Bennett, 67].

General Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson lived the highest ideals of military performance and Christian virtue. His motto was "Duty is ours; consequences are God's." This godly man prayed earnestly and continually. One contemporary observer

said, "General Jackson never enters a battle without invoking God's blessing and protection. The dependence of this strange man upon the Deity seems never to be absent from his mind, and whatever he says or does, it is always prefaced 'by God's blessing,' and 'By God's blessing we have defeated the enemy,' is his laconic and pious announcement of a victory." The observer also spoke of the general's practice after a battle: "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, 68].

At Chancellorsville in May of 1863, Lee and Jackson planned an ingenious attack upon the numerically superior Federal forces. It was a great victory, but brought to the South an irrecoverable loss — Stonewall Jackson entered the presence of his Lord. While returning from a reconnaissance mission, Jackson and his small

escort received fire from Confederates, who mistook him and his escort for Yankee cavalry. The general was severely wounded, one bullet striking his hand, another lacerating his forearm, and a third crushing the bone below his left shoulder. After a difficult removal from danger, the physicians amputated his left arm.

Robert L. Dabney remembered the words of the chieftain: "It has been a precious experience to me, that I was brought face to face with death, and found all was well. I then learned an important lesson, that one who has been the subject of converting grace, and is the child of God, can, in the midst of the severest sufferings, fix the thoughts upon God and heavenly things, and derive great comfort and peace: but, that one who had never made his peace with God would be unable to control his mind, under such sufferings, so as to understand properly the way of salvation, and repent and believe on Christ. I felt that if I had neglected the salvation of my soul before, it would have been too late then" [Dabney, 708].

General Jackson's Christian faith remained steadfast to the end. Although he had some hopes of recovery, his physical condition worsened and he entered into the valley of the shadow of death. When his wife told him the doctor's opinion that "his recovery was very doubtful," he was silent, and then said, "It will be infinite gain to be translated to heaven." He was later told that "he could scarcely live till night." He said, "Very good, very good; it is all right." Just before dying, he said with a smile and a quiet voice, "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." He departed without a struggle and joined the Church Triumphant [Jones, 100].

Many other generals, along with officers of lower rank, professed Christ and lived a Christian life. Confederate Chaplain W. W. Bennett

said, "All the armies of the Confederacy were more or less blessed with pious generals, who strove to lead their soldiers to the cross" [Bennett, 68].

He quoted a writer, describing the Christian impact upon the Army of Tennessee: "General Cleburne, the hero of many battlefields, had a place prepared for preaching in the center of his Division, where himself and most of his officers were present, and where I was assisted by General Lowry, who sat in the pulpit with me and closed the services of the hour with prayer" [69].

He commended officers of lower rank who were closer to the soldiers and were faithful in their Christian beliefs and practices. A captain, who had made a profession of faith, "called his company together and told them that they had always followed where he had led them, that he wished to know whether they were willing to follow him to the feet of Jesus and walk with him in the paths of righteousness. All, without a single exception, manifested a desire to follow the example of their leader" [69].

Confederate Chaplain J. William Jones wrote a vivid description of officers and foot soldiers gathering to hear the Gospel: "Let us go some bright Sabbath morning to that cluster of tents in the grove across the Massaponax, not far from Hamilton's Crossing. 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 attention 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; those 'wreaths and stars' which cluster around are worn by some of the most illustrious generals of that army; and all through the congregation the "stars" and "bars" mingle with the rough garb of the 'unknown heroes of the rank and file who never quail amid the leaden and iron hail of battle, but are not ashamed to 'tremble' under the power of God's truth. I need not say that this is Jackson's headquarters, and the scene I have pictured — one of frequent occurrence" [Jones, 95, 96].

Our Christian ancestors did more than profess Christ: they sought to live for His glory and bear a witness to others. The call of the Gospel and the faithful example of those who know the Savior is as needed today as ever. It is a strange truth of history that during the misery and horrors of the War for Southern Independence, the Lord brought tens of thousands to Himself. That great harvest of souls came through poor sinners, saved by grace, daring to live for Christ and to point others to the bleeding Lamb of God.

The Apostle Paul said, "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord" (I Cor. 15:58).

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The Last Roll



Dabney H. Maury 1754
Grand Bay, AL
Jesse Sherman Ferguson

Gen. Robert C. Newton 197
Little Rock, AR
William H. Todd

Gen. Jo Shelby 1414
Harrison, AR
David Leroy Sitton

Col. Robert G. Shaver 1655
Jonesboro, AR
John Murray Therrell

Borderland Veterans 2201
Douglas, AZ
Jack Roy Griffin

John Hance O'Steen 770
Trenton, FL
John Wesley Green
David F. Conerly
Jack Sidney Michael

Finley's Brigade 1614
Havana, FL
Timothy "Bruce" Crum
Theodore Grissett

Brig. Gen. E. Porter
Alexander 158
Augusta, GA
G. L. Carpenter

Gen. Henry Lewis Benning
517
Columbus, GA
Randal Scottie Swain

Black Creek Volunteers 549
Sylvania, GA
Ernest Grier Tanner

John K. McNeill 674
Moultrie, GA
James Houston Story
John Stewart Newton

Gen. Robert A. Toombs 932
Vidalia, GA
Charles Love

Forrest's Escort 1239
Kennesaw, GA
Roy H. Duncan

Gen. James Longstreet 1289
East Point, GA
Tommy Beauchamp

27th Georgia Regiment 1404
Gainesville, GA
Jeff Davis

Stewart-Webster 1607
Richland, GA
Joseph F. Carter

The Savannah Militia 1657
Savannah, GA
George W. Asbell

Maj. Gen. Ambrose Ransom
Wright 1914
Evans, GA
Henry Solomon Black

Camp Davis 2073
Guyton, GA
Gerald C. Mobley

Gen. Lewis Armistead 1847
Salina, KS
Richard Scott Price

Gen. Richard Taylor 1308
Shreveport, LA
Eric John Brock

Pvt. Benjamin Bailey, John
Bailey, Silas Bailey 2151
Haynesville, LA
William Glen Griffin

Col. Harry W. Gilmor 1388
Baltimore, MD
Wesley David Lee

Col. John R. Woodside 203
Alton, MO
Glen Virgil Cochran

Col. Joseph C. Porter 2055
Shelbina, MO
David Langsdale Utterback
Russell Raymond Lenzini

Col. W. P. Rogers 321
Corinth, MS
Robert Gunn
Sansom

Stockdale Rangers
1681
Summit, MS
Henry Glen Nunnery

Fayetteville Arsenal 168
Fayetteville, NC
Terry Lee Downs
Thomas A. Horne

Lt. Col. Maurice T. Smith
171
Oxford, NC
Bobby Elmore Greene

Gen. Matt W. Ransom 861
Weldon, NC
Ronnie Garland Taylor
Jimmie David Wall

The Roxboro Grays 1932
Roxboro, NC
John Haskins Holder

Cabarrus Rangers-General
Rufus C. Barringer 2318
Midland, NC
Keith Allen Smith

Brig. General Stand Watie
149
Ardmore, OK
Sam Ray Cottrell

Battery White 1568
Georgetown, SC
Robert Edward Ricks

Captain Moses Fowler 1721
Fountain Inn, SC
Reuben Jerry Bennett

Murfreesboro 33
Murfreesboro, TN
Ernest M. Helton
Bobby R. Hunter

Gen. William B. Bate 34
Gallatin, TN
James H. McConkey

Gen. Robert H. Hatton 723
Lebanon, TN
Benjamin Don Franklin

Colonel Middleton Tate
Johnson 1648
Arlington, TX
Rodney G. Orr

Hill Country 1938
Fredericksburg, TX
William H. Nelms

Kemper-Fry-Strother 19
Madison, VA
George W. Carpenter

Powhatan Troop 1382
Powhatan, VA
George T. Lee

Norfolk County Grays 1549
Chesapeake, VA
David R. Brimer

Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters
3000
Mechanicsville, VA
Andrew Wayne Snead

McNeill's Rangers 582
Moorefield, WV
Richard Sutherland Gary

Brig. Gen. James Boggs 1706
Franklin, WV
William Nelson Smith

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Kate Cumming, Confederate Nurse

Kate was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, the exact year being unknown, but it was sometime between 1828 and 1835. When she was still a little girl, the family moved to Montreal, Canada.

Sometime during the 1840s the family moved again to Mobile, Alabama. By the time the war started Kate was thoroughly Southern and embraced the Confederacy with open heart. When her brother joined the Confederate Army, Kate joined the home front relief effort by gathering supplies for hospitals.

Against the wishes of her parents, Kate joined a party of about 40 women who, in early 1862, went to Corinth, Mississippi, to tend to the wounded soldiers. From there she went to Okolona and Chattanooga, Tennessee, to volunteer at the Newsome Hospital. While working there, the Confederacy decreed in September 1862 that hospitals could legally pay nurses instead of relying on them as volunteers. Thus, Kate became officially enlisted in the Confederate Army Medical Department. She remained employed with the mobile hospitals of Dr. Samuel Stout, Medical Di-



Kate Cumming

rector for the Army of Tennessee, but directly worked under Dr. Staub's command.

While following the military campaigns of the army in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, she maintained a personal diary of her experiences. Duties performed by nurses included managing hospital departments, cooking, foraging the countryside for supplies, caring for the soldiers' physical and emotion-

al well-being, sewing, writing letters, attending the soldiers' deathbeds and supervising the hospital laborers.

From the summer of 1863 until 1864 she worked in field hospitals at Catoosa Springs, Cherokee Springs, Dalton, Kingston, Marietta, Ringgold, Rome and Tunnel Hill. Towards the end of the war she was working in southwest Georgia.

When the war finally did end, Kate returned to Mobile and soon had her diary published in book form in 1866, titled *A Journal of Hospital Life in the Confederate Army of Tennessee from the Battle of Shiloh to the End of the War*. In addition, she became an outspoken defender of the Confederate cause and for disabled soldiers.

In 1874 she moved with her father to Birmingham, Alabama, where she worked as a teacher. Over the years she wrote and published several essays, taught music, was a school teacher, was active in her church and joined the United Daughters of the Confederacy. In 1895 her annotated diary was republished as *Gleanings from Southland*. She never married and died in Birmingham on June 5, 1909. ■

The Land We Love:

Southern Tradition and Our Future

By Dr. Boyd D. Cathey

Forty years after the end of the War Between the States, Confederate Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee addressed a group of wizened old veterans and members of a new organization, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, assembled in reunion in New Orleans on April 25, 1906. His address is important in that it lays out in few words a monumental “charge” not just to the descendants of those veterans, but to all Southerners.

By 1906 the remaining veterans were old men, and the growing desire was that the memory of the great Illiad of 1861-1865 not pass away, that its true history be written and passed on to future generations — and also that the principles of those who had fought be defended, preserved, and advanced.

Here is the Charge General Lee gave to those men — and also to future generations of Southerners:

To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish.

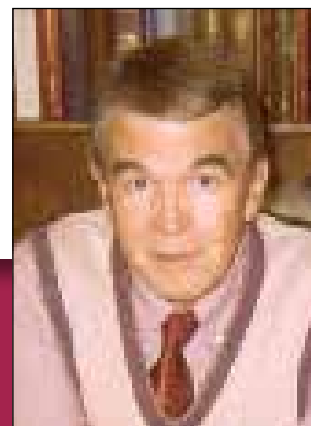
General Lee charges the inheritors and recipients of Southern tradition with the task of not just defending and “vindicating” the cause for which the Confederate soldier fought, but also of defending — the “perpetuation” of — the “principles” and the “culture” of the Southland: a set of beliefs, customs, traditions, a way of life.

What were these “principles” General Lee refers to? He does not discuss them in any great detail in his commentary. But that does not mean those men in New Orleans

did not have some understanding of what he was talking about — indeed, most Southerners of the period would have had some understanding of what he meant.

For another half-century, the South went forward, more or less secure in the assurance that its history and traditions would continue to inform its existence, and that those principles and beliefs held dear by it would continue to give it sustenance.

Perhaps it was too much to hope for, given the radical changes and transformations in the world in general, and in the United States in particular. Indeed, after World War II and especially since about 1960 or so, Confederate Southern heritage — its very history, and cultural and social manifestations —



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Oak Alley Plantation with 300-year-old oak trees near Vacherie, Louisiana.

has endured constant, overwhelming and severe attack. What once was held generally to be honorable and worthy of respect was now disparaged and, in many cases, banned or consigned to dusty museums as an antiquated symbol of a dark and forgettable past.

Yet, although we constantly experience this denigration of our heritage, just how many times do such attacks cause us to reflect on what these our symbols actually mean and should symbolize for Southerners? Do today's descendants of the heroic soldiers of 1861-1865 really understand the principles those warriors fought and died for and that General Lee certainly meant when he addressed that assembly in 1906? Do the inhabitants of the land which produced Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John C. Calhoun, John Randolph, Robert Lewis Dabney and Nathaniel Macon comprehend the profound ideas which motivated them and, consequently,

gave life to the early American republic, as well as to the abortive Confederate nation?

For Southerners interested in understanding their heritage, it is instructive to discuss the basic principles which underlie that heritage and give greater detail and substance to them. These principles — these foundational elements of what I would call a "Southern philosophy" — are fundamental to our understanding of what it is to be a Confederate Southerner and why we oppose not just the Leviathan and managerial "big government" state which has been thrust upon us, but just how we differentiate ourselves from folks in the rest of the Federal union.

In this brief discussion I rely upon the observations, insights, and research of several distinguished authors, historians, and noted Southern apologists, some well-known, others not so well-

known (but who should be). In addition to the classic writings of Jefferson Davis, Robert Lewis Dabney, Nathaniel Macon and Albert Bledsoe, I acknowledge several modern masters.

First, perhaps the most impressive and profound study of the formation of the Southern consciousness in the American colonial period is historian Richard Beale Davis' three-volume *Intellectual Life in the Colonial South, 1585-1763*.¹

Davis, it seems, has read everything from the Colonial period: letters, diaries, newspapers, court records. His treatment is encyclopedic. He demonstrates conclusively that from its beginnings the South had a civilization which was unique, remarkably different from that of New England and the Northern states. Although by no means in conflict with its inherited British heritage, as were the Puritan settlements and traditions to the north, the South did over the years modify its rich

English patrimony, adjusting to distance, circumstance, climate, the presence of Indians, and the mixture of additional folk from other European countries, with their customs and traditions. The result was quantifiably conservative and localist.²

A second, and incredibly fecund, source for understanding the Southern cast of mind and the development of a Southern philosophy can be found in the writings of Tar Heel author and long-time University of Chicago professor, Richard M. Weaver, a writer noted historian Eugene Genovese has called one of the most impressive intellects America produced in the 20th century.³ Weaver, in his classic study, *The Southern Tradition at Bay*⁴ and in any number of essays (many republished in volume form), including most notably "Two Types of American Individualism," explores what he called "the 'social bond' individualism" and rooted traditionalism which distinguished the South from New England.⁵

Lastly, I can think of no better guide than the late Professor Mel Bradford, who for many years was professor at the University of Dallas. About thirty years ago Dr. Bradford published a series of his essays under the title *Remembering Who We Are: Observations of a Southern Conservative*.⁶ Summed up in the first part of Dr. Bradford's short title is an imperative command for Southerners. That is, we cannot hope to preserve our traditions, our beliefs, and our symbols — we cannot hope to survive as a people, if we do not know — if we do not remember — who we are and what defines us as a people. Bradford does this impressively in *Remembering Who We Are* and

in a large body of other essays in which he incorporates the insights of Weaver, Richard B. Davis and other Southern writers. Most of his writings have been subsequently published in collections.⁷

In his essay "Is the American Experience Conservative?" Bradford states eloquently the overarching basis for our Southern philosophy: "That man is," he writes, "a social being, fulfilled only in the natural associations built upon common experience, upon ties of blood and friendship, common enterprise, resistance to common enemies, and a common faith."⁸ It is this communitarian tradition, inherited intact from our ancestors from the British Isles, from Germany, Ireland, and France, which permitted us to develop a belief in a decentralized republicanism that is at the same time both hierarchical and democratic, social and individualistic. It was our Christian religious orthodoxy, whether Presbyterianism in the Southern Piedmont, Anglicanism in Tidewater areas, or historic Catholicism in Louisiana and Maryland, that first annealed our infant colonial society, dictated social relations and an accompanying cohesiveness, and, during the hard days of the great war and afterwards, provided a much-needed explanation for suffering and defeat. Our ancestors settled in Virginia, the Carolinas, and along the Catawba and Yadkin Rivers, not to create some paradise on earth, not to build a "City on a Hill" — like the Puritans in New England — but to establish freeholds, to farm and raise families, to create self-governing communities, and to give order to the New World. Our ancestors were thus "traditionalists" and "republicans" before

there was even a United States.

So, paramount among those principles to which General Lee made reference would be the following: (1) a decentralized republicanism, (2) a religiously grounded society, (3) a firm attachment to shared traditions, and (4) a strong feeling of community and kinship, rooted in the land, in a common history, and in custom. Certainly there are others, and these seem to be the most significant.

Those who have seen Ron Maxwell's epic movie *Gettysburg* will remember the scene when the captured Tennessee troops are interrogated by the C. Thomas Howell character, Joshua Chamberlin's brother. He asks the Tennesseans why they are fighting, and they respond "For our rights" — Howell can't understand their accents, and asks them again — "rights" sounds like "rats" to him. And they respond again. They are fighting for their God-given rights — inherited rights, and because the Lincoln administration has usurped the powers of the states by waging war against them. Indeed, in the upper South, in states like North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, in particular — it was Lincoln's unconstitutional call for troops to suppress the new Confederacy of the lower South which transformed unionist pluralities into overwhelming secessionist majorities.

The first "principle" the South stood for, then, and has continued to some degree to stand for, is classical republicanism. Oftentimes we use the term *states rights*, but the idea of states' rights is too limited. If we are to understand what united men as diverse in political views as North Carolina Governor Zebulon Vance, Robert E. Lee, Jef-



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ferson Davis and Edmund Ruffin — if we are to comprehend what brought both Southern Whigs and Southern Democrats, unionists and secessionists together in the bloodiest and most eventful conflict of our history, then we must understand the classical republicanism that Southern society of 1860-1861 had received and inherited from the Founders and from statesmen like Nathaniel Macon and later John C. Calhoun.

It was this principle which was elaborated upon at length in the remarkable memoirs of Confederate leaders such as President Jefferson Davis in his *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government* and by Alexander Stephens in *A Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States*. The South's faithfulness to the republicanism of the Founding Fathers as carried forth

in the Southern Confederacy is a constant theme in such post-war defenses of the South as Albert Taylor Bledsoe's *Is Davis a Traitor?* and Robert Lewis Dabney's *A Defense of Virginia, and Through Her of the South*. It was the Federal violation of this principle embodied in our Constitution that unleashed the war in 1861.

What did Southerners mean by classical republicanism? Most importantly, it had to do with how they viewed the Federal union, which they saw as a compact, freely entered. The Constitution guaranteed the power of the Federal government would not exceed the authority granted to it by the respective states. For the first 85 years of American history the statement "All politics is local" was abundantly clear in hundreds of hamlets and communities

across both the South AND the North.

In 1861 it was the consensus of practically all in the South, despite various differences, that the Federal government had not the power to coerce a state as Lincoln intended. As President Davis explained twenty years later in *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*: "The invasions of the Southern States for the purpose of coercion were in violation of the written Constitution, and the attempt to subjugate sovereign states under the pretext of 'preserving the Union,' was alike offensive to law, to good morals, and the proper use of language. The Union was the voluntary junction of free and independent states; to subjugate any of them was to destroy the constituent parts, and necessarily therefore, must be destructive of

the Union itself.”⁹ The Republican Party was seen as a vehicle not so much for direct emancipation which was *NEVER* in its platform and initially not a war aim, but as a means of overturning the original understanding of the Federal union and asserting the supreme power of the central state, and with that economic and political dominance of North over South. Thus, Southerners of all stripes in the South in 1861-1865 fought for what they knew to be the Founding Fathers’ understanding of “true republicanism” — a decentralized commonwealth, a compact based on subsidiarity, which was Jefferson’s idea of the only kind of republicanism consistent with liberty. Or, as Albert Taylor Bledsoe explains in his defense of the South, our ancestors were, he states, “perfectly loyal to truth, justice, and the Constitution of 1787 as it came from the hands of the fathers.”¹⁰

This is not to suggest there weren’t Northerners troubled by the Lincoln administration’s usurpations, as well. Indeed, we can cite instances in the North where constitutional opposition to Lincoln and the Republicans was fierce, but as time went on, it was mostly tamed and overawed by force, cajolery, violation of habeas corpus, and more subtle forms of suppression. It was in the South where constitutional republicanism became coterminous with Southern identity.

Just what are the essential ingredients of the Southerner’s classical republicanism?

