

Confederate Veteran.

May/June 2012

RICHMOND EMBRACE YOUR CONFEDERATE HISTORY |

***Lincoln, Federal
Supremacy, and the
Death of States' Rights
— James Ronald Kennedy***

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION DISCRIMINATES AGAINST OAKWOOD'S CONFEDERATES

The 17,200 Confederate patriots buried in Richmond's Oakwood Cemetery **NEED YOUR HELP**. Their fight against the federal government goes on today with the blatant and illegal discrimination of the Veterans Administration in denying these brave men a simple upright marker. For 106 years Confederates were considered American military veterans, deserving of government markers. Today, Oakwood is involved in a legal battle with the Veterans Administration, a fight no less sacred and every bit as offensive as when the Lincoln Administration invaded our Southland in 1861.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name_____ Gift Amount_____ Date_____

CC#_____ Exp. Date_____ Security Code_____

Signature_____

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

Thank you, the Oakwood Restoration Committee Board.



PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY IN
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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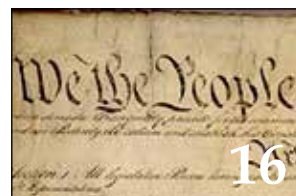
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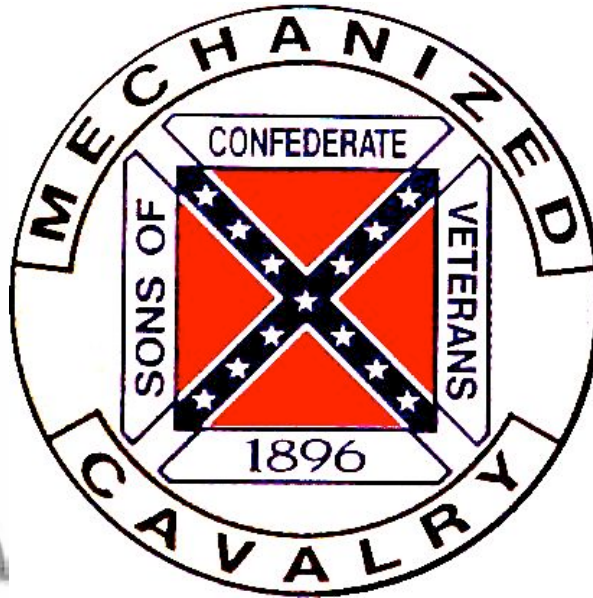
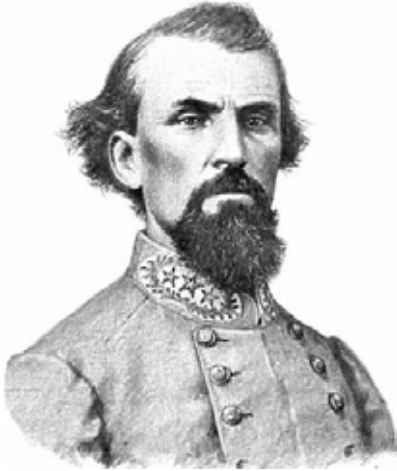
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ON THE COVER — The Robert E. Lee statue on Monument Avenue in Richmond, VA, during the 2012 SCV Confederate Heritage Rally. — Photo by Frank Powell.



JINE THE CAVALRY!



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

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

What a great day we had in Richmond, Virginia, on February 25, 2012. The sun was shining, the air was brisk and there was enough wind to hold hundreds of Confederate Flags aloft in the breeze. The 2012 Confederate Heritage Rally was a great success with a parade down Monument Avenue and a rally at the foot of the Lee Monument.

As you can see by this issue's cover, an airplane circled overhead towing a banner urging Richmond to embrace its Confederate heritage. Hundreds of family, friends and compatriots heard rousing speeches from SCV leaders topped off by Commander-in-Chief Michael Givens. If you were not there, you missed a grand time, but you can make plans for next year's event in Biloxi, Mississippi. More photos from Richmond can be seen on-line at www.confederateveteran.blogspot.com. Also on the *Confederate Veteran* blog are photos from the 2012 S.D. Lee Institute in Savannah, Georgia, on February 3-4, 2012. With the General Executive Council meeting held between these two events, February was a busy month.

Our Sesquicentennial Series continues with James Ronald Kennedy's essay on *Lincoln, Federal Supremacy and the Death of States' Rights*. Ron is one half of the Kennedy twins who are legends in the SCV and the Southern heritage movement. I'll let them argue about which one is the better half, but Ron's essay is a great addition to our Sesquicentennial Series. I'm sure you'll enjoy it as much as I did.

Karen Stokes returns to these pages with her article *Some Parallels Between 1776 and 1861*. Our Confederate ancestors felt they were continuing the fight for independence their ancestors started in 1776 and Karen documents these feelings for us.

Proposed constitutional amendments for our reunion in Murfreesboro are on the last three pages of this issue. You can copy them or cut them out and bring them with you this summer. Don't forget to register!

Letters to the editor had dropped off, but I'm happy to report they have increased to their former levels. Thanks for sending them in and please continue. I want to remind everyone there remains a backlog of camp photos, so please be patient if you've not seen your photo yet. Keep those activities up and continue sending in those pictures. 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, in dark ink. The signature is stylized and cursive, with the first name 'Frank' being prominent.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

R. MICHAEL GIVENS

CIC@SCV.ORG

"Ray, I never went down, you never got me down."

— Robert De Nero as Jake LaMotta in *Raging Bull*

On Valentine's Day 1951 in the Chicago Stadium, Jake LaMotta defiantly stood his ground against Sugar Ray Robinson. In this his final fight with his long-time adversary, LaMotta had a point to prove. In the thirteenth round he dropped his hands and leaned against the ropes, inviting Robinson to do his worst. Director Martin Scorsese heightened the drama in this scene from his movie *Raging Bull* by aptly demonstrating LaMotta's will and stamina (<http://bit.ly/xsdywH>). After six fights and 65 rounds with Robinson, LaMotta never once went down. Like Jake LaMotta, the Confederacy will not go down. Our enemies keep punching us, but we will not go down.

We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, are the vanguard. As for me, I wish others would stand and fight in this battle to honor and preserve the truth of the Southern Cause with us. But if we must fight alone, then so be it. When my days and efforts are discussed and debated by my own progeny, then I hope my actions to be considered in the same breath as my noble ancestors. For me, part of winning is the valiant act of standing for what is right, regardless of the consequences.

English writer G.K. Chesterton said *"The true soldier fights not because he hates what is in front of him, but because he loves what is behind him."* Mr. Chesterton's phrase "what is behind him" may be interpreted in two ways: 1. Our heritage is behind us, and 2. Our supporters are behind us. Our heritage defines the mission and our desire to defend it. Our ancestors were so committed to the cause — they were willing to fight, kill and die for it. I thank the Lord there is little killing and dying in our battles today (always remember Michael Westerman), but even the bloodless battles are serious.

The supporters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans come from all walks of life. They are members of oth-

er heritage groups, unaffiliated Southerners and like-minded individuals from all over the world. Regardless of race, color or creed, once people understand the true history of the South, we often gain support.

During the War, Colonel John S. Mosby managed miraculous success, often with only a handful of men under his command. The reason for his triumph is attributed to his daring and relentless raids on the enemy. With surgical precision Mosby caused such havoc behind the lines that the enemy was forced to expend their resources in places other than their front. Colonel Mosby was certainly responsible for extending the war by weakening and distracting his foe. Again, this was accomplished with a virtual handful of eager patriots.

Imagine if Mosby had the command of say 31,000 men (nearly the current membership of the SCV). Imagine again if Mosby had the command of 100,000 men (estimate of SCV plus supporters). If this had been the case, Confederate Soldiers today would not be referred to as *Rebels*, but as *Patriots*. We would not suffer a museum director who is intoxicated by the Yankee dollar and terrified to display a Confederate Flag outside of a Confederate museum. We would not have to fight a department of motor vehicles merely to enjoy the same civil rights as other organizations of displaying our non-profit company logo on a license plate. We would not have to fight a state-supported art museum for the right to fly a Confederate Flag at a church which was built for Confederate Veterans. Nor would we have to reschedule and relocate a Christian service to another location because the church where Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee worshiped might be afraid that a Confederate Flag may be seen in public. No, if Colonel Mosby had the power and support of this many men,

we would be enjoying the American brand of liberty today which was the vision of the founders of this grand republic at its inception.

Well, we certainly can't go back and join forces with Colonel Mosby, but we can follow his lead and do our duty as one massive fighting force today. To paraphrase the Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu: *I think that a strong SCV is the only SCV that will bring our enemies to the peace table.* So how do we strengthen the SCV to force such an historic and life-changing event?

First, stop bickering amongst ourselves. Second, embrace the notion that some of our battles require a comprehensive strategy which is best directed from the office of your Division Commander and/or your Commander-in-Chief. Our ancestors relied on couriers and the signal corps to relay messages and prepare the line of battle. Can you imagine the extraordinary success which would have resulted if General Jackson had a device to immediately communicate with all of his men on the field, at once? Can you imagine what would happen if we could orchestrate such a concentrated attack on an enemy position? If you can visualize victory, then you can see the results of such an effort.

We are at a crossroads. We are approaching the midpoint of the sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence. In a few years we will emerge from this unique opportunity as a fraternal gentlemen's association, quietly meeting in buildings with no outward exhibit of the emotions so openly displayed inside or as the victorious defenders of the Cause our families sacrificed everything for one hundred and fifty years ago. The former is nothing to be ashamed of. An association of like-minded Southerners is a noble and comforting thought. But if your desire is the latter option, then you must arm yourself quickly with the tools to ensure success.

Our enemies are smart and cunning. They are cruel and self-serving and wish for us to fail. Our task at hand is easier than you might imagine. Communication is the key element to this plan, followed by precisely focused action. First, we need each and every SCV Camp to have a unique and free e-mail account. You may use any free service available — just make sure its password information can be passed from the present camp commander on to the next when necessary. Set this up now and send the camp's e-mail address with the names of the camp's officers to the SCV Chief of Staff, Spike Speicher. His e-mail address is colspike@hotmail.com. Once this is completed you will be subscribed to the *Telegraph*, and will receive further directives only when it is deemed vital. Second, and this is very important: everyone, SCV member or supporter must open a Twitter account and follow the commander-in-chief @CICSCV. Go to: <https://twitter.com/signup> and sign up for an account. The service is free and it enables me (or our future CIC) to direct actions for the immediate surgical strikes which will lead us to victory. The whisper of 100,000 people can be heard from far away — envision a resounding *Rebel Yell* from such an army. It's deafening.

Albert Einstein said *"The world is a dangerous place, not because of those who do evil, but because of those who look on and do nothing."* You have the power to make a difference and effect a change for the better. I will not look on and do nothing, and like the *Raging Bull*, I'm never going down! Are you with me? *Let's Roll!*

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
@CICSCV



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Woodrow Wilson's church open for tours

To the Editor:

Regarding the story about Woodrow Wilson in the March/April issue, compatriots should know his father's church is still there, and right across the street is the home where he grew up. It is owned by Historic Augusta, and is open for tours.

James Bonds
Stainless Banner Camp 1440
San Jose, California

Confederate Battle Flag is a symbol of freedom

To the Editor:

As we, the descendants of Confederate Veterans, know, for decades the South has been painted via the public education system as being the unmitigated hub of racism in the United States. Just ask most people today about slavery and in their mind appears a map of the Southern United States, a Confederate Battle Flag and a white plantation owner, whip in hand, standing over a terrified black person. Time and time again images like these are reinforced to the public at large as how the South not only *was* but *is*.

Hollywood hasn't helped either. For the most part the Confederate Battle Flag is not shown in any positive light. With a few exceptions, Southerners are portrayed in such a manner that they and their symbols are all considered racist. (Few people even know what a true racist is.) Along with these portrayals you will usually see what? A Confederate Battle Flag.

The typical American citizen nowadays does not obtain their information from accurate sources. They fall headlong into believing whatever they see

on ABC, NBC, CBS, FOX, CNN or Hollywood propaganda and assume it must be so. Are they even aware of the horrors the Union Army perpetrated on Southerners? Could they explain the Morrill Tariff Act intelligently? Have they ever read Lincoln's *Inaugural Address* or the *Emancipation Proclamation* fully? Most likely not. So when the drumbeat against Southern symbols begins to sound, like Union soldiers of old, they immediately, blindly, fall in line ... off to fight the Southerners.

But there is one more reason, one more sinister I believe is the true answer to your question. There are those in power, those who know the truth that the Confederate States of America were strict Constitutionalists. They know our symbols, our ancestry, our heritage have their roots within a people who have always believed in liberty, self-reliance and small government. To the socialist mind this is a danger. The clear, true path back in history under The Confederate Battle Flag leads not to a field of cotton or a white, dominant master but to the Constitution and ideals of our founders. The truth of why our ancestors fought is literally dangerous to both major political parties who in one form or another now support big intrusive government. Within the undiluted and uncompromised truth, not polluted by political correctness and historical revision, there is a great potential to spark the fires of desire for freedom.

So what do they do to keep us under? Pour on a bucket of water called *hate*. To stand for such symbols, to stand for the traditional South and its values, they use the time-old tactic of referring to us as racists and haters. Until such a time Southerners stop falling for such tactics and are not moved by what they call us, their efforts will be successful. Make no mistake. What is going on in our country has been carefully crafted for years by Marxists. Our Confederate

ancestors believed in their day, and we should believe now in freedom. This is the greatest threat to socialists' power. And there is little they will not do to stop freedom's progress and continue their march of tyranny which began 150 years ago. The question has been asked: "What will it take to get you to fight for your God, family, ancestors, country and liberty?" Well? ... Just what *will* it take?

Chaplain John Fisher
Horry Rough and Readys Camp 1026
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

We must show the Battle Flag in a positive light

To the Editor:

It is always interesting to read the comments regarding the display of the Battle Flag. I accept the earnestness and the passion which writers bring in their defense of history, heritage and ideals. Thank you for holding so tightly to truths such as these.

However, in all the conversations, I don't seem to read much about the reasons we find ourselves backed into a thicket, attacked from all sides. Certainly, some of it may be ascribed to ignorance. "But why?" I ask myself, "Is it so easy to accept one's own ignorance as worthy?"

Thinking about possible reasons, I naturally went back to the wrongful appropriation by hate groups following the War. Proud of the flag, but not proud of their deeds, they held one high and hid the other. So when the hate goes *public*, it's our Flag, not the face of the hateful person, which symbolizes all they despise. Of course, these days, we refute such improper use of the Flag; but 100 years of dragging this honorable symbol through the barnyard of hate doesn't mean its detractors in 2012 will forget all that and embrace history.

What else, then, can explain the continuing disrespect for the Battle Flag?

Recently, I was browsing the Web for some small clip images which I could use in my return address labels, in my correspondence with friends, and perhaps in displays at events our camp supports. Do you know what I found?

The Confederate Battle Flag with a leering skull. The Battle Flag with threatening words. The Battle Flag with sexy girls atop it. The Battle Flag with rude hand gestures on it. The Battle Flag used to cover curvy bottoms and truck beds. And we wonder why it's so easy for people to see our Battle Flag with disgust!

I'm not against free speech, nor creativity. Besides, we're unlikely to stop it all. Our nation's flag, the Stars and Stripes, is likewise dragged through the moral mud, but courts have allowed it as an expression of free speech.

But what if we began to show our Battle Flag in a better light? I'm not an artist, but I can certainly use art in the things I produce. So I'm challenging the artists out there among us, to create images with our Battle Flag positively. How about a reenactor educating young people? How about someone wearing a Battle Flag patch lending a hand during a natural disaster? How about the Battle Flag at a reunion of North and South battlefields, shaking hands and respecting one another? How about the Battle Flag design used on positive clip images like pilot's wings, soldiers' helmets, hearts, chapels, headstones, etc.?

Those are the images I could use on my return address labels, in my electronic signature block, or as the watermark of my personal stationery.

So here's the challenge: Through positive images, created by compatriots and made available on the SCV website, we begin to reverse the negative perceptions connected with the Battle Flag.

Roy Poole
Sterling Price Camp 676
Denver, Colorado

Results of the 'Challenge to SCV Scholars'

To the Editor:

Please allow me to report the results of my "Challenge to SCV Scholars" letter which was published on page six of the November/December 2011 issue of *Confederate Veteran*. Those interested should read that letter for the background on this research effort.

Before I wrote the aforementioned letter I consulted with Davis scholars William J. Cooper of Louisiana State and William C. Davis of Virginia Tech, as well as Dr. Lynda Crist, editor of *The Papers of Jefferson Davis*, none of whom were able to offer a source for this particular utterance by Jefferson Davis: "The principle for which we contended is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form."

Following the publication of the letter, I received communications from three SCV members: Jim Baggett of Camp 1864 in Foley, Alabama; Sam Nelson of Camp 1372 in Birmingham, Alabama, and Brian Canto of Camp 584 in Columbia, Tennessee. All three men led me to the same source: Edward Alfred Pollard, and his 1866 book, *The lost cause; a new Southern history of the War of the Confederates*: drawn from official sources and approved by the most distinguished Confederate leaders.

There appear to be various versions of Pollard's book, however, and this complicates the research. In a version entitled *The Lost Cause*, on page 749, and in an online version from Tufts University, on page 750, we find the following: "The last memorable remark of ex-President Davis, when a fugitive, and before the doors of a prison closed upon him, was: 'The principle for which we contended is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form.'" The problem here is, since Pollard was not present on the flight from Virginia to Georgia, who heard Jefferson Davis make this remark?

The best citation we found was in a

volume entitled *A Southern History of the War*, located at the Alabama Division's Confederate Library at Confederate Memorial Park, Marbury, Alabama. In that book, on page 582 of Volume II, *Appendix VI*, we find the following: "When Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederate States, was seeking safety in flight, a fellow traveler remarked to him that the cause of the Confederates was lost. He replied 'It appears so. But the principle for which we contended is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form.'" Here again, all we have is pretty credible hearsay, published while Jefferson Davis was still living and not refuted, but unless we can determine who the "fellow traveler" was and verify it in his own memoirs, we don't have solid documentation. Dr. William C. Davis believes the fellow traveler could have been either Burton Harrison (Davis's private secretary) or John H. Reagan (Confederate postmaster general), and the statement is "entirely consonant with Davis's feelings and other statements." Dr. William J. Cooper states we should bear in mind the principle Jefferson Davis referred to here was states' rights, not secession per se. Originally, Jefferson Davis opposed secession, believing a compromise could be worked out peacefully within the Union, but accepted his state's decision when the people of Mississippi voted to secede from the Union. Secession was, after all, the last one of a States' Rights — as a last resort after trying other remedies.

This is the status of our research at this time. I thank the three compatriots mentioned above for their assistance, and welcome any additional help anyone else may offer. I believe on the basis of what we have found we can all continue to use the quotation, citing Pollard as our source.

D. Tyrone Crowley
Camp 1524
Prattville, Alabama

Continued on page 50

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

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Confederate History 101

"For wisdom will come into your heart, and knowledge will be pleasant to your soul; discretion will watch over you, understanding will guard you" — Proverbs 2:10-11

As the summer sun beats upon the Southland, the Sesquicentennial is in full swing, and the media continues to belittle and degrade Confederate history, telling half-truths and manipulating anything to suit their agenda. Therefore, this article will review some basic but essential facts all members should know. Each member has a responsibility to know and understand the facts surrounding the War Between the States, and it's essential for seasoned members to pass it on to new members. On October 8, 1952, Adlai Stevenson Jr. stated in a speech: "If we value the pursuit of knowledge, we must be free to follow wherever that search may lead us. The free mind is not a barking dog, to be tethered on a ten-foot chain."

The Confederacy was more diverse than the PC groups would have us believe. Whites, blacks, Hispanics, Indians and other ethnic minorities supported and were in the ranks of the military. The Confederate States Army had various units made of different nationalities, including Germans, Irish, Italians, French, Poles, Mexicans, Cubans, Hungarians, Russians, Swedes, Danes and Chinese. Louisiana is perhaps the most diverse of all Southern states. In the book entitled *Lee's Tigers*, Dr. Terry L. Jones goes into great detail about the different ethnic groups who served out of Louisiana, where in the appendix he identifies the different nationalities

serving. Another book, Ella Lonn's *Foreigners in the Confederacy*, looks at the different races and ethnic groups. The depth of this issue cannot be explored in this article, so members are encouraged to read the above stated publications.

The Five Civilized Tribes — Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Seminoles and Chickasaw served the Confederacy, but more importantly, these tribes had representation in the Confederate States Congress, which to this day the United States hasn't allowed. The last Confederate general to surrender in the field was Brigadier General Stand Waite, a Cherokee Indian, who surrendered on June 15, 1865.

If it was not for the steadfastness of the ladies of the South, the war would never have lasted a year, yet women played their part in the Confederate military in addition to maintaining the home front. Sally Louisa Tompkins was the only woman officially commissioned as an officer in the Confederate States Army, and to my knowledge, the first ever in American history. On her military commission, she wrote, "I accepted the above commission as captain in the CSA when it was offered. But, I would not allow my name to be placed upon the payroll of the army," thus refusing any payment. Captain Tompkins moved to the Home for Confederate Women at Confederate Memorial Park in Richmond, Virginia, in 1905 and was buried with full military honors at

Christ Church in Mathews County, Virginia.

In 1863, Mrs. J. Brown Morgan formed a company of women to defend LaGrange, Georgia. The ladies, called the "Nancy Harts," used Hardee's *Tactics* to drill, and held target practice twice a week. On April 17, 1865, the Nancy Harts were prepared to engage the enemy as they came into LaGrange; yet, as the ladies formed up to fire, they realized the Union was using their loved ones, men captured from Fort Tyler, as a human shield. So a settlement was arranged which included the prisoners being allowed to be home for the night and the houses spared.

The Confederate Armed Forces saw Protestants, Catholics and Jews serving side by side. Before the United States government ever had Catholics or Jews serving on a presidential cabinet, the Confederate States had Secretary of the Navy Stephen R. Mallory of Florida, who was a Roman Catholic and the "Brains of the Confederacy" Judah P. Benjamin, who served as attorney general, secretary of war and secretary of state. Interestingly enough, Benjamin (born in St. Cloix, West Indies) and Mallory (born in Trinidad) were two of the three foreign-born cabinet members serving President Davis. Christopher G. Memminger, born in Germany, was secretary of treasury until his resignation on July 18, 1864.

The Confederate States of America had numerous flags — from national, to regimental, to naval. Since flags of all kinds dealing with the Confederacy come under attack, it is important to know their history; however, due to lack of space, only six will be mentioned. For a comprehensive discussion of flags pertaining to the Confederacy, refer to *The Flags of the Confederacy, an Illustrated History* by Devereaux D. Cannon, Jr.

The Bonnie Blue flag was an unofficial flag of the Confederacy, used during the swearing in of Provisional President Jefferson Davis in Montgomery, Alabama, on February 18, 1861. Harry McCarthy, entertainer and comedian, was a part of the crowd watching this historical moment. Caught up in the excitement, McCarthy wrote the famous song *Bonnie Blue Flag* to the tune of *The Irish Jaunting Car*. Due to this song, the flag's popularity spread into the hearts of the people of the new nation.

For twenty-five days the Confederate government did not have an officially approved flag. On

March 4, 1861, the Confederate Congress approved the design of the First National, also known as the Stars and Bars. Due to their haste the Congress neglected to formally enact a flag law, but it was written into the journal of the Congress. The Confederate Congress wanted to use a design which drew from the heraldic symbols of the flag of the United States with a political intent to show their government truly held to the original principles of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution created by the Founding Fathers. Unfortunately, on the battlefield it was so similar to the Stars and Stripes, confusion was created. General P.G.T. Beauregard sought for a better design to differentiate the two armies on the battlefield, which will be discussed later. The First National was not a favorite of the people, but it remained the political or governmental flag of the Confederacy until May 1, 1863.

In order to alleviate confusion on the battlefield, the Confederate Congress adopted a second flag on May 1, 1863. The Second National was also named the Stainless Banner, which referred to "the unspotted virtue and honor of Southerners and their fight for independence from the tyranny and aggression of Northern States." The first use of the flag was to cover the coffin of Lt. General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, who died May 10, 1863. Subsequently, this flag is occasionally referred to as "Jackson's flag." Like the First National, this flag was not liked by the public or in the field since on a windless day it appeared to be a flag of truce. It remained the official flag of the Confederacy until March 4, 1865.

On March 4, 1865, shortly before the fall of the Confederacy, the Confederate Congress adopted a new flag design, the Third National. While the first two flags never gained popularity in the public, this flag embodied the Confederacy. The designer was an artilleryman, Major Arthur L. Roger, who stated the white signified purity and innocence, and the red, fortitude and courage. Few of these flags were produced and even fewer survive in museums today.

The Confederate Congress never officially adopted the Battle Flag or the Soldier's Flag as an official flag of the Confederacy, therefore not making it a political flag. However, it proudly flew from every field from Manassas to Appomattox as the soldiers

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Forward The Colors

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

Must we always respond to heritage violations?

Is there ever a time when we shouldn't respond to a heritage violation? Well, the answer to that question has to be "Yes and no." I'll explain.

The "no" part first. We should never, ever let anybody get away with slandering our ancestors or their cause. Never. Every time some ignorant school principal bad-mouths the Battle Flag or some bigoted cemetery mower decides it's up to him (or her!) to cleanse their domain of our emblem, we ought to respond. Every time some half-educated TV commentator goes off on everything Southern or accuses Lee or Jackson or Davis, all of whom were morally opposed to slavery, of fighting a war to protect or extend that same institution, we need to respond, and with some force. Letters to the perpetrator are always in order; letters and e-mails and phone calls to local media outlets are always in order, and an occasional protest rally or march (can you say "flagging"?) is always a good idea. Visits to school board meetings, city council meetings, and almost any other kind of meeting where we can make our point are worthwhile, whenever we can do them.

Now, you'll note most of these are things which should rightfully be done by local camps. Occasion-

ally, violations of this magnitude may require intervention by Division. While we want to know about them at General Headquarters (GHQ), and while we love to write letters in support of camps and Divisions who take on these local jobs, the truth is your local school board is generally less than impressed to hear from Tom Hiter. They care a great deal, though, about ten letters from their voting constituents. A state representative who received 100 letters from within his district about such a subject would have to excuse himself for a few minutes, to visit the facilities down the hall. These are local issues and are appropriately dealt with at the local level.

