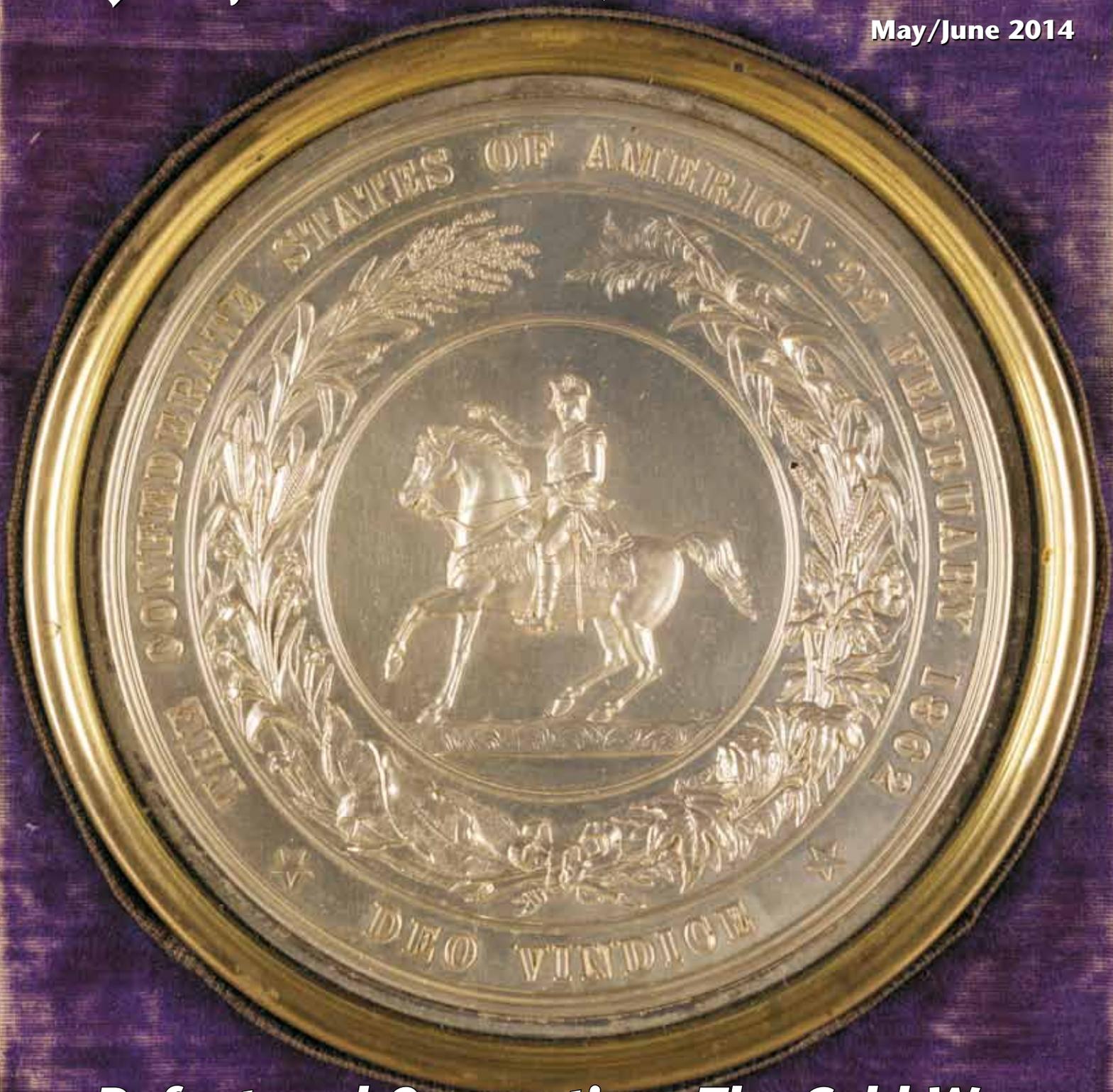


# Confederate Veteran.

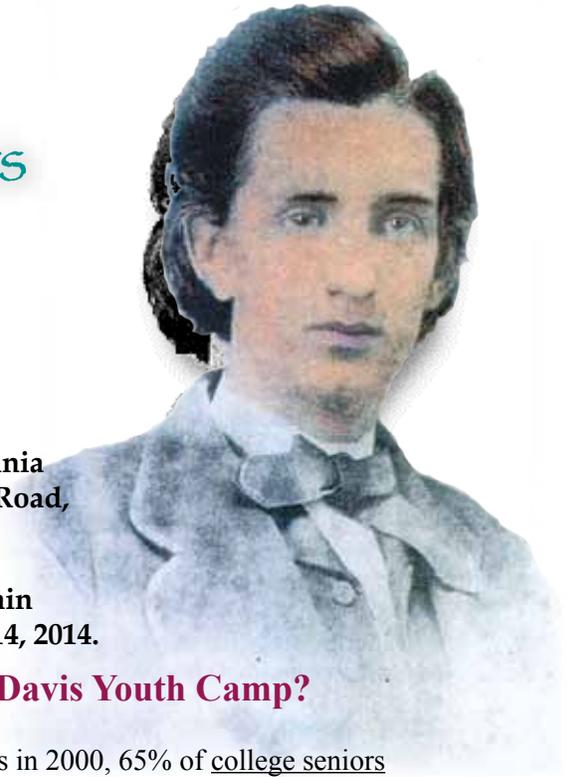
May/June 2014



***Defeat and Occupation: The Cold War  
Known as "Reconstruction"***

***— Dr. Clyde N. Wilson***

# Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Sam Davis Youth Camps



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This summer, you can help turn the tide. For two weeks, our Southern young men and ladies (ages 12-18) will gather to hear the truths about the War for Southern Independence. The camps (named for the great young Confederate Sam Davis) will combine fun and recreation with thoughtful instruction in Southern history, the War for Southern Independence, the theology of the South during the War, lessons on Southern heroes, examples of great men of the Faith, and special programs and sessions for our Southern ladies!

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

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

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

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

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

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# Confederate Veteran.

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S. A. Cunningham