First, there is what we call *subsidiarity* — that is, the belief that things that *CAN* be resolved on a lower level of government or of justice, *SHOULD BE* resolved on

that level and *NOT* adjudicated on some higher level. Thus on the community level, the community itself should be the judge of local law enforcement and of most taxation, and not faraway bureaucrats in Washington, DC. And even before that, the family — as the primary God-given component of society — should be the first judge and primary master of our children’s education, not Washington or even a state capital.

Second, and closely related to subsidiarity, is autarky — which we can define as the ability to run one’s life and affairs more or less self-sufficiently, independently of foreign and governmental intrusion. As early as 1810s we see this principle in the speeches and letters of men such as Nathaniel Macon and John Randolph. In 1818 Macon, with reference to the impending Missouri crisis, wrote to Congressman Bartlett Yancey: “Add not to the Constitution nor take therefrom,” he states. “Be not led astray by grand notions or magnificent opinions. Remember you belong to a meek state and just people, who want nothing but to enjoy the fruits of their labor honestly, to lay out the profits in their own way,”¹¹ and to be left alone by government to do it.

But this autarky does not isolate the individual, does not separate him from his immediate community or communities which help define him and shape him. Richard Weaver develops this principle of autarky further when he distinguishes between what he terms the “social bond individualism” of the old South, personified and expositied by John Randolph, comparing it with the “cold” dialectical New England individualism championed by Henry David

Thoreau. While Thoreau’s individualism practically strips “man” of all external links and communal bonds, exposing him eventually to the direct influence and machinations of a faraway government, Randolph, the acute observer of his Southern society and the great defender of the dignity and autonomy of local rights, insists battles must be fought within the community, and that such efforts do not deny all political organization. As Weaver states,

... Randolph never lost sight of the truth expressed in Aristotle’s dictum that man is a political animal. His individualism is, therefore what I am going to call ‘social bond’ individualism. It battles unremittingly for individual rights, while recognizing that these have to be secured within the social context.¹²

Thirdly, Southern republicanism is anti-egalitarian. While our ancestors believed in the right, duty, and opportunity of their fellow citizens to work hard and achieve to the best of their abilities, by no means did they believe that every man was endowed by his Creator with equal gifts or talents, nor did he have some unqualified right to participate in or rule over the commonwealth. Participation in government was not based on the modern concept of “one man, one vote.”

Our ancestors believed in limited suffrage, and throughout our history favored age, race, sex, and educational qualifications for exercising the franchise. Egalitarianism for them was a leveling view of society which meant an enforced standardization and the same rights for all, and they re-

jected this outright. Consult such primary examples as the famous debates at the Virginia constitutional convention of 1829 or the North Carolina constitutional convention of 1835, and you will have to look long and hard to find any believers in egalitarianism.¹³

Let us add here, in discussing anti-egalitarianism, a word about slavery. Millions of gallons of ink have been spilt on this topic. Many historians would have us believe Southern history and our Southern way of life are wrapped up uniquely in issues of race and the always-present history of slavery. Slavery for them is the issue which explains literally everything about the South and its history. Even sympathetic historians like Eugene Genovese suggest our distinctiveness as a region and the principles we profess grew out of and were sustained by the social arrangements implicit in the slave system and cannot be separated from slavery.¹⁴

I would suggest a somewhat different view, one that, I believe, is more reflective of historical reality. I would maintain the South's anti-egalitarian beliefs can be — and are — somewhat distinct from the system and history of slavery. I would argue that for many, perhaps most Southerners, the question of slavery was subordinate to their belief in the sanctity of property and in the necessity for social hierarchy within their autarkic society. Here I owe much to the insights of authors David Gordon and Charles Adams, and most significantly, to the work of Professor Richard Beale Davis.¹⁵

Davis, in the two-thousand pages of his *Intellectual Life in the Colonial South*, lays to rest the interpretation of Southern history and

character which attributes everything to the presence of slavery. As Professor Bradford, commenting on Davis, makes precise:

*"The South thought and acted in its own way before the peculiar institution was much developed within its boundaries. Colonial Southerners did not agonize in a fever of conscience over the injustice of the condition of those Negroes who were in bondage among them. Contrary to popular misconception, intense moral outrage at slavery was almost unheard of anywhere in the European colonies in the New World until the late eighteenth century, and was decidedly uncommon then. The South embraced slavery in its colonial nonage because Negro slavery seemed to fit the region's needs — and because the region, through the combination of its intellectual inheritance brought over from the England of the Renaissance with the special conditions of this hemisphere, had reached certain practical conclusions."*¹⁶

Commenting on the recent tendency to attach an overriding importance to slavery in the earlier development of Southern culture and character, Davis adds "... it is difficult to see that in the slave colonies any consistent rationale if indeed any at all developed in defense of the peculiar institution, simply because there was not sufficiently powerful attack upon it to warrant or require a defense."¹⁷ The development of a natural and innate conservatism of the South predates the furor over slavery.

Most significantly, in both slavery and post-slavery times it was not so much race, but rather

a desire to preserve the social order — hierarchy and balance in society — which motivated most thinking Southerners. Just consider the moves by the Confederate government to manumit slaves at the end of the war if they would serve under the Confederate Flag. Would a society concerned only about preserving slavery have considered such a program?

Interestingly enough, University of Virginia Professor Gary Gallagher, commenting on his study, *The Union*, which examines in detail the views and mentality of Northerners during the War Between the States, offers a kind of confirmation from north of the Mason-Dixon line. Gallagher states unequivocally: "Abundant evidence leaves no doubt that, first to last, most loyal [Northern] citizens would have said the overriding goal of the war was restoration of the Union."¹⁸ In neither the South nor the North was slavery seen as the reason for the conflict. Questions about race would, indeed, arise and plague the South after the war and since; but their influence on the formation of a Southern character was not critical.

Southerners have understood perforce that the races must live and work side by side, and hopefully harmoniously, but that did not imply legal and social equality for all, either black or white. The key here has been Southerners' religion. Our Southern society is an outpost of Western Christian civilization; Southerners have traditionally been both tolerant of and hospitable to others as long as that understanding has prevailed.

The South as a religiously based society thus forms another major principle General Lee would have us defend. Much indeed has

An unknown
Confederate soldier.



Library of Congress

been written about Southern religious faith and belief, and the role of the church in Southern life. Let us recall the classic re-statement of Southern belief — *I'll Take My Stand* — and in particular the fascinating essay on Southern religion by Allen Tate. We are, to paraphrase Flannery O'Connor, a "Christ-haunted society." Just as whole Scots-Irish and German communities pulled up stakes and left the old country together, and settled together in the new, bringing with them their customs and mores when they crossed the Atlantic, so they brought their faith and the church. In the South orthodox Trinitarian and Incarnational Christianity, in its various forms, has been and still is central to and pervasive in our society. This fact cannot be emphasized enough. While third and fourth generation Puritans of New England and various groups in New York and Ohio began to veer into Unitarianism, transcendentalism, and heretical millenarian cults, the South's popular orthodoxy inhibited de-

viations and heterodoxy. As historians such as Louis Hartz have indicated, in the 1840s and 1850s the South was becoming more orthodox and religious, while the religious fervor in the North was translated into social gospel and secularist movements, such as abolitionism and prohibition.¹⁹

There are no better examples of this widening religious divide than some of the favorite hymns sung by Southern and Northern armies during the War of Southern Independence: In the North, Julia Ward Howe's violently secularist words, combined with the music of *John Brown's Body*, gave us the millenarian *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*, in which the "coming of the Lord" has unleashed a "terrible swift sword" and a "fiery Gospel" to "make men free." In the South soldiers sang orthodox hymns like *Amazing Grace* and *How Firm a Foundation*, which assured them that "when through fiery trials thy pathways shall lie, my grace, all sufficient, shall be thy supply." It was *How Firm a Foun-*

dation, this hymn of consolation, divine hope, and quiet strength, that General Robert E. Lee had sung at his funeral.

Who cannot but be impressed with the immense outpouring of faith in the Southern armies during the war? This faith did not evaporate after the war, as the South remains a religiously-grounded society, and this consuming religious belief remains central to its identity.

Growing out of the reality of their religiously-grounded society, Southerners were — and still are — self-consciously "traditionalists." It was their defense of the legacy of their fathers — the customs, mores, usages, language, and values they had inherited, as much as the economic warfare unleashed by the North — which propelled them to secession in 1860-1861. The South, despite its regional variations, partakes in a shared tradition, a shared identity, which is hard to quantify, but is there just the same, in its historical consciousness, in its literature, in its shared experiences, its beliefs and myths. The war of 1861-1865 cemented this solidarity and re-enforced it spiritually.

The fourth principle, shared community and kinship, is intimately related to the Southerner's lived traditionalism. I think it was Jefferson who used the term "kindred community" when talking about his fellow Virginians and Southerners. Above all other Americans, Southerners have maintained a unique sense of community and rootedness in time and place — and in the land they love. The family forms the bedrock basis of this community life, and indeed up until recently it was the extended family —

parents, children, grandparents, uncles and aunts — who served as the primary “schoolhouse” for our children, instilled values and a sense of deference, passed on customs and etiquette, and imparted the first instructions in religion in our offspring.

During the Colonial Period and leading up to the War for Southern Independence, the migration of Southerners from the four or five original Southern colonies westward was characterized by “familial movement,” that is, the movement of entire communities of families in groups, and, indeed, in some cases communities of families who had lived in close proximity since before arriving on American shores in the late 17th or early 18th centuries. Thus, for example, Robert W. Ramsey in his seminal study, *Carolina Cradle*, chronicling the migration southward and settlement of Scots-Irish pioneers who had first landed in Pennsylvania, illustrates how lands were platted in old Rowan County, North Carolina, at the end of their “Great Wagon Road” journey to the Carolina Piedmont. The same family surnames which show up in Ramsey’s volume later appear in the records of various communities in Mississippi, Arkansas, east Texas, portions of Missouri, and even, after the 1848 gold strike, in the Sierra Nevada of California. Correspondence exists, of course, between brothers and sisters, children and parents in the Atlantic South and those gone west to seek new lands and a possible fortune.²⁰ Thus, there was a kind of familial blood unity already firmly planted on the eve of the outbreak of war in 1861 that tied such geographical outliers as Texas and

Missouri to older communities in North Carolina and Georgia, and it was a virtual certainty that kinfolk in the Carolinas would not make war on their kindred in the west, and vice-versa. In my own family, of the 248 males who served during the War of 1861-65, all came from ten Southern states (except Florida and Virginia) and all of them wore gray. For many Southern families it would be the same.²¹

While this process went on in some areas of the North, it was only in the South that community and kinship unmistakably shaped a common outlook and were, in turn, shaped by privation in war and hardship in defeat. We find this evoked with eloquence in the great works of the Southern novelists and poets, and in the continuing consciousness we all share.

After the war and Reconstruction there had developed an unwritten “understanding” between North and South. While the old Confederacy rejoined the federal union and acknowledged Northern victory, the North, after 1877, more or less left the South alone to manage its own internal affairs, to celebrate its heroes, and eventually to write its history. This arrangement continued up to the 1950s and 1960s. During this period Southerners went about their business, remembering their history and heritage, largely through commemorative events, through maintaining cemeteries, through special reenactments, and through the passing on of oral histories, fathers and mothers to sons and daughters. The media and Hollywood more or less cooperated, with films which paid tribute to

the nobility of the South and the Confederate Southern warrior. Universities and academic texts reflected this arrangement, as well.

But this understanding began to break down in the 1950s and 1960s. The decisions of the Supreme Court, the triumph of the *civil rights* movement which in some ways was a frontal attack on constitutional republicanism and the rights of property, and the triumph of political correctness and cultural Marxism, all signaled the beginning of a “Second War of Northern Aggression” aimed at totally reshaping and restructuring our culture and at rejecting the principles and beliefs of our ancestors.

Through education, or better named, through indoctrination in the public schools; through manipulation by and through the entertainment media; through virtual control of both political parties so that even those candidates for office who *SHOULD* be favorable to our heritage are afraid to even give us a slight nod; through uncontrolled immigration policies favored by both political parties which dilute and submerge our native population; through the surrender to modernism by most mainline churches — through all these things, and the cowardice and retreat from the battlefield of many who should be our allies — our Southern way of life has come under increasing attack.

One hundred and thirty years ago Jefferson Davis warned all Southerners the conflict between the South’s beliefs and victorious Northern modernism had not ended with Appomattox. Perceptively, he foresaw what would

Continued on page 56



Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

"Before Manassas, there was Mexico"

Many Civil War leaders like Lee, Jackson, Bragg, Beauregard, Longstreet, Johnston and soldiers they commanded saw action in the Mexican War.

The Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

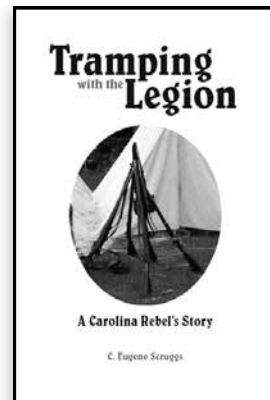
are men and women who have an ancestor, or interest, in the Mexican War 1846-1848.

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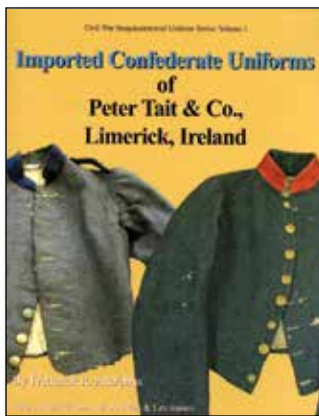
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Books in Print

Imported Confederate Uniforms of Peter Tait & Co., Limerick, Ireland

Frederick R. Adolphus is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Sons of the American Revolution, American Legion, and Company of Military Historians. He describes himself as “passionate and knowledgeable” about Confederate uniforms, but his journey of discovery of the Tait uniforms from Ireland covered many years.



Author Adolphus began this research into Confederate uniforms in 1973 when he became the Museum of the Confederacy’s first official curator of collections. During a comprehensive uniform collection inventory, Adolphus discovered two jackets with intriguing similarities. One had belonged to Alfred M. Goodwin, Sturdivant’s Virginia battery, and the other belonged to Michael Glennan, 36th NC Troops. He noticed “they were made of the same dark, blue-grey kersey cloth, and both had a distinctive double line of machine stitching down the front.” Both were marked with sizes, uncommon among Confederate uniforms.

The author’s research assumed characteristics of unraveling a mystery as he followed clues discovered in more Confederate jackets. Adolphus found two other jackets matching those belonging to Goodwin and Glennan in Greensboro, NC, and Mobile, AL. The buttons were marked on the back with “Tait & Co/Limerick.” He also discovered British World War I tunics were

marked with sizes like the ones stamped on the Confederate jackets.

Then Adolphus discovered Tait & Co. was still in business as a men’s clothing store. In response to his letter, the company sent him a brief company history, along with newspaper articles which discussed their Confederate contracts.

The story of the Tait uniform began when Peter Tait’s brother, Major James L. Tait, began negotiations with Confederate Secretary of War James A. Seddon in 1863. The original contract specified “ready cut sets of clothing that required sewing.”

Adolphus includes many pages of color pictures of these Tait Confederate jackets with annotated details which will satisfy those Southerners and Confederates who love to peruse this part of history in the War Between the States.

Along with Tait, two other companies, Alexander Collie and Hebbert & Co., using the same pattern at Tait’s, contributed much to the Southern War effort. These jackets were documented as having clothed every major Army in the Confederacy from the Trans-Mississippi in Texas to the Army of Northern Virginia.

A fascinating footnote in Confederate history is the photograph of Charles Price Matthews, Company I, 9th TX Infantry, taken when he was 86 years old. He is still able to wear his uniform issued at Mobile and is holding a Richmond Depot pattern Battle Flag.

For Southerners and Confederates who appreciate this type of research into uniforms of men who served the Confederacy, *Imported Confederate Uniforms* will be an informative addition to their bookshelves.

Author: Frederick R. Adolphus
Available from SCV HQ
Paperback \$17.50

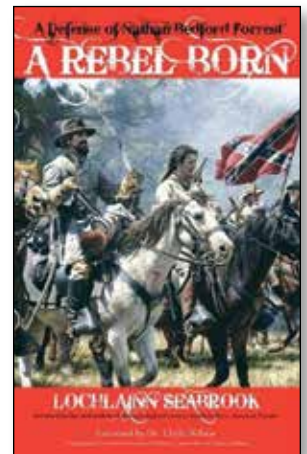
Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

A Rebel Born A Defense of Nathan Bedford Forrest

Lochlann Seabrook is a descendant of Nathan Bedford Forrest and claims kin with numerous other Confederate officers and heroes. He also wrote *Nathan Bedford Forrest: Southern Hero, American Patriot – Honoring a Confederate Icon and the Old South* (previously reviewed in the *Confederate Veteran*). Seabrook states that he is a “member of the multiracial multicultural organization Sons of Confederate Veterans.”

A Rebel Born claims to be the longest book ever written about Forrest and lives up to that claim at 820 pages, including an extensive Bibliography and other notes. Pages of fascinating pictures, many from Seabrook’s private collection, are included. Confederates and Southerners will enjoy pouring over the portraits of various Confederate officers and soldiers, family houses, and historical references pictured.

Dr. Clyde Wilson, Distinguished Professor Emeritus of History at the University of South Carolina, wrote the Foreword. He begins with a quote from General Robert E. Lee in response to a visiting Englishman’s query, “Who is the greatest soldier produced by the War?” Lee is reported to have replied, “A gentleman in Tennessee whom I have never met. His name is Forrest.”



Continued on page 48

A Link In The Chain

By Charles E. Bailey

*That's no answer to the question
It's an ancient protocol
All that's left of Eanos Bailey
A faded picture on the wall.*

*He has told me many stories
Some of which I can recall
How he fought the Valley Campaign
With a leader Old Stonewall.*

*How he cooked bread on a shingle
In a creek he washed his clothes
Yankee soldiers came and chased him
Through the woods he almost froze.*

*Why the Yankees left their standards
Panic all a sorry lot
When they got the death-bound message
Jackson coming at half trot.*

*The God of war smiled on a Rebel
Till its last clear bugles call
Lived to sire seven children
Blessed picture on the wall.*

*Linked the past on to the future
Never stopped by shell or ball
Thousands owe their life's existence
To that picture on the wall.*

*Charles Bailey wrote this poem about his grandfather Eanos Bailey, who served in the 1st NC Cavalry.
He is a member of the John R. Chambliss Camp 1779, Emporia, Virginia.*

The Surgeon Corps

Hey, y'all! I trust this finds you all doing well, on into the new year — 2012! We are also well into the Sesquicentennial and our commander's and my wish is for all Compatriots to stay healthy as we carry on and perpetuate *The Charge*.

In almost every article since this column started, I have encouraged exercise. I still feel a need to continue this discussion. There are three basic elements to running and walking. This is also called aerobic exercise. The Cleveland Clinic states aerobic exercise is any activity involving large muscles and done for a length of time with the primary goal being cardiovascular fitness and weight loss. It needs to include three parts.

The first part is approximately five minutes of warming up at a lower intensity. Next is an extended time of activity causing a person's target heart rate that is reached and maintained for about 45 minutes. The last part is the cool-down of about five minutes more of exercise to bring down the heart rate.

For those who lack some imagination (or need more encouragement), some activities which are in the category of aerobic exercise are walking, jogging, swimming, aerobic dance or cycling. These and other forms of aerobic activity are all fine, as long as you do it! Experiment until you find what you like and can do for the longterm. If you have not had an exercise routine in a while or have heart disease or some other major medical issue, you should talk to your physician before starting.

One important way to feel like doing more exercise is by getting better sleep. Sleep problems are not just limited to folks with insomnia. Many folks who believe they are healthy actually been found to have sleep disorders.

Most adults need between seven and nine hours of sleep. There are a few that need only six. What everyone needs is a consistent sleep routine. Each person has to find his own ideal sleep/wake cycle.

An interesting study in Great Britain demonstrated that people who were sleep-deprived are at a greater risk for high blood pressure, cardiovascular problems, obesity, diabetes, depression, alcoholism and car wrecks. It is also commonly known and has been shown in clinical studies that lack of sleep directly affects mood and concentration.

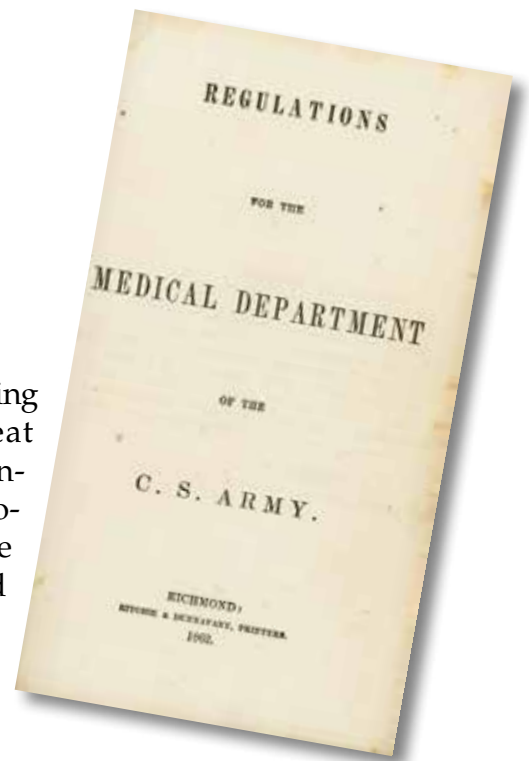
These people are often tired, grumpy, overly emotional and unable to focus (there must be many Yankees that are sleep-deprived, in my opinion!).