On the other hand, some violations are inherently national. When Glen Beck announces that not only did Forrest's men massacre unarmed black soldiers at Fort Pillow, but then skinned them and tacked their hides to a barn, local protests aren't enough. They need to be written, of course, but they're not enough. We have to address his vituperation at the national level. We have and we will continue to do so.

There is another class of violation, though, which we sometimes have to ignore. There is a whole cat-



egory of people out there who only raise heritage issues (our heritage!) to comfort or enrich themselves. Sometimes we need to leave them alone, or at most try to answer them in a way which does not give them what they want: publicity.

For example, a so-called *national* magazine recently wrote to

GHQ with a list of “challenges” to publish documents relating to secession and the “cause” of the War for Southern Independence. Obviously, they didn’t call it that. They called it “The Civil War.” You can almost always tell if someone has an agenda concerning the War by just looking at what they call it. If they’re on our side, they call it “The War for Southern Independence” or “The War of Northern Aggression.” If they’re pretty serious about staying neutral, they most often call it the “War of Secession” or “War Between the States.” Yankees and their supporters call it “The Civil War.” Anyhow, they wanted to dictate that we do this in the pages of the *Confederate Veteran*.

So, anyhow, this low-circulation Yankee rag, with a readership which might, on a good day, be ten percent of the *Confederate Veteran’s*, wants to challenge us to some sort of self-fulfilling competition in publishing documents about the cause of the war? How silly. Abraham Lincoln was the cause of the War. He invaded, or tried to, the Southern states, first at Fort Pickens and later at Fort Sumter. He called, illegally, for “volunteers” to invade and subdue seven Southern states, and in so doing forced six more states out of the Union. This is common knowledge. It’s printed in every history book, though I’ll admit that I put a slightly different spin on it than they usually do. The facts are the same. We are free to interpret them as we see fit.

That’s not the point. The point is this bunch is looking for a way to pretend they, with their slanted little advertising rag, are somehow qualified to engage us in a debate over slavery as the cause of the war. Bull! We don’t accept the premise, and we certainly aren’t going to get sucked into an argument

with them about it. It’s like trying to answer the old “When did you stop beating your wife?” question. You’re damned if you do and damned if you don’t. You can’t win. So, sometimes, yes, we will ignore heritage violations. But, not often.

Almost four years ago, Bazz Childress, then lieutenant commander of the Kentucky Division, attending the National Reunion in Concord, North Carolina, hung a Battle Flag in his room. The manager got hostile about it and had Bazz arrested. Should this have been ignored? Almost all of us have run into intolerant hoteliers. Bazz said “No.” “We’ll fight.” Fight, he did, and we supported him. First, he went to criminal court, and he won. The case was thrown out. Then he filed a lawsuit. Again, we all backed him. The judge tried to throw the suit out, and we appealed. The appeals court sided with us, and the case will finally come to trial before you read this. It has been very expensive and it has been very tiring, especially for Bazz Childress, but we had to fight and we did.

In the late fall of 2011, the city government of Lexington, Virginia, passed an ordinance which forbade the local SCV Camp’s annual display of Confederate Flags on downtown light poles during the Lee-Jackson weekend. We protested and stationed uniformed reenactors by each of the disputed poles. We hired an airplane with a banner which featured a Battle Flag along with a message that said “Shame on you” to the city government. We held a parade and we turned out more than a thousand marchers and spectators. And, we filed a lawsuit. The local camp, Division and General Headquarters all played a part.

We will continue to fight, when we have the slightest chance of winning. We will fight, even if we expect to lose, when the honor of our ancestors is at stake and the threat is credible. We will not risk our good name and that of our forebears for no better reason than to enrich or give credibility to a lot of carpetbaggers and scalawags.

Deo Vindice!

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Chaplain's Comments

Mark W. Evans
Chaplain-in-Chief



The Sesquicentennial Heritage Rally and God's Providence

Before the War for Southern Independence, Stonewall Jackson wrote his wife, "I have been taught never to despair, but to wait expecting the blessing at the last moment . . . Such occurrences should strengthen our faith in Him who never slumbers" [Dabney, 124]. The general rested his conviction upon Romans 8:28: "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to His purpose."

During the SCV Sesquicentennial Heritage Rally in Richmond, Virginia, February 25, 2012, a significant deliverance occurred that illustrates the continuing mercies of the Lord. The God of Stonewall Jackson is our God today.

On the day before the Heritage Rally, I received a call from Compatriot Edwin Ray, director of the event and Commander of the J. E. B. Stuart Camp 1343, Richmond, VA. He informed me that St. Paul's Episcopal Church had abruptly cancelled its agreement to allow us the use of its facilities. This

meant there was no place for the Saturday afternoon panel discussion or for our evening evangelistic service. The church's agreements and promises were swept aside. This left us only a few hours to find a new location. Two families had traveled long distances to provide music for the service. Four past chaplains-in-chief, some driving many hundreds of miles, had come prepared to participate in the service. Those travelling from many states knew nothing of the cancellation. We had prayed, prepared, and anticipated a service in remembrance of the great revivals of the Confederate armies. The church closed its doors to us. We appealed to the Lord of heaven and earth.

Friday evening, having arrived in Richmond, my wife and I prayed, and others were praying, that our heavenly Father would provide a way. What a glorious God we serve. The following morning, while having breakfast with one of the families, my cell phone rang and Com-

mander Ray informed me the Lee-Jackson Camp 1 had offered the use of the Confederate War Memorial Chapel (also called the Pelham Chapel). Just the name of the facility brought rejoicing. When I talked with the camp's Commander, Edward Willis, I received an enthusiastic welcome and a willingness to help. He and other camp members were most gracious and encouraging to us. They also opened the chapel for the panel discussion.

The Heritage Parade was spectacular, with many in Confederate uniforms, holding high our flags, marching in a long procession to the Lee Monument. Once assembled, we remembered the inauguration of President Jefferson Davis, heard stirring greetings, and enjoyed a message from Commander-in-Chief R. Michael Givens. He explained to us the meaning of *liberty*, as understood by our country's founders, and that our Confederate relatives were contending for that same liberty. Overhead,

a plane circled, pulling a banner which called upon Richmond to remember its Confederate heritage. It seemed strange that political correctness and shame for the Southern Cause dominated the capital of the Confederacy, where President Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Congress gathered, where the men in gray repeatedly hurled back the hordes of Northern invaders, while defending to the death the God-given right of self-government. It seemed strange to be rejected by the church where President Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee worshipped. Robert L. Dabney, who served as Stonewall Jackson's chief of staff said, "Our age presents the strange instance of a numerous party, who think they can circumvent the resistless forces of truth by systematically misnaming facts and fallacies, who are deliberately building a whole system of empire on the substitution of light for darkness and darkness for light, of good for evil and evil for good, calling that master in our government which was servant, that patriotism which was treason, and that treason which was true, law-preserving patriotism, and that aggression which was righteous defense. If you wish to be buried deeper than thrice-buried Troy beneath the final mountains of both defeat and shame, go with these architects of detraction. They are but arraying themselves against that unchangeable God who has said: "The lying tongue is but for a moment, but the lip of truth shall be established forever." [Dabney, 22).

Following the Rally, I made a visit to the Confederate War Memorial Chapel, located at the corner of North Boulevard and Grove Avenue. Camp members were greeting visitors and conducting tours. Visitors viewed the elegant



stained-glass windows, in honor of Confederate soldiers and military units. They saw the recently restored Mason and Hamlin organ. The architecture spoke of the veterans' desire to reverence the Lord. The pews, without cushions, were "hand-hewn originals." A model of the layout of the Soldiers' Home, including miniature buildings, provided a visual lesson of the significance of the chapel, still standing, in spite of the surrounding flood of political correctness.

Flags can no longer be displayed on the outside of the building. Small groups were gathered on streets throughout the area and in front of the chapel, holding Confederate Flags. They protested the unwarranted removal of our heritage symbols. Next to the chapel, two Richmond policemen stood guard. They had strung a barrier of yellow tape, in case Confederate sympathizers should intrude upon the land of political correctness. It was a chilling sight to see such a display of government authority against those peacefully protesting a patent injustice. Inside the chapel, various plaques revealed a different message, honoring the Southern Cause, including a plaque dedicated to Confederate chaplains. The building seemed aglow with our Southern, Christian heritage. The Confederate veterans had used this chapel for their worship. Some 1,700 of them had their funerals here. Confederate Chaplain J. William Jones, author of *Christ in the Camp*, preached in the chapel and was a chaplain of the original camp.

What a glorious meeting we had. The two families, with instruments and voices, exalted our Lord and Savior and took us back to the days when political correctness was unknown. The program also included congregational singing, prayers, edifying words concerning the Confederate revivals, heart-searching exhortation, and the plain Biblical preaching of past Chaplain-in-Chief John Weaver. Our souls were fed, edified and convicted. Past Chaplain-in-Chief H. Rondel Rumburg said: "I thought we had the blessings of the Lord on the service Saturday night. After a hectic day there was such solace. The hard pews were softened. The true gospel was preached and Confederate values were upheld. Also, we were treated to a lesson on special providence." Only a sovereign God could bring such an event to pass. If we had searched the earth, we could not have found a more appropriate meeting place. Our SCV chaplains stood tall in the pulpit, declaring the truths that bring eternal blessings — the truths so desperately needed today.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is still bearing witness to the righteous principles of our ancestors, extolling their valor and virtues. We not only exist, but we are raising high the banner of truth. May the Lord have mercy upon us and allow us to see the day of victory, when the slander and distortions will vanish, and the Christian foundations of our forefathers will be restored. "If God be for us, who can be against us?" (Romans 8:31)



The Last Roll



Raphael Semmes 11
Mobile, AL
Leon G. Raley

Decatur Sons Of Liberty 580
Decatur, AL
Richard Earl Fleming

Cradle Of The Confederacy
692
Montgomery, AL
Robert C. Shaw
Henry C. Mann

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

Captain Hunter's Arizona
Rangers 1202
Tucson, AZ
James Francis Brown- Real Son

Deaderick-Doremus-
Thurmond 1631
Santa Barbara, CA
Maner Lawton Thorpe

CSS *Florida* 102
Orlando, FL
George S. Catoe
William E. Underwood

Gen. Robert E. Lee 1383
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL
Lamar Timmerman
Graham

Florida Cow Cavalry 1680
Vero Beach, FL
Deward E. Howard

Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy,
Jr. 18
Macon, GA
Clarence Henry Clay

Col. Charles T. Zachry 108
McDonough, GA
Joseph B. Register

Thomas Marsh Forman 485
Brunswick, GA
William P. Shiver

Captain Max Van Den
Corput's Battery 669
Cave Springs, GA
Stephen Henry Carnes

Lt. Col. William M. Luffman
938
Chatsworth, GA
Bradley David Rice

Forrest's Escort 1239
Kennesaw, GA
Jerry Johnson McMichen

Col. Joseph McConnell 1859
Ringgold, GA
Raymond E. Cox

Pine Barrens Volunteers
2039
Eastman, GA
Roy Daniel

Capt. Arthur M. Rutledge
1413
Bluffton, IN
Theodore A. Jeffords

John Hunt Morgan 1342
Louisville, KY
Randie Russell Bookout
John M. Poythress

Private Calvin Unthank
1787
Harlan, KY
Tommy Howard
William C. Stump

Col. Charles D. Dreux 110
New Orleans, LA
Sidney Austin Mills

Col. William Norris 1398
Darnestown, MD
Eugene A. Fisher

Col. John T. Coffee
1934
Osceola, MO
Keith Ayres

Colonel Joseph C.
Porter 2055
Shelbina, MO
John Garrett Saunders
Christopher Charles Kirby

Mechanicsburg Corridor
1704
Mechanicsburg, MS
Paul Lamar Sibley

Lowry Rifles 1740
Rankin County, MS
William Randolph Hinson

Zebulon Baird Vance 15
Asheville, NC
Harry K. Taylor

Union County 612
Monroe, NC
Albert Gene Autry

Maj. Charles Q. Petty 872
Gastonia, NC
Kenneth Jeffrey Hutchins

Pvt. Lorenzo Dow Williams
1456
Reidsville, NC
Jerry Wayne Martin

Thomas Legion 1514
Cashiers, NC
Walter J. Taylor

Col. Dew Moore Wisdom 307
Muskogee, OK
Murray Baker Stewart

Moultrie 27
Mount Pleasant, SC
Chevis D. Clark

General Richard H.
Anderson 47
Beaufort, SC
Len Griffin Durham

3rd SC Cavalry Co. I of
Edisto 131
Edisto Island, SC
Frank Graydon

H. L. Hunley 143
Summerville, SC
John J. Sellman

Pee Dee Rifles 1419
Florence Darlington, SC
J. R. Fisher

Battery White 1568
Georgetown, SC
Robert Faulkner Glenn

Captain Moses Fowler 1721
Fountain Inn, SC
Frank Levada Moree

Capt. Andrew T. Harlee
2010
Dillon, SC
Gilbert Page Townsend

James Keeling 52
Bristol, TN
Robert Edward Hughes

M/G Benjamin F. Cheatham
72
Manchester, TN
Herman Banks Taylor

Nathan Bedford Forrest 215
Memphis, TN
Gregory L. Todd

Simonton-Wilcox 257
Covington, TN
Clifton L. Deverell

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



General Henry W. Allen, Governor of Louisiana

Henry was born in Prince Edward Co., near Farmville, VA, on April 29, 1820. He was the son of a doctor who moved his family to Missouri in 1833. Here, Henry worked as a store clerk in Lexington and attended Marion College.

In 1837 he moved to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, where he tutored a plantation owner's children and started a school. While living here he also studied law and eventually was licensed to practice law.

When the Republic of Texas asked for volunteers to help defend it against Mexican raids, Allen raised a company of soldiers in 1842, and were garrisoned at San Patricio, Texas.

After his return to Grand Gulf he practiced law and married on July 4, 1844. Shortly after this he was wounded in a duel and started a small plantation in Claiborne County. In 1846 he was elected to the Mississippi legislature. Unfortunately, in 1850 his wife died and two years later he moved to Tensas Parish, LA.

Here he started a new life and bought a plantation west of Baton Rouge. In 1853 he was elected to the Louisiana Legislature and subsequently reelected.



General Henry W. Allen

The following year he attended Cambridge University in MA, and traveled extensively throughout Europe.

In 1861 he joined the Delta Rifles as a private but was later elected Lt. Colonel of the 4th LA Infantry Regiment. His first assignment was at Ship Island, between New Orleans and Mobile. During the Battle of Shiloh he was wounded in the mouth while leading a charge on April 6, 1862. After recovering from his wound at Vicksburg, the regiment was sent to Louisiana. It was during the Battle of Baton Rouge on August 5, 1862, that he was wounded

in both legs and crippled for life. While recovering from these wounds he was appointed brigadier general in September 1863 and ordered to reorganize the Port Hudson and Vicksburg prisoners. Shortly afterwards he was elected governor of Louisiana and took office in January 1864.

As governor he streamlined the aid to orphans and widows of Confederate soldiers; used cotton for trade to get supplies; started an overland trade route to Mexico; and helped straighten the Confederate currency. His parting address as governor was dated June 2, 1865.

With his plantation in ruins, his home burned, and the sugar cane plundered by the enemy, he fled to Mexico. He reached Mexico City on July 27, 1865, along with other Confederate exiles. Two months later he started an English newspaper, *The Mexican Times*, and taught English lessons to earn a living.

While running his newspaper he contracted an illness, which he died of on April 22, 1866. Originally he was buried in the American section of the Mexico City cemetery in his Confederate uniform. However, he was later reburied at Baton Rouge. ■

Lincoln, Federal Supremacy, and the Death of States' Rights

By James Ronald Kennedy

"All that the South has ever desired was that the Union, as established by our forefathers, should be preserved; and that the government, as originally organized, should be administered in purity and truth."¹ With these words General Robert E. Lee intimated that the South would have remained in the Union if the North had only respected the limitations imposed by the Constitution. Near the end of the War for Southern Independence President Jefferson Davis told a traveling companion that although it appeared that the war was lost, "... the principle for which we contended is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another

form."²

Today we witness the re-emergence of conservative political voices demanding the return to a limited Federal government, a return to a Federal government that respects the limitations imposed by the Constitution. Even a mainstream professional politician such as Newt Gingrich has rediscovered the urgent need for a "re-invigorated" Tenth Amendment! Prior to becoming a candidate in the GOP 2011 presidential process, Governor Rick Perry of Texas even dared to utter the "s" word when he suggested that perhaps it was time to reconsider secession.

Before going any further let me make clear my biases regarding the subject discussed in this article.

I am a firm believer in the right of free people to consent to or (more important) to withdraw their consent from a government that has become oppressive to the natural rights of a free people; I believe the Federal Constitution as ratified by the states in 1787-88 was a compact between sovereign states whereby they created the Federal government to be their mutual agent; and I believe the primary purpose of the sovereign states in the American Union is to act as a check against oppressive or unconstitutional acts of their agent, the Federal government. I believe that in



Ron Kennedy and his twin brother Donnie are the authors of the bestselling book *The South Was Right!* with more than 125,000 copies sold. They have written four books together, their latest book together is *Nullifying Tyranny*. Ron authored *Reclaiming Liberty* and most recently *Nullification: Why and How* published as a free pdf download from the author's website www.kennedytwins.com. Ron is past commander of the Louisiana Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and is a life member of the Louisiana Division and the National Sons of Confederate Veterans. Ron is a frequent speaker at SCV, Southern Heritage and other pro-Liberty groups. Ron received a Masters in Health Administration from Tulane University, a bachelor's degree from Northeast Louisiana University and a certificate in Paralegal Studies from Louisiana State University.



1787-88 the Anti-Federalists such as Patrick Henry were right, and, therefore in 1861, the South was right!

The War Is Not Over — How Yesterday Controls Today

If you were to ask the average conservative “talking head” on the Fox News channel why the South fought the war of 1861-65, the answer you would get, in knee-jerk fashion, would be that the South fought to keep its slaves. The sad truth is that every “conservative” talking head on the national scene today is an advocate of federal supremacy. They cannot admit the fact that the South fought for constitutional principles such as States’ Rights because to do so would require them to admit to themselves, as well as their audience, that they are at heart veiled champions of the big government that they spend their time denouncing! They would be forced to acknowledge that they do not

believe in real States’ Rights, but, if anything close, they only believe in a watered-down version best described as States’ Privileges—privileges enjoyed by the states at the sufferance of an all-powerful Federal government. In actuality they believe in and support the political system of federal supremacy. They believe that only the Federal government has the right to decide what Federal acts, laws, regulations or court edicts are made “in pursuance” of the Constitution. They, like their supreme hero Abraham Lincoln, believe that the Federal government has the right to use bloody bayonets to compel “errant” states to submit to Federal rule. In their world, and indeed in modern America, the Federal government is supreme — it has the sole right to decide whether it has the right to act or not act. What tyrant in world history has asked for less? What better description could we devise for a tyrannical government?

A constitutionally limited federal republic of sovereign states cannot exist without real States’ Rights. The post-Appomattox emergence of federal supremacy marked the death of the constitutionally limited federal republic created by the founding fathers. Modern-day conservatives who loudly proclaim their fidelity to limited government, their love of the Constitution, and their respect for the Tenth Amendment appear to be either uninformed or purposefully ignorant of the fact that real States’ Rights died at Appomattox. In 1865 federal supremacy emerged as America’s new and unconstitutional form of government. Unfortunately, even postwar Southerners refused to accept the fact that federal supremacy is an unconstitutional form of American government — a perverted form of American government that was not created with the free and unfettered consent of the governed. The current system of fed-

eral supremacy is a government that has never received the free and unfettered consent from “we the people” of the Southern states — indeed it has never received anything other than the tacit consent from the people of any state.

General Robert E. Lee, President Jefferson Davis, Senator John C. Calhoun, Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry all understood the political reality that federal supremacy and States’ Rights could not coexist within a constitutionally limited federal republic of republics. The acceptance of one precludes the existence of the other. Anti-Federalists at the constitutional convention in 1787 understood this basic fact. William Samuel Johnson of Connecticut declared that “... the states do exist as political societies [and] ... must be armed with some power of self-defense.”³

Alexander Hamilton, a High Federalist, knew this fact when he noted in *The Federalist* No. 85: “We may safely rely on the disposition of the State legislatures to erect barriers against the encroachments of the national authority.” James Madison, a moderate Federalist, declared in *The Federalist* No. 45: “Were the plan of the convention adverse to the public happiness, my voice would be, Reject the plan. Were the Union itself inconsistent with the public happiness, it would be, Abolish the Union.” An Anti-Federalist writing under the pen name of Brutus, on December 27, 1787, warned his generation: “There is no way, therefore, of avoiding the destruction of the state governments, whenever Congress pleases to do it. ...”⁴ When Patrick Henry was asked why he did not attend the constitutional convention, he replied, “I smell a

rat!” If Patrick Henry would look down from heaven today he would see that the rats are in control and completely dominate America’s once-sovereign states. He would see a supreme Federal government which has incurred almost \$100 trillion dollars of debt and unfunded obligations. He would see that the mortgage on America’s future is held by foreign nations that do not have America’s best interest at heart.

Yesterday’s High Federalists have won, and today an all-powerful centralized Federal government is the sole judge of its power. We the people of the once-sovereign states are mere subjects who exercise our “rights” at the pleasure of our masters in Washington, DC. This is what happens when “we the people” of once-sovereign states no longer have means at the local level to control our former agent, the Federal government. This is what happens when we allow our agent to become our master. The fear generated by the vision of today’s political reality is what motivated the Anti-Federalists to warn Americans about the dangers of an all-powerful centralized Federal government. The fear of federal supremacy is also the reason our Southern ancestors wore the gray in the War for Southern Independence.

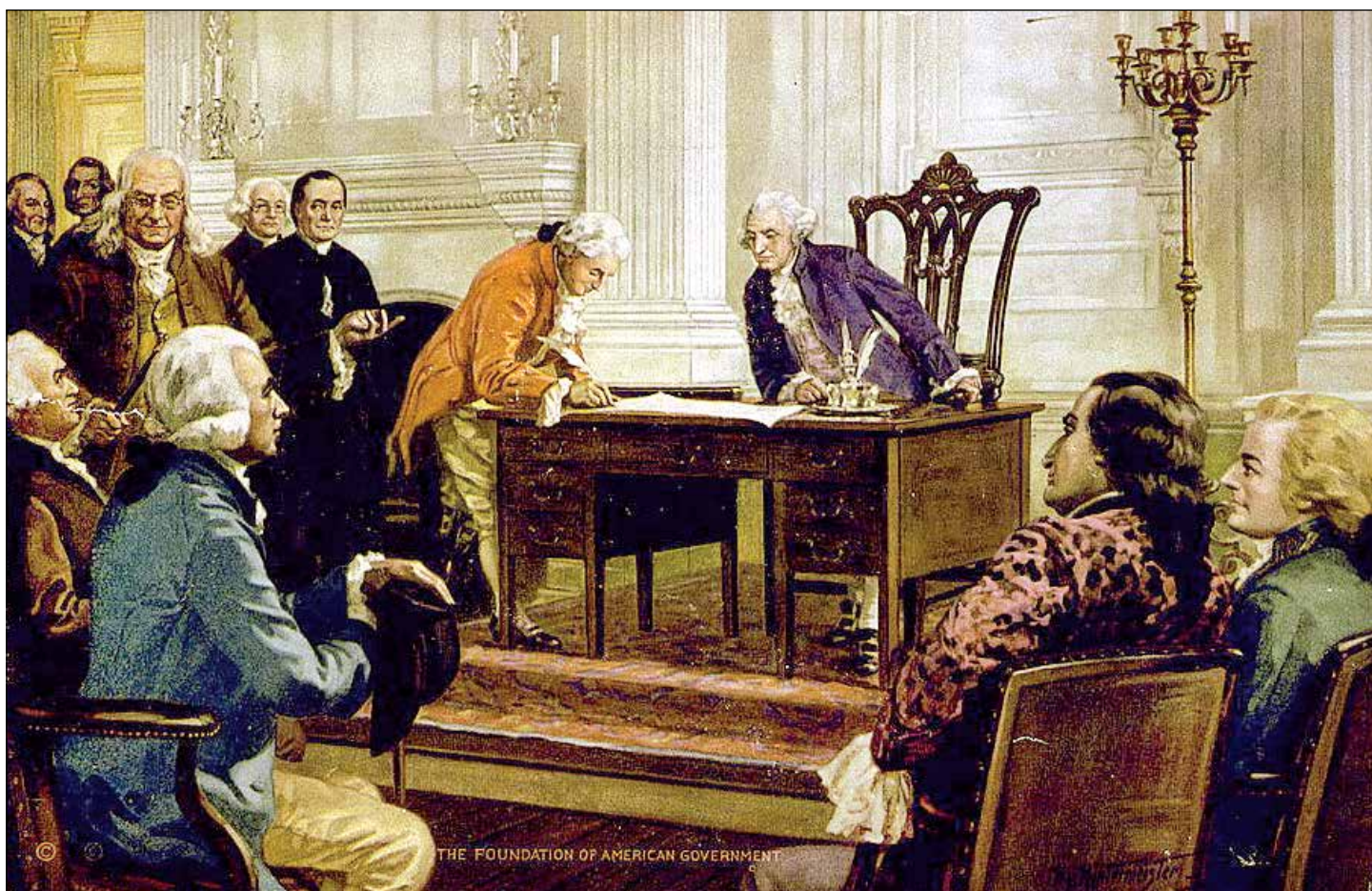
Love of a supreme Federal government is the reason today’s High Federalists (liberals, progressives, socialists, neo-conservatives, etc.) will never admit the South fought for States’ Rights. If they admitted the South fought for States’ Rights, they would then be forced to admit the South was right and they actually support the concept of federal supremacy — a government which does not

respect the limitations imposed on the Federal government by the Original Constitution. Imagine the embarrassment of America’s talking-head conservatives if they were forced to admit they are not in favor of real States’ Rights, and what they really want to conserve is the political *status quo* — a *status quo* they hope to control. For the conservative talking heads it is a lot less messy just to parrot the party line that the evil South fought the *Civil War* to keep its slaves, and the godly Lincoln freed the slaves while saving the Union — *Glory, Glory, Hallelujah*.