Some conditions associated with sleep disorders are chronic pain, mental illness, stress, snoring, jet lag, swing-shifts at work, hormone changes and medical illnesses. If you have any of these issues, you should, at least, fill out a sleep questionnaire with your family physician.

So, enjoy the spring and summer and get out there and keep up tha skeer! Dixieland needs all of y'all healthy! Tip o' the kepi to General M. P. Lowery Chapter 1408 United Daughters of the Confederacy of Blue Mountain, Mississippi, especially my supportive wife, Mrs. Eliana Cummins (a Confederate by choice)! God bless you all!

Deo Vindice
Your Humble Servant,

Major Christopher J. M. Cummins, MD
Surgeon-in-Chief and Life Member
Tippah Tigers Camp 868
Ripley, Mississippi



Army of Northern Virginia



Pictured are the officers and staff of the **General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47**, Beaufort, SC. From left, Pat Garrett, Nolan Tarrance, Don Starkey, Claude McElveen, Henry Scott, Camp Commander Paul Griffin, James Scott, Ollie Langford, Christian Tootle, Walt Lineberger, Rev. Jim Thomas and Jody Henson.



The **A. P. Hill Camp 167**, Colonial Heights, VA, sponsored the annual honoring of their namesake, Lt. General A. P. Hill, at his death site in Dinwiddie County, VA. This event has been dedicated to General Hill for the past 12 years. Every year the principal guest speaker is Patrick Falci, who portrayed Hill in the now famous *Gettysburg*.



Captain Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, held a commemoration to celebrate the signing of the Ordinance of Secession. Each signer's name was read and a bell rung in his honor.



Members of **The Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, attended the 19th Annual Scottish Heritage Observance and Divine Worship, sponsored by the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company. The worship service was held in the historic Longstreet Presbyterian Church, located on Fort Bragg, NC. After the service all gathered in the Longstreet Church cemetery, where Camp Commander Bruce Tyson proposed a toast to the Unknown Confederate Dead buried there.



WW II Veteran Windell McCrackin receives the SCV War Service Medal from **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, Commander Terry Carter, while fellow WW II Veterans Francis Hardee and Johnny Creel assist.



The annual R.E. Lee Banquet of the **R. E. Lee Camp 726**, Alexandria, VA, celebrated the 204th anniversary of the general's birth at Belle Haven Country Club in Alexandria. In attendance were General Robert E. Lee (portrayed by Al Stone), General Richard Ewell (portrayed by Chris Godart), and General D.H. Hill (portrayed by Doug Batson).

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



The UDC Armed Forces Expeditionary Service Medal was awarded to Michael Aaron Cooper, member of the **Franklin Rifles Camp 310**, Louisburg, NC. His tour of duty included participation in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom in 2003. On hand to present this award, representing the Bowling-Wood Chapter UDC, Butner, NC, was Mildred Goss.



Members of the **Fincastle Rifles Camp 1326**, Roanoke, VA, traveled to Lynchburg, VA, to tour the National Civil War Chaplain's Museum and present a donation to Chaplain Alan Farley.



Nathan B. Forrest Camp 803, Sanford, NC, members Kevin, Kincaid and Avery Stone with the Southern rock band Lynyrd Skynyrd, while on the Simple Man Cruise to Mexico. It is the only cruise known to embrace the Southern rock culture, and Battle Flags are everywhere.



Members of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC, traveled to identify the graves of more than 30 Confederate veterans. The weather was clear but cold — 28 degrees! But it was well worth the effort and cold to find the graves of these fine soldiers, many of whom died during the War. Pictured are Jim Whiteside, Michael Graham and Michael Barnes.



Thomas N.C. Spivey of the **James Longstreet Camp 1247**, Richmond, VA, took part in the 27th Annual Lee-Jackson Day Honor Guard at the Jackson Statue on Monument Avenue in Richmond, VA. The annual event honors Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson every January in the state of Virginia.



Jim Bishop, a member of the **General States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville SC, installed an iron cross on the grave of David Trail, Cavalry Battalion, Co. A, Infantry Regiment, Holcombe Legion, SC. Pictured is Jackie Trail McAbee, great-granddaughter of David William Trail.

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



The **19th Virginia Infantry Camp 1493**, Charlottesville, VA, placed a wreath in memory of veterans of America's wars for a recent Veterans Day ceremony.



Members of the **Dr. B. T. Person Camp 1517**, Fremont-Pikeville, NC, cleaned a badly needed cemetery containing the grave of CSA Soldier William G. Exum and his father, NC State Senator John Exum.



The **Colonel E.T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC, recently had a memorial service and grave-marking ceremony for Colonel Stackhouse, 8th Regiment SC Vol. The Stafford Militia provided the honor guard in which the colors were presented, and a rifle volley was conducted. An artillery salute was provided by The Waccamaw Light Artillery. *Taps* was played by Camp Lt. Commander Daryl Hardwick.



Officers of the **General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, presented Certificates of Achievement to six young people who have been a tremendous help to the camp. Pictured from left, Dustin Walker, Nikki Regan, Deidra Johnson, Madison Johnson, Brooke Johnson, Morgan Johnson; back row are Terry Walker and Camp Commander Andrew Johnson.



At a recent marker dedication held by the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, at Three Forks Baptist Church, six Confederate veterans were honored. Pictured are descendants of Private Levy (Levi) Watts, who served in Company G, 37th NC Infantry. The other five were Privates William Payton Robinette, John C. Robinette, Joel B. Robinette — three brothers killed at the Battle of Hanover Court House, VA; James W. Robinette, also was killed with his cousins, and Franklin Brown.



Commander Bob Dollinger and Mike Eldreth represented the **Lt. Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013**, Havre de Grace, MD, at the Maryland Monument at Gettysburg, PA.



Army of Northern Virginia



The **James City Cavalry Camp 2095**, Williamsburg, VA, recently donated 41 volumes of bound *Civil War Times Illustrated* and 16 bound years of *Blue & Gray* magazine in eight volumes to the UDC library in Richmond, VA. Presenting the publications were, from left, camp members Jerry White, Jeff Toalson, and Ken Parsons. Accepting the donations are Lucy Steele, secretary to the UDC Board of Trustees on the left and Elizabeth Wilson, UDC historian.



Members of the **Mason-Dixon Guards Camp 2183**, Kent County, DE, meet for the first time. Pictured from left are members Rick Stringer, Wayne Yarnall, Commander Rob Eldreth, Jr., Roy Corron, Terry Ayers and Justin Ayers.



The **VA Division 5th Brigade Color Guard** had the honor of posting the colors at the Virginia Division observance of Lee-Jackson Day, held in Ashland, VA. The guest speaker was Patrick Falci, who is well-known for portraying General A.P. Hill in the movie *Gettysburg*.



Preston Rose and JB Couch carried the new **Captain Vincent Camalier CSA Camp 1359**, Leonardtown, MD, banner in the Veterans Day parade in Leonardtown. The MD Division Color Guard included Ray Rooks, Rob Long, Nick Taylor, Larry Allen, Monie Harper, Larry Messick, Lou Fritz, John Zebuline, Chris McCall and MD Division Commander Jay Barringer on the bagpipes.



The **Lt. Colonel Samuel Marion Silver Camp 2167**, Green Mountain, NC, members recently had a workday in their area, fixing headstones and footstones which were broken or leaning. Pictured from left, Cadet Tyler Musick, members Robert Musick, K.W. Robertson, Nathan Gates and Camp Commander James Woody.



Members of the **Garland-Rodes Camp 409**, Lynchburg, VA; **Private Napoleon Bonaparte Ponton Camp 2179**, Lovington, VA and **The Campbell Guards Camp 2117**, Evington, VA, attended the annual Wreaths Across America at the Old City Cemetery in Lynchburg, VA. Approximately 700 wreaths were laid on some of the 2,200 Confederate Graves within the cemetery. Pictured from left, Kevin Parker, Mike Cash, Ted Crockett, David Ponton, Tim Hamilton, Brian Giles, David Smith and Tim Roach.

Army of Tennessee



General Robert E. Lee Camp 16, Auburn, AL, Adjutant Dave Crosslin stands beside a plaque at the location of the Auburn Train Depot which commemorates Jefferson Davis' review of the Auburn Guard while on his way to his inauguration in Montgomery, AL, in 1861. The camp requests prayers and any assistance available as they continue to seek security for this area and the plaque for a valuable piece of Confederate and Alabama history.



The **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, in conjunction with the Ellen Renshaw House, UDC, co-hosted the first Smoky Mountain Civil War Relic Show in Pigeon Forge. Shown at the presentation of proceeds to Camp 87 for its participation are Lynn Hammond, who coordinated the event and Camp Commander Ron Jones.



At a recent meeting of the **Brigadier General E. Porter Alexander Camp 158**, Augusta, GA, three life members of the SCV were recognized. Pictured from left are Camp Commander Lee Herron, SCV Field Rep Jack Marlar, Carl T. Miller, III, Carl T. Miller, Jr. and Carl T. Miller.



Alabama NEC Brigade Commander Dan Williams, right, presents a check in the amount of \$1,000 from the Alabama Division to Ben Hestley, chairman of the John W. Inzer Museum in Ashville, AL, as **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, Commander Bill Watkins looks on.



Members of the **Chattooga County Camp 507**, Summerville, GA, and **Colonel Joseph McConnell Camp 1859**, Ringgold, GA, installed headstones in various Chattooga County cemeteries. Headstones were erected for Confederates in Macedonia Cemetery, Garrett Cemetery and Oak Hill Methodist Church Cemetery. Pictured from left, Camp 507 members Jim Nicholson and Chris Key, Camp 1859 Commander Michael Patterson, Camp 507 members Joel Ulrich, Roger Cothran, Jamie Cavin, Camp 1859 members Stan Hammond and Jim Johnston and Camp 507, Dale Willingham.



Four generations of Kings stand beside a new headstone set for Private William H. Thompson, Company F, 45th VA Infantry. Dave King, kneeling far right, is a member of the **Jubal A. Early Camp 556**, Tampa, FL.

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



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, awarded the H.L. Hunley ROTC award to Cadet Chief Petty Officer Michael Smith at Terry Parker High School for dedication to his country and ROTC unit.



Mickey Storms of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, placed a memorial grave marker for his great-great-grandfather John Storms of the 6th KY Infantry, Orphan Brigade, who died of disease during the war. Compatriot Storms also placed markers for his ancestors in the Revolutionary War and War of 1812, in Grayson County, KY.



The **Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495**, Paducah, KY, hosted a ghost walk inside the home of Lloyd Tilghman. Featured were conversations by historical characters important to the WBTS in Western KY. The event was a fundraiser for Tilghman House. Pictured are John Weaver portraying Lloyd Tilghman and John Suttles portraying U.S. Grant.



The **Savannah Militia Camp 1657**, Savannah, GA, honored Lieutenant Colonel John W. Pearson, 9th FL Infantry, with a Memorial Service at Laurel Grove Cemetery.



Members of the **Forrest's Orphans Camp 1744**, Calhoun, KY, Bill Stump and David Garrett restore and reset a Southern Cross on the grave of Private Jacob Gutapfel of the 1st Missouri Infantry.



Camp Commander Chuck Kadel of the **Major General John C. Breckinridge Camp 1786**, Oxford, FL, presents Andy Hosseinzadeh, general manager of the Cracker Barrel Old Country Store in Lady Lake, FL, with SCV FL Division Certificate of Appreciation award in front of a photo of Confederate Veterans which is on display over the fireplace.

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



Fort Heiman Camp 1834, Murray, KY, members recently manned an information and recruitment booth at Hazel Day, an annual celebration in the western Kentucky town of Hazel. Pictured from left, David Garland, Camp Commander Barry Grogan and John Young.



Confederate drummers drum with Yankee fifers at Canfield Fair. The Confederate drummers are Bob Catlin and John Aaron from the **Captain Thomas W. Patton Camp 2021**, Boardman, OH.



Fort Blakeley Camp 1864, Baldwin County, AL, and members presented a donation to the Charles Stewart Chapter UDC. President Barbara McCamish was present to receive a total of \$500 from Camp Commander Tommy Rhodes for the Alabama Monument to be placed at the Blakeley Battleground. This monument will be placed in honor of all Alabama soldiers and sailors who answered the call to defend their state. It will be the first Confederate monument placed in the Blakeley State Park.



The 5th-grade class at Park Creek Elementary School in Dalton, GA, was entertained by members of the **General John C. Vaughn Camp 2089**, Tellico Plains, TN. Pictured are the students and their teacher Mrs. Calfee, camp members Steve McAllister and Ricky Lankford. Ricky spoke on artillery, soldiers' field games and some of their equipment. Steve spoke on the different flags of the Confederacy.



New member Tom Cole was inducted into the **Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929**, Clayton, GA, by Commander William L. English.



Zack Cummins and son William, of the **Jim Pearce Camp 2527**, Princeton, KY, visit the grave of their ancestor Mus. R.C. Purdy, Co. C, 3rd KY Infantry CSA at Otter Pond Cemetery in Caldwell County, KY.



Army of Tennessee



Lieutenant Colonel William Luffman Camp 938, Chatsworth, GA, Commander Steve Hall, left, welcomed Don Campbell into the camp.



Knox Martin, adjutant of the N. B. Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN, recently presented an SCV Memorial Membership certificate for Oliver Norvell Hardy of Laurel and Hardy fame to the Laurel and Hardy Museum in Harlem, GA, birthplace of Oliver Hardy whose father was Confederate veteran Oliver Hardy, Sergeant, Co. A, 16th GA Volunteer Infantry regiment.



Charlie Hunt, member of the William D. McCain Camp 584, Columbia, TN, proudly flies the Confederate Battle Flag in front of his home in Naples, FL.



Captain C. B. Vance Camp 1669, Batesville, MS, Commander Donald Wright, Jr. welcomes AOT Councilman Larry McCluney, Jr. to a meeting.



New compatriots Young Smith, Jr., left and William Hurlbert are sworn into the General Joseph Finnegan Camp 745, Yulee, FL.



Members Ed Arnold and Nathan Daniel celebrate the 99th birthday of Real Son Jim Brown, member of Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202, Tucson, AZ, in Loudon, TN.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Sidney A. Mills III and Cadet Trevor A. Mills, members of the **Colonel Charles D. Dreux Camp 110**, New Orleans, LA, enjoy Mardi Gras masquerading as Confederate Soldiers. The Mills are proud descendants of four Confederate veterans.



Kevin Kilman, a member of the **Dixie Camp 502**, Georgetown, TX, visited the Texas Memorial at Gettysburg National Battlefield.



Lynn A. Simpson of the **General Felix H. Robertson Camp 129**, Waco, TX, and L. Jack Pierce of Corsicana, TX, placed a headstone for Private Hanford Suttle of the 11th TX Infantry in North Creek Cemetery, near Centerville, TX. Private Suttle is the great-great-grandfather of L. Jack Pierce.



General James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, members Mark and dad John Harris recently visited Marble Hill, MO, and the grave site of Daniel J. Allen, 8th MO Cavalry, Company A. He was wounded on October 23, 1864, captured on the 25th, at Mine Creek, KS, prisoner in Alton, IL, then to Rock Island, IL, 1864, transferred to VA for exchange on February 25, 1865 and paroled March 7, 1865, in Louisiana, after the war was over.



O. M. Roberts Camp 178, Waxahachie, TX, is joined by the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX, and the **M. T. Johnson Camp 1648**, Arlington, TX, in the annual Waxahachie Christmas Parade. The SCV and Rose were well received by Confederate-friendly Waxahachie.



Members of the **Jefferson Davis Camp 175**, Colorado Springs, CO, placed a new headstone on the grave of Private Benjamin F. Patterson, Co. F, 50th GA Infantry at a remote ranch near Pueblo, CO. Pictured standing from left, Charlie Hogan of the **Sterling Price Camp 676**, Denver, CO; Davis Camp Commander Scott Myers, Rick Thurston, Doug Atkinson; bottom row from left, Phillip Self, Austin Self, Greg Gentry and Balin Gentry.

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



The **Thomas C. Hindman Camp 656**, Prairie Grove, AR, proudly displays their camp charter which was presented by AR Division Commander Mark Kalkbrenner, at the Battle of Prairie Grove reenactment. The members present from left, Mark Kalkbrenner, Charles Roach, Billy Goldman, Stephen Roach II, David Walker, Charles Shiver, William Roach, Stephen Roach, Steven Willingham, Terry Vestal, Johnny Loftin and Chris Raible.



Members of the **General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, attended the 75th annual Lee Luncheon, hosted by the Shreveport Chapter UDC and the NW LA Brigade SCV. Pictured from left, seated, Tommy Batie, Bobby Herring, Scott Summers, Division Commander David Hill, Evan McMichael. Standing from left, Walt Hern, Paul Gramling, Joe Bragg, Past CiC Chuck McMichael, J. C. Hanna, Will Mason, Ardis Lowrey, Steve Shipp and Jeff Bogan.



Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815, Florissant, MO, recognized special contributions made by, from left, Commander Duane Mayer, Tammy McFarland, Bob Arnold, Rob Adelson, James Martin, Tina and Mark Palazzolo, Gordon Baum and Gene Dressel.



Members of the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX, had a small contingent of compatriots but were well received by the folks on the sidelines with yells and whistles for Kennedale's Texas Independence Parade. Pictured from left are Paul Martin, Commander Ben Hatch, Pat Fogerson, Eric Markham of the **O.M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, and Barry Turnage, Kelly Hinson and Wesley Massey.



Dunn-Holt-Midkiff Camp 1441, Midland, TX, had a recruiting booth at the Scottish-Irish Faire in Midland, TX. Pictured from left, members Darrell Rhea, Lee Ragan, Steve Parnell, Lee Hise (behind flag), Danielle Epperson (friend of camp), and Tex Paris.



Commander Robert Perkins of the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, received an AZ Division Flag for their appreciation for his long service to the Division and the SCV. Commander Perkins was instrumental in chartering four camps and in establishing the Arizona Division.

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



Members and guests of the **Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617**, Natchitoches, LA, enjoyed an annual fall picnic at Rebel State Park, near Marthaville, LA.



Compatriot Joseph Clark was presented his SCV Certificate from **Phillip Alexander Work Camp 1790**, Woodville, TX, Commander Mike Sanders.



A grave-marking ceremony was held for Private George Pittman in Lockford, CA, with Commander Lou Olker and members of the **General George Blake Cosby Camp 1627**, Sacramento, CA, in attendance.



Assistant Adjutant Scott "Woody" Woodard administers the membership oath to his father, Don, and his two sons, Cadets Jackson and Britton at a meeting of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, inducted its newest and youngest member. Pictured from left, Curt Tipton, new Compatriot David Griffin, Camp Commander Silas Griffin and Jack Griffin. David is the camp's youngest member (12), and his grandfather, Jack, is the camp's oldest member (96).



Members of the **2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904**, Deleon, TX, along with Cactus Rose OCR member "Sure Shot" Sheran Weible, prior to participating in the Ft. Worth Stockshow Parade. This is the largest non-motorized parade in the United States.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



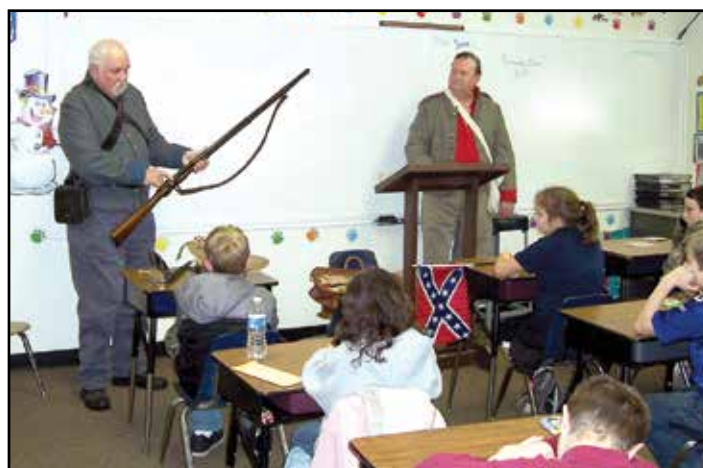
Greg Miller, Jon Linn, Carl Linck, and Heath Roland of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS, set this headstone at Quindaro Cemetery in Kansas City, KS, for Sgt. Milton Turner Davenport of Colonel Dorssey's Regiment, MO Cavalry.