The American Origins of Real States’ Rights

In all governments there must be some point of ultimate authority; an arbiter to make final decisions; or some means to determine the extent or limit (if any) of governmental authority. In the era of absolute monarchy the king was said to be sovereign and was often referred to as the Sovereign. The king’s agents in provincial governments could make decisions, but such decisions were always subject to the king’s approval. In most cases the king approved, and life in the provinces went along in the customary manner. But if the king disapproved, he could overrule or nullify provincial governors and legislatures. The king was sovereign — he and he alone was the final arbiter of his powers — his decision was final.

The Thirteen American Colonies were well aware of the pernicious tendency of strong central governments to oppress the rights, liberties, and property of the people at the local level — people who had no close connections with the ruling elite, the powers



that be at the Royal Court. For example, Virginia's colonial legislature attempted to ban the slave trade in the colony, only to have the legislative will overruled by the central government in London. Once the colonies gained their independence, thereby becoming sovereign states, they were determined to preserve their newly won "freedom, independence, and sovereignty."⁵

Those who support the unconstitutional theory of federal supremacy — thereby denying the existence of real States' Rights — usually claim the states were never sovereign. A natural attribute of *sovereignty* is the right to make the ultimate or final decision as to the exercise of governmental power. In the American setting *sovereignty* is the power to be the ultimate or final arbiter of constitutional author-

ity. In America *sovereignty* resides with the entity which makes the final decision as to whether or not an act of the Federal government is in "pursuance" to the Constitution.⁶

Lincoln, for example, claimed the Union preceded the states and therefore the Union (or the Federal government in modern usage) is sovereign. In Lincoln's view states were administrative agents of the Federal government — agents which were allowed to exercise limited privileges — as opposed to rights — but who were always subservient to the will of the Federal government. The Northern President Abraham Lincoln is the best-known, but not the last to make the absurd allegation that the Union preceded the states. This idea became so pervasive that by the 1920s a little-known

advocate of the consolidation of local state governments into a large, all-powerful central government in Germany, Adolph Hitler, used Lincoln's disparaging critique of States' Rights to justify the creation of a "Thousand Year Reich."⁷

Did the Union Precede the States?

If the Union — the Federal government in contemporary usage — preceded the states, then the states are creatures of the Federal government and subject to its sovereign authority. High Federalists such as Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story and Senator Daniel Webster used this argument to justify federal supremacy in the early 1800s.⁸ On the other hand, if the states preceded the Union, and in fact created the Union, then the Union (the Federal

government) is the creature of the states and therefore subject to the will of “we the people” of the states. Early constitutional conservatives such as Thomas Jefferson, James Madison⁹ and Senator John C. Calhoun claimed the states created the Union, and therefore the Union (the Federal government) was subject to the will of “we the people” of the sovereign state(s). A quick review of history will help us to determine which view is correct — Lincoln and Hitler’s or Jefferson and Calhoun’s:

Virginia’s legislature in May of 1776 declared “Resolve, That the union that has hitherto subsisted between Great Britain and the American colonies is thereby totally dissolved. ...”¹⁰ This was obviously an act initiated without seeking higher approval because there was no higher (earthly) authority. The will of the Sovereign Community¹¹ within the former colony of Virginia was expressed by the act of that State’s legislature. “We the people” of the sovereign state of Virginia expressed their will through the act of their legislature — there was no need to ask for permission from a Union which — in fact — did not exist. This was a minor historical fact that somehow both Lincoln and Hitler managed to ignore!

During the War for American Independence the state of Virginia established a treaty with France.¹² Only sovereign powers can execute international treaties. Virginia did not seek permission from the Union to execute this treaty — such permission was not necessary because Virginia was in fact a sovereign state exercising its sovereign powers with another sovereign nation.

The British Crown recognized

the independence of its former American colonies in the Treaty of Paris in 1783. Neither the Union, nor the Federal government, was recognized in the treaty. The treaty did acknowledge the freedom, independence, and sovereignty of each former colony by name. Sovereign states initiated the movement for American independence, and at the successful conclusion of the war, sovereign American states were recognized by the mother country as free, independent, and sovereign states leagued together as the United States.

These free American states then leagued themselves together in a union created by the adoption of the *Articles of Confederation*. Article II of the *Articles of Confederation* explicitly states that each state retains its freedom, independence, and sovereignty. Each state agreed to delegate a limited portion of its sovereign authority to the Union created by the *Articles* but reserved ultimate sovereign authority to the individual states. Note that the states delegated the exercise of a limited portion of their sovereign authority — they did not delegate a portion of their sovereignty. Sovereignty is indivisible. A sovereign state may delegate a portion of its authority, but the right to recall that authority always remains with the sovereign — absent this power, the sovereign is no longer sovereign!

This short review of history demonstrates clearly that both Lincoln and Hitler were wrong and the South was right!

The Political Purpose of States’ Rights

Why did men such as President Jefferson Davis, Senator John C. Calhoun and President Thomas

Jefferson believe States’ Rights were essential for the preservation of a constitutionally limited Federal government? They were advocates of real States’ Rights because all three men at differing points in America’s early history had personally experienced the very type of oppressive Federal government Anti-Federalists such as Robert Yates from New York and Patrick Henry of Virginia had predicted would evolve in America. All were well aware an oppressive government could not be fenced in by a mere paper barricade — they knew the words of the Constitution would prove no check on political ambition — they knew only the sovereign state could check an aggressive Federal government and thereby protect the rights reserved to its people. They understood the mere declaration of the existence of rights reserved to the people of the states would avail nothing without some means to enforce those rights. They were well-versed in the old common-law axiom that “a right absent a remedy for its violation is a nullity.”

In civil society we all have the right to be left alone, but if there is no police to enforce this right when it is infringed upon, then for all practical purposes our right to privacy does not exist. In modern political parlance, “What good is the right of the state of Arizona to protect itself from invasion, if the Federal government prohibits the state from enforcing that right?” Men such as Yates, Henry, Jefferson, Calhoun and Davis all knew the ultimate consequence of federal supremacy and sought to secure American liberty with real States’ Rights. But if Arizona is not a sovereign state, it has no

borders to protect — if Arizona is a mere province of a supreme Federal government, then the Federal government and only the Federal government has the right to decide whether or not its borders have been violated and what, if any, action it should take. We return to that vexing question of whether or not the states in the Union have the right to protect the rights reserved to the states and the people thereof under the Constitution. The words of the Founding Fathers, both Federalists and Anti-Federalists, will provide the only legitimate answer.

Writing in *The Federalist* No. 81, the High Federalist Alexander Hamilton had assured Americans that a sovereign state would never be called before the Federal Supreme Court. This and other Federalist promises were short-lived. In 1793 the Federal Supreme Court ordered the state of Georgia to appear before the court. The legislature of the sovereign state of Georgia was outraged and passed a resolution warning that any Federal agent attempting to execute the Federal court order would be “seized and hung by the neck until dead without benefit of clergy!”¹³ Only five short years after the ratification of the Constitution the Federal government had already begun its unrelenting encroachment upon the rights of the sovereign states. In short order the states passed the Eleventh Amendment. It was a vain attempt to bridle Federal ambitions.

In 1798 an oppressive Federal Congress, president and Supreme Court conspired to violate constitutionally protected rights of free speech and free press with the passage of the Sedition Act. Note this act of Federal oppression of the basic rights of “we the people”

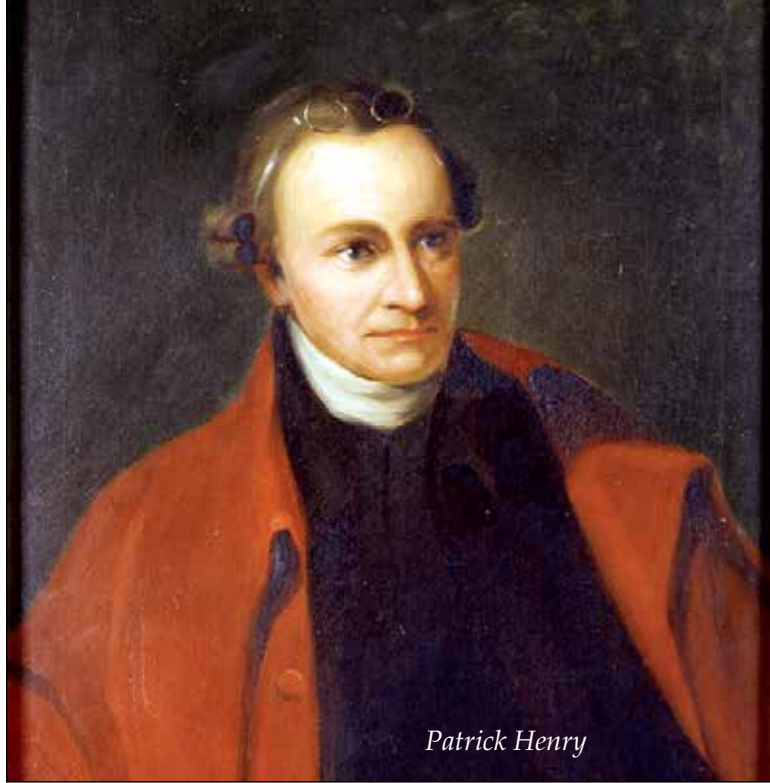
of the sovereign states occurred only a decade after the ratification of the Constitution! Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were called upon by the states of Kentucky and Virginia to author the famous *Kentucky and Virginia Resolves of 1798*. By adopting these resolutions these sovereign states nullified the enforcement of the oppressive Sedition Act within their states. Note the people of Kentucky and Virginia could not look to the Federal president to protect their reserved rights, nor could they look to the Federal Congress, and most of all they could not look to the Federal Supreme Court. All three branches of the Federal government were coconspirators in the violation of free speech and press. It was the sovereign state which interposed its sovereign authority between its citizens and an oppressive Federal government.

The Kentucky and Virginia Resolves became the defining documents of States’ Rights. In these resolves Jefferson and Madison declared the sovereign state, not the Federal government, was the final judge of whether its agent, the Federal government, was acting “in pursuance” to the Constitution. If the sovereign state deemed an act of the Federal government to be oppressive or unconstitutional, the state was free to take any steps it deemed necessary to preserve the rights of its citizens. It is clear from this American experience that real States’ Rights serves as a check or final authority over Federal acts. A supreme, and therefore ultimately oppressive, Federal government cannot exist in a federal system as long as sovereign states retain real States’ Rights. Real States’ Rights serve to protect individual citizens

from an oppressive Federal government, but they can also serve to hold a mutually beneficial union together when diverse views of government policy cause friction between the states.

By the late 1850s fourteen Northern states had exercised their sovereign authority to nullify parts of the Federal Constitution with which they no longer agreed. When these Northern states entered the Union they agreed to abide by the Federal Constitution. Article IV, Section 2, of the Federal Constitution contained the section referred to as the *fugitive slave* section. This section of the Constitution required all states in the Union to facilitate the return of fugitive slaves. Northern states agreed to this section of the Constitution when they entered the Union, but as time passed, public attitude worldwide changed regarding the morality of slavery. As opinion in the traditionally non-slave states changed, the citizens of those states objected to the notion of returning a person found in their state back to another state to be re-enslaved. To avoid the moral dilemma, these states passed “Personal Liberty” laws, and by so doing these Northern states nullified a section of the Federal Constitution.

Two points are often overlooked by historians reviewing personal liberty laws: (1) Personal liberty laws are a legitimate function of States’ Rights, and (2) the use of nullification by the Northern states served to preserve a Union which the Northern states found otherwise beneficial. Prior to their acts of nullification the people within these Northern states were faced with a moral dilemma — in order to obey the



Patrick Henry

Federal Constitution, they were required to violate their moral values. Absent state nullification they had two choices: (1) violate their moral principles, or (2) remove their state from the Union. The States' Right of nullification resolved their moral dilemma and allowed for the maintenance of the otherwise beneficial Union. As John C. Calhoun pointed out, nullification in a Federal Union is a way to preserve minority rights within a Federal Union.

America's Federal Government Absent Real States' Rights

Sovereign authority resides with the entity or person who makes the final decision as to the legitimacy and extent of governmental powers. In an absolute monarchy or dictatorship such decision-making authority resides in the person of the king or dictator. In a mass democracy such as we have in contemporary America, sovereignty resides within the supreme Federal government. The Federal government is ulti-

mately supreme — its will must be obeyed. "We the people" of the once-sovereign states now approach our governmental masters in Washington, DC, as subjects, not citizens. We, like the subjects of a king or dictator, approach *our* government as supplicants with outstretched hands pleading, "*Please, may we have just a little more freedom or keep just a little more of our income?*"

The prior paragraph is a harsh criticism of *our* American government. Is it merely the ravings of an unreconstructed rebel chaffing at the loss of his family's slave property fortune?¹⁴ Or is it an accurate depiction of our current Constitution as perverted by High Federalists, Radical Republicans, national progressives, Keynesian socialists, welfare liberals, and warfare neo-conservatives? Take a quick look at federal supremacy in action:

- In Alabama the supreme Federal government nullified the right of that state to place a copy of the Ten Commandments in a state court building.
- In Louisiana the supreme Federal government nullified efforts of that States' officials to protect wetlands from a massive oil spill.
- All states are currently subject to the financial cost of enforcing unfunded Federal mandates.

Few Anti-Federalists were able to envision the oppressive horror a centralized supreme Federal government would eventually compel Americans to endure. Some Anti-Federalists looked beyond the promises of the Constitution and foresaw the oppressive potential not in the document, but in the character of sly politicians who would one day control the government created by the Constitution.

On October 18, 1787, Brutus wrote "... when the federal government begins to exercise the right of taxation in all its part, the legislatures of the several states will find it impossible to raise monies to support their government ...their powers [will be] absorbed in that of the general government."¹⁵ Recall last year the Federal government mandated all states to provide extended unemployment *insurance* coverage. To provide this federally mandated coverage the states had to borrow the money from the Federal government. But now the debt is due, and the states are being forced to raise taxes to repay the mandated unemployment coverage. The

Anti-Federalist Brutus was right, and so was the South!

Slavery Serves as a Smoke Screen for Federal Supremacy

Any attempt to discuss the necessity for real States' Rights today will be met with acid criticism from national commentators and politicians, both left and right. They typically halt any such discussions by merely alleging that States' Rights is a code word for pro-slavery or white supremacy sentiments.

The reason for this reaction is that both liberal and conservative *leaders* in contemporary America are firmly wedded to the political *status quo*. Both sides enjoy the perks, privileges and power they gain from a supreme Federal government. They both have a vested interest in maintaining the political *status quo* — their only real difference is their ongoing battle to see which one will control the political *status quo* in Washington, DC.¹⁶ If they acknowledged real States' Rights, it would immediately call into question the system of federal supremacy which they both find so lucrative.

Therefore, they prevent the discussion of real States' Rights by relying on the big lie that the South fought the war of 1861-65 to preserve slavery. They, especially the *conservatives*, might allow for the concept of state privileges — while mislabeling it States' Rights — but in their system the Federal government is the final arbiter of whether or not the Federal government is acting in "pursuance" to the Constitution. Slavery and Lincoln's noble effort to end slavery was, according to contemporary liberal and conservative *leaders*, the cause of the war. This unfounded alleg-

tion serves as an effective smoke screen behind which the enemies of a constitutionally limited Federal government and real States' Rights work to maintain the political *status quo* — the system of federal supremacy.

It is a fatal mistake to presume Lincoln engaged in the war to free slaves. Lincoln, in his December 1862 State of the Union message, offered the Southern states an opportunity to maintain their slave property until January 1, 1900, plus financial compensation to slave owners for the eventual loss of their slave property and a promise to remove all freed slaves back to Africa or to Latin America. He offered the Southern states a one hundred-day window to accept his offer and return to the Union, but no Southern state accepted the offer.¹⁷ From this example it is clear Lincoln was not waging the war to end slavery. But just as compelling is the fact that by refusing Lincoln's offer the South demonstrated that Southerners were not fighting to "keep their slaves." On the contrary, the South was fighting for the right of a sovereign people to live under a government based upon the free and unfettered consent of the governed.

How Today Can Control Tomorrow — Reclaiming Liberty

Anti-Federalists such as Patrick Henry of Virginia and Robert Yates of New York (circa 1787) were right about the potential dangers of a supreme Federal government, but for the most part, their warnings were ignored. The Jeffersonian Republicans, who in 1795 passed the Eleventh Amendment and who concurred with the

Kentucky and Virginia Resolves of 1798, attempted to rein in an already abusive Federal government.

Unfortunately, by 1860 it had become obvious those who followed the Jeffersonian vision of a constitutionally limited federal republic had also lost the struggle. In 1861 it was apparent those who controlled the Federal government would never allow the ancient principle of States' Rights — an American political principle that preceded the Constitution itself — to stand in the way of the advancement of a supreme Federal government. States' Rights had to be destroyed in order to further the High Federalist vision of an all-powerful supreme Federal government. High Federalists had dreamed of a supreme Federal government which would be able to enforce its will on subservient political appendages — the once sovereign states and the people thereof. The war against the South was necessary according to the proud socialists and Union Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll to destroy the hindrance posed by States' Rights. "The great stumbling block, the great obstruction in Lincoln's way and in the way of thousands was the old doctrine of States' Rights."¹⁸

In this dark hour of American political history it is possible to see the potential for the reemergence of the ancient American political principle of real States' Rights. Such reemergence will not come about by merely electing more conservatives — regardless of how many times *conservative* talking heads repeat this mantra. As long as the Federal government is supreme — regardless of which

Continued on page 60

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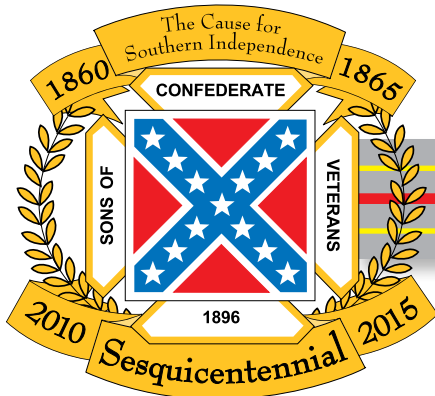
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Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

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:

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



Books in Print

Everything You Were Taught About The Civil War Is Wrong —Ask A Southerner!

Lochlainn Seabrook has written the primer for Southerners and lovers of the Confederacy. For all of us believers, he is preaching to the choir. For other Southerners who are on the fence or have allowed lying Northerners to shame them into hesitancy to defend their heritage, Seabrook's book is a must-read. Author Seabrook provides all the facts any Southerner needs to refute Yankee falsehoods.

Author Seabrook is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and claims kin with most of the Confederate hierarchy. He wrote the definitive biography of Nathan Bedford Forrest, *A Rebel Born, A Defense Of Nathan Bedford Forrest*. This book was previously reviewed in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

The Foreword was written by Nelson W. Winbush, an honored and respected member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Included is a picture of Nelson with his grandfather, Louis Napoleon Nelson, in the mid-1930s on their way to one of 39 Confederate Reunions his ancestor attended.

Author Seabrook confronts twenty-two of the most common falsehoods perpetrated by Northern historians and provides historical Southern truths to demolish each one. This book is a riveting read for Southerners burning with hatred for Yankee defamation of the South as uncivilized, morally deficient,

and entirely at fault for having the audacity to start a war to prevent the righteous North from freeing the slaves. For after all, this completely false portrayal of the *Civil War* as having been fought entirely to achieve that noble goal has indoctrinated students in public schools and liberal colleges for over a century.

Author Seabrook includes twenty-seven pages of *Notes*, plus one of the most extensive bibliographies this reviewer has ever seen published. For any Southerner and defender of the Confederacy, the Bibliography lists copious references for further personal research. No one desiring to restore the South to a place of honor and respect can overlook the wealth of information (ammunition to right a hideous wrong) contained in this book.

Everything You Were Taught About The Civil War Is Wrong — Ask A Southerner! is a magnificent historical resource for learning and re-learning all the facts about the Confederacy and why The War Between the States was fought. Seabrook writes excellent prose: easy to read and understand. This book *MUST* be on the shelves of every self-respecting person devoted to our beloved South and to preserving our heritage.

Author: Lochlainn Seabrook
Publisher: Sea Raven Press
www.searavenpress.com
Paperback \$17.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Paul Morphy: Confederate Spy

Intrigue, international travel, aristocrats, glamorous women, spies, and of course, chess. *Paul Morphy: Confederate Spy* has all of this and more.

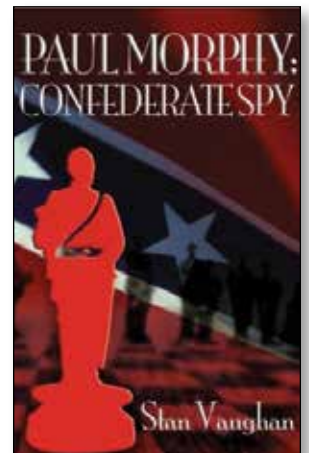
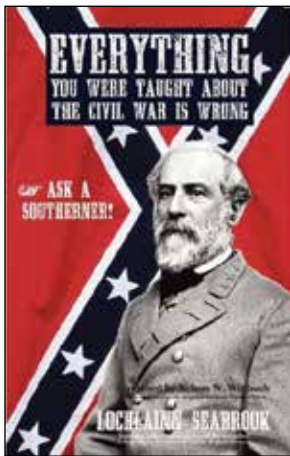
Virtually unknown today, in 1859 New Orleans resident Paul Morphy was the first World Chess Champion, the toast of international blue bloods of the

day. He was a genius, having graduated and passed the Louisiana Bar by the age of 19, two years before he was old enough to legally practice law. When the War for Southern Independence broke out, he was an ardent Southern patriot and volunteered his services to the cause. However, he was a slight man and remained sickly from a childhood bout with malaria and was judged unfit for duty.

However, still wanting to serve, he made the trip to Richmond to see his old family friends and neighbors, P.G.T. Beauregard and Judah P. Benjamin. Soon after, he returned to New Orleans and then traveled to Europe via Havana. This much is known about Paul Morphy at the beginning of the War. Much speculation about his time in the Confederate Secret Service has been made over the years, but little can be proven as an absolute truth.

World Chess Champion Stan Vaughan takes on this task in his unique novel, *Paul Morphy: Confederate Spy*. Being a lifelong chess player and fan of Morphy, I looked forward to reading this book and I wasn't disappointed. Although an historical novel, it is true to facts and all the characters did live during the time. Morphy uses his World Chess Champion title to open doors across Europe and promote the Confederate cause. Information on the activities of the Confederate Secret Service in Europe are sketchy at best.

Continued on page 52



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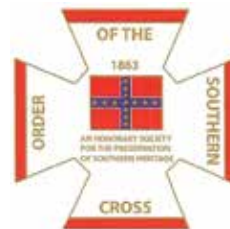
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The Order was re-established in 1979 and, since that time, the Order has allocated more than \$250,000 to the preservation of Confederate heritage.

Any SCV camp seeking financial support to help fund local Confederate heritage projects is encouraged to contact the Order for more information. Log on to www.orderofsoutherncross.org or write Col. J. A. Barton Campbell at colbart@earthlink.net. Deadline for this year is August 20, 2012.

Deo Vindice!



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

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The Surgeon Corps

Hey, there, Compatriots! I sincerely hope that late spring, early summer find y'all doing well. This is a great time of year to be getting your health priorities in order. I would like to encourage you all to send questions in to me, if you have any particular concerns. I would like to talk to you about a few ways to improve, first, your exercise experience and, second, to ask you to consider an alternative form of exercise that is good for most all folks.

To have a great session of exercise, it is best to stretch before and after your workout.

Stretching is important, regardless of the modality of exercise one may choose. By stretching muscles that have or are about to work hard, muscle soreness will be decreased and flexibility maintained. Being less sore and more flexible will enhance your experience and will make you more likely to continue the exercise regimen one has begun.

Typical stretches last about 30 seconds per body part stretched. Most of us are familiar with several types of good stretches we learned while playing sports in our youth. If you are not sure what to do, you can *google* stretching, and several options will come up. If you are not comfortable with that, contact me and I can get you some great information and suggestions.

There are many forms of exercise. There are some that we may not think of right off.

One such form is swimming. Many locales, even in small towns, offer water-exercise classes. This may be in your local gym, wellness center, YMCA, etc. Swimming offers several benefits.

First, as one moves through the water the entire body becomes more toned. Also, it is much more difficult to get hurt (unless you can't swim!). Since we were speaking of stretching earlier, it should be noted that stretching in the water does not stress joints. Further, being in the water allows one to move more freely, especially if overweight. Another benefit is one can still make huge gains, even if he can't keep up

with a fast-paced/land-based workout.

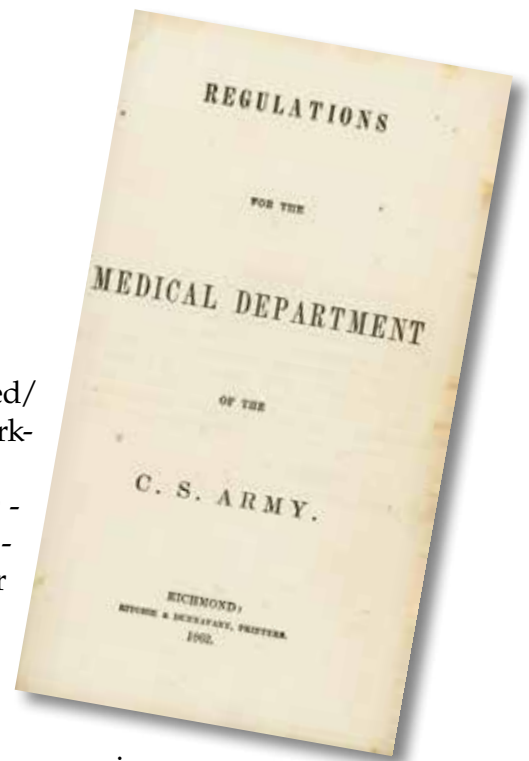
Water-based exercising is great for beginners or the more advanced. It is also good for folks who are recovering from injuries. Further, the water is beneficial to tight muscles. This type of exercise is often used to add variety to an established exercise regimen where one may feel he has *plateaued*. Some only do water-based exercises. It is up to you! This can be done in a group with an instructor or alone. It just depends on your preference.

Once, again, allow me to beat the drum. All of this information will do you or your posterity no good unless you do it! Set the date, write it down, or whatever it takes, but start moving. Dixieland needs all of her Sons and she needs them healthy! We have much to do. To stay in the field for the long haul, the SCV needs you to be fit and in the best health possible.

It continues to be a pleasure writing this article and hope you find it of some interest. Commander Givens should be commended for getting "The Surgeon Corps" rolling. Lastly, a quick *Tip-o-the Kepi* to Past Chaplain-in-Chief Cecil Fayard! Without Brother Cecil I would have never been a proud member of this venerable organization. Thank you!

Deo Vindice
Your Humble Servant,

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



The Florida Boys Were There

By Mark Adkins



*When the smoke of battles filled the air
and the boys in gray stood tall,
The men from Florida proudly marched
and came to give their all.
'Tis true their numbers
were the least of Dixie's noble states,
But yet the Florida boys marched to war —
They too were patriots.
They joined their Southern brothers
and fought the Yankees keen,
And where they marched the weary roads,
their banners were plainly seen.
In many battles far and near
the men from Florida fell,
And when the war was finally through
they'd done their duty well.
The call to arms they'd clearly heard
to serve their state so fair,
So never let a soul tell you
that the Florida boys weren't there.*



Mark Adkins dedicates this poem to his great-great-great grandfather Private Thomas Gaskins, Co. G, 5th FL Cavalry Battalion. He is a member of the General David F. Jamison Camp 1954, Spartanburg, SC.

Lt. Commander-in-Chief

in gray carried it to battle from November 1861 to the end of the Confederacy. The designer, Confederate Congressman William P. Miles, was petitioned by General Beauregard to create a flag which would prevent confusion on the battlefield. Once a design was created, it was presented to the officers, and then the War Department, with all accepting it. General Beauregard presented to the troops the first battle flag, made out of ladies' dresses. The Battle Flag became so popular with the soldiers the Confederate Congress used it as the canton of the Second and Third National Flags. This flag is square, with dark navy blue in the St. Andrew's Cross, with the infantry being 48" squared, artillery, 36" and cavalry, 30."

The Naval Jack or Southern Cross, used on Confederate ships from 1863 to 1865, was a rectangular flag that usually measured 3' x 5'. While this flag is typically recognized as the Confederate Battle Flag, that is incorrect; the Battle Flag is square and the Naval Jack is rectangular. The design by Congressman Miles was presented to be the First National Flag, but the Confederate Congress rejected it because it looked too much like crossed suspenders.

Back to the present, the Confederate War Memorial at Confederate Memorial Park in Richmond, Virginia, was told by the Virginia Museum of Fine

Arts that the Battle Flag could no longer fly from the poles outside the Chapel because it was political. Only the media and select groups make it political, instead of a historical flag. Virginia Flaggers, led by Susan Hathaway, have stood vigil outside of the VMFA in protest of their discriminatory actions. I would like to take this opportunity to applaud her and the others who have stood up against the politically correct agenda and have not shirked behind excuses as to why they cannot become involved.

I would like to encourage everyone to attend the National Leadership Workshop in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on August 25, 2012, hosted by the Colorado Division. As we continue to move into the Sesquicentennial, we must educate ourselves so we are able to educate others. The banner of truth must be taken up as we struggle against those who would pervert and malign our symbols, as well as our ancestors. I pray you will join with me and others to proclaim that the South was RIGHT!

May the God of Jacob be with you,

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow

Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief

www.barrowscv.net



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Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

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



Virginia Camp: Sunday, June 17 to Saturday, June 23 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: Sunday, August 5 to Saturday, August 11 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

Army of Northern Virginia



A rededication service was held recently for Sergeant John E. Collins, 1st SC Rifles, Company H, Orr's Regiment. **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, Commander Terry Carter and Collins' great-great-grandson Keith Edwards unveiled the new headstone during the service.



Captain Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, Compatriot John Wyatt presented Cadet Triston Austin the H. L. Hunley Award at Gaffney High School's JROTC Banquet.



Members of the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, attended the Robert E. Lee birthday celebration at the NC State Capitol. The keynote address "Robert E. Lee: Master of War, Servant of the Lord" was delivered by Commander-in-Chief Michael Givens. Pictured from left, Ted Dalton (kneeling), Tommy Taylor, J.C. Pankey, Commander-in-Chief Givens, Danny Stanley, Jack Gray and NC Division Commander Tom Smith.



Members of the **Summers-Koontz Camp 490**, Luray, VA, gathered to place a headstone for 1st Sergeant William A. Mauck, 97th VA Militia, who died on September 9, 1861, and is buried in Graves Chapel Church in Stanley, Page County, VA. Members from left, Greg Kelly, Donnie Seal and Alex Pence.



Machining technology students at Haywood Regional High Tech Center worked on a project which has a great historical significance to Haywood County, NC, to create a replica of a Southern Cross of Honor for the 294 men who died during the War Between the States. Each cross was engraved with the soldier's name, rank, unit and company served in, cause of death and date of death. **Captain Julius Welch Camp 229**, Haywood County, NC, hosted a living history at the Shook House in Clyde for Confederate Memorial Day while the crosses were on display.



Armistead-Hill-Goode 749, Chase City, VA, assisted by **The Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Lawrenceville, VA, and the **Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964**, Charlotte Court House, VA, presented a Confederate history day to the 7th-grade class of Kenston Forest School in Blackstone, VA.

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



At the South Aiken High School NJROTC awards ceremony, the **General Joe Wheeler Camp 1245**, Aiken, SC, awarded the H. L. Hunley Award to NJROTC cadet C/P03 Christian Romero and the SCV Outstanding Student Award to C/PO3 William Sparks. Fifth Brigade Commander Eugene Barron presented the award.



The **Colonel Leonidas L. Polk Camp 1486**, Garner, NC, sponsored a Confederate Memorial Service in Oakwood Cemetery in Raleigh, NC. From left, Capitol Brigade Commander William O'Quinn, NC Division Commander Tom Smith, C of C Member Michelle Powers, UDC member Amy Huss and Governor John Ellis, portrayed by Rick Walton.



Members and friends of the **General William Mahone Camp 1369**, Wakefield, VA, gathered together outside of Dendron at the Confederate Cemetery. Ground maintenance and cleanup were performed at the cemetery. After the cleanup, Ron Perry gave a brief history of all of the people who were buried at the cemetery.



Noted author and historian Dr. John Chandler Griffin was the speaker at a recent meeting of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC. He was discussing his latest book, *Mr. Lincoln and His War*. Dr. Griffin retired as a full professor from the University of South Carolina at Lancaster in 1998. Pictured from left, Dr. John Moran, Dr. John Chandler Griffin, Lt. Commander David Crowe, Commander Jim Whitesides and newest camp member, Paul Dowdy.



Members of the **Dr. B. T. Person Camp 1517**, Fremont/Pikeville, NC, and the **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC, cleaned the cemetery which contains the graves of State Senator John Exum and CSA William G. Exum.



Compatriots Bobby Frye and Gene Alford of the **Colonel E.T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC, are preparing to participate in a memorial service.

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



Members of the **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA, and the Suffolk UDC gathered for a church service following a living history of troop departure the previous day.



First in Secession Camp 1963, Chesterfield, SC, is proud of their exhibit within the Olde Chesterfield Court House which held a grand opening recently. The courthouse is on the same site as the first courthouse, which was built in 1785. The current building, built in 1884, replaced the Robert Mills courthouse which was burned during Sherman's march through the Carolinas and was the site of the state's first secession meeting.



Members of **Prospect 10th Regiment Camp 1749**, Prospect, SC, installed four new Confederate Veteran tombstones and had a memorial to honor all of the 12 Confederate Soldiers buried in the Eaddy-Ford Cemetery. About 75 people were in attendance.



The **Colonel Charles Jones Colcock Camp 2100**, Ridgeland, SC, sponsored a Confederate Memorial Service with Chaplain John M. Sutton officiating. This service was notable as the camp just completed this cemetery's survey into a database, including names, units, and grave GPS coordinates, and for the first time ever, marked every one of the 39 Veterans' last resting places with flags.



Members of **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, held a service to dedicate a new headstone for Private Darlin Preslar, Co. B, 26th NC Troops. Also participating in the service were members of the 26th Regiment reenactors. A descendant of Private Preslar's unveils the headstone.



Kevin Ebersold, a member of the **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, carried his camp banner and toured the north of France and Utah Beach, on the Normandy Coast where he had relatives who fought.



Army of Northern Virginia



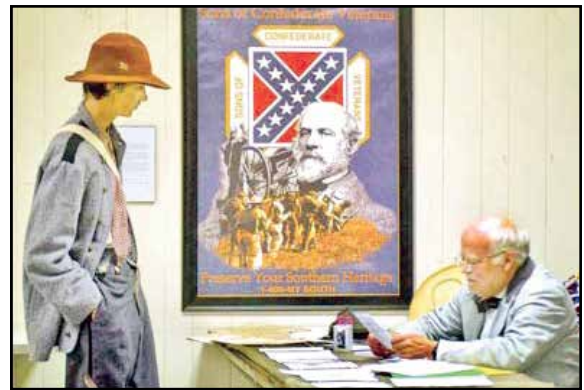
The **Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Marion Silver Camp 2167**, Green Mountain, NC, repaired leaning headstones at Fairview Cemetery in Green Mountain. The Confederate Soldier buried here is Sam Bennett. He was the last living Confederate Soldier from North Carolina and was almost 101 when he died in 1951. Pictured from left, Camp Commander James Woody, K.W. Robertson and Trenton Musick.



Robert L. Long was the 2011 winner of the Haskins/Claggett Award, an award given within the **MD Division** to a member for exemplary deeds for the SCV causes of the division in the preceding year. Pictured from left, Past MD Division Commander G. Jerry Bayer, Mr. Long and MD Division Commander Jay Barringer.



The new **Mason-Dixon Guards Camp 2183**, Ellendale, DE, attended the 54th annual Milford, DE, Hospital Fair with a living history encampment, talking to hundreds of interested locals about the true history of the war. Commander Rob Eldreth speaks to children on some of the weaponry used by our gallant Southern boys during the War Between the States.



This photograph appeared on the front page of the *Macon County News and Shopping Guide*. It is a recruiting table of **Captain Alfred W. Bell Camp 2319**, Franklin, NC, at the Blackberry Jam Festival held by the Macon County Historical Society. Member George Crockett (seated) tries to interest reenactor Jamie Tyson in joining the SCV.



The **Cumberland Plough Boys 2187**, Autryville, NC, held their charter banquet at Hudson Bay Seafood Restaurant in Fayetteville, NC. The camp chartered with a total of 34 members. NC Division Commander Tom Smith inducted camp officers.



The **Lt. Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013**, Havre de Grace, MD, was invited by the Sons of Union Veterans to rededicate a grave mistakenly marked Confederate, but the soldier was Union and a correct headstone was placed. Thirteen camp members attended at Hart's United Methodist Church Cemetery in Cecil County, MD. Camp Commander Bob Dollenger started the ceremony with "We the Sons of Confederate Veterans commend this brave soldiers' grave into your care."

Army of Tennessee



Honor Guard from the **Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78**, Americus, GA, marched in the Americus, GA, Christmas parade. Pictured from left, Logan Hanley, Rick Hanley, Mike Gurley, John Carroll, Jon Kimbrough and Jason Love.



The **Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA, sponsored its annual Lee/Jackson Banquet at the American Legion Building. Jack Marler, SCV Field Representative, from Fountain Inn, SC, presented a most interesting and enlightening account of the lives of Generals Robert Edward Lee and Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson.



The **General Robert E. Lee Camp 16**, Auburn, AL, supports the Lee County Department of Human Resources for the Elderly and the Children's Christmas Welfare Mission. The camp recently presented Carolyn Mooty a \$500 check to help the DHR in their efforts to make Christmas brighter for the Children and the Elderly in the Lee County area again this year. The presentation was held at the historic site at the Depot in Auburn, AL.



The 33rd Annual General Robert E. Lee Birthday Banquet sponsored by the members of the **Simonton - Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN, was held recently in Covington. Forty-five attended, including 29 members of the camp. David Gwinn read the governor's proclamation honoring General Lee and his birthday commemoration. Russ Bailey delivered remarks on General Robert E. Lee.



Three generations of the Temple-based Levans family — all three members of the **McDaniel-Curtis Camp 165**, Carrollton, GA, recently gathered to pay homage and preserve the heritage of Pleasant Levans, a Confederate Veteran who is buried in the cemetery of Abilene Baptist Church. Pictured from left, Donald Levans, Michael Levans, Ben Levans and Sam Pyle.



Daniel Higgins joined **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, based on his ancestor Pvt. Thomas B. Crow, 2nd AL Cavalry. Daniel is a 6-year veteran of the Army and served in Afghanistan with the 46th Civil Support Team as a chemical weapons specialist. Pictured from left, Commander Watkins, Tommy Vaughan, Daniel Higgins and Brad Weaver.

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



Members of the **Chattooga County Camp 507**, Summerville, GA, assisted the local United Daughters of the Confederacy, John Story Cleghorn Chapter 1273, dedicate two new Confederate headstones. Camp 507 supplied the honor guard, a firing detail, and Camp Chaplain Dale Willingham and Commander Dale Mitchell both spoke. Pictured from left, Stan Nix, Kirk Patterson, Dale Willingham, Camp Commander Dale Mitchell and Jamie Cavin.



Members from four camps and two Divisions participated in the headstone-dedication ceremony for Private T. Westbrook, Cherokee Legion, at Subigna Methodist Church cemetery in Chattooga County, GA. Shown in the honor guard are members of **Chattooga Co. Camp 507**, Summerville, GA., **Private John Ingraham Camp 1977**, Chickamauga, GA., **General John B. Gordon Camp 799**, LaFayette, GA., and **Major Nathaniel Cheairs Camp 2138**, Spring Hill, TN. Thanks to all these fine compatriots for their participation.



Major General William T. Martin Camp 590, Natchez, MS, Judge Advocate Capt. Bradley T. Hayes displayed a Confederate Flag at his duty station in Afghanistan. The camp members sent a "care" package of items along with the Battle Flag to Captain Hayes, and he wanted to let us know their flag was flying.



The newest member of **Bell's Partisans Camp 1821**, Trimble, TN, David Faulkner, was sworn in by Camp Commander Mike Shannon.



Five new members were recently welcomed in to the **Tippih Tiggers Camp 868**, Ripley, MS. New members from left, Danny Davis, Ernest Young, Steven Jackson, Marty Rakestraw and Hughey Rakestraw. The certificates were presented by Camp Commander Marty Hubbard.



The **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, Reaper Crew installed three Confederate headstones in Old City Cemetery and two Confederate headstones and one Black Yankee artillerist headstone in St. Nicholas Cemetery. Then the crew loaded up and investigated the Old Brickyard Cemetery, which is the location of a skirmish that claimed the life of Lt. Thomas Strange CSA, the first Confederate death in Northeast Florida.

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



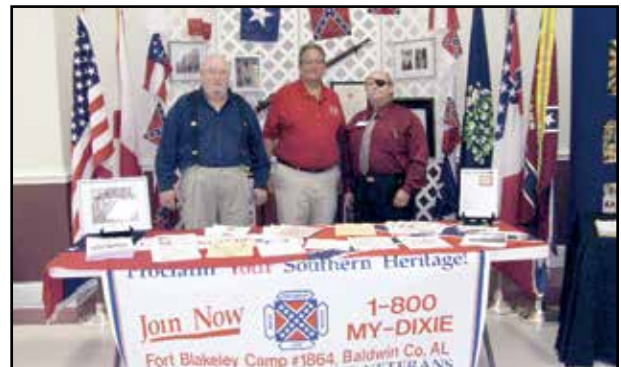
1st Lt. Thomas H. Gainer Camp 1319, Bay County, FL, held a Confederate Memorial Service at Millville Cemetery in Panama City, FL. The memorial honored the Confederates interred at Millville specifically, and all Confederates in general. Bay County Commissioner George Gainer spoke about his Confederate ancestors, with Camp Chaplain Wayne McLeod in the background.



Members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, held a memorial ceremony for the camp's namesake. General Helm was killed while leading the Kentucky "Orphan" Brigade at the battle of Chickamauga, and the Helm Camp holds an annual memorial ceremony at the general's grave in the Helm family burying ground in Elizabethtown. Members present were Tim Walker, John R. Clark, Joey Oller and Geoff Walden.



The Sesquicentennial living history presentation of the nation of Florida seceding event was sponsored by **Finley's Brigade Camp 1614**, Havana, FL, OCR Chapter 5, UDC Chapters 224-Anna Jackson and 2640-Augusta Jane Even and the CSS *Tallahassee* Marine Guard.



Fort Blakeley Camp 1864, Baldwin County, AL, was the recipient of many favorable comments, and their booth was awarded the "Best of Show" ribbon which included a monetary award.



A memorial service was held at Wingard Memorial Lutheran Church in Clio, GA, in honor of Compatriot Arthur Mitchell Morgan, who passed away. Mitch was a former member as well as past commander of the **Savannah Militia Camp 1657**, Savannah, GA. He was remembered for the contributions he made to the Georgia Division SCV.



Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929, Clayton, GA, had an entry in a recent Clayton, GA Christmas parade.



Army of Tennessee



A Memorial Ceremony and marker-placement was held at the gravesite of Captain James Daniel Meadows, by the **Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921**, Tallassee, AL. Included in the photo are David Golden, Tim Hobbs, Marion Patrick, Cody Golden, Kent Clements, David Davidson, (Capt. Meadows' 3-great granddaughter Marion Hicks), Clint Golden and Commander Randall Hughey.



Mrs. Candace Adelson, Senior Curator of Textiles at the TN museum, was speaking on the great teamwork which has developed with the TN Division SCV for conservation of rare and delicate flags in the museum's collection. During this program a sum of \$43,000 was presented to Mrs. Adelson for the conservation of the huge silk First National battle flag of the 20th TN Volunteer Infantry. TN Division Commander Mike Beck presented a check for \$10,000, Ronny Mangrum, **Roderick, Forrest's War Horse Camp 2072**, Spring Hill, TN, presented \$30,000. Brian Roehrig, **General William Bate Camp 34**, Gallatin, TN, gave \$3,000 from the Order of the Southern Cross to complete the project. Mrs. Adelson gave \$5,000 from a discretionary fund of the museum to get the flag sent to the conservators.



Getting inducted into the **Captain Thomas W. Patton Camp 2021**, Boardman, OH, is Steffon Jones whose great-great-great grandfather fought for the 20th SC Infantry. Pictured from left, Commander Ron Johnson, new member Steffon Jones and Adjutant Ed Beers.



Guests and members of the **General John C. Vaughn Camp 2089**, Etowah, TN, at their annual Mary Chestnut Memorial Dinner.



Georgia 1st Brigade Commander Charles Bramlett presented the **Captain Max Van Den Corput's Battery Camp 2185**, Cave Spring, GA, with their Charter. From left, Lamar Fowler, Larry Stephens, Zack Waters, Commander John Harrison, Richard Carnes, Stephen Carnes, Hugh Durden, Tommy Smith, John Carruth and Brian Byrd. Members not in attendance were Jim Dugger, Daniel Fisher and Wayne Scott.



Pictured are Calhoun County Commissioner Eli Henderson, who is also a member of **Ten Islands Camp 2678**, Ohatchee, AL, along with **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, Commander William E. Watkins, who was portraying General Lee; June Lane Reaves, Oxford City Council Member; Teresa Lott, Ohatchee Town Council Member, at the camp's annual Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration. Compatriot Henderson is a proud member as well as a Calhoun County Commissioner for the past 16 years, and wants our readers to know it is okay for an elected official to support our Confederate history.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **AZ Division** was pleased to present the H.L. Hunley JROTC Award, the Division's David N. Showalter Leadership Award and a \$50 savings bond to Cadet Sergeant Major Rendarison Yazzie of the Pinon High School Eagles Army, JROTC Battalion. Pinon High School is located in the town of Pinon, AZ, on the Navajo Reservation. Pictured are Senior Military Instructor SFC(Ret.) James Cook and Cadet Sergeant Major Yazzie.



General Jerome B. Robertson Camp 992, Brenham, TX, along with TX OCR Robertson's Roses participated in a Confederate Grave-marker dedication for Private Fritz Lehde at Zionsville Lutheran Church Cemetery, Zionsville, Washington County, TX.



Members of the **Jefferson Davis Camp 175**, Colorado Springs, CO, recently 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 on the top row, from left, Charlie Hogan (Camp 676), Commander Scott Myers, Rick Thurston, Doug Atkinson; bottom row, Phillip Self, Austin Self, Greg Gentry and Balin Gentry.



Private Job S. Neill Camp 286, Batesville, AR, with ATM Commander Danny Honnoll presented the flag to 88-year-old Mr. Homer Baker, a veteran of WWII, Korean War and the Vietnam War.



Compatriots from the **Thomas C. Hindman Camp 656**, Prairie Grove, AR, and the **Fontaine R. Earle Camp 1453**, Fayetteville, AR, held their first annual picnic/blackpowder shoot at the Thomas C. Hindman camp's shooting range. Competitions were held for both period correct musket and pistol events, with the highest scoring camp receiving a plaque to keep until next year's shoot.



Compatriots of the **John Bell Hood Camp 50**, Galveston, TX, assisted by the Galveston UDC chapter, Texas City UDC chapter, the TX Society OCR and the 15th TX Infantry Regiment reenactors honored Confederate Veterans Private Heinrich Richard Ostermayer of the 1st TX Regiment and Chaplain James J. Loomis of Griffin's 21st Infantry Battalion by dedicating memorial markers in Oleander Cemetery, Galveston, TX. Pictured from left, Chaplain Charlie L. Gordy, Foster L. Spurlock, David R. Scott, William M. Heer and Darrell P. Scott.

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



The **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX and **Parson's Rose 9**, TSOCR, co-sponsored the Lee-Jackson Birthday Celebration. Speaker Dr. Richard F. Selcer presented a program on generalship in the WBTS. Following the program, the Rose served period desserts from Mrs. Lee's family cookbook, including General Lee's favorite cake, caramels, gingerbread, tea cakes, marguerites, homemade lemonade, coffee, and Generals Lee and Jackson's favorite drink, buttermilk.



Fort Chadbourne, near Bronte, TX, held their annual living history event, marking the 150th anniversary of the war. At noon, in a ceremony, the Federal Troops lowered their flag and the Texas Troops raised the Texas Flag. Participating in the event were members from the **Frontier Guards Camp 996**, Junction, TX; **Gen. Tom Green Camp 1613**, San Angelo, TX; **Dunn-Holt-Midkiff Camp 1441**, Midland/Odessa, TX and **Brigadier General John Sayles Camp 366**, Abilene, TX.



Scott Gartin, a member of the **CSS Shenandoah Camp 1820**, Anchorage, AK, points to the crew of the *CSS Shenandoah* during a presentation at the grand opening of the Alaska Veterans Museum in Anchorage, AK.



The **Colonel Philip Alexander Work Camp 1790**, Woodville, TX, held a gravestone dedication for Confederate Veterans Joseph W. Holmes and Henry Masterson Bivens. Other camps in attendance were **Dick Dowling Camp 1295**, Beaumont, TX; **Joseph Sheffield Camp 2153**, Kirbyville, TX; **Major Josephus Irvine Camp 2031**, Newton, TX and **Private Kyle Grundy Needham Camp 2171**, Porter, TX.



New officers take the oath of office at a recent meeting of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX. Pictured from left, Mike Holcomb, Dick Evins, Steven Turner, Richard Brewer, Doug Vair, Glenn Toothman, Commander Russ Lane and Charles Ingram. South TX Brigade Commander Don Lawrence and John McCammon administered the oath.



Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, Sierra Vista, AZ, Chaplain Jack Griffin, 96, was awarded the SCV War Service Medal in recognition of his service to the nation during World War II. Chaplain Griffin was also presented with his Chaplain's badge of office. Pictured from left, AZ Division Adjutant Curt Tipton, Chaplain Jack Griffin and AZ Division Commander Richard Montgomery.

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



Commander Phil Easley, Colonel **Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, acting on behalf of AZ Division Commander Richard Montgomery, presented the SCV's H.L. Hunley JROTC Award, the AZ Division's David N. Showalter Leadership Award and a \$50 savings bond to Cadet Lt. Commander Geneva Turnbull at the Cortez High School (Phoenix) Naval JROTC Award Ceremony.



Joint Color Guard with members of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS and SUV Franklin Camp 5 marched in the Leavenworth, KS, Veterans' Day Parade. National American Miss Pageant winner Miss Kansas, Amanda Sawalich, poses with the group.



Colonel Gustav Hoffmann Camp 1838, New Braunfels, TX, proudly presented the prestigious H.L. Hunley Award to Cadet Airman First Class Lucas Abbott at Canyon HS Air Force JROTC. Cadet Abbott is the Delta Flight, Freshman Flight Element Leader. He is a first-year cadet and holds an 88 GPA. Pictured is Cadet Abbott with Camp Commander Ed Gunter.



Stone Fort Camp 1944, Nacogdoches, TX, awarded the SCV Outstanding Cadet Award to Cadet Benjamin Easley during a ceremony at Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches, TX. Pictured from left are Wayne Lancaster, Cadet Easley and Camp Commander John Mosele.



Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009, Alto, TX, members gathered for the camp's 9th-annual April live-fire black powder shooting event in honor of April being Confederate History and Heritage month.



An annual Christmas party was hosted by the **2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX, and the Cactus Rose OCR Chapter 23. Compatriot L. D. Cox, a member of the 2nd Texas Frontier Camp and a survivor of the USS *Indianapolis*, was the guest speaker.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



OK Division Commander Larry Logan delivers the keynote address at the dedication ceremony of the Southern Cross of Honor at the grave of Private Willis Dalton, who served in Company K, 13th TX Volunteer Regiment, at East Fairlawn Cemetery in Elk City, OK. Jack and Jean Penn are pictured at Private Dalton's grave. Private Dalton was Jack Penn's great-grandfather. **Privates Grayson and Brewer Camp 2118**, Elk City, OK, sponsored the service.