At a recent camp awards ceremony and Christmas party **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, Commander Marc Robinson welcomed Jace Wilson into membership on the record of his Confederate ancestor Private Alpha Jesse Reynolds, Co. D, 37th Regiment AR Infantry. Looking on are Jace's father Dwain Wilson and Calvin Nicholson.



TX Division Mounted Color Guard participated in the Hood Monument Rededication in Austin, TX, on the capitol grounds. Pictured from left, Bill Fowler, Bonnie Taylor, Johnnie Holley, Ken Harper, David Wilson and Barry Smithson. The largest contingency of the TX Division Mounted Color Guard is composed of members of **Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937**, Cleburne, TX.



On January 26, 2011, **Kyle Needham Camp 2171**, Porter, TX, Camp Commander Wade Nail and Stephen Daughdrill held a history presentation at the Calvary Baptist School 4th-grade class in Conroe, TX.



The Stone Fort Camp 1944, Nacogdoches, TX, members, pictured from left: Wayne Lancaster, Jim Bentley, Mark Johnson presented a First National Flag to the Old University Building Museum, located in Nacogdoches, to commemorate Confederate Heroes Day and the 150th anniversary of the Cause for Southern Independence. The Old University Building was used as a Confederate hospital and convalescent center for Texas troops who had fought gallantly in the Battle of Pleasant Hill, LA.



LA Division Staff attended the annual Chicken Festival in Dubach, LA. Pictured from left are Bobby Herring, LA Division Commander David Hill, Ted Brode, Kevin Adkins and Thomas Taylor.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11
MOBILE
CORDOVA, RUBEN
MCALEER, PAUL ADRIAN
SEMMES, PAUL RAPHAEL

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16
AUBURN
JACKSON, BRADLEY JOSEPH

THOMAS GOODE JONES 259
MONTGOMERY
CLEMENTS, KENNETH GORDON

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY 385
TROY
BROWN, CHARLES WAYNE
RENFROE, DONALD EDWARDS
RICHARD, JONATHAN PAUL

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443
JASPER
GUIN, KEN

JOHN RAYBURN 452
GUNTERSVILLE
BAKER, JERRY WAYNE

DENT'S ARTILLERY 486
EUFULA
BEASLEY, HERBERT RICHARD

CONFEDERATE GRAY 523
ASHLAND/LINEVILLE
HUTCHERSON, JUSTIN KYLE
HUTCHERSON, LARRY ROY
WILSON, WILLIAM JUSTIN

GEN. EDMUND W. PETTUS 574
ALEXANDER CITY
FOWLER, JEREMY E.

DECATUR SONS OF LIBERTY
580
DECATUR
GOODMAN, TERRY LEGAR

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911
ENTERPRISE
MOCK, WINDELL R.
MURPH, ARLEN
SCOTT, MICHAEL LOFTON
WHITEHEAD, PRESTON
EDWARD

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372
BIRMINGHAM
CAFFEE, JONATHAN RAY
HUCK, PAUL T
LASSITER, ALBERT E.

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS
1524
PRATTVILLE
ROTEN, CHADWICK TRAVIS
WHITTINGTON, JAMES
KENDRICK
WILLIAMSON, MICHAEL LOUIS

COVINGTON RIFLES 1586
ANDALUSIA
SUMMERLIN, TONY

DEKALB RIFLES 1824
SYLVANIA
BRYANT, LEE EUGENE
FREEMAN, MARK A.
STARNES, GREGORY WAYNE

FORT BLAKELEY 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY
ROBERTS, MALCOLM A.

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY
GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE
CANTRELL, KEVIN TODD
STOKES, STEVEN RUSSELL

PVT. WILLIAM M. CARNEY
2088
ATMORE
MORRIS, NORMAN MARSHALL

ALEXANDRIA RIFLES 2194
ALEXANDRIA
BRICKHOUSE, RANDALL LEVON

ARKANSAS

CAPT. JOHN W. RANDLE 649
DARDANELLE
GATES, ROWDY COLTON
MARTIN, HENRY CLAY

THOMAS C. HINDMAN 656
PRAIRIE GROVE
ROACH, HENRY JASON

GEN. JO SHELBY 1414
HARRISON
FISHER, LEE EDWARD

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE
1433
PINE BLUFF
FLETCHER, CHARLES ALDEN
FRIZZELL, BURNICE STEPHEN
FRIZZELL, GLEN STEWART
GULLEDGE, JAMES GREGORY
WRIGHT, CHARLES LEVEARL

MAJ. FONTAINE R. EARLE 1453
FAYETTEVILLE
HENBEST, BENJAMIN GARRETT
LANEY, JOE FLOYD
LANEY, SEAN ISAAC

MAJOR JOHN B. BURTON 1664
TEXARKANA
ELLIOTT, RUDOLPH
HIGGINBOTHAM, GARY L.
WALTON, HOLBERT KING

ALF FULLER 1819
JUNCTION CITY
HAMBRICK, JESSE JAMES
HARBOUR, BILLY RAY

ARIZONA

CONFEDERATE SECRET
SERVICE 1710
SIERRA VISTA
BARTON, WILLIAM D

YUMA TERRITORIAL OUTPOST
2186
YUMA
HARTLEY, RUSSELL LEE
WALLS, KENT MATTHEW

BORDERLAND VETERANS 2201
DOUGLAS
LOWERY, JOE B.

PVT. C. W. LUCAS -FORREST'S
ESCORT 2316
PRESOTT VALLEY
CULLETT, RICHARD WILLIAM
PALMER, CRAIG CURTIS

AUSTRALIA

WILLIAM KENYON
AUSTRALIAN CONFEDERATES
2160
BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND
DONNAN, ROBERT BRUCE

BRAZIL

CONFEDERADOS 1653
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL
HALL, ROBERT ANDREW

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN
DIEGO 302
SAN DIEGO
TINCHER, GARY A.

THE STAINLESS BANNER 1440
SAN JOSE
HARLOW, JAMES DAVID
LAI, JOSHUA GRIFFIN GOODALL
LAI, ROSS MAIMON VAN DUSEN
McLAUGHLIN, GLEN

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE
COSBY 1627
SACRAMENTO
EVANS, THOMAS KNOX

TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804
TULARE
BOLTON, TOMMY RAY
HALSTEAD, RICHARD ALLEN
McCONNELL, JOSHUA FELTON

GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON 2048
TEHACHAPI
BOWER, WILLIAM DAVID

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS 175
COLORADO SPRINGS
AUSTIN, MERRILL DENTON

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068
SEAFORD
GRAY, JAMES LONNIE
HUDSON, DARRYL J.

MASON DIXON GUARDS 2183
ELLENDALE
POWELL, JOSEPH THOMAS

EUROPE

EUROPE 1612
MUNICH GERMANY
GRIESEDIECK, JOSEF FRANZ

FLORIDA

C. S. S. FLORIDA 102
ORLANDO
HASSELL, CHARLES KENNETH

PVT. GEORGE W. PERRY 471
MIAMI
HALL, JOHN THOMAS

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556
TAMPA
DONEY, DAVID MICHAEL
LEATHERS, JAMES BRIAN

WAKULLA GUARDS 742
CRAWFORDVILLE
MORRISON, CLARENCE LOVE

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770
TRENTON
ROGERS, WALTER LEON

KIRBY -SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE
GRIZZELL, WILLIAM MICHAEL
SCHEMER, MARTIN
SCHEMER, ZACHARY

CAPTAIN FRANCIS ASBURY
HENDRY 1284
SEBRING
WASDIN, ERNEST OSCAR

COL. DAVID LANG 1314
TALLAHASSEE
MOYE, JOE ED

BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW
1323
LAKELAND
PACE, WILLIAM RUSSELL
REEVES, GERALD KING
REEVES, MICHAEL SCOTT

THEOPHILUS WEST M.D. 1346
MARIANNA
JONES, ALBERT THEODORE

JACOB SUMMERLIN 1516
KISSIMMEE
DENHAM, ANTHONY E.
NOGLE, KEVIN ROSS

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614
HAVANA
THOMAS, LAURENCE LESLIE
WILLIS, MICHAEL I.
WITT, RICHARD MARSHALL

CAPT BLUFORD M. SIMS 1630
OCOEE
FOLEY, GEORGE V.
MARTIN, KENNETH EARLE
MERROW, GEORGE THOMAS
MERROW, JACOB RAYMOND

MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN
1950
FT. MYERS
McCAGUE, MATTHEW

CAPT. WINSTON STEPHENS
2041
MacCLENNY
O'MALLEY, IAN MICHAEL
O'MALLEY, RICHARD C.

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY,
JR. 18
MACON
SHADBURN, TOMMY DARRELL

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON 46
ATLANTA
RIVERS, STEVEN BARWICK

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89
ELLIJAY
PHILLIPS, A.D. BUD

MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS
96
LAWRENCEVILLE
WHITEHEAD, CLIFFORD DEAN

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97
ATHENS
ADAMS, GEOFFREY RICHARD
CHASTEEN, SHELBY DECUMSE

CPT. HARDY B. SMITH 104
DUBLIN
BEACHAM, WILLIAM EDWARD
DIXON, JACKIE

JOHN McINTOSH KELL 107
GRIFFIN
WHITWORTH, PHILIP CRESS

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108
McDONOUGH
HOLLAND, MATTHEW TATUM
JOHNSON, JAMES FRANKLIN
McATEER, JASON (STONE)
McATEER, JASON (SYDNEY)

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER
ALEXANDER 158
AUGUSTA
DEDMAN, PEARRE (SCOTT)
DRANE, JAMES EMMETT

McDANIEL-CURTIS 165
CARROLLTON
ADAMS, KENNETH W.
MULKEY, CHARLES WESLEY

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER
CARTER 207
WAYNESBORO
EDENFIELD, ROBERT BRADHAM
FRANKS, JIMMY DALE

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485
BRUNSWICK
LOUKE, CHALRES D.

CAPTAIN MAX VAN DEN
CORPUT'S BATTERY 669
CAVE SPRINGS
WOOD, KEVIN W.

COL. EDMUND N. ATKINSON
680
VALDOSTA
DIXON, CALVIN EUGENE

WILLIAM THOMAS OVERBY/
COWETA GUARDS 715
NEWNAN
DEAN, DAVID WARREN

CHEROKEE LEGION 914
CANTON
BUSH, JOSEPH DANIEL
REECE, LARRY M.

LT. DICKSON L. BAKER 926
HARTWELL
BOOTH, ROBERT WAYNE
HERRING, MICHAEL QUINTON

LT. COL. WILLIAM M.
LUFFMAN 938
CHATSWORTH
ADAMS, FRANKLIN LEE

LT. COL. THOMAS COKE
GLOVER 943
DOUGLASVILLE
DOMINEY, DANIEL

McLEOD-MORING 1386
SWAINSBORO
DANIELS, RICHARD M.
McRAE, DAVID THOMAS
PERKINS, JOHN MATTHEW
PERKINS, NICHOLAS RONALD
PERKINS, NICKY LESTER

JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399
WARNER ROBINS
BRIDGES, JERRY RAY
KENT, SCOTT PATRICK
STRICKLAND, ANTHON T.

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL
1432
STONE MOUNTAIN
BURRELL, JOSEPH A.
ELM, DENNIS LEE
JOHNSON, DANNY JOE

CAMP McDONALD 1552
KENNESAW
MOORE, ROBERT JONATHAN

CHATTAHOOCHEE GUARDS
1639
MABLETON
HENSLEY, EDDIE HAROLD
HOWARD, MATTHEW R.

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642
CUMMING
HEMBREE, BRANDON SCOTT
LANG, HERBERT A.
LANG, ISSAC M.

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657
SAVANNAH
BOZEMAN, EDWIN WAYNE
CAIL, ROBERT L.
COLLINS, ANTHONY CHASE
CROFT, MICHAEL C.
DARIENG, CHRIS M.
RAY, BRUCE ALAN
TYRE, JAMES RANDALL

DECATUR GRAYS 1689
BAINBRIDGE
SMITH, WILLIAM M.

COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL 1859
RINGGOLD
BOYD, CURT D.
BRUCE, WENDELL JACOB
HAASE, MATT J.
SONGER, TYLER JACOB

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM
WRIGHT 1914
EVANS
KITCHENS, CLINTON RALPH
MOODY, JAMES ALBERT

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT H.
ANDERSON 1919
HINESVILLE
HOWARD, JOHNNY JAMES
POOLE, JESSIE IRVIN
SHURLING, JAMES HUGH

LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998
COCHRAN
HANKEY, SAMUEL HENRY

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS
2039
EASTMAN
MASSINGILL, RANDALL

CAPTAIN JOHN REDDICK 2204
FOLKSTON
ALLEN, CLARK ORAN
ALLEN, DUANE TODD
ALLEN, MICHAEL JUSTIN
ALLEN, THOMAS ROBERT
CREWS, JULIAN LAVERNE
HARDEN, TY CONWAY
HARDEN, WILLIAM LESTER
HARDEN, WILLIAM LESTER
WAINWRIGHT, BENJAMIN KEITH

ILLINOIS

ROCK ISLAND MEMORIAL
P.O.W. CAMP 2229
STILLMAN VALLEY
JOHNSON, ALLAN KENT

INDIANA

A. J. RINGO 1509
NEW CASTLE
EDWARDS, ROBERT L.
HATFIELD, JAMES
NICCUM, LESLIE WARREN

DIXIE GRAYS CAMP 2155
LADOGA
ALEXANDER, WILTON E.
WILLIAMSON, MCCARTHAR
DYLAN

COLONEL ROBERT M. MARTIN
2320
EVANSVILLE
GLAZE, CHARLES WAYNE

KANSAS

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA
McKELLIP, OLIN

KENTUCKY

COL. ALFRED JOHNSTON 276
BENTON
WELCH, RONALD G.

GEORGE W. COX 433
CAMPTON
BANKS, ALAN RAY

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342
LOUISVILLE
SHACKLETTE, STEVEN
NICHOLAS

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495
PADUCAH
CANTER, KENT FRANKLIN
CUNNINGHAM, WESLEY
LITCHFIELD, JEREMIAH LEE

FORT HEIMAN 1834
MURRAY
KELSO, JOHNNY CRAIG
WILLIAMS, EVAN WAYNE

LOUISIANA

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN 133
BATON ROUGE
CRANE, CHARLES JOSEPH

CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES 797
CLAIBORNE PARISH
WASHINGTON, BILL M.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308
SHREVEPORT
CURE, JAMES MICHAEL

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON
1444
MONROE
GRIGGS, CHARLES DOSS

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS MOORE
SCOTT 1604
MINDEN
SMITH, CASEY A.

MAJOR JESSE M. COOPER 1665
DE RIDDER
STEELE, JAMES HOWARD

MAJ. THOMAS McGUIRE 1714
WEST MONROE
YARBROUGH, DOUGLAS LEWIS

JACKSON VOLUNTEERS 28th LA
CO. F 1965
JONESBORO
STUCKEY, JODY H.

LT. ELIJAH H. WARD 1971
FARMERVILLE
TOWNS, HOWARD DONAL

MARYLAND

COL. HARRY W. GILMOR 1388
BALTIMORE
BRYANT, TONY MICHAEL

CAPT. JAMES I. WADDELL
CSN 1608
ANNAPOLIS
GEHRT, BRIAN SCOTT

ORPHAN BRIGADE 2166
WALDORF
JENKINS, BRAYDEN MICHAEL
JENKINS, KYLE LEE
JENKINS, MARK DAVID
JENKINS, SAMUEL JAMES

MICHIGAN

ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321
DEARBORN
JOHNSON, ANTHONY HUGH

MISSOURI

STERLING PRICE 145
ST. LOUIS
KILLIAN, GLEN HUGH
SNYDER, MICHAEL

B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614
INDEPENDENCE
GILLESPIE, KENNETH WAYNE

COL. JAMES J. SEARCY 1923
COLUMBIA
STUART, GARY LEE

COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934
OSCEOLA
PUTNAM, VERNON JOY

MISSISSIPPI

JONES COUNTY ROSIN HEELS
227
LAUREL
GRAYSON, JOSEPH ROBERT
MALONE, ROBERT DALE
MASON, JERRY DALE

SAMUEL H. POWE 255
WAYNESBORO
DAWS, HARRISON GARRET

JEFFERSON DAVIS 635
JACKSON
JONES, BEN BLOCK B.

HARRISBURG 645
TUPELO
VINSON, HARRY WILSON

GEN. CHARLES CLARK 856
CLEVELAND
CARR, MICHAEL STEPHEN
NOWELL, HUNTER
SPAIN, FRED WILSON
WILBANKS, DANA REX
WILBANKS, ROBERT PAUL

TIPPAAH TIGERS 868
RIPLEY
LATHAM, WILLIAM ANDREW

GEN. WILLIAM BARKSDALE
1220
COLUMBUS
HALL, STEPHEN ROSS
SEAGO, DARREN KEITH

WILLIAM D. CAMERON 1221
MERIDIAN
STAFFORD, GEORGE ROBERT

PRIVATE SAMUEL A. HUGHEY
1452
HERNANDO
EDWARDS, TRAVIS COLE
HUNSUCKER, PRESTON
PHILLIPS, TERRY WAYNE
WALTON, EDWARD WESLEY

B/G BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS
1625
INDIANOLA
BUSBY, DYLAN MATTHEW
DILLON, RICHARD L.
JOHNSON, JAMES WADE
LAVENDER, MICHAEL A.

EAST MISSISSIPPI GREYS 1666
FOREST
THAGGARD, WILL

STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681
SUMMIT
MORVANT, KEITH MITCHELL

9th MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY
1748
LUCEDALE
WALLER, LEROY

UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803
OXFORD
AMBURN, MICHAEL CLYDE

LT. GEN. STEPHEN DILL LEE'S
CALEDONIA RIFLES 2140
CALEDONIA
BRIDGES, PAUL ANTHONY

NORTH CAROLINA

STONEWALL JACKSON 23
CHARLOTTE
AKERS, LLOYD A.
SHOEMAKER, JAMES BOYD
VARALLI, DONALD JOSEPH
VARALLI, JEFFERY SCOTT

ROBERT HENRY RICKS 75
ROCKY MOUNT
ARNOLD, DICK
BELL, BARNEY D.
BEST, JAMES
CRATT, EDWARD EARL
JEFFREYS, JULIAN ERIC
JONES, CALVIN
MATTHEWS, HORACE GREELEY
MULL, JAMES BUTCH
VINSON, HOYLE THOMAS
WINSTEAD, DAVID L.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168
FAYETTEVILLE
NOBLES, DAVID ERIC

PVT. LORENZO L. BENNITT-
PVT. ROBERT F. DUKE 773
DURHAM
PICKETT, RICHARD FLOYD

JAMES B. GORDON 810
WILKESBORO
LAND, FREDERICK ALLEN

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872
GASTONIA
CROFT, JOHNNY RAY
FURR, ROGER DALE
HAMM, GREGORY ALAN
HAMM, NATHAN ALAN
HELMS, GERALD LAWRENCE
WHISNANT, ANTHONY WAYNE
WHISNANT, ANTHONY WAYNE

LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD 1302
JACKSONVILLE
SIDES, JACK LYNN
THORNE, ARTHUR LEONARD

MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423
CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG
COUNTY
HAMM, DAVID LEE

SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY
1466
SMITHFIELD
KORNEGAY, ADAM BRIAN

MAJ. GEN. BRYAN GRIMES
1488
GREENVILLE
HODGES, JOHNNY R.

THOMAS LEGION 1514
CASHIERS
NORRIS, WILLIAM CHARLIE

DR. B. T. PERSON 1517
FREMONT-PIKEVILLE
JINNETTE, RALPH L.
RADFORD, RANDY M.

COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN 1521
ELIZABETH CITY
MARKS, CODY ROBERT

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J.
HOKE 1616
LINCOLNTON
BARNES, JAMES R.
CAUDLE, DONALD EDWARD
HOYLE, JAMES ALONZO
PROBST, JOHN DAVID

JACKSON RANGERS 1917
SYLVA
DAVIS, CARL MARTIN
DAVIS, NATHAN RAY
RAYFIELD, WILLIAM CARL

FIRST, FARTHEST & LAST 1966
RANDOLPH COUNTY
EDWARDS, JOSEPH LEE

SCOTCH RIFLEMEN 2001
MOORE COUNTY
SHEPARD, DAVID HUBERT

THE RUTHERFORD RIFLES
2044
FOREST CITY
TAYLOR, JHAN K.
TAYLOR, JOSHUA CLYDE

LT/G D. H. HILL 2106
TROUTMAN
SCHWARTZ, DAVID
SHOEMAKER, JACOB

COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE 2142
DALLAS
HILL, LAYTON LARRY

CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS
2187
AUTRYVILLE
WEST, DONALD WAYNE
WILLIS, MICHAEL WILLIAM

LT. JOHN T. BULLOCK 2205
GRANVILLE COUNTY
BENNETT, STANLEY WAYNE
DICKERSON, JOSEPH BRADLEY
GREEN, RANDY WAYNE
KEARNEY, GEORGE D.
KELLER, FRANK ELVEST
POWELL, CHRISTOPHER ADAM

CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN.
RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318
MIDLAND
BOWERS, REGGIE ALLEN
BURNETTE, JAMES RODNEY
DRIGGERS, JAMES ISAACS
KAST, THOMAS EUGENE
MARTIN, MATTHEW CLYDE
PHILLIPS, BRISON DALE

NEVADA

LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY 2016
SPARKS
DUNLAP, GERALD G.
HARDCASTLE, RONALD JAMES
HUTSON, MICHAEL THOMAS
MEALS, MICHAEL B.
UPTON, BENNY GENE

OHIO

BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S.
RIPLEY 1535
WORTHINGTON
CHASE, MONTY M.
FOOSE, ALPHONSE MAURICE

LT. GEN. THOMAS J. JACKSON
2191
MEDINA
WADLINGTON, EMERSON
GLENN

OKLAHOMA

FIFTH SERGEANT THOMAS B.
WOOD 150
GROVE
WILDER, GLENN BEACHUM

CAPTAIN CLEM VAN ROGERS
481
OKLAHOMA CITY
BOLES, WARREN DALES

SHELBY'S OKLAHOMA IRON
MEN 1356
DUNCAN
SANDERS, TIM H.
STRICKLAN, STEVEN A.

COL. DANIEL N. McINTOSH
1378
TULSA
IZETT, DONALD FRANK
IZETT, DONALD FRANK

PVT. GRAYSON & BREWER
CAMP 2118
ELK CITY
JAMES, BARRY ANDREW

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION 4
CHARLESTON
CRAVEN, HENRY JAMES
ROSENGRANS, NORMAN L.
RUSSELL, JAMES FRANKLIN

PALMETTO 22
COLUMBIA
AMMONS, RONALD WAYNE
GANTT, GORDON SPENCER

ADAM WASHINGTON
BALLENGER 68
SPARTANSBURG
MATHIS, CARL
STARNES, BRADLEY JOE

2nd SC REGIMENT PICKENS 71
PICKENS
GILLESPIE, JAMES "MARK"

JOSEPH B. KERSHAW 82
CAMDEN
WEST, MICHAEL

3rd SC CAVALRY CO. I OF
EDISTO 131
EDISTO ISLAND
DAVIDSON, WINSTON T.
HORNSBY, LOVICK N.

LITCHFIELD 132
CONWAY
ZAKRZEWSKI, JOHN A.

H. L. HUNLEY 143
SUMMERVILLE
HAIR, DONALD K.

MAJ. JAMES LIDE COKER 146
HARTSVILLE
TURNAGE, DANIEL J.

MECHANIZED CAVALRY
HEADQUARTERS 212
BLACKSBURG
HOPPER, BENJAMIN RYAN
JONAS
HOPPER, JAMISON KYLE
HOPPER, ZACKARY JORDAN

GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273
COLUMBIA
ROWLAND, MARK STEPHAN

GENERAL PAUL QUATTLEBAUM
412
BATESBURG-LEESVILLE
CAUGHMAN, NICHOLAS C.
CAUGHMAN, RANDY LAUREN

MARLBORO 835
BENNETSVILLE
HUBBARD, GRADY M.
ROLLER, RICHARD TIMOTHY

RIVER'S BRIDGE 842
FAIRFAX
POSEY, JONATHAN ROBERT

COL. HENRY LAURENS
BENBOW 859
MANNING
FLOYD, WYLIE LeGRANDE
FLOYD, WYLIE LeGRANDE
HARRINGTON, WILLIAM DOW
RICHBURG, MITCHELL ERWIN

HORRY ROUGH AND READYS
1026
MYRTLE BEACH
BURROUGHS, HOWARD LEE
CALHOUN, CHARLES MORGAN
RICHARDSON, JAMES MORGAN

GENERAL ELLISON CAPERS
1212
MONCK'S CORNER
GROOMS, JASON KELLY

FORT SUMTER 1269
CHARLESTON
COOPER, JOHN HORACE
JENKINS, CHARLES ELLIS
JENKINS, MELVIN B.
OSWALD, ROBERT DOUGLAS
WISE, THOMAS DEWEY

PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS
1428
ANDERSON
MADDEN, WILLIAM DOYLE

WITHERSPOON-BARNES 1445
LANCASTER
WILSON, JOSEPH D.

B/G MICAH JENKINS 1569
ROCK HILL
SHORT, CHARLES MICHAEL

COL. E. T. STACKHOUSE 1576
LATTA
HARDWICK, JAMES DEAN

SGT. BERRY BENSON 1672
NORTH AUGUSTA
SANDERS, EDWARD JUDSON

GENERAL JOHN BRATTON 1816
WINNSBORO
FABEL, JOSHUA DOUGLAS

CAPTAIN P. D. GILREATH 1987
GREER
SANDLIN, DAVID R.

SC 17th REGIMENT 2069
HILDA
KEEL, HAROLD L.
SHARPE, CHARLES R.

COLONEL CHARLES JONES
COLCOCK 2100
RIDGELAND
HOLMES, RICHARD F.
JONES, HUGH L.
LaBEAN, JOSHUA EUGENE

SOUTH DAKOTA

DAKOTA TERRITORY CAMP
2195
STURGIS
SCHONE, GARY EUGENE

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST 3
CHATTANOOGA
MINCHEW, THOMAS HAMILTON

SAMUEL R. WATKINS 29
COLUMBIA
WENTZEL, CLIFFORD ELTON

MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO
ARNOLD, J. DEXTER
ARNOLD, J. TALLY
ARNOLD, JAY TALLY
ARNOLD, JUSTIN LEE
JONES, CLAY EDWARD
PATTERSON, FREDERICK
MOORE
PATTERSON, WILLIAM
CHRISTOPHER
PATTERSON, WILLIAM
ANTHONY
PATTERSON, ZACHARY LANE

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34
GALLATIN
ROGERS, STEVEN WAYNE

JAMES KEELING 52
BRISTOL
EMMERT, BOBBY LEROY
EMMERT, ROBERT LEROY
PERKINS, ISAAC J.

M/G BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM
72
MANCHESTER
DIX, RICHARD EUGENE
GUNN, JESSE DWAYNE

LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER 87
KNOXVILLE
BURT, WILLIAM JOE
ENSOR, JAMES C.
HOLBERT, STEPHEN EDWARD

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST
215
MEMPHIS
ELAM, ALTON WILLIAMS
REYNOLDS, THOMAS LEROY

SIMONTON-WILCOX 257
COVINGTON
FLYNN, JAMES PAUL

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 270
SPRINGFIELD-GREENBRIER
FUQUA, JONATHAN LACYE

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

MARSHALL RANGERS 297
LEWISBURG
ALLEN, STEPHEN LESLIE
HENDLEY, GARY B.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN
RIFLES 386
TRACY CITY
ANDERSON, ROBERT
ANDERSON, ZACHARY
CARSON, EDWARD ARNOLD

M/G WILLIAM D. MCCAIN
HQ 584
COLUMBIA
COLE, BAXTER LARRY
HARDISON, RICHARD EVERETT
KEETER, CHARLES MACRAE
KING, STEVEN GLENN
KINKAD, NICHOLAS EWING
MARSHALL, HERSCHEL W.
RICHARDSON, JAMES
BRENARD
SOLES, STEVIE RAY
SPARKS, DAX TAGGART
STARKE, CARY LEE
WATTS, KEITH RAY
WEBB, WILLIAM EDWARD
WINNINGHAM, GEORGE
THOMAS

GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON 723
LEBANON
BYRN, STEPHEN BRUCE

GEN. A. P. STEWART 1411
WINCHESTER
BOURNE, HAMPTON
LIMBAUGH, JERRY T.
MORRIS, DWIGHT R.
WRIGHT, JOHN RUSSELL

JIM DAVIS 1425
LAFAYETTE
REID, JAMES ISAAC MICHAEL

SUMNER A. CUNNINGHAM
1620
SHELBYVILLE
JOYCE, LARRY EDGAR

THE GENERAL ROBERT E.
LEE 1640
MEMPHIS
CLIFTON, DAVID SHEFFIELD
CROFT, JAMES MICHAEL

BELL'S PARTISANS 1821
TRIMBLE
ALFORD, LAYTON ROSS
BALLARD, RAYMOND CADEN
PAGE, BOB
RIGSBY, STEPHEN TYLER

FREEMAN'S BATTERY
FORREST'S ARTILLERY 1939
SAVANNAH
OBARR, THOMAS RAYMOND

CAPTAIN E. D. BAXTER 2034
FAIRVIEW
WHITE, GEORGE MICHAEL

MAJ. GEN. JOHN HUNT
MORGAN 2053
GREENEVILLE
CANNON, MYRON SCOTT

GENERAL JOHN C. VAUGHN
2089
ETOWAH
MCABEE, JAMES BURTON
MCLIVANE, JAMES THOMPSON
TOLAR, FREDRICK LAMARR

RAWDON-SPEARS 2113
SUMMERTOWN
BECKMAN, ROBERT M
HOBBY, JAMES RANDALL
TURNER, THOMAS

MAJOR NATHANIEL F. CHEAIRS
2138
THOMPSON'S STATION
SNEED, JOHN TYLER

TEXAS

MAJ. GEORGE W. LITTLEFIELD
59
AUSTIN
MCKNIGHT, CHARLES
THEODORE

HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE 153
SAN ANTONIO
THOMPSON, DONALD TIGER

CAPT. JAMES GILLASPIE 226
HUNTSVILLE
LOWE, FORREST HUNTER

R. E. LEE 239
FT. WORTH
NABORS, DUSTIN
WESTERN, TODD JEFFERSON
ZACHRY, FRANK

H. B. GRANBURY 427
GRANBURY
LAMKIN, JOHN TILLMAN

J. M. "MATT" BARTON 441
SULPHUR SPRINGS
HALL, GARRY LYNN
LANINGHAM, TYE DYLAN

GOV. SAMUEL W.T. LANHAM
586
WEATHERFORD
CHENAULT, JEREMY
DIKES, DAVID HOWARD

COL. A. M. HOBBY 713
CORPUS CHRISTI
MATHEWS, JAMES E.

CLEM BASSETT 967
RICHMOND
RAMSEY, JOHN KENNETH

COL. SYDNEY DRAKE JACKMAN
977
SAN MARCOS
BACKMAN, KYLE DAVID
BELLAMY, WILLIAM ROBUCK
LEWIS, ROY

GEN. JEROME B. ROBERTSON
992
BRENHAM
WILLIAMS, BOBBY
ZAHARIS, BRYAN MATTHEW
ZAHARIS, CODY MICHAEL
ZAHARIS, KYLE JUSTIN

MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE 1250
TEMPLE
MCBRIDE, DAVID

GEN. W. L. CABELL 1313
DALLAS
TOMLINSON, TOMMY

ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325
SAN ANTONIO
JEFFERY, KENT DOUGLAS
JONES, CHARLES E.

COL. THOMAS S. LUBBOCK
1352
LUBBOCK
BUFORD, JOEL

DUNN-HOLT-MIDKIFF 1441
MIDLAND
MCDANIEL, TOD HARRIS
SCHWARTZ, DOYLE WAYNE

SUL ROSS 1457
BRYAN
COOK, WALTER RICHARD
WELLS, JOSHUA KEVEN

GRANBURY'S TEXAS BRIGADE
1479
SPRING
BARRETT, LENTON DEAN
CARR, MICHAEL ANDREW
FUHRE, MICHAEL BRYAN
McAFEE, OSCAR KIT
YEARY, DONALD DEAN

GEN. HORACE RANDAL 1533
CARTHAGE
REEVES, ISAAC ISRAEL
REEVES, JAMES TYLER
WHITEHEAD, MARCUS

13th TEXAS INFANTRY 1565
ANGLETON
BEESLEY, KYLE EVERETT
GLIDEWELL, CHARLES HARRIS

GENERAL TOM GREEN 1613
SAN ANGELO
BEATTY, LARRY CHARLES

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE
JOHNSON 1648
ARLINGTON
BRAZELL, DANIEL SCOTT
HUGHES, ROBERT
MORGAN, MIKE
WRIGHT, TERRY

LEE-BOURLAND 1848
GAINESVILLE
HERMAN, JAMES LEONIDAS
LOUGHEED, JOHN GILBERT

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS
1937
CLEBURNE
CHANEY, WILBURN WADE
WILSON, CAMERON LEE

HILL COUNTRY 1938
FREDRICKSBURG
BOHMFALK, DAVID L.

TEXAS LONESTAR GREYS 1953
SCHERTZ
SWANSON, CONNOR W.

MAJOR J. N. DARK 2026
KOUNTZE
SULLIVAN, MICHAEL

MAJ. JOSEPHUS SOMERVILLE
IRVINE 2031
NEWTON
HUGGINS, JAMES A.

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION 2103
KATY
LOCKLEY, CHARLES JOSEPH
NORDT, RICHARD
SQUIRES, SCOTT LEANDER

NEW SALEM INVINCIBLES 2107
PONTA
HUTCHESON, ROBERT L.

UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS
CAMP 2109
GILMER
KRAMER, HUNTER RAY

JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP 2156
PALESTINE
SKELTON, CHARLES ALLEN

PVT. KYLE GRUNDY NEEDHAM
2171
PORTER
WALSTON, HARRY ALLEN

RED DIAMOND 2193
TEXARKANA
BURROUGHS, JAMES CHESLEY

CAPTAIN BOB LEE 2198
BONHAM
GARNETT, BRADLEY RYAN
GARNETT, MORGAN T.

ROCKWALL CAVALRY CO. B
2203
ROCKWALL
BAKER, JIMMY WAYNE
FISHER, RICHARD KEITH
FISHER, ROBERT KYLE
FRY, MARK ANTHONY
FRY, MATTHEW ANTHONY
MCENTIRE, RUSSELL
MCWHORTER, JOHN DAVID
MCWHORTER, MATTHEW
GRADY
POWELL, RICHARD MICHAEL

VIRGINIA

LEE JACKSON 1
RICHMOND
ADKINS, JACK

COLONEL D. H. LEE MARTZ 10
HARRISONBURG
COMER, JONATHAN BRYCE
FIX, WILLIAM MAXWELL

PRINCESS ANNE 484
VIRGINIA BEACH
BRYAN, PATRICK D.

JOHN M. JORDAN 581
SOUTH BOSTON
EVANS, EVAN THOMAS
HUDSON, TERRY LAYNE

R. E. LEE 726
ALEXANDRIA
BOWLING, JAMES DOUGLAS

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY 1237
FRONT ROYAL
MYERS, WILLIAM TYLER
SIPE, JAMES MICHAEL
WAKEMAN, KENNETH HOMER
WILKINSON, BRIAN CLARK

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE
1296
LEXINGTON
DAVIS, JOSEPH ROY
WELLS, THOMAS LYNN

FINCASTLE RIFLES 1326
ROANOKE
WILLARD, JEFFREY FRANCIS

J. E. B. STUART 1343
RICHMOND
FORKNER, JESSE JOHN

URQUHART-GILLETTE 1471
FRANKLIN
JOHNSON, ALVIS EARL
MARSHALL, ROBERT B.

THE BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS
1475
BEDFORD
ARRINGTON, NEWELL ROBERT
WESLEY
CRUM, HOUSTON L.
MOORMAN, SHANE DENNIS

19th VIRGINIA INFANTRY 1493
CHARLOTTESVILLE
HAMMOND, JOSEPH MICHAEL
RAY, BRIAN EUGENE

CHESTER STATION 1503
CHESTER
CHILDRESS, JOSEPH C.
GRAY, MARCUS BRANDON
LEWTER, EUGENE EDWARD

JOHN D. IMBODEN 1504
STAUNTON
HARRIS, SCOTT M.
LEMPKE, MATTHEW RYAN

NORFOLK COUNTY GRAYS
1549
CHESAPEAKE
LUNDBLOM, DAVID WILLIAM

TURNER ASHBY 1567
WINCHESTER
GLYMPH, JAMES L.

HIGH BRIDGE 1581
FARMVILLE
MCCELLELLAN, ANGUS KIRK
PRIDGEN, GARY PARK

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1589
MIDLOTHIAN
JESSEE, ROY ROSS

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY
1722
FREDRICKSBURG
BURTON, JEROME WILSON
KASH, ROBERT MORGAN
SHEFFIELD, WALTER JERVIS

WALKER-TERRY 1758
WYTHEVILLE
GILLMAN, GARY MICHAEL
GILLMAN, GARY L.

COLD HARBOR GUARDS 1764
MECHANICSVILLE
SOUTHWARD, WILBUR ROSS

GENERAL JOHN RANDOLPH
CHAMBLISS 1779
EMPORIA
WILLIAMS, JOSEPH H.
WILLIAMS, KENNETH LEE
WILLIAMS, KURT THOMAS

STUART'S HORSE ARTILLERY
1784
FLOYD
ANGLE, MATTHEW VAN
EMMONS, ANTHONY SHAWN

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN
RANGERS 1798
CLINTWOOD
SUTHERLAND, RICHARD SCOTT
SWINNEY, WILLIAM

MAJ. GEN. FITZHUGH LEE 1805
SPOTSVYLVANIA
STANFORD, ANDREW
CHRISTOPHER

DEARING BEAUREGARD 1813
COLONIAL HEIGHTS
HEUSER, DUSTIN LOUIS

SCOTT COUNTY'S CLINCH
MOUNTAIN RANGERS 1858
GATE CITY
HOOD, DAVID MICHAEL

JAMES CITY CAVALRY 2095
WILLIAMSBURG
HARRIS, JAMES MALCOLM
HART
TARPLEY, PHILLIP HERBERT

THE CAMPBELL GUARDS 2117
EVINGTON
GIBSON, RICKY WENDELL

REVEREND BEVERLY TUCKER
LACY 2141
LOCUST GROVE
CURLING, THOMAS EVERETT
ROSE, BRANDON TYLER
WALKER

GEN. WISE'S REFUGEES 2189
ACCOMACK COUNTY
MEARS, DELMAS COLUMBUS
WALTON, LESLIE STEPHAN

WASHINGTON

R. E. LEE 587
SEATTLE
VAUGHN, JAMES FLOYD

J. PATTON ANDERSON 1646
OLYMPIA
JOY, MARTIN ANDREW

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY 2178
PASCO
BUETTNER, JOHN NEIL

WEST VIRGINIA

MCNEILL'S RANGERS 582
MOOREFIELD
JACKSON, JOHN SCOTT
JACKSON, JOHN SCOTT
LYNN, SPRIGG SINGLETON

A. G. JENKINS 628
GUYANDOTTE
CARR, DANIEL LYNN

CAPT. P. J. THURMOND 2190
WINFIELD
RAY, MICHAEL C.

Welcome to our newest Life Members



Peter W. White	GA	1633
James M. Crawford	FL	1541
Richard L. Chenery, III	VA	1247
Larry James Spiller, Jr.	TN	1640
John Briar, III	VA	21
Barry Andrew James	OK	2118
James R. Walker	AL	1221
Bruce David Skaug	ID	1990

In Memoriam

We were saddened to learn of the passing of two Real Sons within days of each other in January. These men are our last living link to our Confederate ancestors and are a treasure. Compatriot Brown regularly attended our National Reunions.

Our sincere condolences are extended to their families.



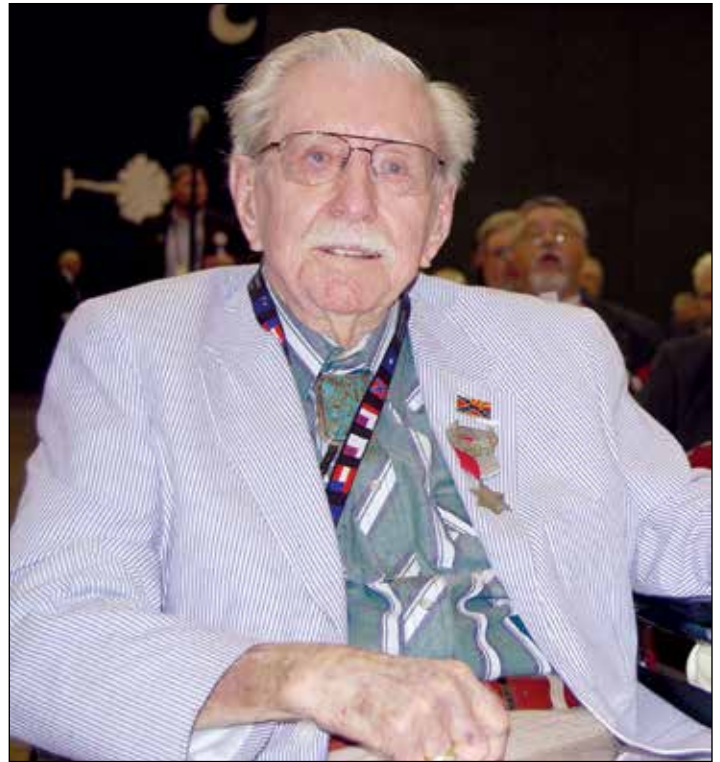
Real Son Lucas L. Meredith, Jr., 87, of Dewitt, Virginia, passed away January 28, 2012, at the age of 87.