LA Division members attending the Jefferson Davis send off at the Old Vicksburg Courthouse. Pictured from left, Porter Dowling, Bobby Herring, Scott Summers, Bill Myers, Kevin Adkins, Gerald Graves, Division Commander David Hill and Ted Brode.



Camp members of the **North East TX Brigade** came together recently to fill ten demonstration stations on the battlefield in Jefferson, Marion County, TX. More than 1,000 school-age children attended throughout the day. The stations showed 1860s firearms, medical items, music, clothing, blacksmith, artillery, flags, history of the Red River Campaign, chaplain and infantry.



An organizational meeting was held at the home of Commander Huckabay for the new **Dakota Territory Camp 2195**, Sturgis, SD. Pictured are John Cone, Jim Gabel, Curtis White, Dr. Roger Shew-make, Don Balyeat and Commander James Huckabay Sr.



The First National Confederate Flag flies over the Anderson County, TX, Courthouse and members of the **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, who held the flag ceremony to raise it. Pictured from left, Frank Moore, Dwain Schoppe, John Barnhart, Ronnie Hatfield, Commander Marc Robinson, Rudy Ray, Billy Newsom, Dan Dyer, Rod Skelton, Ed Furman and Calvin Nicholson.



At the 75th Annual Lee Luncheon hosted by the Shreveport Chapter UDC and the NW LA Brigade, **LA Division** Commander David Hill received the Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal from the UDC for his work on numerous historical programs. Pictured are Shreveport Chapter President Lynda Gramling and Commander Hill.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16
AUBURN
STEELE, LARRY CARL

COL. CHRISTOPHER C. PEGUES
62
SELMA
ALISON, WILLIAM SEABROOK

COLONEL SNODGRASS 232
STEVENSON
LOUDERMILK, ANTHONY
DeWAYNE
LOUDERMILK, ANTHONY
DeWAYNE

GEN. ROBERT E. RODES 262
TUSCALOOSA
TATE, MATTHEW LANCE

ST. CLAIR 308
ASHVILLE
LOPEZ, PAUL MICHAEL
WHITE, CLAUDE E.

EGBERT J. JONES 357
HUNTSVILLE
BEACH, DAVID S.

SAVAGE-STEWART 522
PIEDMONT
TEX, ROY RAY

DECATUR SONS OF LIBERTY 580
DECATUR
CAMPBELL, NATHAN EDWARD

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON 898
TUSCUMBIA
CLAUNCH, HAROLD

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911
ENTERPRISE
BASS, JODY
CLARK, THOMAS JACKSON

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372
BIRMINGHAM
DAVIS, COLE TIMMONS BUCK
RICHEY, CHAD JEREMY

FORREST 1435
BIRMINGHAM
BRANNON, BRADY PATRICK

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS
1524
PRATTVILLE
ROBERSON, JEFFERY SCOTT

CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON
SHELBY 1537
COLUMBIANA
DRAKE, LARRY STEPHEN

LT. COL. JOHN W. HARRIS 1833
RUSSELLVILLE
MONTGOMERY, JOSHUA DAVID

FORT BLAKELEY 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY
ATWOOD, DAVID WILSON
EARL, ANDREW GUY
JOHNSON, FRANCIS ROBERT
NELSON, RYAN EDWARD
PRITCHETT, DENNIS SCOTT

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY
GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE
LITTLE, FLETCHER C.
MATHEWS, IRA NOLAN
MELTON, GARY R.
PARKER, JASON ROBERT
WEBSTER, JEREMIAH LOGAN
WEBSTER, LEVI DAKOTA

3rd SERGEANT WILLIAM JOHN
MARTIN 2004
WINFIELD
BARKER, MATTHEW K.

CAPT. WILLIAM R. McADORY
2114
PLEASANT GROVE
GARDNER, LARRY BEN

TEN ISLANDS 2678
OHATCHEE
CARTER, ARTHUR EDWARD
FINK, ROBERT THEODORE

ARKANSAS

JOB S. NEILL 286
BATESVILLE
ADLER, KENTON ROBERT
ROUNDS, JOHNNY MARK

DAVID O. DODD 619
BENTON
CHISM, CLINT R.
GLENN, WILLIAM HUGH
STACKS, BRADLEY FRANKLIN

GEN. THOMAS DOCKERY 1577
MAGNOLIA
TIMMONS, TYLER REED

MAJOR JOHN B. BURTON 1664
TEXARKANA
HARRIS, JAMES WESLEY

SEARCY COUNTY SCV 2208
MARSHALL
COTTON, LARRY GORDON
GRIFFIN, EDWARD DUANE
LAYMON, BRANDON LEE
LAYMON, DANNY HARLIN
SMITHSON, JIM L.

ARIZONA

CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY 1708
SCOTTSDALE
GIBSON, JAMES CLAUDE
PORTER, WILLIAM KRIS

PVT. C. W. LUCAS -FORREST'S
ESCORT 2316
PRESCOTT VALLEY
EASON, T. RICHARD
PRATER, TIM
YORK, WILLIAM LE'DOINETTE

COLORADO

GOV. CHARLES S. THOMAS 2126
GRAND JUNCTION
DAVIS, WILLIAM HARVEY
HUNSINGER, JERRY ARLAND

DELAWARE

MASON DIXON GUARDS 2183
ELLENDALE
ASH, LAWRENCE C.
INZER, CHRISTOPHER LEE

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556
TAMPA
BELL, ROBERT ALAN

8th FLA QUINCY YOUNG GUARDS
703
QUINCY
SEXTON, JOHN LESLIE
WHITFIELD, MICHAEL RAY

WAKULLA GUARDS 742
CRAWFORDVILLE
CARRAWAY, ADISON HARVEY
CARRAWAY, AVERY O'NEIL
HARRISON, DONALD WILLIAM
HENRY
POSEY, HUNTER MICHAEL
POSEY, MICHAEL ERNEST
POSEY, THOMAS PRESTON
THOMAS, ISAAC EUGENE

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770
TRENTON
ALMOND, WILLIAM P.

KIRBY -SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE
CHESSEY, MICHAEL T.
COX, JEFFREY LYNN
de SADE, AERYCK
DUKE, THOMAS A.
EDEN, ANDREW MARK
GRAY, JASON DANIEL
SIMMONS, CALEB RUSSELL
THOMAS, JAMES KEVIN
TROEGER, JASON TIMOTHY
VENABLE, BOYD W.

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY
1315
PENSACOLA
MOLTER, TANNER VAUGHN

1LT THOMAS H. GAINER 1319
BAY COUNTY
McKELVIE, MICHAEL L.

THEOPHILUS WEST M.D. 1346
MARIANNA
HARRIS, JAMES RONNIE

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1383
SARASOTA-BRADENTON
BAILEY, BOBBY J.
MIMBS, JOEL ANDREW

MADISON STARKE PERRY 1424
GAINESVILLE
BEASLEY, GEORGE RANDALL
LEONARD, DAVID

THIRD FLORIDA WILDCATS 1437
BROOKSVILLE
ADAMS, JOHN CHRISTOPHER
BRONSON, JOHN THOMAS

PVT. GEORGE W. THOMAS 1595
FT. PIERCE
ODELL, JAMES BURR

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614
HAVANA
CLINE, ASHBY WAYNE

FLORIDA COW CAVALRY 1680
VERO BEACH
DeVANE, JOHN WESLEY

MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN
1950
FT MYERS
RIGSBY, JIM

CAPT. WINSTON STEPHENS 2041
MacCLENNY
HESTERS, RONALD STEVEN

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY
JR. 18
MACON
BRYANT, RUSSELL OSCAR
CHAMLEE, ALAN BARRETT

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON 46
ATLANTA
TEMPLEMAN, HARRY PENN

CLEMENT A. EVANS 64
WAYCROSS
GRIFFIN, WILLIAM JAMES

GENERAL LAFAYETTE MCCLAWS
79
FAYETTEVILLE
JONES, AARON BLOSS
LEAGUE, JOHNNY R.

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97
ATHENS
JENKINS, WALTER ADDISON

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108
McDONOUGH
STRACENER, COLEMAN

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON
141
ALBANY
PINSON, JOHN ROBERT

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER
ALEXANDER 158
AUGUSTA
ALLEN, RANDY LEE
BELGER, WILLIAM HOYT
CHAPPELL, TOMMY RAY
LONG, ERVIN
THOMAS, WESLEY BRANDON

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER
CARTER 207
WAYNESBORO
HOLDEMAN, JONATHAN KEITH

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485
BRUNSWICK
WILLIAMS, CAMPBELL H.

GEN. HENRY LEWIS BENNING
517
COLUMBUS
TAYLOR, MARK ALLEN
WEATHERS, ROBERT L.

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673
WACO
WEST, KOREY

KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD 700
MARIETTA
TAYLOR, RICHARD HARRY

STATE OF DADE 707
TRENTON
TIERCE, GAVIN BRYANT

GENERAL STAND WATIE 915
CALHOUN
MITCHELL, MICHAEL HENRY

APPLING GRAYS 918
BAXLEY
McCALL, JIMMY LEE

LT. DICKSON L. BAKER 926
HARTWELL
HART, MICHAEL EUGENE
SMITH, BUFORD LEEON

CURRAHEE RANGERS 935
TOCCOA
SCOTT, GEORGE DONALD

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397
DALLAS
BEST, KENNETH EDWARD

JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399
WARNER ROBINS
HAWKINS, TIMOTHY

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL
1432
STONE MOUNTAIN
MOORE, DONALD KIRK

THE ROSWELL MILLS 1547
ROSWELL
KING, ROBERT M.

STEWART-WEBSTER 1607
RICHLAND
BROWN, DONALD JUSTIN

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657
SAVANNAH
DOWD, STEPHEN ANTHONY

DECATUR GRAYS 1689
BAINBRIDGE
WHITE, MURRAY FENTON

SHARPSBURG SHARPSHOOTERS
1729
SHARPSBURG
HUDSON, WILLIAM JAMES

OCHLOCKNEE RIFLES 1807
CAIRO
KNAUFF, HUBERT O.

CALHOUN RIFLES 1855
EDISON
TURNER, JAMES FRANKLIN

COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL 1859
RINGGOLD
BAKER, STEVE
JOHNSTON, GEORGE WILLIAM
MILLER, ROBERT L.
SANDIFER, JOHNNIE ALVIN
STONE, CHAD
YOUNG, JAMES EDWARD

RABUN GAP RIFLEMEN 1929
CLAYTON
LITTLE, CHARLES HOWARD

LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998
COCHRAN
WILLIAMS, CHARLES DANIEL
YOUNGEN, DENNY PATRICK

BUCKHEAD-FORT LAWTON
BRIGADE 2102
MILLEN
COLLINS, MARK STEVEN
SAXON, RICHARD EARL
SUGGS, PERRY DALE

CAPTAIN JOHN REDDICK 2204
FOLKSTON
COLEMAN, JULIUS MATTHEW
HARDEN, WALTER S.

GENERAL PATRICK R. CLEBURNE
2209
RINGGOLD
CLARK, CHARLES WAYNE
ESLINGER, RONALD LEE
TALBERT, SHANNON DALE
TALBERT, WILLIAM CROWELL

ILLINOIS

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962
BELLEVILLE
MASSEY, JOHN BOSTON
PRINCE, THOMAS ARTHUR

ROCK ISLAND MEMORIAL P. O.
W. CAMP 2229
STILLMAN VALLEY
McKENZIE, RICHARD

INDIANA

CAPT. ARTHUR M. RUTLEDGE
1413
BLUFFTON
BREDEWATER, JOHN R.

A. J. RINGO 1509
NEW CASTLE
FREDERICKS, DAVID E.
VAWTER, STEVE

THOMAS HENRY HINES 1555
MICHIGAN CITY
MAXWELL, KENNETH LEE

DIXIE GRAYS CAMP 2155
LADOGA
NEWMAN, STEVEN LEWIS

KANSAS

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920
KANSAS CITY
SILBER, MATTHEW R.

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA
WARN, DENTON

KENTUCKY

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342
LOUISVILLE
JEWELL, BRUCE EDWARD
WALKER, STEPHEN RUSSELL

TILGHMAN-BEAUREGARD 1460
MAYFIELD
CAUSEY, TERRY SHANE

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495
PADUCAH
VINCENT, KENNETH LEE

COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL
1629
WHITESBURG
DIXON, DAVID LEE
TAYLOR, DENNIS K.

FORREST'S ORPHANS 1744
CALHOUN
BEAUCHAMP, DAVID BRIAN

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR
1783
CORBIN
DOWNEY, RANDALL L.

PRIVATE CALVIN UNTHANK 1787
HARLAN
SUTTON, ROBERT KENNETH

KENTUCKY SECESSION SITE 2125
RUSSELLVILLE
DYE, JEFFERY LYNN

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110
NEW ORLEANS
LOVICK, R. GRAYSON

CAMP MOORE 1223
TANGIPAHOA
VERBERNE, PHILIP E.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308
SHREVEPORT
BRASHER, SAMUEL RAY
CAUSEY, CRAIG CAMERON
CAUSEY, JAMES CRAIG RUSTY"
MERRITT, JASON T.
SHIPP, ALEX
SHIPP, JAMES REYNOLD
TEMPLE, ANDY GROVER

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390
LAKE CHARLES
ELLIS, EVAN McCONNELL

MAJOR GENERAL FRANKLIN
GARDNER 1421
LAFAYETTE
ELWELL, RYAN BRICE

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON
1444
MONROE
STOUT, ANDREW MARCUS

COL. SAMUEL D. RUSSELL 1617
NATCHITOCHE
PICKERING, JOSHUA GARY

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1931
COVINGTON
DUPLESSIS, DWIGHT CHARLES

GENERAL LOUIS HEBERT 2032
LAFAYETTE
GASPARD, GERALD LEE
ROBIN, ROLAND MOISE

MARYLAND

ORPHAN BRIGADE 2166
WALDORF
BRAMELL, JACOB DEAN

MICHIGAN

ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321
DEARBORN
PERKINS, JAMES ELBERT
PERKINS, JAMES DAVID

MISSOURI

STERLING PRICE 145
ST. LOUIS
STRATTON, CRAIG M.

B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614
INDEPENDENCE
FRISTOE, WILLIAM DOUGLAS

COL. JAMES J. SEARCY 1923
COLUMBIA
BREEDLOVE, MICHAEL JAN
LUSK, BENNY JOE

COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934
OSCEOLA
PIRTLE, BRIAN NEIL
SPANGLER, JAMES S.
SPANGLER, THOMAS K.

MISSISSIPPI

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265
BRANDON
ALLISTON, GEORGE BARRON
EVANS, BRANDON OLIVER

COL. W. P. ROGERS 321
CORINTH
FUQUA, BUFORD MARSHALL

ATTALA YELLOW JACKETS 663
KOSCIUSKO
WHITE, RICKY WAYNE

TIPPAAH TIGERS 868
RIPLEY
BENNETT, MICHAEL C.
CUMMINS, ANDREW SIMON
LOVE, MIKE
LOWREY, MAC

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION
ROGERS 873
AMORY
WILLIAMS, GEORGE TERRY

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1353
HATTIESBURG
ALLBRITTON, JOSEPH MICHAEL
KING, ADDISON HOLADAY

7th MISS. INFANTRY BATT 1490
PURVIS
BRADDOCK, GERALD TALMADGE

EAST MISSISSIPPI GREYS 1666
FOREST
CRAWLEY, EDWIN E.

9th MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY 1748
LUCEDALE
FRENTZ, MARC EDWARD

LT. JOHN SALLIS 1776
TREMONT
HOWARD, MARC D.

LT. GEN. STEPHEN DILL LEE'S
CALEDONIA RIFLES 2140
CALEDONIA
HUGHES, HOWARD EVERETT

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5
WILMINGTON
DOWNING, HERMAN OWEN
JACKSON, JERRY DAVID
NELMS, JOHN E.

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15
ASHEVILLE
BRADLEY, LARRY DEAN

STONEWALL JACKSON 23
CHARLOTTE
HAYWOOD, DAVID RONALD

ROBERT HENRY RICKS 75
ROCKY MOUNT
SIMPSON, ARDEN LaGRANT

ROBESON RIFLE GUARDS 216
LUMBERTON
BLANKS, MARTY LYNN
SMITH, THOMAS E.

FRANKLIN RIFLES 310
LOUISBURG
RUDD, WILLIS JONES

LT. F. C. FRAZIER CAMP 668
HIGH POINT
THOMAS, MICHAEL DEAN

COLUMBUS COUNTY
VOLUNTEERS 794
WHITEVILLE
SHAW, WAYLAND EUGENE
STRICKLAND, JEREMY MORRIS

JAMES B. GORDON 810
WILKESBORO
BARBER, JOSEPH RICHARD
DYER, LES V.
HARRIS, GENE C.

CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR 849
HICKORY
HOUSER, JIMMY GANTT

GEN. MATT W. RANSOM 861
WELDON
HAMMOND, CHARLES ANTHONY

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872
GASTONIA
RAYFIELD, JESSE MICAH

MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423
CHARLOTTE AND MECKLENBURG
COUNTY
MORTON, ALBERT JACKSON

CSS RAM NEUSE 1427
KINSTON
WHITFIELD, RALPH ALONZA

PVT. LORENZO DOW WILLIAMS
1456
REIDSVILLE
ALCORN, RONALD ALFRED

SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY
1466
SMITHFIELD
HURT, JASON EDWARD

COL. HENRY KING BURGWYN
JR. 1485
EAST WAKE COUNTY
BARNES, TIMOTHY SCOTT

MAJ. GEN. BRYAN GRIMES 1488
GREENVILLE
ASBY, HOWARD PHIL
STOCKS, MICHAEL DEAN

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J.
HOKE 1616
LINCOLNTON
DEAL, REGINALD ALLEN
HOYLE, DONNIE GENE

IVY RITCHIE 1734
ALBEMARLE
BURRIS, JAMES ROBERT

THE CSA UNKNOWN SOLDIER
1753
LANES CREEK TOWNSHIP
AUSTIN, JIMMY MELBURN
LEDBETTER, JERRY DON
ROSS, TIMOTHY ANDREW

GASTON GUARDS 1822
STANLEY
BRANTLEY, DANIEL THOMAS
HICKS, BILLY JOHN
JOHNSON, KEVIN DWAYNE
LEWIS, JOSEPH HARRISON
MOORE, JOE R.

COL. JOHN B. PALMER 1946
BURNSVILLE
CALLOWAY, STACY DARYL

SCOTCH RIFLEMEN 2001
MOORE COUNTY
KELLIS, CHARLES DANIEL
SHEPPARD, DENNIS ROY
VANHOY, JEFFERY ROBERT

COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE 2142
DALLAS
SEAY, HILLIS LEDBETTER

**CONFEDERATE STATES ARMORY-
KENANSVILLE 2157**
KENANSVILLE
STROUD, JAMES WAYNE

THE BURKE TIGERS 2162
VALDESE
SEAGLE, RICHARD ALAN
WILSON, JOHN MORAN

CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS
2187
STEDMAN
BELL, THOMAS MASON
MACKEY, WINSTON H.

LT. JOHN T. BULLOCK 2205
GRANVILLE CO.
DEBOE, MICHAEL PAUL
PACE, MARK ANTHONY
SMITH, RICHARD A.
SLOMON, BRAD A.

CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN
RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318
MIDLAND
BAUCOM, STEPHEN PERNEY
BOWERS, RICKEY JAMES ALLEN
DAVIS, RICKIE DALE
GARMON, JOHN
MARTIN, CIAN JACOB
MARTIN, DAVID JAMES
PARKER, BRADLEY RAY
SIRT, ROBERT WILLIAM
STAPLES, DONALD E.
THOMAS, MICHAEL DILLON

OHIO

LT. JONATHAN BRESSLER 1536
CINCINNATI
BRITTAIN, ROBERT WAYNE
JONES, HAROLD EDWARD

LT. GEN. THOMAS J. JACKSON
2191
MEDINA
SHAW, DAVID MICHAEL

OKLAHOMA

BRIGADIER GEN. STAND WATIE
149
ARDMORE
GRAHAM, LONDON TUCKER

CAPTAIN CLEM VAN ROGERS 481
OKLAHOMA CITY
EASTERLING, LEVI QUINN

BRIG. GEN. RICHARD M. GANO
892
POTEAU
COLWELL, JACKIE LEE
PLUMMER, EVERETT

SHELBY'S OKLAHOMA IRON
MEN 1356
DUNCAN
DURVIN, MARCUS SOCRATESE
DURVIN, RICK

COL. DANIEL N. McINTOSH 1378
TULSA
MANLEY, JASON PATRICK

COL. WILLIAM PENN ADAIR 2206
BARTLESVILLE
HARRISON, MICHAEL KEVIN
MARTIN, JAMES WESLEY

PENNSYLVANIA

PVT. JOHN WESLEY CULP
MEMORIAL 1961
GETTYSBURG
TEST, TIMOTHY ROBERT

SCOTLAND

THE CLYDE RIVER BLOCKADE
RUNNERS 2168
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
DOUGLAS, SHAWN

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION 4
CHARLESTON
CHILDERS, CHARLES MARK

JEFFERSON DAVIS 4th REGIMENT
SC VOL. 7
EASLEY
HENDRICKS, THOMAS MARTIN

MOULTRIE 27
MOUNT PLEASANT
MITCHELL, CLYDE RUPERT

16th SOUTH CAROLINA
REGIMENT 36
GREENVILLE
DAVIS, MICHAEL L.
SAUNDERS, WALTER TODD
SMITH, JOHN ROLLIS
TAYLOR, RONALD CHRISTOPHER

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL McGOWAN
40
LAURENS
PITTMAN, WILLIAM S.

COLONEL JOSEPH NORTON 45
SENECA
PAYNE, CARLTON ROYCE

COL. OLIN M. DANTZLER 73
ORANGEBURG
BOLT, STEVEN CLINT

LITCHFIELD 132
CONWAY
DAVIS, EDWARD ANDREW

H. L. HUNLEY 143
SUMMERVILLE
BLAKELY, WILLIAM WAYNE

MECHANIZED CAVALRY
HEADQUARTERS 212
BLACKSBURG
DAVIS, RICHARD TIMOTHY

RIVER'S BRIDGE 842
FAIRFAX
INABINET, GEORGE BOYLESTON

HORRY ROUGH AND READYS
1026
MYRTLE BEACH
JOHNSON, WALLACE G.

FORT JOHNSON 1201
JAMES ISLAND
BENTON, JOHN PERRY
LUHRS, JOSEPH BERNARD
TOWLES, EDMUND RHETT

PALMETTO SHARPSHOOTERS
1428
ANDERSON
McCURLEY, FURMAN SCOTT LEE

BATTERY WHITE 1568
GEORGETOWN
GRIMES, JOHN P. "JACK"

B/G MICAH JENKINS 1569
ROCK HILL
BAILEY, STEPHEN

COL. E. T. STACKHOUSE 1576
LATTA
ALLEN, CARROLL G.

**FIRST IN SECESSION/
CHESTERFIELD 1963**
CHESTERFIELD
GENTRY, GREGORY P.

REBELS IN GREY 2027
WESTMINSTER
SMITH, JOHN WAYNE

COLONEL CHARLES JONES
COLCOCK 2100
RIDGELAND
THOMAS, MACK W.

CHESTNUT LIGHT ARTILLERY
2196
SUMMERVILLE
DOLLASON, HENRY ARTHUR

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST 3
CHATTANOOGA
LOVE, STERLING MICHAEL
SNOW-HAWK
MOOR, GARY CLARK
WEBB, JEFFREY C.
WILSON, DANIEL GLENN

MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO
KIDD, MICHAEL CRAIG
POLNY, JOHN ALEXANDER

JAMES KEELING 52
BRISTOL
MOTTERN, ROBERT J.

M/G BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM 72
MANCHESTER
NORFLEET, GLENN DOUGLAS
PEACHER, RON

LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER 87
KNOXVILLE
GADDY, TRAVIS JUSTIN
GRIFFIN, WILLIAM H.
PARK, GEORGE WILLIAM
PARK, RICHARD LEROY
WELCH, DAVID MICHAEL

JOHN R. MASSEY 152
FAYETTEVILLE / LINCOLN CO.
LINDSEY, GEORGE DANIEL
MATHENY, DARRELL FORREST

DR. J. B. COWAN 155
TULLAHOMA
ALLEN, MICHAEL JUSTIN
LESTER, JOE LAMBETH

OTHO FRENCH STRAHL 176
UNION CITY
ISBELL, CHARLES DANIEL
JERNIGAN, THOMAS W.

FRANK P. GRACEY 225
CLARKSVILLE
KENNEDY, REBER PORTER

CAPT. WILLIAM H. McCAULEY
260
DICKSON COUNTY
HAFNER, JOSEPH QUENT
HAFNER, RONALD SHANE

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 270
SPRINGFIELD-GREENBRIER
LEMLEY, JAMES HERSCHEL

MARSHALL RANGERS 297
LEWISBURG
HEATH, JACK B. D.

M/G WILLIAM D. McCain HQ 584
COLUMBIA
EDWARDS, ALFRED MELVIN
FLORES, COL. MARLIN ANDRES
HARPOLD, STANLEY EUGENE

HIGDON, TIMOTHY MICHAEL
HUNT, CHANDLER LEWIS
LEIDEL, PETER AUGUST
MARTIN, WALLACE KEITH JACK
NETTLES, JOHN E.
NICHOLSON, TODD LAMAR
POPE, CECIL WAYNE
POPE, CLARENCE EDD
REASOR, JOSHUA RUBEN
SMITH, DON SPENCER
SNIDER, WILLIAM HENRY
SUTTON, DAVID ELLIS
WILLIAMS, THOMAS NOBLE ROY
WREN, TONY DEAN
WRIGHT, THOMAS EDWARD

SAM DAVIS CAMP 1293
BRENTWOOD
PUGH, BILLY L.
RAGSDALE, JAMES THOMAS
RAGSDALE, JAMES THOMAS

GEN. A. P. STEWART 1411
WINCHESTER
NUNLEY, STEVEN RAY

SAVAGE-GOODNER 1513
SMITHVILLE
SCOTT, DANNY MATTHEW

WIGFALL GREYS 1560
COLLIERVILLE
BENJAMIN, MYLES BRADLEY

SUMNER A. CUNNINGHAM 1620
SHELBYVILLE
DEASON, JEREMY CHAD
DEASON, JERRY LEE

BELL'S PARTISANS 1821
TRIMBLE
PARKS, WILLIAM

MYERS-ZOLICOFFER 1990
LIVINGSTON
GOBBE, BOBBY GENE
MOORE, DENNIS R.