He was a member of A. P. Hill Camp 167.

Born in 1924 to the late Lucas L. and Mary Francis Gregory Meredith, Compatriot Meredith was a Navy Veteran of World War II, seeing service in the Pacific. He owned the Flower Mart in Petersburg for more than 50 years.

Private Lucas L. Meredith served in Co. C, 3rd Virginia Infantry. He served until being captured at Five Forks in April 1865. After serving a few weeks as a POW, he was released and returned home.

The memorial for Mr. Meredith was held Saturday, February 4, 2012, at 11 AM at Rocky Run Methodist Church in DeWitt, Virginia.



Real Son James Brown Sr., 99, of Tellico Village, TN, died January 16, 2012, in a Farragut nursing home. He was a member of Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202

James Brown Sr.'s father, James H. H. Brown, served in Co. K, 8th Georgia Infantry and fought throughout the War.

James Brown, Jr. said his grandfather was 71 when his father, James Brown Sr., was born in 1912.

"My Dad and I are so lucky to be alive," James Brown recalled.

James H. H. Brown joined the Confederate army at the beginning of the War and fought in 19 major battles, including Manassas, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Campbell Station and Fort Sanders.

"He made it to the end at Appomattox with the surrender of Lee and then he walked back home," James Brown said. "He was wounded twice and, back then with the medical situation, he could've had a leg lopped off and bled to death."

James Brown, Jr. said his father was 11 when James H. H. Brown died. Mr. Brown would've turned 100 on Valentine's Day.

Carry Me Back

by Bill
Young

Woodrow Wilson

Boy Confederate

Thomas Woodrow Wilson, the 28th president of the United States, was a boy Confederate. He was born in Staunton, Virginia, on December 28, 1856, to Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson and Janet Woodrow Wilson. His father was the son of Scotch-Irish immigrants, and his mother was born in England to Scottish parents. Joseph Wilson was a Presbyterian minister and the son of a Presbyterian minister. Janet Wilson was the daughter and granddaughter of Presbyterian ministers.

When Woodrow was just a little boy, his family moved to Augusta, Georgia, where his father became the minister of the First Presbyterian Church. Woodrow grew up in Georgia and the Carolinas, but when someone once asked him, "What are you — a Georgian, a Carolinian or a Virginian?" He replied, "I am a born Virginian. After all, a man's rootage is more important than his leafage!"

Woodrow's earliest childhood memory was of running through the gate and up the front walk to his home in Augusta and shouting, "Papa! Papa! Mr. Lincoln's elected! There's gonna be war!"

When Georgia seceded from the Union, the Presbyterian Church of the United States split into two parts. The northern part continued to be called the Presbyterian Church of the United States, but the southern part became the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States. The Southerners met in the living room of Joseph Wilson's home and elected Joseph Wilson the clerk of the Southern church's General Assembly. Joseph Wilson joined several Confederate charitable and social service organizations, such as the Relief and Hospital Association and the Bible Society of the Confederate States.

Joseph Wilson served in the Confederate Army as the chaplain of a Georgia regiment. He had a quick wit and a great sense of humor. One day he rode his

horse into town and tied him up at the hitching post. A man walked over to him and said, "Dr. Wilson, do you mind if I ask you a personal question?" Joseph Wilson replied, "No, go right ahead." "Well, Dr. Wilson," the man said, "Your horse is sleek and fat and well groomed and obviously well-cared for, but you are dirty and nasty and your clothes are in rags. Why does your horse look so good and you look so bad?" Joseph Wilson answered, "I can explain that quite easily. You see, I take care of my horse, but my congregation takes care of me."

Woodrow Wilson adored his father and mother. He said his mother was "One of the most remarkable persons I have ever known. She was so reserved that only the members of her own household knew how loveable she was, though every friend knew how loyal and steadfast she was. I can still feel the soft touch of her hand and the sweet, steadying influence of her wonderful character. I thank God to have had such a mother."

Woodrow Wilson said his father was "the best teacher I ever had. He would say, 'Steady now, Thomas. Wait a minute! Think! Think of what you want to say, and then choose your words carefully to say it. And don't use a shotgun; use a rifle. Your sentences should be like bullets — compact, rigid, and make clean holes.'" Woodrow added, "When I became an elder in the Presbyterian Church, my father said, 'I would rather see you be an elder than president of the United States.' I wish he had lived long enough to see me become both."

Woodrow always had a burning hatred of war because he got a taste of its horrors firsthand when he was a little boy. There was no school during the war, so he didn't learn his ABCs until he was nine, and he didn't learn how to read and write until he was eleven. His family got so hungry his mother

had to make soup from the cow peas which were supposed to feed the cattle. Many years later, Woodrow said, "I can still taste it."

The Confederate government took over Joseph Wilson's church and turned it into a hospital for the wounded and dying Southerners. Their blood stained the pew cushions inside the church while Union prisoners huddled together outside in the fenced churchyard and waited for medical treatment. They had been wounded and captured at the Battle of Chickamauga.

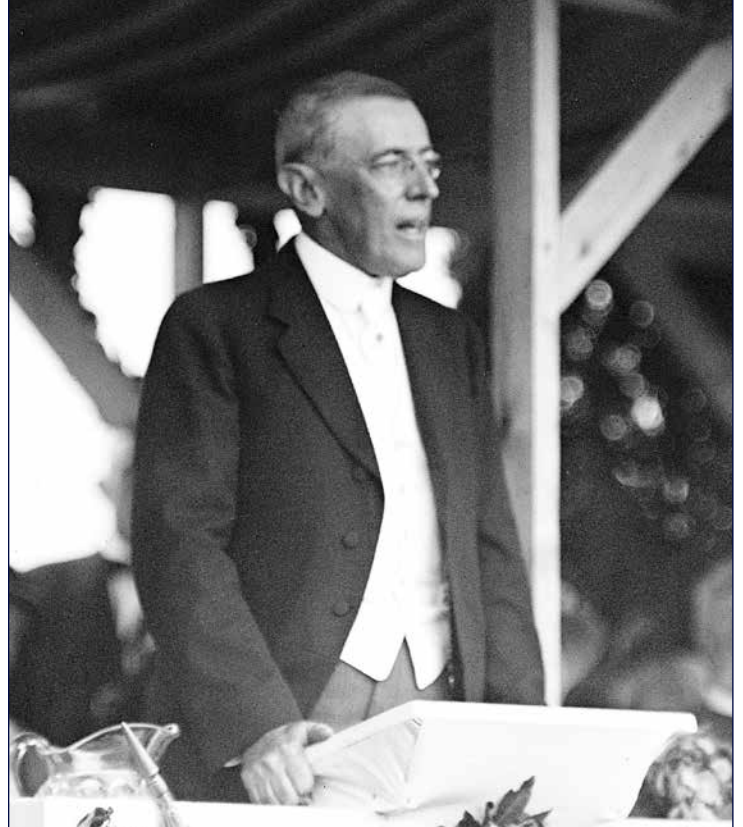
One day during the middle of the war, Joseph Wilson took young Woodrow to visit his uncle, Dr. James Woodrow, at the Confederate medical laboratory in Columbia, South Carolina. Uncle James was both a Presbyterian minister and a scientist. He was chief of the lab which manufactured medicines for the Confederate soldiers.

When the war ended, Union troops occupied the city of Augusta. Woodrow's aunt lived right next door to the Federal arsenal, and one day he and his cousin visited the guardhouse. They soon made friends with the soldiers in blue uniforms. When Woodrow's mother heard about that, she was horrified. She said, "Those men are Yankees! They are bad people!" Woodrow said later, "My cousin and I decided the only thing we could do was convert the Yankees into Presbyterians, because everybody knows that Presbyterians are good people."

One day in the spring of 1865, young Woodrow heard a commotion outside. He peered through the blinds of the front window of his home and saw a carriage go by with two somber-looking men sitting in it. Union cavalymen rode beside the carriage. They were armed to the teeth and were taking the men to Federal prison. The men were Alexander H. Stephens, the former vice-president of the Confederacy, and Jefferson F. Davis, the former president of the Confederacy. Years later Woodrow said, "I will never forget it."

On another day, Woodrow stood in the street in front of his house and looked up into the handsome but poignantly sad face of Robert E. Lee. Woodrow said, "I will remember him always."

Because Woodrow Wilson was a boy Confederate who saw war firsthand, it is easy to understand why he tried so hard to keep America out of the First World War and why he did everything in his power after the war to bring permanent peace and justice to the world. He ruined his health and shortened his



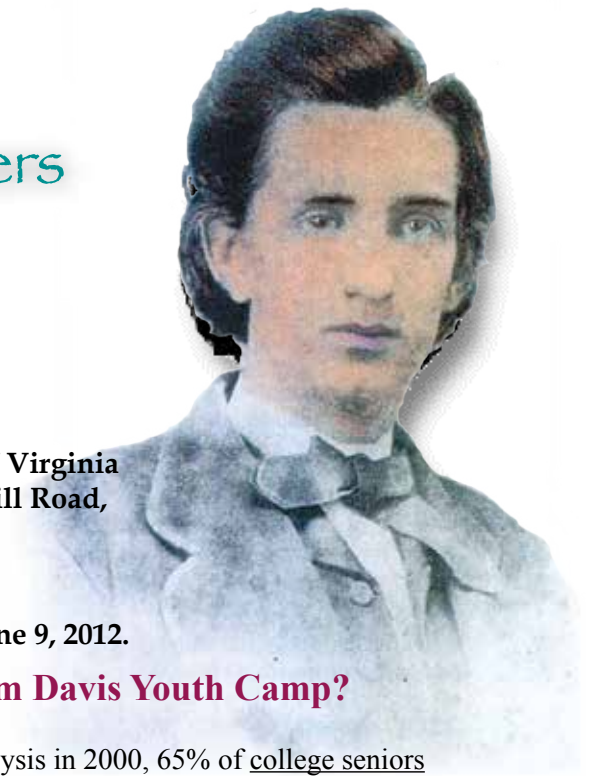
President Woodrow Wilson speaking at the Confederate Monument in Arlington National Cemetery in 1914.

life to promote the League of Nations. Someone once said to him, "Woodrow, you are an idealist," and he said, "You're right. That is how I know I'm an American."

Someone else said to him, "Woodrow, you will never reach your goal," and he replied, "The poet Robert Browning said, 'Ah, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp or what's a heaven for?'" Woodrow added, "We can do what is right. And we can hope. We can wage peace as hard as we waged war. And if we wage peace with all our heart, with all our soul, and with all our mind and strength — then, on the final day of judgment when we meet our Maker face to face, each of us can look Him in the eye and say what Saint Paul said to Timothy: 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.'"

Editor's Note: When Bill Young was a fourth-year student at the University of Virginia, he was secretary of the Jefferson Society, a debating society which dates back to 1819. The outgoing secretary handed Bill a cardboard box which contained all of the books and records of the Society since 1819. When Bill opened the box, the minute book for the school year 1879-1880 was on top. It was in the beautiful handwriting of the secretary of the Society. The secretary was T. Woodrow Wilson. ❧

Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 10th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camps



Virginia Camp: Sunday, June 17th to Saturday, June 23th at the SW Virginia Woodmen of the World Family Activity Center, 1336 Simmons Mill Road, Thaxton, VA. The deadline for applications is June 9, 2012.

Texas Camp: Date to be determined at Three Mountain Retreat, located at Clifton, TX. The deadline for applications is June 9, 2012.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Sam Davis Youth Camp — 2012 Registration Form

Full Name: _____

Street Address: _____ City: _____

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

Gender: _____ Male _____ Female

Date of Birth: *(must be born on or before June, 2000)* _____

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

Name of Sponsoring SCV Camp: _____

Parent or Guardian with Whom Camper Lives: _____

Parent/Guardian Work or Emergency Contact Phone Number: _____

Required Medical Information

Please attach additional information as needed.

Date of Last Tetanus Booster: _____

Prescribed Medication Taken, if any: _____

Reason for Taking Medication: _____

Specific Allergies (including type of reaction): _____

Does Camper Have Asthma or Hay Fever? _____

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

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

Medical Release Form

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

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

Parent or Guardian's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Payment Information

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

Registration Deadline: June 9, 2012

Books in Print

Author Seabrook begins this magnificent tribute to Forrest with Part I, "Origins of the Anti-Forrest Movement." Part 2 covers "Charges Against Forrest." Part 3 picks up Forrest's life in 1821 and takes him through to 1862 in "From Rural Farmer to Urban Millionaire."

Seabrook writes of the cavalryman's astounding wartime achievements in Part 4, "Forrest and The War for Southern Independence." His later life from the late 1860s through the final years in the 1870s and his burial in October of 1877 is detailed in Part 5, "Forrest in the Postbellum World."

In the final Part 6, "Forrest: A Hero for All Ages," Seabrook titles his chapters "Folk Hero," "Military Hero," and "Confederate Hero."

Many historians of the War Between the States have reached a consensus the War might have turned out differently had Forrest been in charge of the Eastern half of the conflict. Seabrook quotes from *Bedford Forrest: Horseback Boy* by Aileen Wells Parks, published in 1952. "Modern history concurs: the Confederate brass misused Forrest. But even if they had not, to this day some believe that there were probably simply too many Braxton Braggs and not enough Nathan Bedford Forrests to drive the Yanks out of the South."

Lochlainn Seabrook has written a compelling and thorough biography/history of Nathan Bedford Forrest. He defends this revered Confederate hero from the current hate campaigns of Yankees still spewing out lies and propaganda aimed at shaming Southerners for honoring their heritage and keeping the South forever under their defiling boots.

For all readers who admire Nathan Bedford Forrest passionately, *A Rebel Born* must be on their bookshelves. For other Southerners and Confederate history lovers, a perusal of this book will provide a wealth of information about

the man and about his tremendous contribution to the Southern Cause in the War Between the States.

Author: Lochlainn Seabrook
Publisher: Sea Raven Press
PO Box 1054
Franklin, Tennessee 37065-1054
www.searavenpress.com
Paperback: \$27.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Rebel Journey *A Texas Civil War Story*

Richard Brewer is a businessman from San Antonio, Texas. This slender volume of *Rebel Journey* links West Texas, home of the Comanche Indians, the War Between the States, and the Battle of Gettysburg. Also figuring prominently in this historical scenario is a freshman student attending UCLA in the spring of 2005. She was examining a bulletin board for a summer trip for college credit and noticed a visit to the Battlefield at Gettysburg. The flyer proclaimed "150,000 soldiers fought to end slavery in America."

Author Brewer begins his account 70 miles west of Mason, Texas, in 1855. US Secretary of War Jefferson Davis had established a string of forts in Texas stretching from the Red River in the north to the Rio Grande in the south. These forts were approximately a day's ride apart, and soldiers stationed in them were charged with protecting white settlers from rampaging Indian raids.

Families who had migrated to this region were bound together by proximity, desire to wrest a living from this wild land, and fear. No one owned slaves, and politics of the United States seemed so distant as to be meaningless. Brewer's token hero is Ned Collins, whose family had come from Ireland in the 1820s. When Texas seceded, Ned's

mother mended his clothes as best as she could, using part of his father's old Republic of Texas kit, and sent him off to fight for the Confederacy.

Author Brewer pieces together Ned's journey from the Battle of Shafter in 1862 to Gettysburg. Interspersed with Ned's battles and recollections of savage Indian raids in West Texas are reports from the UCLA field trip to the Gettysburg Battlefield. The young student listened to the professor's lectures about the evil Southerners and the glorious War fought by Northern soldiers to free the miserable slaves. Then walking the battlefield, she found a corroded and rusty button which read "Republic of Texas Army."

In September of 2005, she wrote a paper to receive her grade for attending the summer field trip. After some

independent thinking and research from less biased sources, she could acknowledge "Maybe the movies and the journalists and the college professors have it all wrong."

Richard Brewer has provided an interesting *Rebel Journey* which provokes thought and raises Southern hopes that many more of these liberal young people will finally believe the

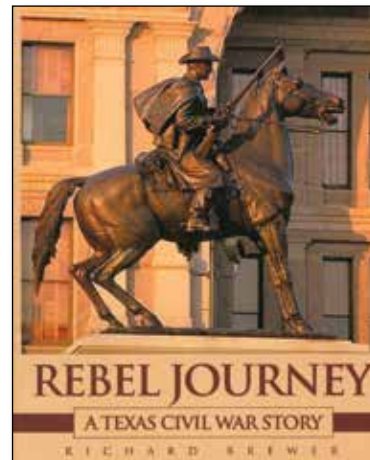
truth about the War Between the States and the Confederacy.

Author: Richard Brewer
Publisher: AuthorHouse
www.authorhouse.com
800-839-8640
Paperback \$16.90

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Drummer Danny

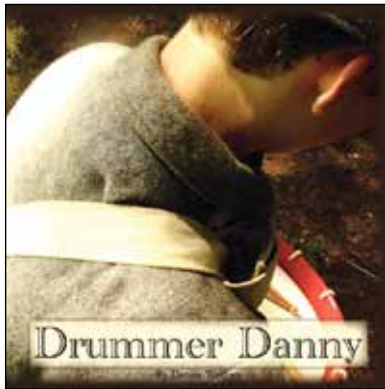
A firsthand fictional account of a young boy serving in the Confederate army as a drummer boy, *Drummer Danny* allows the young reader to see and feel many of the different emotions and tragedies of the war. The main character runs away from home after



his mother dies giving birth, ultimately wanting to reunite with his father who is serving his state of Virginia in defending her borders from invaders.

An added benefit of this book is the added sections explaining people, things and battles of the War Between the States. This non-fiction approach allows the reader to learn details that are unable to be recounted effectively in the fiction narrative.

While this book is written for upper primary grades, it can be entertaining for all ages. The only concern lies in two statements within its pages; "'Daniel' he said, 'this is something I have to do. I don't have any slaves and I am not fighting so others can keep theirs. I'm fighting for Virginia.'" And "We all fought for different reasons, some good and some bad. But it was God's plan to keep our country in one piece, and for her slaves to be free." It is apparent that



the author feels the war was fought primarily over slavery; yet, these are the only two statements that allude to that opinion. The remainder of the publication is educational and unbiased.

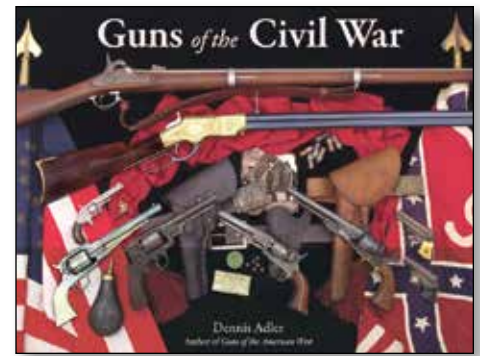
Author: Denise Weimer
 Publisher: Press Work Publications
 www.pressworkpublications.com
 Paperback \$15.00

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Guns of the Civil War

Have you ever considered how the Government of the Confederate States of America was able to have firearms manufactured while fighting a war? Or where the materials came from since the blockade prevented the importation of metals into the South? *Guns of the Civil War* by Dennis Adler delves into these questions, and more. "This book is a sprawling history providing an essential overview of the legendary guns and arms makers of the Civil War era, including exquisite photography of the handguns, rifles, and muskets, with numerous close-ups that capture the details of each piece."

The pictures are vibrant, with 300 in color and 150 in black and white, allowing even the novice historian to appreciate the beauty and splendor of the collections within its pages. "Pictures



help you form a mental mold." per Robert Collier, which is the case with *Guns of the Civil War*.

While the details of the manufacturing of the firearms are accurate and detailed, the author does elude that politically the war was fought over slavery. "*Guns of the Civil War* paints a portrait of America in words and pictures as a nation hurled toward its own destruction, and its last minute pulled itself back from the precipice," states Mr. Adler. If one can overlook these occasional historical opinions, then this is a must-have book for any gun enthusiasts.

Author: Dennis Adler
 Publisher: Zenith Press
 www.zenithpress.com
 800-458-0454
 Hardback \$40.00

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Subscribe to the *Confederate Veteran*.

One year, six issues, delivered to your home for \$26.00. Overseas, \$50.00. Mail this form and your check, made payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans, to *Confederate Veteran* Subscription Department, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

SCV Dues Proration

This is the way the prorated dues system works:

The SCV operates on a fiscal year (not calendar), beginning August 1st of one year and going through July 31st of the following year. The current fiscal year, August 1, 2011, through July 31, 2012, which will be shown as status 2011 on your roster, and it means the member's dues are paid through July 31, 2012. Additionally, there is a three-month grace period from August 1st through November 1st when members are still current while camps work to collect the annual dues for the next fiscal year. Dues submissions postmarked after November 1st of each year are subject to a \$5 late fee in addition to the normal \$30 dues. This extra \$5 fee also applies to all delinquent members wishing to reinstate.

If someone reinstates or joins as a new member in February, March, or April 2012 (which is technically the 3rd quarter of our fiscal year), he can pay his \$30 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$15 for a total of \$50 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year, meaning his dues will be paid through July 31, 2013.

If someone reinstates or joins as a new member in May, June, or July 2012 (which is technically the 4th quarter of our fiscal year), he can pay his \$30 yearly dues and the \$5 processing fee, and he has the option to pay an additional \$7.50 for a total of \$42.50 to join for both the current fiscal year as well as the next fiscal year, meaning his dues will be paid through July 31, 2013.

IMPORTANT

Please remember this prorated dues option is only available when the member pays dues for both the current and next fiscal years. There is not an option to pay only the partial dues for remainder of the current fiscal year. This prorated dues policy, originally adopted at the 2005 Nashville Convention, is a

great improvement over the past practice when men who joined during the last six months of the fiscal year had only one option, which was to pay the entire \$30 for the remaining months in the fiscal year and the three-month grace period.

*****PLEASE DO NOT JUST SEND THE PARTIAL PRORATED DUES AMOUNT WITHOUT INCLUDING A FULL YEAR'S DUES WITH IT*****

SCV Member Offer From Ancestry.com

We are pleased to announce a special opportunity to SCV members. The SCV would like to introduce you to Ancestry.com, a great online resource for researching your family tree.

Ancestry.com currently offers access to numerous genealogy records. SCV members can now get membership to Ancestry.com by going to SCV.org and scroll down to the Ancestry.com link or go to www.dpbolvw.net/click-5451196-10467607

In addition, for every purchase of a Ancestry.com membership, the SCV will also earn a commission.

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Lt. Commander-in-Chief

2012 Award Nomination Deadline and Forms

2012 Award Nomination Form for awards to be presented at the 2012 National Convention in Murfreesboro, TN, can be found on the SCV website at the addresses below.

The Awards Manual can be found at the following address:

www.scv.org/pdf/AwardsHandbook2012.pdf

Please consult the manual when considering what award would be most appropriate for which to nominate a compatriot.

Send one copy of the completed nomination form to SCV Chief of Staff

Spike Speicher at colspike@hotmail.com and one copy to Membership Coordinator Bryan Sharp at membership@scv.org.

Deadline for submission of forms is Thursday May 17, 2012.

Form addresses:

www.scv.org/pdf/awardnominationform12.doc

www.scv.org/pdf/awardnominationform12.pdf

Information for 2012 Combined Federal Campaign

SCV General Headquarters is preparing the 2012 CFC application, and a major requirement of this effort is to document that human health/welfare services have been provided in 15 or more states during calendar year 2011. GHQ would like to request camps and divisions send information to Ben Sewell at exedir@scv.org to assist him in preparing the narrative of the SCV's good deeds during 2011.

The documentation should include the following elements:

WHO received the service, benefit, or assistance

WHAT the service, benefit, or assistance is

WHEN it was delivered

WHERE it was delivered

A couple of examples of qualifying service would be the following:

Illinois - Calendar Year 2011

Scholarship

The Illinois Division Sons of Confederate Veterans in May 2011 presented a \$1,000 college scholarship to high school senior Pierce W. Mackie of Glenview IL.

Alabama - Calendar Year 2011

Donation

Thomas Goode Jones Camp 259 in Montgomery, AL, made a \$750 donation in August 2011 to the Alabama State Archives flag restoration fund in Montgomery, AL. Camp 259 also made a \$250 donation in June 2011 to benefit the First White House of the Confederacy.

Plans underway for 2015 event in Liverpool

Greetings to all from Glasgow and Liverpool.

Our first year of implementing our plans to stage the final chapter of the War of Northern Aggression is now complete. During this time we have solidified a strong base with the Liverpool Harbour Master who will be our center of contact for the reenactment November 6, 2015, as the last event of our Sesquicentennial Celebration.

Lt. CIC Barrow has graciously accepted the United Kingdom's two camps in association with The CSS *Shenandoah* Memorial Fund and The Order of the Southern Cross offer to portray Captain James I. Waddell of the CSS *Shenandoah*.

Other officer and seamen positions of the CSS *Shenandoah* are still available and may we suggest though early in manning the crew, please let us know of your interest.

For those interested in assisting by portraying our Naval Confederates, discussed below, note, a future fund-raiser which you will like: a chance to win a

trip for a very nominal donation.

Several fund-raisers have been held this year, and with donations, our proposed budget has achieved 30 percent after expenses this first year.

Sometime in 2012, we will be offering two round-trip air fares (economy coach) to Liverpool with five days and four nights' accommodations. The lucky person can opt then at announcement or defer to the event in 2015. This fund raiser can only be offered if we have 100 serious supporters (100 percent participation required) to validate this fund raiser. We will notify the membership in a future *Confederate Veteran* article when this fund raiser will be available for you.

If you haven't been to England, especially Liverpool, this is a trip worthy of a first visit. We would like to have several stateside camps come on board with this event. Your camp name will be inscribed on the marker we will dedicate during that weekend.

Please remember tyrant Lincoln is immortalized in Great Britain in three cities. This will be the first public marker to the Confederacy.

CSS *Shenandoah* had a perfect voy-

age, circumnavigated the Earth, carried the Confederate Flag around the world, and took 38 enemy vessels with a modern monetary value of \$16,500,000, taking 1,053 prisoners. Only six captures were either ransomed or bonded, the rest sent to meet Neptune.

Please, sometime in the future at your camp meeting, consider donating to this *Cause*, the *Cause* to enhance our Confederacy with an event which will see supporters in Liverpool, worldwide in attendance.

Extenuating circumstances last year caused us to rely on a proxy presenter at our reunion which failed to stir the committee in favor of our event. But this was the only adverse situation encountered by our group in 2011 and was negated after a very nice phone conversation with Adjutant-in-Chief Charles Rand III.

Commander Gerald W. Wells
The Clyde River Blockade Runners
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**SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
117TH ANNUAL NATIONAL REUNION
MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE
JULY 11-14, 2012
RIDE WITH FORREST IN 2012!**



The Sons of Confederate Veterans 117th National Reunion will be held in Murfreesboro Tennessee, July 11-14, 2012. Our host hotel is the Embassy Suites Hotel and Conference Center which is at I-24, exit 76. Murfreesboro is 30 miles southeast of Nashville. The Embassy Suites' address is: 1200 Conference Center Blvd. Murfreesboro, TN 37129, 615-890-4464. The SCV 2012 Reunion rate is \$129 per night for one or two guest, \$139 for three or four guests. The code is "SCV". Information about overflow hotels is on the Reunion website.

Murfreesboro SCV Camp # 33 will be your host for the week and its members are honored to celebrate our Confederate ancestors during the Sesquicentennial. The Embassy Suites Hotel and Conference Center sits at the edge of Stones River National battlefield and is on what was the Confederate left flank during the December 31, 1862- January 2, 1863 Battle of Murfreesboro. The Rutherford County Chamber of Commerce, the Rutherford County Mayors Office and the City of Murfreesboro have given their full support to this Reunion.

We will start the Reunion on Wednesday, July 11th with a tour of the Sam Davis home and museum. Sam is the namesake of the SCV Sam Davis youth camp, his bravery is remembered to this day. When standing on the gallows, wrongly accused of being a spy, he could have saved his own life by revealing his leader. Instead, he spoke the immortal words; "I would die a thousand deaths before I would betray a friend". We will also hold a memorial service at the grave of this Boy Hero of the Confederacy.

After the opening ceremony on Thursday morning July 12th, the ladies tour will follow the route of the Army of Tennessee to Wartrace. We will make a stop at the Blockade Runner Sutler, then travel to historic Bell Buckle for some antique shopping. On Thursday afternoon, a tour will take you to the SCV National headquarters, Elm Springs. This will be a great opportunity to visit the war-era house from which the SCV operates. We will then make our way to Chapel Hill, birthplace of Nathan Bedford Forrest, where we will have a tour of the SCV-owned Forrest boyhood home. Our last stop will be in the city of Eagleville for the dedication of the Eagleville Confederate monument, which will be erected for our Reunion.

Friday July 13th will be the 191st anniversary of General Nathan Bedford Forrest's birthday. Friday afternoon will be the Sesquicentennial of Forrest's Murfreesboro Raid Tour & BBQ. We will go to the historic Rutherford County Courthouse, which was built in 1859, and was a key site during Forrest's raid. We will tour the courthouse, where the SCV National memorial service will be held. Our next stop will be Confederate Circle at Evergreen Cemetery where a Confederate battle flag flies year-round over 2,000 Confederate soldiers. Then we will go to Oaklands Historic House Museum, where Forrest accepted the surrender of Murfreesboro. There he had a victory meal of black-eyed peas and sweet potatoes, which will again be served, as well as a BBQ dinner to commemorate this Confederate victory. You will tour the house; see the surrender room as well as the bedroom Confederate President Jefferson Davis stayed in during his December, 1862 visit prior to the Battle of Murfreesboro.

There were several battles fought in Murfreesboro during the War for Southern Independence. The largest battle was the Battle of Murfreesboro, fought from December 31, 1862- January 2, 1863 where 35,000 Confederates faced 41,400 Yankees. Of all the major battles of the war, the battle of Murfreesboro had the highest percentage of casualties on both sides. On Saturday, July 14th SCV member Ross Massey will give a tour of the Battle of Murfreesboro (Stones River) which you will not want to miss. Since the Embassy Suites sits on part of the original battlefield, there will not be a long ride to get started!

Make your plans now to be in Murfreesboro and "Ride with Forrest in 2012!"
Visit our website at: <http://tennessee-scv.org/2012reunion/>
You can also visit the official Facebook page at: 117th SCV 2012 National Reunion



Sam Davis home



Rutherford County courthouse



Confederate Circle



Oaklands historic house



**SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
117TH ANNUAL NATIONAL REUNION
MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE
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RIDE WITH FORREST IN 2012!**



Registration for 2012 SCV Reunion

(Basic Registration is required of ALL members attending the Reunion)

Registration, until May 31st, 2012: qty. _____ x \$60 = _____

Registration, from June 1st, 2012 until at the door: qty. _____ x \$70 = _____

Wednesday, July 11, 5:00 PM—7:30 PM : Sam Davis Home tour: qty. _____ x \$30 = _____

Thursday, July 12, 7:00 AM—8:00 AM: Prayer Breakfast: qty. _____ x \$25 = _____

Thursday, July 12, 9:00 AM—1:00 PM: Ladies tour; Blockade Runner & Bell Buckle..... qty. _____ x \$30 = _____

Thursday, July 12, 1:15 PM—2:30 PM: Heritage luncheon; Thomas Cartwright..... qty. _____ x \$30 = _____

Thursday, July 12, 2:45 PM—7:30 PM: Elm Springs, Forrest Boyhood Home & Eagleville tour... qty. _____ x \$30 = _____

Friday, July 13, 7:00 AM—8:15 AM: Forrest Cavalry Corps breakfast: qty. _____ x \$25 = _____

Friday, July 13, 12:15 PM—1:45 PM: Awards luncheon: qty. _____ x \$30 = _____

Friday, July 13, 2:30 PM—7:30 PM: 150th Anniv. Forrest's M'boro Raid & birthday: qty. _____ x \$40 = _____

Saturday, July 14, 1:00 PM—4:00 PM: Battle of Murfreesboro tour: qty. _____ x \$30 = _____

Saturday, July 14, 10:30 AM—3:00 PM : Debutante luncheon (First 30 Debs are free):..... qty. _____ x \$30 = _____

Saturday, July 14, 7:00 PM—11:00 PM: Grand Banquet & Ball: single \$75, couple \$140: qty. _____ x \$ = _____

Ancestor Memorial, use form from web site, <http://tennessee-scv.org/2012reunion/>..... qty. _____ x \$10 = _____

Grand Total : \$ = _____

**Make Check or Money Order payable to: 2012 SCV Reunion & send to:
Murfreesboro SCV Camp # 33, P.O. Box 1915, Murfreesboro, TN 37133-1915**

Name: _____ Guest: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____

Camp name & number: _____ Camp Office: _____

The Murfreesboro Embassy Suites Hotel and Conference Center, 1200 Conference Center Blvd. Murfreesboro, TN 37129 is the host hotel. For room reservations call 615-890-4464. The SCV Reunion rate is \$129 per night for one or two guest, \$139 for three or four guests. The rate code is "SCV". Hotel rates are per room per night and are subject to applicable state and local taxes. All Business meetings & Banquet will be held at the Murfreesboro Embassy Suites Hotel and Conference Center 1200 Conference Center Blvd. Murfreesboro, TN 37129. Overflow hotels are on the Reunion web site.

Murfreesboro SCV Camp # 33, P.O. Box 1915, Murfreesboro, TN 37133-1915

James Patterson, 2012 SCV Reunion Chairman: mboroscv33@aol.com 615-890-6194

Mike Puckett, 2012 SCV Reunion Committee: scvmike@comcast.net 615-631-1600

Rusty Wolsleger, 2012 SCV Reunion Committee: rwolsleger@comcast.net 951-271-1139

<http://tennessee-scv.org/2012reunion/> Facebook: 117th SCV 2012 National Reunion



**SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
117TH ANNUAL NATIONAL REUNION
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JULY 11-14, 2012
RIDE WITH FORREST IN 2012!**



2012 SCV Reunion Schedule

Wednesday, July 11:

- 12:00 PM—5:00 PM: Registration and Credentials
- 8:00 AM—6:00 PM: Vendor set up and sales
- 3:00 PM—5:00 PM: GEC meeting
- 5:00 PM—7:30 PM: Sam Davis home tour and Sam Davis memorial service
- 7:30 PM—8:30 PM: Historical program—Tom McKenny: Jack Hinson's One man war
- 9:00 PM—10:00 PM: Concert: John Frost and the Nashtones

Thursday, July 12 :

- 7:00 AM—5:00 PM: Registration and Credentials
- 8:00 AM—6:00 PM: Vendor area open
- 7:00 AM—8:00 AM: Prayer Breakfast
- 8:00 AM—8:45 AM: Opening Ceremony
- 9:00 AM—12:30 PM: Business Session #1
- 9:00 AM—1:00 PM: Ladies Tour— Blockade Runner/Bell Buckle
- 1:15 PM—2:30 PM: Heritage Luncheon— Thomas Cartwright
- 2:45 PM—7:30 PM: Elm Springs, Forrest Boyhood home & Eagleville Monument dedication tour
- 7:45 PM—9:00 PM: Historical program: Gregg Biggs, Tennessee State Museum flag collection
- 9:15 PM—10:30 PM: Concert: Ross Moore

Friday, July 13:

- 7:00 AM—5:00 PM: Registration and Credentials
- 8:00 AM—5:00 PM: Vendor area open
- 7:00 AM—8:15 AM: Forrest Cavalry Corps Breakfast
- 8:30 AM—12:00 PM: Business Session #2
- 12:15 PM—1:45 PM: Awards luncheon
- 3:00 PM—4:30 PM: National Memorial Service, Rutherford County courthouse
- 2:30 PM—7:30 PM: 150th Anniversary Forrest's Murfreesboro Raid tour, BBQ & Confederate Circle
- 8:00 PM—10:00 PM: Concert: Marlin Rood & "Old South" / Oratory Contest

Saturday, July 14:

- 7:00 AM—12:00 PM: Registration and Credentials
- 8:00 AM—4:00 PM: Vendor area open
- 8:00 AM—9:30 AM: Army Meetings
- 9:45 AM—12:30 PM: Business Session # 3
- 10:30 AM—3:00 PM: Debutante rehearsal, luncheon & dance lessons
- 1:30 PM—4:30 PM: Battle of Murfreesboro Tour, Ross Massey
- 2:00 PM—4:30 PM: Post Election GEC meeting
- 4:00 PM—5:30 PM : Mechanized Cavalry bike show
- 6:00 PM—7:00 PM: Commander in Chief reception
- 7:00 PM—11:00 PM: Grand Banquet, Debutant Presentation & Grand Ball with the 52nd Tennessee Band

***All Business meetings & Banquet will be held at the Murfreesboro Embassy Suites Hotel and Conference Center
1200 Conference Center Blvd. Murfreesboro, TN 37129***

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Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

May/June 2012	March 1
July/August 2012	May 1
September/October 2012.....	July 1
November/December 2012	September 1
January/February 2013.....	November 1

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.**

The Land We Love

come with Northern victory. Two decades before Stephen D. Lee's "Charge," Davis wrote in his memoirs: "The contest is not over, the strife is not ended. It has entered upon a new and enlarged arena; there the champions of constitutional liberty must fight until the government of the United States is brought back to its constitutional limits."²²

Today it is paramount Southerners realize there can be *NO* memory, *NO* commemorations, *NO* expression of our heritage, if the very culture in which we live is hostile to us and to our inherited legacy and our beliefs. It is not just a question of the attack on our monuments or the incremental attempts to reduce and eventually eliminate every symbol of our Confederate past. The attempts by our enemies are more profound — they seek to suppress our very Confederate Southern identity, our way of thinking, our defining principles.

Perhaps the major opponent we face in the battle for our Southern and Confederate principles is the apathy and even hostility of a large portion of our own people. During the past 50 years we have witnessed the subversion of one, perhaps two, entire generations, via the entertainment and news media, via an educational system which destroys our values and exiles our heritage, and via a political system which is intolerant of our views and beliefs. While the Democratic Party, the traditional home for most Southerners, has turned its back on those who

used to provide it with huge electoral majorities, fully accepting the standards of *political correctness*, many Republicans are not much better, demonstrating little loyalty to place or to our traditional culture. We have seen how politicians and groups who claimed to be on our side ended up being the pivotal difference in securing victories for our opponents.

Where does that leave the traditionalist Southerner? And what does that mean to those who are determined to conserve and defend our traditions and our culture as they confront powerful enemies on all sides?

All across the South diverse signs of resistance have arisen in recent years. Organizations like the Sons of Confederate Veterans and various other heritage groups have had perforce to respond, to return to and draw once again upon those principles that animated our ancestors. But too often this resistance is ill-informed, lacking in coordination, woefully underfunded, and without the means of getting a coherent message out to the general public. If we are to succeed in defending our history and our birthright, this resistance — a "second war for Southern rights" — will require much more dedication and much more sacrifice.

Not only are we facing the apathy and hostility of many of our fellow citizens, and the vigorous opposition of powerful pressure groups in the United States, but the very cultural and political environment of contemporary

American Society is unfavorable to our cause. As the black writer Shelby Steele has written in the *Wall Street Journal*,²³ American standards of what is good and right have been so transformed in the public consciousness that even to speak the language we know — of heritage, of tradition, of honor and memory — is met with, at best, incomprehension, and at worst with active hostility. In today's America to be an orthodox Christian who believes in the traditional family is bad enough. To be also a Confederate Southerner and actively involved in defending Southern and Confederate heritage has become an impermissible contemporary sin.

To sum up: the task is not going to be easy. But we do have hope, and there are things that we can do.

One major effort must be in the courtroom, where litigation must be employed to defend the rights of Confederate Southerners and to protect the symbols of our heritage. We need batteries of pro-heritage attorneys ready to stand in the breach. And we must support and encourage efforts to counter heritage violations, organize parental and student groups, and work with (or against) local and state officials.

Our symbols are visible reminders of something much deeper. Monuments, flags, battlefields, historic buildings, named streets and parks, mascots — all these and more — represent a lived history which recalls for us a living past, artifacts of our continuous

existence as a people and the land we love and that our ancestors once died for. To forsake and give up these symbols — these remembrances — is akin to fossilizing our heritage, banning it, or, at best, locking it up behind closed doors, to be viewed only by the curious academic as a relic of a bygone age. A vibrant and living culture must deposit its monuments and leave something of itself to mark the march of its history. In a real sense, the symbols of our culture denote a series of living customs and mores which envelope and nourish our people, and without which our identity is radically altered or extinguished.