RODERICK, FORREST'S WAR
HORSE 2072
SPRING HILL
WESTMORELAND, NICK

GENERAL JOHN C. VAUGHN 2089
ETOWAH
SWICEGOOD, ANDREW MADISON

RAWDON-SPEARS 2113
SUMMERTOWN
HOWELL, CHARLES D.

TEXAS

COL. A. H. BELO 49
DALLAS
GILLESPIE, MARTIN PURYEAR
SEXTON, MARVIN RAY

MAJ. GEORGE W. LITTLEFIELD
59
AUSTIN
TOOKE, KENNETH DALE

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 67
HOUSTON
GOSSETT, CHARLES E.
KING, JASON PATRICK

CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS 124
TYLER
ARMSTRONG, RONALD EUGENE
BURKHART, GREGORY ALLEN
GRAHAM, JAMES RONALD
SHAMBURGER, TONY JAMES
THREADGILL, JOHN MATTHEW

GEN. FELIX H. ROBERTSON 129
WACO
PRINCE, GARY D.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE 153
SAN ANTONIO
STROZIER, MAX STARCKE
WERNER, STEVEN MICHAEL

O. M. ROBERTS 178
WAXAHACHIE
BEAVER, BOBBY THRESTON

CAPT JAMES GILLASPIE 226
HUNTSVILLE
BEAL, LEE JACKSON
RASCO, BRYAN DEAN

R. E. LEE 239
FT WORTH
FERGUSON, MIKE
SOSA, MATTHEW PAUL
WILDER, HENRY FILMORE

COL. REEVES 11th TEXAS
CAVALRY 349
SHERMAN
CARTER, LEWIS DANIEL
LEWIS, STEFAN COLE
YORK, BOBBY GENE

J. L. HALBERT 359
CORSICANA
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CLARK, TOMMY RAY
DAY, JIMMIE MICHAEL
FOWLER, WILLIAM TODD
GILES, JESSE
HAYNIE, RICHARD O.
LANG, DAVID
LOWRY, RICHARD DAVID
MITCHELL, JOHN WESLEY
MITCHELL, MICHAEL WAYNE
MONDS, CLARENCE W. "BILL"
OGBURN, JAMES RICHARD
OGBURN, WILLIAM JAMESON
OGBURN, ZACHARY LUKAS
RAINS, BRENT ALLEN
RISKO, ROBERT J.
TEEMS, TERRY LYNN

MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE 1250
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HAHN, H. HERBERT

CAPTAIN IKE TURNER 1275
LIVINGSTON
MATCEK, KENNETH DARON

GEN. W. L. CABELL 1313
DALLAS
MCABEE, DWAYNE

GRANBURY'S TEXAS BRIGADE
1479
SPRING
BARRETT, MARTIN DONELL
BLUNT, DEE
BLUNT, REYNOLDS
MONTGOMERY, TOMMY DALE
SELF, GARY CORBET
SIMS, NOLAN HUBERT

GEN. HORACE RANDAL 1533
CARTHAGE
SCHOENING, DION L.

WILLIAM H. L. WELLS 1588
PLANO
FANT, BRIAN ALLEN

GENERAL TOM GREEN 1613
SAN ANGELO
MCMASTER, JOHN LEE
REESE, ALVIN WESLEY
SMITH, RODERICK (ROD)
RICHARD

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE
JOHNSON 1648
ARLINGTON
BRAZELL, DONALD EDWARD
CULBRETH, TIMOTHY
McCOMBS, KERRY A.
SIMONEAUX, MICHAEL J.

COL. PHILLIP A. WORK 1790
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KELLER, ALVIN LEON

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DITMORE, CHARLES LESTER

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CLEBURNE
GARNER, RANDOLPH L.

HILL COUNTRY 1938
FREDERICKSBURG
BRADFORD, J. W.
CLARK, MICHAEL RAY
RICHARDS, MAURICE DONALD
SWEENEY, BRADLEY WARREN

STONE FORT 1944
NACOGDOCHES
PICKARD, MICHAEL MAYO
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TEXAS LONESTAR GREYS 1953
SCHERTZ
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ROCKWALL
MILLER, CHARLES PHILIP

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McCORKEL, CHRISTIAN THOMAS
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THE STONEWALL BRIGADE 1296
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FRANKLIN
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RIDEOUT, CARL BRUCE
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1475
BEDFORD
BOWLES, KELLY WAYNE
DEAN, JAMES WILEY

JOHN D. IMBODEN 1504
STAUNTON
HARVEY, JASON SCOTT
KILLINGSWORTH, BRIAN
STUART

NORFOLK COUNTY GRAYS 1549
CHESAPEAKE
REJUNEY, THOMAS ANTHONY

TURNER ASHBY 1567
WINCHESTER
DRUEN, RAYMOND WILSON
HARBAUGH, LONNIE JAY

BROWN HARMAN NIGHTHAWKS
1573
TAZEWELL
ADDAIR, JOSEPH ALLAN

CAPT. WILLIAM LATANE' 1690
MECHANICSVILLE
BANTON, JONATHAN REID

BOTETOURT ARTILLERY 1701
BUCHANAN
ROGERS, GARY K.

TOM SMITH 1702
SUFFOLK
PIPPIN, JONATHAN LEE
SEXTON, A. DANIEL
THOMPSON, JONATHAN D.

GEN. HENRY A. WISE 1756
NORTON
FRALEY, GARLAND E.

LANE-ARMISTEAD 1772
MATHEWS
DIGGS, R. LOGAN
SADLER, ALTON JAMES

GENERAL JOHN RANDOLPH
CHAMBLISS 1779
EMPORIA
BOWEN, WILLIAM THOMAS LEE

STUART'S HORSE ARTILLERY
1784
FLOYD
HENLEY, WILLIAM McKEEVER

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN
RANGERS 1798
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ANDERSON, JOHNNY A. S.
BELCHER, KERRY GRANT
ANDERSON
FLEMING, BRADLEY D.

THE WHARTON -STUART 1832
STUART
WOOLWINE, GEORGE MARKHAM

CAPTAIN JACK ADAMS 1951
EDINBURG
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CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAYS
1964
CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE
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JAMES CITY CAVALRY 2095
WILLIAMSBURG
HARRIS, DEREK
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THE CAMPBELL GUARDS 2117
EVINGTON
RUDDER, ROGER THORNTON

WEST VIRGINIA

McNEILL'S RANGERS 582
MOOREFIELD
WALTER, DYLAN N.
WALTER, JOHN R.

FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS 1694
PRINCETON
ADKINS, BRENT CARTER
ADKINS, HUNTER LEE

Welcome to our newest Life Members



Name	Division	Camp
Ernest D. Key	GA	46
Moses M. Coleman, Jr.	GA	932
Phillip Lloyd Marr	TX	1826
John Lee Hutto	MS	596
Carl E. Harrison, Jr.	SC	1212
Richard J. Haas	VA	1343
J. C. Hanna	LA	1308
Ronald E. Gauntt	TX	50
John Rollis Smith	SC	36
John P. "Jack" Grimes	SC	1568

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America's First And Second Wars Of Independence: Some Parallels Between 1776 and 1861

By Karen Stokes

When South Carolinians declared their independence from the United States and seceded in December 1860, delegates of their Secession Convention compared the position of the South to that of the American colonists in 1776, stating in one of their published documents:

The Government of the United States is no longer a Government of Confederated Republics ... it is no longer a free Government, but a despotism. It is, in fact, such a Government as Great Britain attempted to set over our fathers; and which was resisted and defeated by a seven years' struggle for independence.... The Southern States now stand exactly in the same position towards the Northern States that the Colonies did towards Great Britain. The Northern States, having the majority in Congress, claim the same power of omnipotence in legislation as the British Parliament ... and the people of the Southern States are compelled to meet the very despotism their fathers threw off in the Revolution of 1776....

They [the Southern states] are a minority in Congress. Their representation in Congress is useless to protect them against unjust taxation For the last forty years, the taxes laid by the Congress of the United States, have been laid out with a view of subserving the interests of the North ... to promote, by prohibitions, Northern interests in the production of their mines and manufactures

The people of the Southern States are not only taxed for the benefit of the Northern States, but after the taxes are collected, three-fourths of them are expended at the North....

No man can, for a moment, believe that our ancestors intended to establish over their posterity, exactly the same sort of Government they had overthrown It cannot be believed, that our ancestors would have assented to any union whatever with the people of the North, if the feelings and opinions now existing amongst them, had existed when the Constitution was framed. There was then no tariff ... African slavery existed in all the States but one. The idea that the Southern States would be made to pay tribute to their northern confederates which they had refused to pay to Great Britain; or that the institution of African slavery would be made the grand basis of a sectional organization of the North to rule the South, never crossed the imagination of our ancestors.

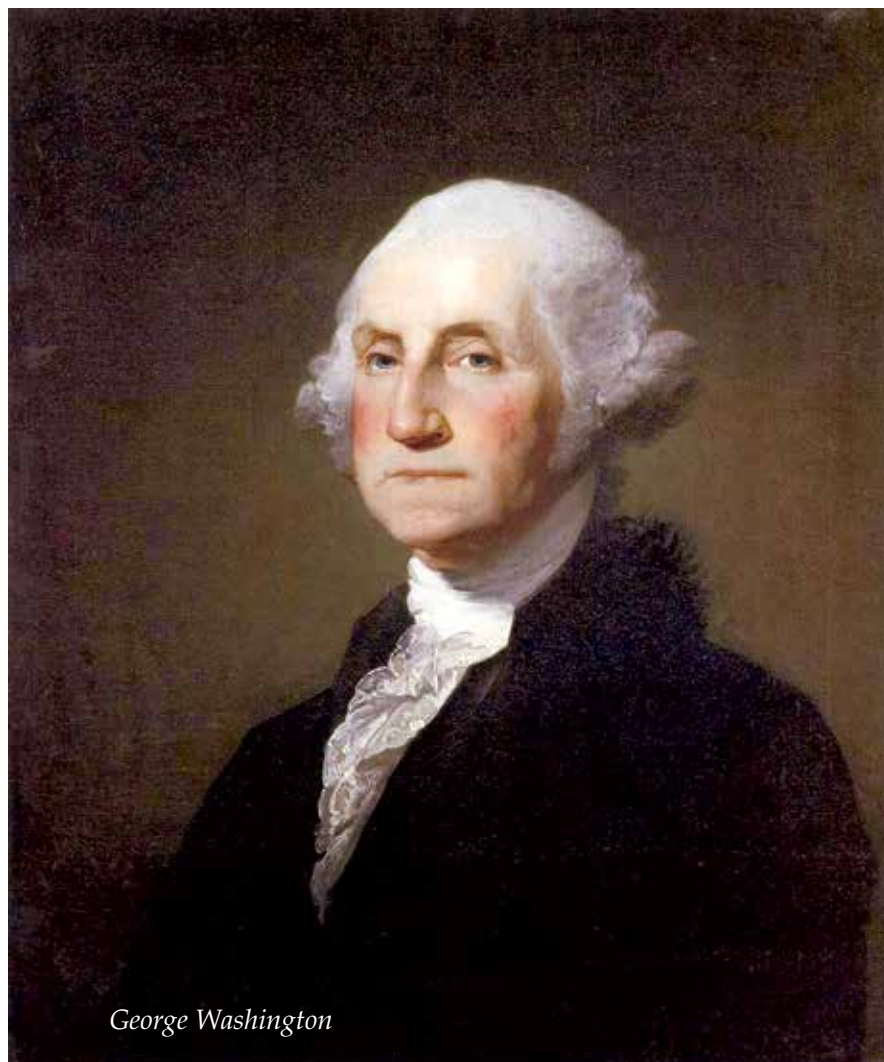
South Carolina, acting in her sovereign capacity, now thinks proper to secede from the Union The right to do so is denied by her Northern confederates. They desire to establish a sectional despotism, not only omnipotent in Congress, but omnipotent over the States; and as if to manifest the imperious necessity of our secession, they threaten us with the sword, to coerce submission to their rule....

The South Carolina Secession Convention also produced a document entitled the "Declaration

of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union." It defended states' rights, including the right of secession, and decried the existence of abolition societies in the North which "sent emissaries, books and pictures" into the South to incite the slaves to violence against their owners. The document also contended that the Northern states were not abiding by the Constitution or federal legislation regarding slaves by resisting the enforcement of the fugitive slave laws. The US Constitution was viewed as a contractual agreement, or compact, which could be rendered null and void if any of the parties (i.e., the states) did not abide by their obligations. The Declaration stated "the constituted compact has been deliberately broken and disregarded by the non-slaveholding States, and the consequence follows that South Carolina is released from her obligation."

South Carolina's secession was followed in the next two months by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. It was not until President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteer troops in April 1861 to invade these states that Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas seceded.

South Carolinians were very proud of the part their ancestors had played in the American Revolution, and viewed their



George Washington

own pursuit of independence as a second American Revolution. A beautiful painting on a banner which hung above the table where the Ordinance of Secession was signed included many symbols of the first revolution, including the palmetto tree and a rattlesnake poised to strike. After the signing of the Ordinance, silver seals designed by Arthur Middleton and William Henry Drayton, noted Revolutionary patriots of South Carolina, were used to seal the document. Later, Southerners would put an image of George Washington on the seal of the Confederate States, and Washington's image, along with other Revolutionary patriots, also ap-

peared on Confederate currency.

At the time of South Carolina's secession, the Unionist James Louis Petigru reportedly made a famous remark implying that the state was full of lunatics — that secession was madness. At the beginning of the American Revolution, the colonists who wished to remain faithful to the British king, the Loyalists, made similar observations about the "Patriots" (or Rebels, as the British called them). Robert Beverly, a Virginia planter, thought the minds of those agitating for independence were "inflamed," and doubted their motives were virtuous. A Loyalist writer asked, "Will not posterity be amazed, when they

are told that the present distraction [i.e., insanity] took its rise from a three-penny duty on tea? Will they not call it a most unaccountable frenzy?" Peter Oliver, a prominent Massachusetts businessman, was confounded by the revolutionaries. When he left with the British evacuating Boston in March 1776, he lamented as his ship sailed away, "Here I took leave of that once-happy country, where peace and plenty reigned uncontrolled until it was destroyed by that infernal hydra rebellion."

After South Carolina's secession in 1860, the state, now an independent commonwealth, no longer allowed the collection of federal tariff revenue in her ports, and the other Southern states which subsequently seceded would follow the same course. So the federal government in Washington was left with this choice: allow the South to go in peace or resort to war. In a speech delivered in the US Senate in January 1861, Senator Jefferson Davis of Mississippi compared the political crisis of his day to that of the 1770s.

"There is," he said, "a strange similarity in the position of affairs at the present day to that which the Colonies occupied. Lord North asserted the right to collect the revenue, and insisted on collecting it by force. He sent troops to Boston harbor and to Charleston; he quartered troops in those towns. The result was collision, and out of that collision came the separation of the Colonies from the mother country. The same thing is being attempted today ... To gather taxes in the Southern ports, the army and navy must

be sent to perform the functions of magistrates. It is the old case over again. Senators of the North, you are re-enacting the blunders which statesmen in Great Britain committed."

In his last address to the US Senate, Jefferson Davis also pointed out that among the grievances against King George of Great Britain enumerated in the Declaration of Independence was that he had "excited domestic insurrections amongst us;" he had, as Davis put it, "endeavored to do just what the North has been endeavoring of late to do, to stir up insurrection among our slaves."

In Jefferson's original first draft of the Declaration of Independence, the most extensive, passionate complaint against the British king was the fact he attempted to incite to violence ("murder") the very people his own merchants had brought into the colonies as slaves. After a long list of complaints, the final version of the Declaration concluded "We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, do ... solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States ... and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do."

Like the colonists, the Confederates saw each state as "free and independent," except for what few powers it had voluntarily delegated to the federal government, with the right to withdraw from that government if necessary.

The First Emancipation Proclamation: A Forgotten Part of American History

In regard to slaves, the war which began in April 1861 had another parallel to the Revolutionary period in American history, one of which is not very well-known today: the first Emancipation Proclamation. Early in the Revolutionary War, the ousted royal governor of Virginia, John, Earl of Dunmore, attempted to put down the "overt Acts of Rebellion" of the colonists by issuing "A Proclamation" on November 7, 1775. In a pamphlet entitled *Dunmore's Proclamation of Emancipation*, historian and archivist Francis L. Berkeley, Jr. described the document:

Its terms proclaimed martial law throughout Virginia, forbade the payment of taxes to the rebel government, threatened with punishment as traitors those who should fail to resort to the standard and take the oath, and offered freedom to slaves ("appertaining to Rebels") who would take up arms in support of the Governor.

Berkeley also noted the similarities between Dunmore's proclamation of 1775 and the one issued by Abraham Lincoln during a later American war:

The document had certain points of resemblance to the more famous Proclamation issued in 1863. It was strictly a war measure, intended to incite a servile insurrection, or the fear of one on the part of the planters; it offered freedom only to rebel-owned slaves; and it failed to effect the freedom of the Negroes.

Many Virginians, including George Washington, reacted to Dunmore's proclamation with horror and indignation. John Norton, a Virginia merchant, wrote to his father in London how Dunmore had "issued a Damned, infernal, diabolical proclamation declaring Freedom to all our Slaves who will join him." Less than a hundred years later, many in America and abroad reacted to Lincoln's emancipation proclamation in a similar fashion. Though Lincoln's proclamation applied only to slaves in areas under "rebel" control, where he had no power or authority, some people believed the slaves who learned of it might take up arms against white Southerners within their own borders. Clement Vallandigham, an Ohio Congressman, stated in a speech on January 14, 1863, that Lincoln's proclamation threatened "servile insurrection with all its horrors." General McClellan, who opposed Lincoln in the 1864 presidential election, expressed the same opinion, and in an article that appeared in Blackwood's *Edinburgh Magazine*, a British observer cited an address by Horatio Seymour, a Democratic candidate for the governorship of New York, who, in a speech at Albany, "spoke strongly against the despotic regime under which the country had allowed itself to all, and denounced the president's proclamation of emancipation as an act of unparalleled atrocity."

Lincoln's proposed plan of emancipation had its supporters, however, despite its dangers. In the same article in Blackwood's,

Continued on page 68

Dispatches From the Front

CSS Shenandoah event scheduled for 2015

To the Editor:

In November 2015 the British SCV Camps will be hosting their event to commemorate the arrival of the CSS *Shenandoah* in Liverpool, and the lowering of the last Confederate banner; this will in effect be the last event anywhere to commemorate the 150th anniversary regarding the War. Long after the fighting had finished on the American mainland, the war was still being pursued at sea; men were still fighting for the Confederacy; the last shots of that War were fired at sea.

I am asking for your support in this venture (details of how you can help will be mentioned later). I fully appreciate that the 150th commemorations of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and 1,001 other events which haven't even taken place yet, but I would just like to emphasize to you all just how important this event is. In fact, there are three points I would like to mention to you as members. Firstly, this will be the biggest Confederate history event ever to take place outside of America; as a part of this two-day event, apart from reenacting this final act of the War, it is hoped we can place a monument at the historical site in Liverpool. Secondly, as this is the last event regarding the 150th anniversary and as it is being held outside of America, it will be widely reported by the world press; this is the event which will get everyone's attention; this is the event, rightly or wrongly the world will focus on as regarding who and what we are. Lastly, the organization is at present starting its biggest recruitment initiative ever, even though this initiative has just begun, it will gather momentum by 2015, and as I have emphasized already, this event will be held outside America, and I strongly believe, along with many others, that increased membership and growth of the organization has got to be on an international level and not just confined to the American mainland. Remember,

American and non-American, we are the same. My ancestor gave his life in an attempt to gain independence for the land you live on today. His sacrifice was no greater or less than your ancestor's, a sacrifice we must never let be forgotten.

Word from America is that the fundraiser currently being sponsored by the UK Camps and the CSS *Shenandoah* Memorial Fund (March issue) is off to a great start, but you and all the SCV Camps worldwide assistance is still needed.

Yes, the donation is substantial, but the 100 donors will be remembered in Liverpool, along with the Officers and Crew of the CSS *Shenandoah*, for their contributions which made this Sesquicentennial Event a success!

John Collier

*Capt. John Low CSN, Camp 2161
Scarborough, United Kingdom*

Education and heritage defense helps train us all

To the Editor:

Seven of our compatriots, including my wife, Sarah, a member of the Order of Confederate Rose, recently visited a local elementary school to conduct five one-hour presentations on the WBTS. While the children were enthusiastically attentive, even mesmerized, I realized it is we who received great benefit from our time off from work.

Each of us learned something we did not know or had forgotten about the War for Southern Independence. And we learned it from each other. It was almost as we were teaching ourselves while different presentations were made about the infantry, cavalry, women of the South and our wonderful and glorious flags.

I was impressed with the quality of our young citizens of the South. They knew so much more than the average young student today. In fact, they were right on board when we talked about the Five Civilized Tribes who joined the cause. I was impressed when one young man mentioned the Trail of Tears and how it fostered a strong distaste of union government. What a wonderful emotion wafted over our group as I fought back tears in my eyes.

I know, in the future, these young men and women will become adults and they will remember with respect what we did with our period clothing, arms and flags. Additionally, I take away how it made each of us a better defender of the cause. The camaraderie, respect and admiration we created for each other are immeasurable.

When each of us has an opportunity to defend our heritage and our ancestor's good name, run: do not walk and do not let the opportunity slip away. Opportunities such as these are like a wisp of smoke. It is gone in an instant and does not return.

Think of it in these terms. We believe, as faithful Southerners we will be judged by our God when we perish from this earth. What will our grandfathers in heaven say to us? Will we answer affirmatively when asked, "Did you defend my honor and the cause while your were on earth?" I pray the answer will be Yes.

Doug Vair

*Alamo City Guards Camp
San Antonio, Texas*

Confederate Battle Flag shown in negative light

To the Editor:

Last evening, March 11, 2012, I tuned into TV Channel ION to a movie titled *A Time to Kill*, starring Sandra Bullock.

The story opens with a dirty, beat-up rusty old pickup occupied by two equally dirty, raucous, drunk men speeding down a lonely dirt road. In the rear window was a large Confederate Battle Flag.

They approach a young black girl walking alone and decide gleefully that she is fair game. A brutal attack follows.

In the next scene, police are discussing possible suspects. Someone suggests only two locals fit the descriptions and have a Confederate Flag in their pickup.

At that point, I had seen enough. I knew what was coming next. I will no longer watch that channel nor Ms. Bullock. I will continue to proudly display my Battle Flag.

William K. Oden, Jr.

*Col. John Sloan Camp 1290
Greensboro, North Carolina*

Camps should make videos of their meetings

To the Editor:

I believe it would be a good idea for all camps to consider making video recordings of some of their important functions and events.

This would constitute having a history of their camp preserved as well as material for possibly having a presentation to the public. They could put it on a website. If not, it would be the same as a great singer never making a recording.

I have learned from the business world that the most successful companies are proactive and not just reactionary because faintheart never won fair maiden.

Let's keep supporting our camps and thank you for reading this.

Rich McKenzie

*Rock Island Memorial POW Camp 2229
Stillman Valley, Illinois*

Need support for battlefield buffer bill

To the Editor:

I am writing regarding a 10-mile casino buffer bill, House Bill 2082, now being considered by the Pennsylvania Gaming Oversight Committee, the watchdog of Pennsylvania's gambling industry. The bill would protect both the Gettysburg Battlefield and the Flight 93 Memorial in Shanksville, PA, from the inappropriate development of a gambling casino within 10 miles of these special places in our Nation's history. The buffer bill concerns gambling casinos and gambling casinos only, and does not restrict any other form of economic development. A hearing was held on February 8th, 2012, in Harrisburg, PA, the state capitol, to hear testimony regarding this bill.

Brendan Synnamon, president of the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association, testified in person at that hearing. He said that he was opposed to a buffer around the Gettysburg National Military Park because the proposed casino did not create a "preservation issue." He also testified that an overwhelming majority of the citizens of Adams County, PA, favored the casino.

Two polls taken by the *Gettysburg Times* show this statement is not true. The first poll on October 21, 2009, showed that 66 percent of those responding were glad Gettysburg did not get a casino. The second poll on February 17, 2012, showed that 59 percent of those responding thought Pennsylvania should impose a 10-mile buffer around historic sites such as Gettysburg.

The proposed buffer bill is a way to insure future generations will never have to contest the inappropriate development of a casino near either the Gettysburg Battlefield or the Flight 93 Memorial.

Please send a letter or postcard in support of PA HA 2082 to Pennsylvania House Gaming Oversight Committee, 41 A East Wing, PO Box 202155, Harrisburg, PA, 17120 and Pennsylvania House Gaming Oversight Committee, 300 Irvis Office Bldg., PO Box 202198, Harrisburg, PA 17120. Ask them to support HB 2082.

Dan Siderio

Gettysburg, PA

Fort Sumter article needs to be distributed

To the Editor:

Greetings. Recently, after reading the excellent article "Fort Sumter and the Siege of Charleston" by Karen Stokes in the January/February issue of *Confederate Veteran*, I let a close friend of mine read the article. My friend is a historian and extremely interested in the War Between the States. (I am trying to get in the habit of not calling it the *civil war*.) Anyway, he is very knowledgeable about the War but still thinks it was about slavery for the most part and that the war was started by the Confederacy.