Secondly, in addition to legal defense, Confederate Southerners must become more effectively involved in the political arena, employing Federal code political action committees (such as 501 (c) 4 and 527 category groups) and funding them adequately. For far too long, perhaps due to the natural conservatism of Southerners

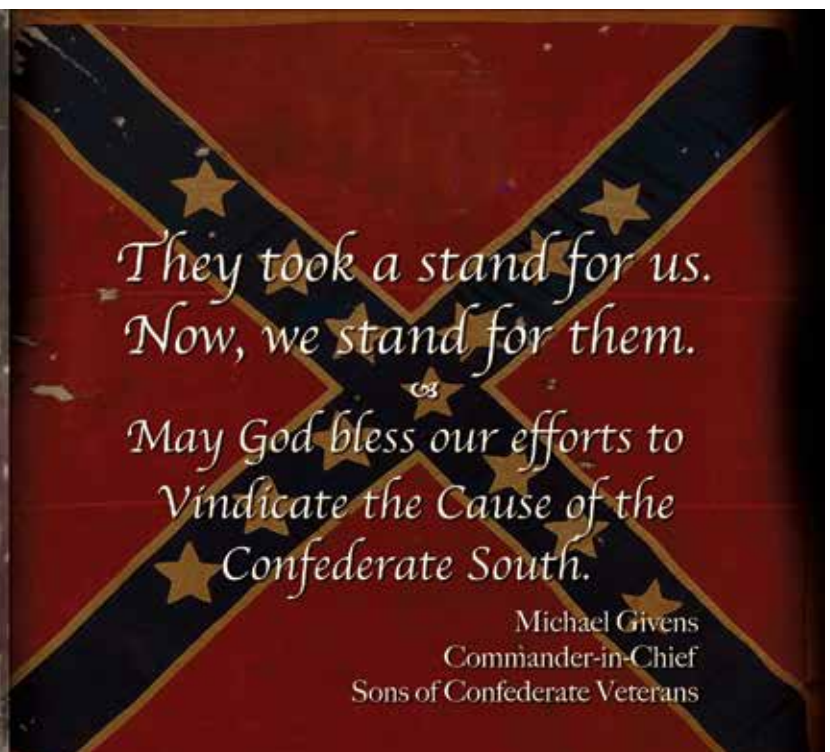
and innate reluctance to “stir the waters,” we have ceded the field of modern politics to the savvy PR consultant and to outside Political Action Committees. But the cultural war thrust upon us is also a rough political one, and will not abide inaction. There must be a practical union between “defending our heritage” and “defeating our enemies” at the ballot box. We must become truly effective in influencing public opinion and, yes, elections. We have seen what can be achieved in heritage battles if we are well organized and well funded, and our small victories can be repeated, if we are dedicated and smart.

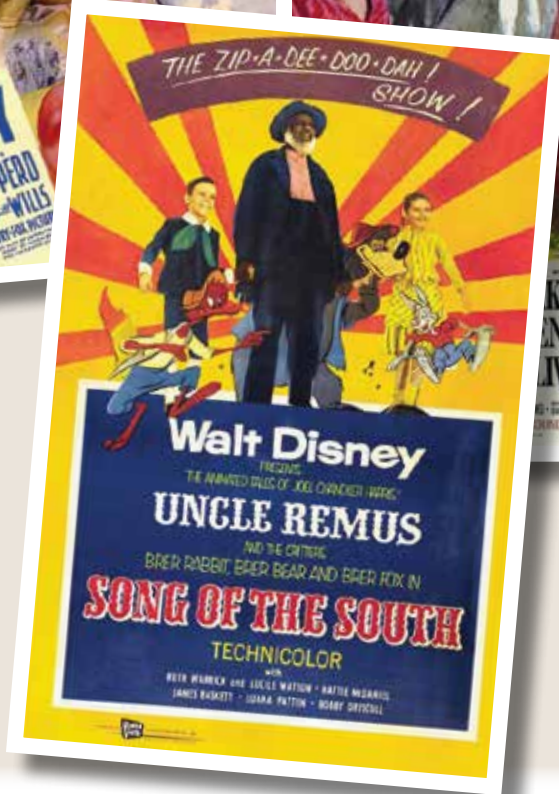
Thirdly, Confederate Southerners need to become media and communications savvy, in particular, in perfecting the use of the Internet.

I will go further. A central problem we have faced for the past fifty or sixty years has been the open hostility of the entertainment industry to anything favorable to

our Confederate and Southern history. It was not always this way. Just consider some big-budget Hollywood productions in the past, not just *Gone With the Wind*, but such pro-Southern films as *Jesse James* (in 1939, with Tyrone Power), *Belle Starr* (with Randolph Scott), *Rocky Mountain* (with Errol Flynn), John Ford’s lyrical *The Sun Shines Bright* (in 1953), not to mention Disney’s *The Song of the South* or his television series of the late 1950s, *The Gray Ghost* on the exploits of Mosby’s raiders. Could any of those productions be produced today — except through a vigorous and independent, and probably non-Hollywood, financial outlay?

Part of the problem has to do with the career choices made by young Southern men and women beginning in the 1960s. When I was in graduate school at the University of Virginia, most of my Southern friends were studying business and economics, very few concentrating on communications, the arts, or film. In a real sense, we





Posters of pro-South movies from the 1950s and 1960s and earlier.

largely ceded those fields by default to the 1960s leftists, who are now producing and directing the films and television our children watch, and the news that we hear and see.

Additionally, in the 1960s the old Hollywood film Board of Review system — the so-called Breen Board — was dismantled, practically ending the ability to regulate excessive sex and violence in films. It's been a downhill slide ever since.

A love for and interest in the visual arts, in our great literature, in both great classical and folk music

that we have received as a legacy, and in film, should and must be a part of the battle we wage for our culture. We should encourage our children to read, to sing, to listen, to perform, to write, and to dream. For it is only through the arts, which are deeply rooted in our history as a people, that we can actually remember and redeem our traditions and our culture.

Fourthly, Confederate Southerners must become serious educators. Across the Southland we have recently seen some small efforts in this direction: the Sam Davis Youth Camps, the South-

ern Military Academy, and a few proudly Christian colleges standing out as good examples. But can we not envisage a day when Southern parents will organize and sponsor a patchwork of independent grammar and high schools all across the South? And just as traditionalist Catholics have established orthodox colleges to educate young minds, so Southerners need to begin establishing colleges, to replace the Vanderbilts and Sewanees, to provide higher education for our children.

What we are talking about here is survival, for it is surviving we

must do before we can actually be victorious. We need to learn from our enemies, who have worked patiently but consistently for decades to achieve their goals. The American cultural environment is arrayed against us, which makes our task all the harder.

That is why we must truly come to fathom the theological virtue of hope and what it means for us, collectively and individually. For, even if we believe and have a firm faith, without the supernatural gift of hope to embolden our resolve and help us confront this age which is so contrary to everything we hold dear, the temptation to compromise or give way is simply too great. We must combine hope inspired by our orthodox Christian faith with the imagination and dreams of our great Southern poets and writers.

Donald Davidson, the Vanderbilt "Fugitive" poet and essayist, in his masterful evocation of historical memory, his poem *Lee in the Mountains*, calls us to remember who we are and to remember our ancestors and the reasons they fought 150 years ago.²⁴ He calls upon us to maintain high their principles, to renew the covenant offered to them by Our Lord, and to redeem the time. Let me quote his words:

*Young men, the God of your fathers is a just
And merciful God Who in this blood once shed
On your green altars measures out all days,
And measures out the grace
Whereby alone we live;
And in His might He waits,
Brooding within the certitude of time,
To bring this lost forsaken valor*

*And the fierce faith undying
And the love quenchless
To flower among the hills to which we cleave,
To fruit upon the mountains whither we flee,
Never forsaking, never denying
His children and His children's children forever
Unto all generations of the faithful heart.*

Shall we answer the poet's call? Our Confederate and Southern culture still lives, but our generation may be the last when the opportunity to turn the tide in its favor is truly possible. And victory will be won only through sacrifice — through sacrificing our time, our talents, our finances, and perhaps even our friends and reputations. But the alternative is far worse.

NOTES:

¹Richard Beale Davis. *Intellectual Life in the Colonial South, 1585-1763*. 3 vols. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1970.

²See Richard Beale Davis, volume III.

³See Eugene Genovese, *The Southern Tradition: The Achievement and Limitations of an American Conservatism* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1993), for Genovese's high appreciation of Richard Weaver, M. E. Bradford, and other Southern traditionalist writers.

⁴Richard M. Weaver. *The Southern Tradition at Bay: A History of Post-Bellum Thought*. New Rochelle, NY: Arlington House, 1968.

⁵See Richard M. Weaver, "Two Types of American Individualism," reprinted in *Weaver, Life Without Prejudice* (Chicago:

Henry Regnery & Company, 1965), pp. 65-97.

⁶M. E. Bradford. *Remembering Who We Are: Observations of A Southern Conservative*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1985.

⁷See the Bradford bibliography in Clyde N. Wilson (ed.), *A Defender of Southern Conservatism: M. E. Bradford and His Achievements* (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press), pp. 152-185.

⁸"Is the American Experience Conservative?" reprinted in *Bradford, The Reactionary Imperative* (LaSalle, IL: Sherwood Sugden & Company, 1990), p. 140.

⁹Jefferson Davis, *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1881), vol. I, p. 439.

¹⁰Albert Taylor Bledsoe, *Is Davis A Traitor? or Was Secession a Constitutional Right Previous to the War of 1861?* (Baltimore: Innes and Company, 1866), p. v.

¹¹Nathaniel Macon to Bartlett Yancey, April 15, 1818, *Bartlett Yancey Papers*, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC.

¹²Weaver, "Two Types of American Individualism," p. 71.

¹³See the excellent survey of constitutional conventions in the 1820s, Merrill D. Peterson (ed.). *Democracy, Liberty, and Property. The State Constitutional Conventions of the 1820's*. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1966; for North Carolina, in particular, see Boyd D. Cathey, "Race, Representation, and Religion: The North Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1835," M.A. thesis in history, The University of Virginia,

Charlottesville, Virginia, 1970.

¹⁴See, for example, Eugene Genovese, *A Consuming Fire. The Fall of the Confederacy in the Mind of the White Christian South*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1998.

¹⁵See, generally, David Gordon (ed.). *Secession, State & Liberty*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers, 1998; Charles Adams. *When in the Course of Human Events*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2000; and Richard Beale Davis, *Intellectual Life in the Colonial South, 1585-1763*.

¹⁶Bradford, "Where We Were Born and Raised: The Southern Conservative Tradition," lecture given at the National Humanities Center, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, April 1985; reprinted in *Bradford, The*

Reactionary Imperative, p. 118.

¹⁷Richard Beale Davis, p. 1630.

¹⁸Gary Gallagher, "Required Reading" (Interview), *The University of Virginia Magazine*, Fall 2011, p. 65.

¹⁹See Louis Hartz. *The Liberal Tradition in America*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Company, 1955.

²⁰See Robert W. Ramsey, *Carolina Cradle: Settlement of the Northwest Carolina Frontier, 1747-1762* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1965) and the various census records of the more western Southern states in 1850 and 1860. Even today, many of the same Scots-Irish surnames which appear in Ramsey's volume show up in east Texas and counties of Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and other Southern states. Various private collections

at the North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, and at the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, offer correspondence between relatives in the Southern states.

²¹Alice Ann Berry Klingler (ed.). *Confederate Soldiers with the Last Names Cathey and Cathy* (Albuquerque: privately published, 1987), pp. 15-19.

²²Jefferson Davis, vol. II, p. 294.

²³See Shelby Steele's piece, "Yo, Howard!" in the *Wall Street Journal*, November 13, 2003.

²⁴Davidson's collected poems were published by the University of Minnesota, the volume titled *Poems, 1922-1961*. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1966).



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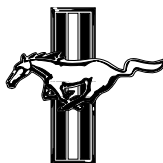
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An organization, Friends and Descendants Association of Oakwood Confederate Cemetery, under the auspices of the Oakwood Cemetery Restoration Committee of the Virginia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, is being formed to honor these men and raise funds with which to assist in this project. You have the chance to be part of an organization dedicated to bringing honor and dignity to these men. The initial membership will be \$25.00 per year. This may be a tax deductible donation. Please check with your tax advisor. Fill out the form below and send it to: Friends & Descendants Association of Oakwood Confederate Cemetery, c/o Brandon Dorsey, PO Box 665, Lexington, VA 24450

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The Virginia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans is a 501(c)3 charitable organization under IRS Code.

“I Really Loved Working with People”

John A. (Jeff) Davis was born on Feb. 10, 1930, to George E. and Garnet McQuain Davis in Hendricks, West Virginia. He graduated from Gordon Military College in 1947 and was a Master Sergeant in the US Air Force Reserve.

Upon completion of school he began working as a radio announcer in Barnesville, GA, and from there entered into the television field in Mississippi. After opening two TV stations in Georgia, he joined the TV film industry with Official Films, Inc., where he was regional manager. Mrs. Bennie Hansen of the Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta asked him to become general manager, a job he greatly enjoyed.

His career evolved into sales where he became top salesman for the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and the Great Books Collection, which he helped develop and distribute with Dr. Mortimer Adler, along with the *Syntopicon*, an index of all of man's great ideas. He was very proud of this achievement. He later became the CEO of Surfa Shield Corporation in Virginia, and a renowned motivational speaker.

Mr. Davis was actively involved in many organizations in his lifetime: joining Junior Chamber of Commerce (Jaycees) at the age of 18 and holding international, national, state and local offices, Jaycees International and the Fairfax County, Virginia, Chamber of Commerce, where he was named Citizen of the Year; Sons of Confederate Veterans, holding national, state and local offices and a member of the 27th Georgia Regiment; Gainesville Camp 1404; Military Order of the Stars and Bars (holding national and state offices), the Longstreet Society and founder of the Georgia Heritage Council; the Tucker Shrine Club, the Yarb Temple of Atlanta, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, F&A.M; he was a 32nd Scottish Rite Mason. He was also a member of the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis International, and the Order of the Moose.

He was very active in the Republican Party in Georgia, where he was instrumental in bringing Richard Nixon's campaign to Atlanta in 1960 and reviving the GOP in that state; gubernatorial campaigns in Kentucky and senatorial and gubernatorial races in Virginia.

He worked with the administrations of Presidents Eisenhower, Nixon and Reagan to bring economic justice to communist countries through the ideals of the Jaycees and was influential in the High Frontier project, aka President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

He was involved with the Miss Atlanta and Miss Georgia beauty pageants, the revitalization of George Mason



University in Virginia and was the narrator for many of the Northwinds Orchestra performances in Gainesville, GA. He was a member of the Georgia Association of Broadcasters, the Atlanta Variety Club and the Episcopal Church.

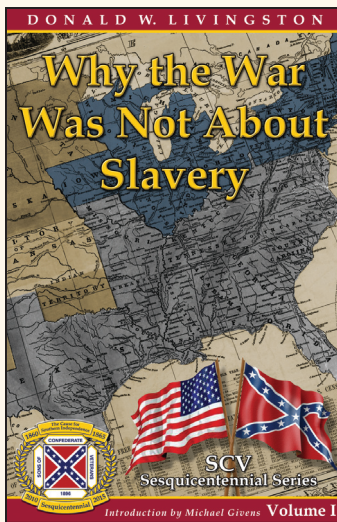
Through his exploits, he traveled the world many times over, making friends everywhere he went. He loved people and was most excited when their interaction produced a positive outcome.

Mr. Davis is survived by his daughters, Lee Lewis of Clarksville, GA, Kim Thompson of Demorest, GA, Kristine McLendon of Atlanta, Darlene Emrie of Topeka, Kansas and son, Clay Davis of Lexington, KY. He has 13 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. He was a loving grandfather and wonderful gardener.

The memorial service was held at the Elks Club, Gainesville, GA, Saturday, January 14.

The family has asked that any old photos, stories, archives, video/film footage of any kind that friends of Jeff may have to let us know, for a multimedia retrospective project we would like to do for this man who gave so much to us. Please contact Jim Dean, jimwdean@aol.com, 404-966-6827.





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An essay by Donald W. Livingston which was originally published in the September/October 2010 *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

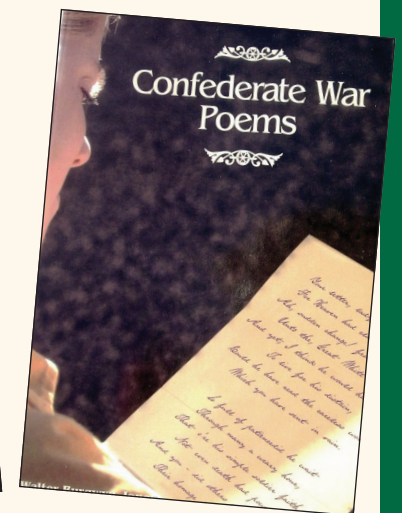
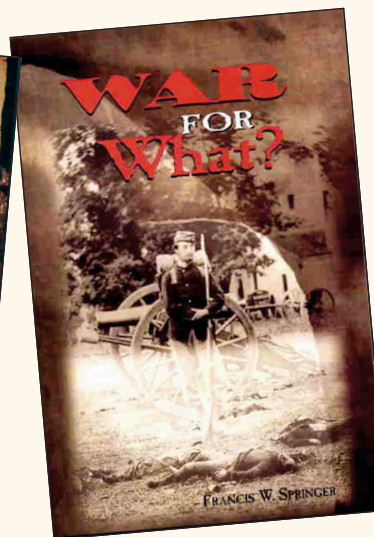
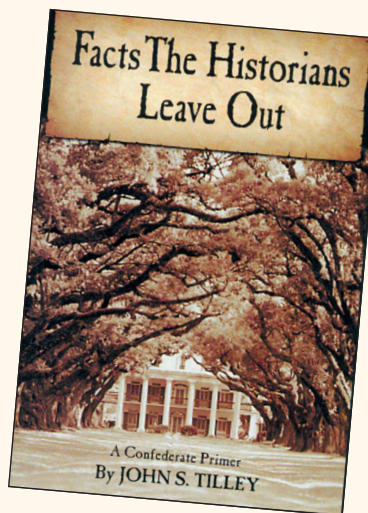
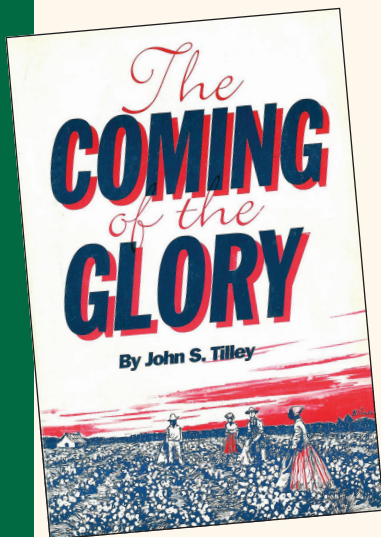
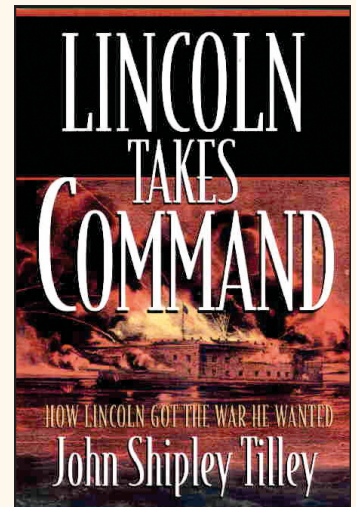
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by Francis W. Springer, and *Confederate War Poems* by Walter Burgyn Jones. The retail price for all five of these exceptional books is \$54.90 when purchased separately; however, for a limited time the SCV will sell the bundle of five for only \$35.00. These books will make a wonderful addition to your personal WBTS collection or as a donation to your local schools and libraries. The SCV needs to lead the way in presenting the true history of the South to today's youth as well as future generations.

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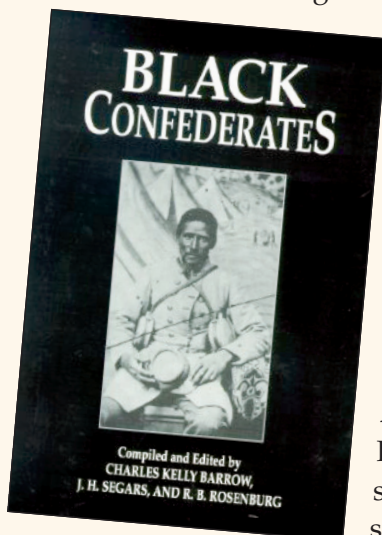
Against the ominous backdrop of post-War Washington, newly-minted lawyer Frederick Aiken (James McAvoy), a 28-year-old Union war hero, reluctantly agrees to defend Surratt before a military tribunal. Aiken realizes his client

may be innocent and that she is being used as bait and hostage in order to capture the only

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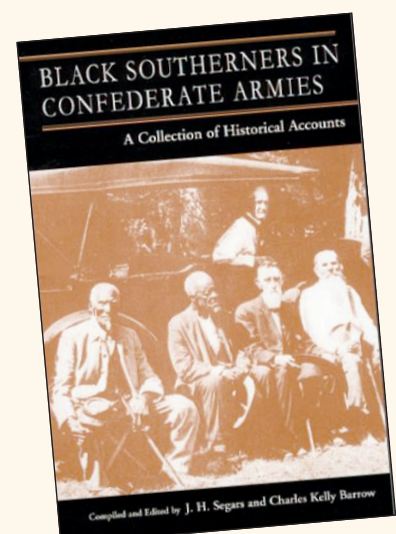
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