My friend has strong opinions about a lot of historical events but he was speechless when I asked him what he thought about Ms. Stokes' article. I had thought he would engage me in a conversation/debate about the Battle of Fort Sumter, but it was obvious he did not want to comment on the article so I did not press it. His silence said it all.

Ms. Stokes' article should be distributed to as many *Civil War* historians and publications as possible. Important

historical events are so often slanted and distorted. The myth of Abraham Lincoln is a good example. So much has been written about our 16th president in the last couple decades which exposes the true man and his agenda, and yet people still condone his actions and are labeled anti-American for exposing the truth. We as Americans need to stop putting people on pedestals and know they are only human and have faults. I have to say, however, that the leaders of the Confederacy are in extremely high standing with myself as well as the Founding Fathers.

In conclusion, let me say a big *Thank You* to Karen Stokes for her excellent article exposing the truth about the Battle of Fort Sumter. You are a true patriotic American, Karen, as well as an honorable and knowledgeable defender of the Confederacy. God speed to you!

Thomas R. Jantz

*Member-Friends of the SCV
St. Clair Shores, Michigan*

Let's work on authenticity

To the Editor:

Perhaps it is because I am also a reenactor, but at many, if not all of the SCV events I have gone to and/or seen in the *Confederate Veteran*, I cannot help but notice some extreme un-authenticity. Gentlemen, we represent our Confederate ancestors, and it personally bugs me to see members running around in uniforms that look like they were bought at a cheap costume store. Lots of times I notice members with cadet grey uniforms which have red lining doing rifle salutes, and red was worn by artillerymen. And then I have seen members with yellow lining shooting the cannon: *yellow* was cavalry. Only very rarely do I see a uniform that I would consider authentic or in any way looks like the outfit our ancestors would have had on. Now I know the SCV is not a reenactment group, and that many of our members are not reenactors, but I still think it's important that we look the best we can to represent our ancestors.

Levi Stroud

*Hill Country Camp 1938
Kerville, Texas*



Books in Print

Did these events actually occur? We don't know. Could they have happened? Most certainly. International intrigue is rarely recorded — so we are left with speculation.

Of note to chess players are the 24 actual complete chess games played in Europe by Morphy during his time abroad, which are included and annotated. Morphy rubbed shoulders with friends and foes alike as he gathered information for the Confederacy. Also included are references to the 1863-65 War for Polish Independence from Russia, which is lesser-known than the activities of the Confederate Secret Service.

One does not have to be a chess player to enjoy *Paul Morphy: Confederate Spy*. As long as you like intrigue, spies and the Confederacy, you'll have a good read.

Author: Stan Vaughan
Publisher: Three Towers Press
www.threetowerspress.com
Paperback: \$18.95

Reviewed by Frank B. Powell, III

Civil War Speeches: The South

In the introduction, Editors Harrison and Gilbert proclaim "*Civil War Speeches* is designed to be every reader's speech reference and every librarian's resource."

That claim depends on which speeches and what point of view Southern and Confederate readers would choose for themselves. The speeches appear to have been selected to reflect the current trend of revisionist history and contain a strong bias toward highlighting the slavery issue and casting the South in the character of the villain.

Among the Editors' choices are an

1850 speech of John C. Calhoun, the First and Second Inaugural addresses of President Jefferson Davis and his speech on "The Lost Cause," a speech from Judah P. Benjamin, and *The Dred Scott Decision*, written by Roger Brooke Taney.

Each selected speech is preceded by a brief history and followed by bibliographical references for further research. These "Southern" speeches are readily available for history buffs to read in other publications. Also, the historical facts contained in this volume are already known to those of us who love our South and our Confederacy.

Civil War Speeches: The South would be extraneous on your bookshelf.

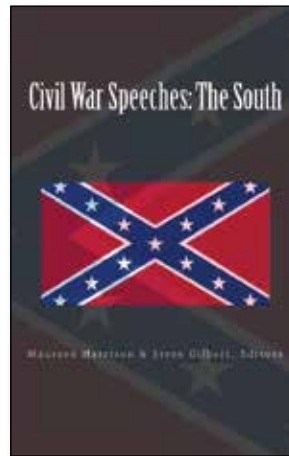
Author: Maureen Harrison and Steve Gilbert, Editors
Publisher: Excellent Books
(250) 900-0141
Paperback \$24.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Civil War Speeches: The North

Editors Harrison and Gilbert have selected with deliberate malice many Yankee speeches designed to cast the South in the worst possible light. Not only do these selections reflect the revisionist view of Southern villainy, but other speeches flaunt Northern victories with obvious glee at the suffering and crimes against humanity perpetrated by so-called "Yankee heroes."

One speech chosen was delivered by Andrew Johnson on April 4, 1865, stating "Treason must be made odious; that traitors must be impoverished, their social power broken; they must be made to feel the penalty of their crime."



This quotation sets the tone for the editors to rationalize their South-bashing selections.

Included are Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address," along with speeches from such Northern liberals as Ralph Waldo Emerson, David Thoreau, and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Anti-Southern biases which blame the Confederate States for fighting a War to maintain the institution of slavery drip with venom from each selected speech.

Each selection is preceded by historical facts and followed by bibliographical references for further research.

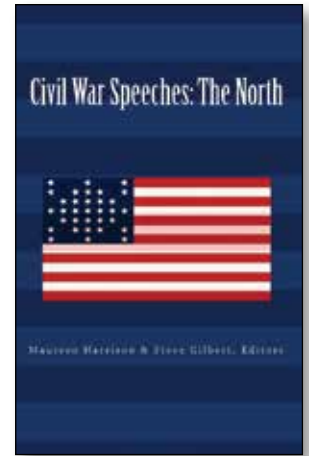
Why would any Southerner and friend of the Confederate States of America buy this book?

Author: Maureen Harrison and Steve Gilbert, Editors
Publisher: Excellent Books
(250) 900-0141
Paperback \$24.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Valor in a Border State: Confederate Soldiers of St. Mary's County, Maryland

Saint Mary's County is Maryland's southernmost county. In 1860, it is the most politically Southern county in Maryland also. It was known as "Little South Carolina." In the 1860 election, Lincoln received only one vote in Saint Mary's County. Although under harsh military occupation throughout the War, the county, with a population of 7,000 men, produced more than 100 volunteers to serve in the Confederacy's armed forces. They were all volunteers. These men could not go home during the War because, if they did, they would



be immediately arrested; shot as spies or thrown in a hell hole like Point Lookout Prison camp.

The little-known stories of these Confederate soldiers and sailors from Saint Mary's County have finally been told in a book, *Valor in a Border State: Confederate Soldiers of St. Mary's County, Maryland*. Written by Compatriot Robert L. Long, a Saint Mary's County native, the fully illustrated book contains more than 100 chapters. Each chapter is a biography of one of the county's Confederates. They fought in different units, but most served in 1st and 2nd Maryland Infantry, 1st Maryland Cavalry, 1st, 2nd, and 4th Maryland Artillery. They also served in 5th, 9th, 14th, 16th, 21st, 26th, 32nd, 37th, 39th, 40th, 47th, and 59th Virginia Infantry. The 1st, 4th, and 43rd (Mosby's Rangers), Virginia Cavalry, along with Stuart's Horse Artillery, the Confederate States Signal Corps, and the Confederate States Navy

During the War many were wounded, many captured, and 30 of them died from wounds or disease. Only 17 were left to surrender at Appomattox, Virginia.

Valor in a Border State is a book which tells the soldiers' stories. The most enjoyable portions of the book are the never-before-published letters written during and after the War. These letters are indicative of well-educated men. From these letters we get an insight into their daily lives, their innermost thoughts, and their devotion to duty.

One of my favorite stories is about private Joseph A. Greenwell. At the Battle of Sharpsburg, his right foot was wounded and amputated. He was captured and sent to Fort Monroe. One of the Federal officers chided him, asking him if he would reenlist in the Confederate Army. He responded, "My daily

prayer is that I may recover, get a cork leg, and come at you again!"

Valor in a Border State fills the niche for someone interested in the soldier's story of the War or Southern Maryland. It is also a valuable resource in the area of genealogy. Even though the book lacks a table of contents and an index, the Confederate Veterans' biographies are arranged alphabetically so they are easy to find.

Author: Robert L. Long

Publisher: Amazon/Create Space Books
Paperback \$23.00

Reviewed by James B. Couch

***Recollections of War Times
by An Old Veteran while
under Stonewall Jackson and
Lieutenant General James
Longstreet***

In 1901, William Augustus (Gus) McClendon began writing the memoir of his service in the 15th Alabama Infantry which served in many of the Eastern theater engagements. In early 1902 he began sending them to the *Abbeville News*, where they appeared weekly for the rest of the year. He continued to write, mostly from memory, and in 1909 his book was published under the title *Recollections of War Times By An Old Veteran While Under Stonewall Jackson and Lieutenant General James Longstreet*. It is believed that only 25 copies were originally printed.

Though originally forbidden by his parents to enlist in May of 1861 because of his age (16), his determination eventually wore them down, and Gus was allowed to join the "Henry Pioneers" in July 1861. The "Pioneers" became Company G, 15th Alabama Infantry Regiment, and its initial months were spent in camps around Richmond and Manassas. Gus and the 15th Alabama saw plenty of fighting in 1862 in the Shenandoah Valley, Seven Days, Second Manassas, Maryland and Fredericksburg campaigns. After one of the Seven Days' battles, Gus commented on the great number of dead and dying still on and around the battlefield. "The care of the wounded and burying the dead was not our job, there were men detailed

for that purpose, and our job was to kill or wound some more Yankees or be killed or wounded by them"

While writing his memoir, Gus disarmingly confesses that he is uneducated "and ... I make no claim to correct English." In spite of that, his book is extremely readable and very interesting. He has a delightful wit which enhances the telling of the story; he was a bright observer on his Confederate service.

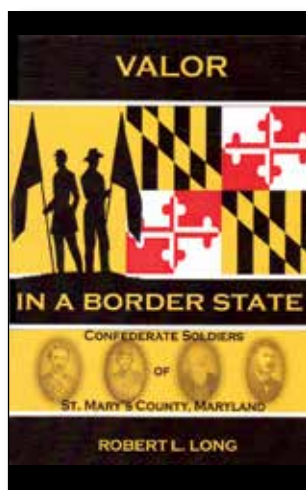
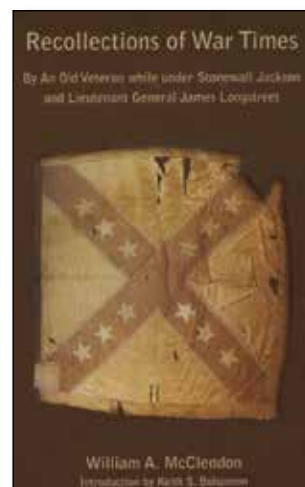
In this reprint the introduction is written by none other than Robert Krick who praises both the original and the research of Editor Keith Bohannon, professor at West Georgia. Professor Bohannon has well-indexed McClendon's book and included a well-researched introduction to Gus's war record and life both before and after the War.

It is a great read and this reviewer believes it will be enjoyed by all who read it.

Edited by Keith S. Bohannon
Foreword: Robert Krick
University of Alabama Press
(205) 348-5180
Paperback \$22.50

Reviewed by Amy R. Huss

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NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

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

Invitation to the 2012 Jefferson Davis Service

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Committee proudly announces this year's service for our first and only President of the Confederate States, Jefferson F. Davis, Saturday, June 2, 2012 at 9 AM at Hollywood Cemetery, 412 South Cherry Street, Richmond, Virginia.

The Memorial Service is a family event complete with music, poems, and an historian and author.

There will also be a marching bagpipe band, honor guard, musket salute as well as an unforgettable artillery salute with replica cannons. Period dress is encouraged but not required.

The ceremonial flags which have flown on the president's flag pole will be available with a certificate of authenticity.

Free souvenir programs, ribbons and light refreshments will be available

on a first-come, first-served basis.

The ceremony remembers and honors a Southern gentleman who served with the US Army during the Black Hawk War and the Mexican War. Prior to becoming Commander in Chief of the Confederate Army and Navy, Jefferson Davis served as a US Congressman, US Senator and US Secretary of War.

The program, sponsored by the Virginia Division Sons of Confederate Veterans, is free and open to the public.

For further information contact E-erette Ellis at rebelyonder2@verizon.net

2012 Oratory Contest Rules Announced

It is my honor to once again represent the SCV as this year's chairman of the John C. Calhoun Oratory Contest. As an observer and participant for many years, it is my goal to continue the tradition of fun and frivolity, while always recalling that we are the guardians of those who lived before us.

With that in mind, the topic of this year's National Oratory contest is

"You are transported back in time to July 1862 and have five minutes to tell President Jefferson Davis how to win the war. What would you tell him? You are only allowed to talk, and may not carry back anything from the present day."

The following rules, as are typical, will apply:

1. Speech must be somewhat on topic.
2. Must last 5-8 minutes.
3. No throwing of objects (Gilbert rule).
4. Language must be family-friendly.
5. Cannot be noticeably inebriated.
6. No singing.
7. No politicking (Unka Jeff rule).
8. Only one participant per speech (Brother Kirk rule).
9. Only one per Division.
10. All judges' decisions are final.

We request each Division have their winner notify the Oratory Chairman as soon as possible before the event, but we will gladly accept contestants up to

the minute the contest starts, as long as there is only one per Division. Note: the winner of the previous year may speak at-large, and his Division may also enter a normally qualified candidate. The date, time, and location of the contest will be set by our host camp, and the winner of the 2012 Oratory Contest will be awarded a Confederate Battle Flag which has been signed by all those in attendance.

Thank you, and we look forward to a grand time in Murfreesboro!

James Turner

Chairman - Oratory Contest

jasturner@comcast.net

Confederate Veteran Uniforms

Please see our ad in this issue, but a short narrative may help members understand our aims — which is to offer a low-cost quality fraternal uniform to SCV members. This uniform will be based on the 1920s UCV & SCV uniform consisting of a cadet gray jacket, vest and trousers and a gray Stetson-style hat with brass SCV buttons and hat wreath. We presented this idea to the Fall GEC meeting and the GEC voted to extend a license to Different Drummer for the sale of SCV hat wreaths and SCV buttons to SCV members and that a portion of all sales would go to the SCV.

Sale of buttons and wreaths are important for this project because this is where we hope to raise the capital investment necessary to start production of the uniforms. A test pattern for the uniforms has been produced and sent to the clothing manufacturer, who is an SCV member and his plant is in North Carolina. We are also hoping to have a hatter making our hats soon — again in Dixie, made by Southern craftsmen. Please stay in touch as we work to make the SCV uniform available. For more information, contact Compatriot Kirk D. Lyons at PO Box 1237, Black Mountain, NC 28711 or call 828-712-2115. A catalog will be available at www.differentdrummer.org.

Forrest Homecoming Festival

The 10th Annual N. B. Forrest Homecoming and Southern Heritage Festival will be held Saturday, June 16, 2012, 9AM-3PM at the Forrest Birthplace, 4435 Pyles Rd., Chapel Hill, TN. Admission is \$5. For more information, call 1-800-MYSOUTH.

2013 Sesquicentennial Heritage Rally

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

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

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 members' 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

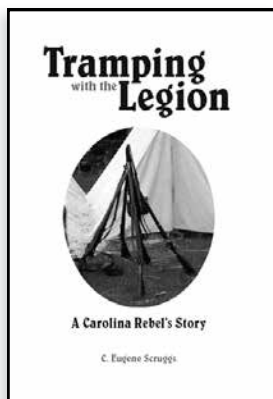
Please remember this prorated dues option is only available when the member pays dues for both the current and next fiscal years. There is not an option to pay only the partial dues for remainder of the current fiscal year.

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*****



Tramping with the Legion A Carolina Rebel's Story



Malvern Hill, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Kinston, Charleston, Petersburg, Point Lookout, Elmira Prison — read the story of the men of Company K, Holcombe Legion, South Carolina Volunteers.

Learn about life inside the infamous "Hellmira" camp and the planning and execution of the great escape on October 7, 1864. All of this action is portrayed by Parson Jud in this memoir enhanced from letters and oral tradition by C. Eugene Scruggs.

Tramping with the Legion is available from Amazon.com or from your local bookstore via Ingram Inc. Or you may order directly from the author at scruggsgene@aol.com at the discount price of \$18.95 which includes shipping by USPS.

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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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Welcome to Murfreesboro!

The members of Murfreesboro SCV Camp # 33 are honored to be the host Camp of the 117th SCV National Reunion. While in Murfreesboro, which is in Rutherford County, we hope that you will be able to attend all of the Reunion events. The Rutherford county area is full of War Between the States related sites, was home to and visited by countless Confederates. There were six Confederate Brigadier Generals native to Rutherford County: William Barksdale, Winfield Scot Featherstone, Ben McCulloch, Henry McCulloch, Joseph Palmer and Thomas Benton Smith. Along with Sam Davis, boy hero of the Coleman scouts, there was another local hero, Dewitt Smith Jobe. Jobe was also a member of the Coleman Scouts and died of a much worse fate. After being captured and tortured, he was dragged to death behind a horse. Mary Kate Patterson was a local female spy and was a personal friend of Sam Davis. One of the great social events of the war was the marriage of local girl Martha Ready to the daring Cavalier John Hunt Morgan. The wedding ceremony was performed by Confederate General Leonidas Polk, who was an Episcopal Bishop. Many of the top Confederate Officers were in the wedding ceremony. The last reminder of Occupied Murfreesboro is Fortress Rosecrans which was the largest earthen fort built by the yankees. Parts of the fort are preserved and are under the care of the National Park service. After the Battle of Nashville, General Nathan Bedford Forrest was sent to Murfreesboro to attack the fort in what was called the Battle of the Cedars.

There is much more to see here than we have time for, there are several area sites and tour routes that you may want to visit. The Battle of Hartsville, The Tullahoma Campaign, the Battle of Milton and SCV owned Winstead Hill in Franklin are all within 45 minutes of Murfreesboro. In the vicinity of the Embassy Suites hotel there is a wide variety of restaurants, shopping, golf and a paved walking trail way that follows along Stones River. The weekend of our Reunion there are several local events taking place, one of the largest Cruise in's in the South East will be held on Friday night in the Avenues shopping center behind the Embassy Suites. Uncle Dave Macon Days, one of the largest Old Time Bluegrass music festivals in the country will be held in Cannonsburg Village, close to downtown Murfreesboro. The festival brings in around 40,000 spectators each year. Camp # 33 members hand out Confederate stick flags during the two day event, over 2,500 were handed out this past year. Uncle Dave Macon was a member of the Grand Ole Opry and the son of Confederate Captain John Macon Company D, 35th Tennessee Infantry.

A first for a National Reunion is the Mechanized Cavalry bike show which will be sponsored by Bumpus Harley Davidson. The Official Reunion medal has been designed by David Wright, artist of the Forrest Boyhood home print. There will be a standard issue medal that will be given to each registered member as well as a special medal that will be numbered 1-150. Both of these Reunion medals can be viewed on the Reunion website as well as details for ordering one of the numbered medals. Along with the Reunion medal, each registered member will receive a custom Confederate stick flag with all of the Reunion information printed on it, similar to the old UCV flags.

We have several nights of music and history, which will be free of charge. A great week of Confederate fellowship is in store so make your plans to be in Murfreesboro for the 117th SCV National Reunion!

2012 SCV Reunion overflow hotels

The Embassy Suites Hotel and Conference Center is the 11th SCV Reunion host hotel. All business sessions will be held there, tours will depart from there, most luncheons and the Grand Banquet will be at the Embassy Suites. We do have overflow hotels available, choose from the list below and ask for the "SCV Reunion" block. Reservations must be made by June 11, 2012 for the Reunion rate, the blocked rooms will be reserved on a first come, first serve basis. If you need assistance finding available rooms, please call Barbara Wolke at the Convention and Visitors Bureau at 615-278-2327.

Candlewood Suites: I-24, Exit 76 850 North Thompson Lane, Murfreesboro, TN 37129 Telephone: 615-617-3075 Distance to the Embassy Suites Hotel & Conference Center is 1.6 miles. One king bed or two queen beds. Rate: \$119.00 plus tax.

Comfort Suites: I-24, Exit 78 226 N Thompson Lane, Murfreesboro, TN 37129. Telephone: 615-869-0950 Distance to the Embassy Suites Hotel & Conference Center is 1.8 miles. One king bed or two queen beds. Rate: \$99.99 plus tax.

Doubletree Hotel: I-24, Exit 78 1850 Old Fort Parkway, Murfreesboro, TN 37129. Telephone: 615-895-5555. Distance to the Embassy Suites Hotel & Conference Center is 3 miles. Two queen beds or one king bed. Rate: \$99.00 plus tax.

Fairfield Inn: I-24, Exit 78 175 Chaffin Place, Murfreesboro, TN 37129. Telephone: 615-849-1150. Distance to the Embassy Suites Hotel & Conference Center is 2.4 miles. One king bed. Rate: \$109.00 plus tax.

Hampton Inn & Suites: I-24, Exit 78; 325 N. Thompson Lane, Murfreesboro, TN 37129. Telephone: 615-890-2424. Distance to the Embassy Suites Hotel & Conference Center is 1.8 miles. One king bed or two queen beds. Rate: \$119.00 plus tax.

Holiday Inn Express: I-24, Exit 78 165 Chaffin Place, Murfreesboro, TN 37129. Telephone: 615-849-9000. Distance to the Embassy Suites Hotel & Conference Center is 2.4 miles. Rooms: One king bed or two queen beds. Rate: \$109.00 plus tax.



**SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
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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
- 12:30 PM— 1:30 PM: Mechanized Cavalry meeting
- 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 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
- 10:00 AM—12:00 PM : Mechanized Cavalry bike show, Bumpus Harley Davidson
- 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
- 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

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

James Patterson, 2012 SCV Reunion Chairman: mborosev33@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
177TH ANNUAL NATIONAL REUNION
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Registration for 2012 SCV Reunion

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

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

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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 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 = _____

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The Death of States' Rights

party controls that government — “we the people” of the states will continue to be subservient to the powers that be in Washington, DC. *Sovereignty* has been unconstitutionally transferred from “we the people” within our states to the political status quo in Washington, DC. The reemergence of constitutional liberty, limited federalism, and personal liberty will not occur unless sovereign authority is restored to its proper venue — “we the people” residing within our respective sovereign states.

There is only one way to restore constitutionally limited federalism to America — the return of real States' Rights. But how do we accomplish this counter-revolutionary¹⁹ task? The one sure way is to pass the State Sovereignty Amendment to the US Constitution.²⁰ This amendment will return power to “we the people” within our sovereign states. Subsequent to the ratification of this amendment, any act of our agent the Federal government which the people feel is abusive would be subject to state nullification. The ruling elites in Washington, DC, would rule no more! The people's status would change from subservient subjects of our masters in Washington, DC, to American citizens and masters of our political, social, and economic destinies.

Changing political leadership of the *status quo* will accomplish very little, but changing the source of sovereign authority from Washington to “we the people” of the individual sovereign states will

accomplish everything! Replacing Federal supremacy with real States' Rights will undo the damage suffered by “we the people” of the sovereign states at Appomattox. Our Confederate forefathers will be vindicated. *Deo Vindice*.

NOTES

¹General Robert E. Lee, as cited in James Ronald Kennedy and Walter Donald Kennedy, *Was Jefferson Davis Right?* (Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing Company, 1998), 291.

²Jefferson Davis, as cited in E. A. Pollard, *Southern History of the War* (New York: The Fairfax Press, [1866 original] 1977), 582.

³William Samuel Johnson, as cited in M. E. Bradford, *Original Intentions: On the Making and Ratification of the United States Constitution* (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1993), 9.

⁴Brutus most likely was Robert Yates, a New York judge and delegate to the constitutional convention. Ralph Ketcham, *The Anti-Federalist Papers and the Constitutional Convention Debates* (New York: Mentor, 1986), 282.

⁵See Article II, *Articles of Confederation*, ratified 1781.

⁶See Article VI, Section 2, *US Constitution*.

⁷See “Hitler's 1,000-Year Reich,” Walter Kennedy and Al Benson, Jr., *Lincoln's Marxists* (Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing Company, 2011), 75-78.

⁸Abel Upshur, *The Federal Govern-*

ment: Its True Nature and Character (Houston: St. Thomas Press, 1977).

⁹See discussion of Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1789 in Kennedy and Kennedy, *Was Jefferson Davis Right?* 281-5.

¹⁰William Wirt Henry, *Patrick Henry: Life, Correspondence and Speeches* (1891, Harrisonburg, VA: Sprinkle Publications, 1993), I, 369.

¹¹See “Disquisition on Government” in John C. Calhoun, *The Works of John C. Calhoun* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1844).

¹²James J. Kilpatrick, *The Sovereign State* (Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1957), 8.

¹³James Ronald Kennedy, *Nullification: Why and How* (free pdf download from author's website www.kennedytwins.com, 2010).

¹⁴Actually, my family were non-slave-owning “yeoman” farmers.

¹⁵Ketcham, 273.

¹⁶James Ronald Kennedy, *Nullification: Why and How*.

¹⁷Donald W. Miller, Jr., *A Jeffersonian View of the Civil War*, www.LewRockwell.com, 9/7/2001, accessed 10/14/2012.

¹⁸Robert G. Ingersoll, “Abraham Lincoln, a Lecture,” speech given by Ingersoll, 1894, New York City, as cited in www.archive.org/stream/abrahamlincolnle00inge/abrahamlincolnle00inge_djvu.txt, accessed March 16, 2009.

¹⁹Lincoln and his company orches-

trated a revolutionary change in our original system of constitutionally limited federalism; therefore, our efforts to restore the original, constitutionally limited republic of republics would be a counter-revolution.

²⁰James Ronald Kennedy, *Reclaiming Liberty* (Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing Company, 2005), 76-79.

THE STATE SOVEREIGNTY AMENDMENT®

These United States of America are a Republic of Republics deriving its authority from the consent of the governed residing within their Sovereign State. Each Sovereign State is the agent of the people thereof. The federal government formed by the compact of the United States Constitution is the agent of the Sovereign States. Federal authority shall be supreme in all areas specifically delegated to it by the Constitution. All acts or legislation enacted pursuant to the Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land. The Sovereign State reserves an equal right to judge for itself as to the constitutionality of any act of the federal government.

Section I. The Sovereign State specifically reserves the right to interpose its sovereign authority between acts of the federal government and the liberties, property, and interests of the citizens of the state, thereby nullifying federal acts judged by the state to be an unwarranted infringement upon the reserved rights of the state and the people thereof.

1. State nullification of a federal act must be approved by a convention of the state.

2. Upon passage of an act of nullification, all federal authority for the enumerated and nullified act(s) shall be suspended.
3. Upon formal acceptance of nullification by three-fourths of the conventions of the states, including the original nullifying state, the enumerated federal act(s) shall be prohibited in the United States of America or its territories.
4. Upon formal rejection of nullification by three-fourths of the conventions of the states, the enumerated federal act(s) shall be presumed to be constitutional, notwithstanding any judgment of any federal or state court.
5. Until or unless there is a formal approval or rejection by the conventions of the states, the nullified federal act(s) shall remain non-operative as to the original and any additional nullifying states. A state that in its convention ratifies a particular act of nullification shall be construed to have nullified the same act as enumerated in the initiating state's nullification.
6. No federal elected official, agent, or any individual working within or associated with any branch of the federal government may harass or attempt to harass, intimidate, or threaten a Sovereign State or the people thereof for exercising their rights under this amendment. No federal elected official, agent, or any individual working within or associated with any branch of the federal government shall attempt to influence or use their office to attempt to influence the deliberations of the people regarding the nul-

lification of a federal act(s) or the acceptance or rejection of a nullified federal act(s).

7. Any United States military officer, noncommissioned officer or federal official or agent who carries out or attempts to carry out any order by a federal official, officer or agent to deny or hinder the people of a Sovereign State from exercising their rights under this amendment shall be subject to the offended state's laws and may be tried accordingly. Jurisdiction in such cases is specifically denied to all federal courts, military courts, or any other court other than the courts of the offended state.

Section II. The government and people of these United States approve the principle that any people have a right to abolish the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This principle illustrates the American idea that government rests on the consent of the governed and that it is the right of a people to alter or abolish it at will whenever it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was established. Therefore, the right of a Sovereign State to secede peacefully from the union voluntarily created by the compact of the Constitution is hereby specifically reserved to each state.

1. An act of secession shall be executed by a convention of the people of the state.
2. The seceded state shall appoint representatives to negotiate settlement of all debts owed the federal government, the purchase of federal properties within the Sovereign state, and the removal of federal military

installations and personnel.

3. Upon acceptable arrangement for the payment of sums owed the federal government, the representatives may negotiate treaties of friendship, common defense, and commercial relations. Said treaties are subject to the same constitutional ratification as other treaties.
4. Readmission of a seceded state shall follow the same constitutional requirements as for any new state.
5. No federal elected official, agent, or any individual working within or associated with any branch of the federal government shall attempt to influence the people of the Sovereign State regarding their decision to secede from, remain with, or join this union.
6. Any United States military of-

ficer, noncommissioned officer, or federal official or agent who carries out or attempts to carry out any order by a federal official, officer, or agent to deny or hinder the people of a Sovereign State from exercising their rights under this amendment shall be subject to the offended state's laws and may be tried accordingly. Jurisdiction in such cases is specifically denied to all federal courts, military courts, or any other court other than the courts of the offended state.

7. The duty of the people of the Sovereign State to exercise their inalienable right to govern themselves is a right that existed before the formation of the federal government, and therefore nothing in this amendment shall be inter-

preted in such a manner as to deem the federal government to be the donor of the rights as exercised by the people of the states.

[© James Ronald Kennedy, www.kennedytwins.com, *Reclaiming Liberty*, pp. 76-9].



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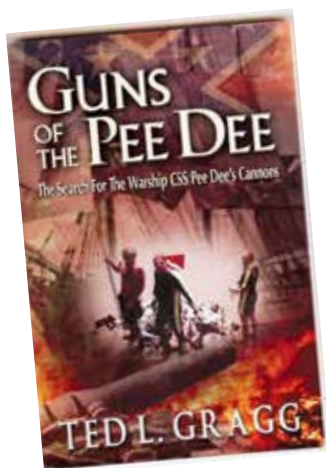
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In Memory of **Tommy Ratzlaff, Navy Seal**

By Adjutant Everett Burr, General JO Shelby Camp 1414, Harrison, Arkansas

On Sunday August 7, 2011, I received a call from a coworker asking me if I had heard about the chopper going down in Afghanistan. I replied "No." I was then told Tommy had been killed in the crash. With my ears ringing and heart broken I listened in disbelief as he gave the details of what had happened.

Thomas Arthur Ratzlaff ("Tommy") had grown up around me and my wife Dee. He was our weekend son whom we took to many SCV and reenactment events. His parents Ben and Nancy trusted us with their only son and we relished in the role.

We watched him grow from a youth of 14 through high school and on into the Navy. We were proud of his accomplishments and his character he developed. He was an outstanding middle linebacker for the Green Forest Tigers. We were there when an archrival Huntsville Eagle laid a tremendous high hit on Tommy. It was a clean but brutal hit and Tommy was carried off the field. Afterward, he only said it was a good, fair play.

From the time we met, Tommy had one thing planned for the future: "become a Seal."

During his senior year his mother asked me to talk to Tommy about his grades. He had already signed the paperwork and was enlisted, but he was letting his grades slip. I gave him the old "get your head out of it" speech, saying, "If you don't bring those grades up, you will not become a Navy Seal; you will become a swabby on a ship, swabbing the deck. The Seals don't want dumb people; they only take the best." His grades improved and in 1995 he was off for the Great Lakes for naval training one year later; in 1996 he had won his Trident medal. He was a US Navy Seal, a member of the most elite force America has.

I believe some people are born to become great military leaders: George Washington, Robert E. Lee and George Patton, to name a few. I also believe some men were born to become great warriors. Tommy Ratzlaff was one of these. He entered Seal Training and breezed through it, later telling me that "ringing the bell" never entered his mind.

He had risen through the ranks to Senior Chief Petty Officer, leading NCO of his Team and was reputed to be "the most fearless warrior" of all the Seals. This is a direct quote by one of his fellow Team members who spoke at his Memorial Service.

Tommy had the heart of a lion beating within his breast. The great determination, stamina, and a love of God and country perhaps came from his Confederate ancestor, Private James Lafayette Anderson, 8th Tennessee Cavalry, who fought under Colonel G.G. Dibrell and was commanded by General Nathan Bedford Forrest.

The 8th Tennessee had an outstanding regimental record and so do the Navy Seals. Of the many things which happen around the world we never hear who, why or when. They merely happen and we the citizens are safe. The necessity of keeping secrets was a duty Tommy had for the protection of his family, our country, and we the people. He was faithful to his duty in every aspect.

This was Tommy's last deployment and last mission. He didn't even have to go, but he "wanted" one last crack at "them." This was his nature and perhaps his destiny.

I did not know, but before every deployment US Navy Seals write out a last will and testament. Tommy chose two verses from the Bible. In his Tommy chose 2nd Timothy 4: 7:

"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my

course, I have kept the Faith."

The second was John 15:13:

"Greater love has no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends."

Tommy was my friend I will miss forever. He sacrificed his all so we can live a good and safe life. He never asked for someone to take his place, but willingly stepped forward into danger. His medals and commendations speak for themselves.

Our Confederate Ancestors bequeathed us a military tradition of valor, patriotism, devotion to duty, and a spirit of self-sacrifice. Without these traditions we will no longer remain a free nation.

May God grant eternal rest for the soul of Senior Chief Petty Officer Tommy Ratzlaff and welcome him home as a good and faithful servant.

Editor's note: Compatriot Tommy Ratzlaff was a member of the General JO Shelby Camp 1414, Harrison, Arkansas.



Senior Chief Petty Officer Thomas Arthur Ratzlaff

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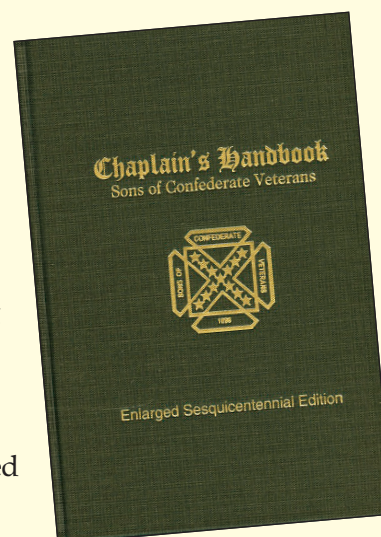
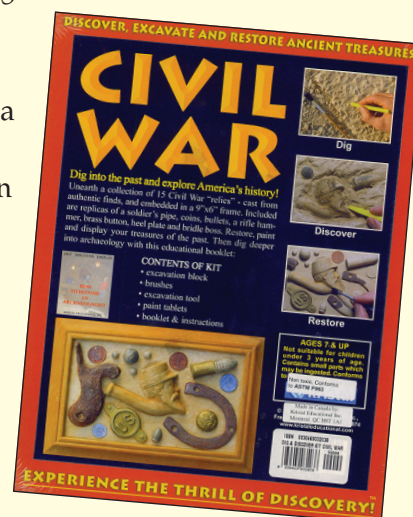
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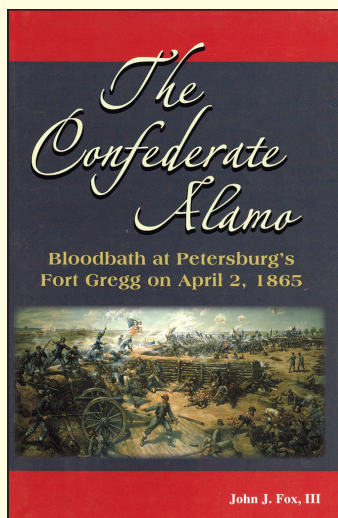
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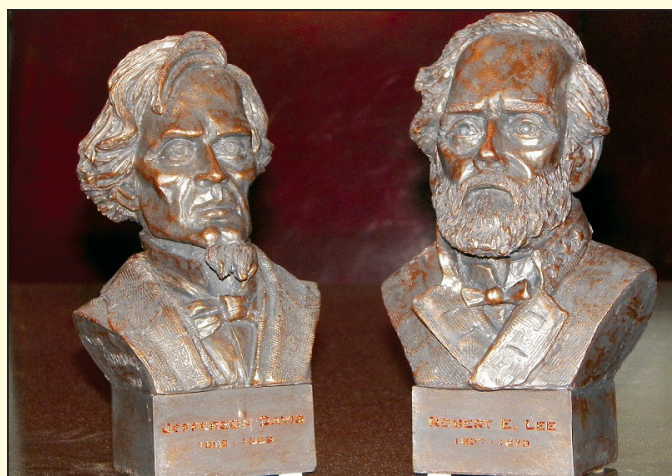


The Confederate Alamo; Bloodbath at Petersburg's Fort Gregg. On April 2, 1865, Robert E. Lee faced the most monumental crisis of his military career on the morning of April 2, 1865. By sunrise that morning, the Union 6th Corps had punched a huge hole in Lee's outer line, southwest of Petersburg. He needed time for reinforcements to arrive from Richmond, but how could his depleted army buy that time? Amidst overwhelming odds, this suicide mission fell to a handful of Confederates who made a desperate last stand at Fort Gregg. Douglas Southall Freeman called this epic fight one of the most dramatic incidents of an overwhelming day, and yet it has been overshadowed by all the other historic events of April 1865. Fourteen Union soldiers received the Medal of Honor for their bravery at Fort Gregg. Many battle-scarred veterans from both sides described this clash as the nastiest of their four-year war experience.

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Some Parallels Between 1776 and 1861

the writer quotes a New York clergyman, Rev. W. J. Sloane, who had no qualms about the possibility of the proclamation leading to a slave uprising. Sloan stated, "But suppose emancipation should lead to insurrection? Let this, which I by no means admit, be for the time granted; then I affirm that it is better, far better, that every man, woman, and child in every rebel state should perish in one widespread, bloody, and indiscriminate slaughter; better that the land should be a Sahara; be as when God destroyed the Canaanites, or overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah, than that this

rebellion should be successful."

Though the Earl of Dunmore had proclaimed freedom to the slaves of American rebels in 1775, it is telling that his "last official act" as royal governor demonstrated his support for slavery. Historian Berkeley noted of him:

The last official act of the would-be emancipator, after he had fled ... had been to return unsigned to the General Assembly of Virginia a bill aimed at the destruction of the slave traffic. Virginia had tried in the past to prevent the increase of slavery, but each such law had been disallowed by the Crown.

In view of this contradictory act by Dunmore, another parallel could be drawn to the other "would-be emancipator," Lincoln, who, even before the war began, stated his support of the Corwin Amendment, an amendment to the United States Constitution which would have explicitly protected the institution of slavery and made it irrevocable.

After the Corwin Amendment passed by a two-thirds majority in Congress on March 2, 1861, it went to the states to begin the ratification process, and the Ohio General Assembly became the first to ratify it. Maryland and

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Illinois were the next states to approve the amendment, but the process was never completed because of the commencement of the war.

If it was true, as some contend, that the South seceded for the sole purpose of preserving the institution of slavery, then the fledgling Confederacy formed in February 1861 could have waited and watched the progress of the ratification process, and, upon the adoption of the Corwin Amendment, abandoned its attempt at independence and rejoined the Union, with the assurance the slaveholding states could keep their slaves forever without interference.

And what if the “Rebels” of 1776 had lost their bid for independence, like those of 1861? Historian Matthew Page Andrews speculated about this, noting Dunmore’s emancipation proc-

lamation “placed Patrick Henry, John Marshall and George Washington in the *apparent* position of fighting for slavery; since, had the British won, the slaves would have been freed. In that event, it is conceivable it might have been subsequently represented, in British history, that the abolition of slavery, an incidental outcome of a war waged on other grounds, was the principal matter of contention between the Colonies and the Mother Country!”

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The Last Roll

M/G William D. McCain
HQ 584
Columbia, TN
Thomas Hunter Keese

Captain E. D. Baxter 2034
Fairview, TN
Dave Allen Lampley

Roderick, Forrest’s War
Horse 2072
Spring Hill, TN
James William Hannah

General John C. Vaughn
2089
Etowah, TN
George Richard Park

Capt. James P. Douglas 124
Tyler, TX
James E. Rheudasil

Hood’s Texas Brigade 153
San Antonio, TX
Paul Thomas Whitmore

Capt. James Gillaspie 226
Huntsville, TX
Charles Crabb

Alamo City Guards 1325
San Antonio, TX
Wayne Oran Vick

Gen. Walter P. Lane 1455
Longview, TX
Richard Alton Brewster

William H. L. Wells 1588
Plano, TX
B. T. Maynard

Lee -Jackson 1
Richmond, VA
Harry Hamill Augustine

Isle Of Wight Avengers 14
Smithfield, VA
Bernard “Buddy” C. Beale

Clinton Hatcher 21
Leesburg, VA
Charles H. Klotz

A. P. Hill 167
Colonial Heights, VA
L. L. Meredith, Real Son

R. E. Lee 726
Alexandria, VA
Richard H. Groves
Eugene M. Donald

Matthew Fontaine Maury
1722
Fredericksburg, VA
Homer D. Musselman

Appomattox Rangers Court
House 1733
Appomattox, VA
Mark Stevens Catlett

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of The Sons of Confederate Veterans

Below please find the proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to be Considered at the General Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to be held at Murfreesboro, Tennessee July, 12 – 14, 2012.

Guide to Format: Text in standard format is text that is unchanged from the wording in the current Constitution. Text that is ~~struck thru~~ shows proposed deletions from the Constitution. Text in *italics* shows proposed additions to the Constitution.

Proposed Amendment No. 1:

Submitted by: George L. Batten Jr., Commander, Capt. Charles W. Baldwin Camp 105, Madison, Georgia

4.6. Administration. All Camps shall have the full enjoyment of the right to govern themselves, provided that they shall be subject to this Constitution and the Standing Orders of the Confederation. Each Camp shall be the judge of its own members, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and Standing Orders. By accepting a charter a Camp acknowledges irrevocable jurisdiction and declares itself to be in all things subject to the Constitution and the Standing Orders of the Sons of Confederate Veterans ~~and the Division under which it is organized, if any,~~ and the rules, regulations, orders and laws promulgated in pursuance thereof, and further, the said Camp pledges itself, through its members, to uphold the principles of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and to assist in the accomplishment of the praiseworthy objects and purposes of the Confederation. ~~No Camp in any State where a Division has been formed in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and Standing Orders shall be permitted to withdraw from that Division and continue its activities as a separate Camp representing the Sons of Confederate Veterans.~~ All Camps in States that have formed Divisions will be enrolled as a member of that Division, but a Camp within the Division may secede from the Division without penalty or loss of its charter upon written notice to the Division Commander, signed by the Camp Commander and Adjutant.

Proposed Amendment No. 2:

Submitted by: George L. Batten Jr., Commander, Capt. Charles W. Baldwin Camp 105, Madison, Georgia

5.1. Standard Division Organization. Each and every State and Territory of the United States, or regions outside the United States, having within its boundaries five (5) or more Camps in good standing regularly organized, may be chartered as a Division upon approval by the General Executive Council. No State or Territory, or regions outside the United States, shall have more than one Division within its boundaries. ~~All Camps within a Division so defined shall report to that Division's headquarters command.~~

Discussion of Proposed Amendments No. 1 and No 2:

The first of these two paragraphs removes the requirement that a Camp be a member of the Division formed in its State, if one exists. There is a cosmetic change to sentence number three of the existing paragraph 4.6, and a significant change to the last sentence of the existing paragraph 4.6. The last sentence of the existing paragraph 5.1 has been removed, as it would imply that any Camp located within the geographic boundaries of a Division, whether a member of the Division or not, would be required to report to that Division's headquarters command.

The Preamble to our Constitution specifies the noble purposes for which the Sons of Confederate Veterans was organized. We at Camp 105 subscribe whole-heartedly to the purposes listed in the Preamble. Being a chartered Camp without being a member of the Division would in no way hinder us from fulfilling the purposes listed in the Preamble.

While we understand that a Division structure aids in the administration of a large organization, we also understand that our reason for being is not the efficient administration of a large organization. We wish to honor our ancestors and to correct errors in historical fact where they occur, and we wish to do so without being a member of our State's Division.

Our reasons for wanting to secede from the Georgia Division are immaterial to the proposed changes to the Constitution. Let us just say we do not believe that we are getting value for our dues. At present, our only option is to disband as a Camp, and to become members at large of the Headquarters Camp. Some of my compatriots in Camp 105 are charter members of the Camp, and they understandably do not want to see their organizing efforts from two decades ago wasted by a loss of our charter.

We are proud members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and will remain so whether we are members of the Georgia Division, or not. We simply ask for the opportunity to secede from an administrative unit of the Sons of Confederate Veterans that imposes a cost but returns no benefit.

It is, I suspect, a constitutional change that would meet with the approval of our ancestors.

Proposed Amendment No. 3:

Submitted by the Disciplinary Committee of the General Organization of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

13.13 Discipline: Camps and Divisions, being the judges of their own members, may impose discipline upon their own members. Camps or Divisions may suspend or expel a member from their respective Camp or Division. At this point the member in question is transferred to HQ Camp 584, being that he is no longer a member in good standing of either the Division or a Camp within that Division. If the Camp or Division wishes to have the member expelled from the Confederation, or otherwise disciplined at the national level, they shall proffer charges to the ~~disciplinary committee~~ Commander-in-Chief within 30 days of the dispensation of the Camp's or Division's action. A violation of a suspension meted out by a camp or division shall, for purposes of calculating the 30 days, be considered a new violation, the 30 days beginning with the dispensation of the Camp's or Division's actions on the violation of the suspension, not the original infraction which led to the suspension. If a camp disciplines a member and proffers charges on the incident with its division (within the time prescribed by the division bylaws, or 30 days if no such time is prescribed), then the matter shall not be considered dispensed, for purposes of calculating the 30 days above, until the conclusion of the division's adjudication. At this point the charges are proffered to the Commander-in-Chief, the procedures are as described elsewhere in this article. If the member is not expelled from the Confederation at the culmination of these actions, he may petition the Disciplinary Committee for the right to transfer to a Camp different from whence he came. If this petition is denied, he may appeal to the GEC.

Discussion of Proposed Amendment No. 3:

The phrase “or otherwise disciplined” clarifies that the Disciplinary Committee has other punishment options than expulsion (and expulsion is not the most appropriate sentence in every case of guilt). Interpreting this section as only allowing expulsion would put it in conflict with the implied punishment powers created in 13.8, and the specified power of suspension in 3.3. This clarifying language makes clear to Camps/Divisions that they can request a lesser punishment from the Disciplinary Committee than expulsion if they desire.

Changing “disciplinary committee” to “Commander-in-Chief” eliminates a conflict between this section and section 13.4, which specifies charges are to be sent to the CIC.

The verbiage in reference to the 30 days to file is to clarify when the 30 days a Camp or Division has to proffer charges to the General Organization begins. The first situation addresses cases where a Camp/Division has suspended a member, and the member violates the suspension. Without this clarification that the suspension violation is a new infraction with its own 30-day period, a suspended member could violate their suspension on day 31 and attempt to claim the camp/division could not seek discipline at the General Organization level because of a technicality. If this argument were accepted, it would infringe on the right of the Camp/Division granted in 13.13 to seek that the General Organization impose discipline, especially considering that a suspension is a “second chance,” and violating the suspension is an egregious disregard for the disciplinary system and the second chance the member was given.

Likewise, the second situation addresses cases where a Camp has disciplined a member and seeks discipline at the Division level before seeking discipline at the General Organization level, and should also not infringe on its 30-day right. Many cases are best handled by Divisions; Division leadership is more likely to be familiar with the situation and the possibilities for the best resolution (perhaps even reconciliation of some sort that is less likely at the General Organization level). While a Camp has the right to file charges directly with the General Organization within 30 days, the General Disciplinary Committee encourages Divisions to handle matters if they can, and it seems wise to do so (recognizing that some cases are so hot they are disruptive to the Division and/or threaten to become political rather than disciplinary matters).

With the current wording of 13.13, a Camp may conclude that the only way to preserve its right to file charges with the General Organization is to go ahead and do so rather than seek any action at the Division level. The Disciplinary Committee would like to assure Camps that they can seek Division-level solutions if they so desire without losing their 30 day right to file with the General Organization until 30 days after the conclusion of the matter at the Division level, thus this proposed clarifying language.

Proposed Amendments to the Standing Orders: None



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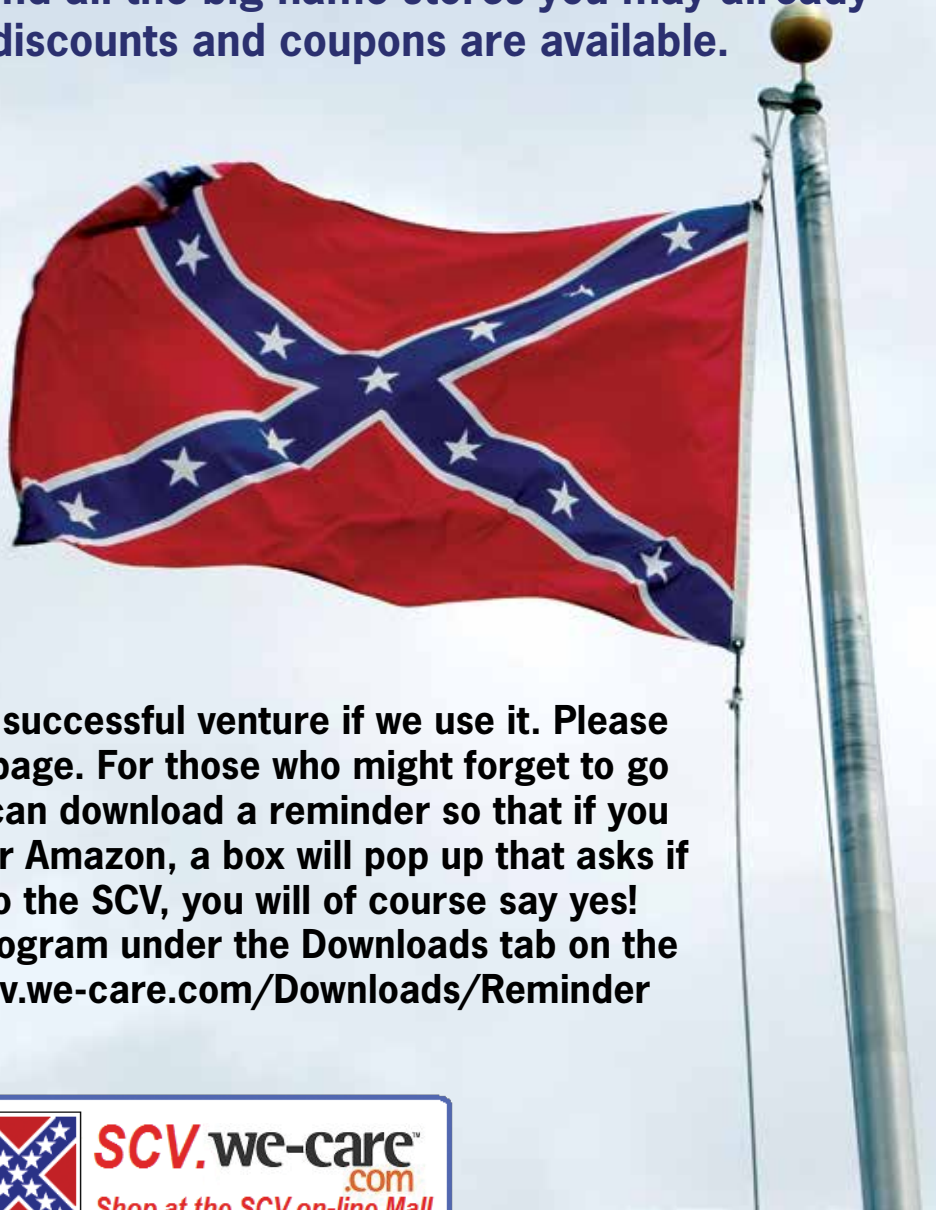
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