May/June 2014

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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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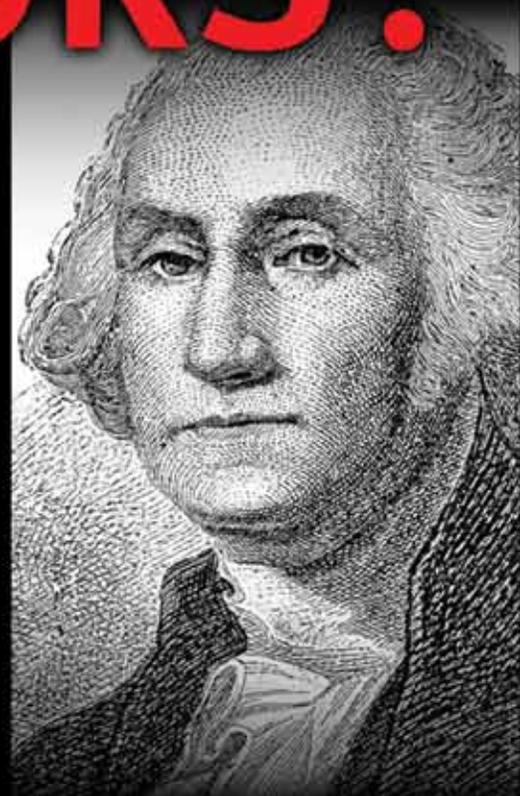
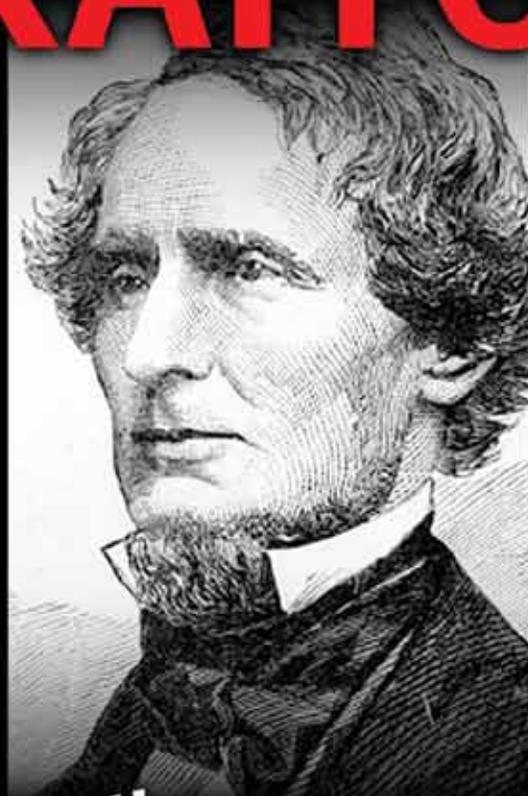
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ON THE COVER — The Great Seal of the Confederate States of America. Photo from the *Library of Congress*.

Were Lee & Davis

**TRAITORS?**



If that's true, then so was

**WASHINGTON**

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



Brought to you by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Preeminent authority on Confederate History and American Liberty!

**FOR MORE INFORMATION: 1800MYSOUTH.COM**

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# Confederate Veteran.

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# FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Our annual National Reunion is rapidly approaching. If you have not mailed in your registration — now is the time! Updated reunion information is provided in this issue, so look it over and decide what events you would like to attend and send in your registration. The host camp has worked hard and lined it some great events. They will appreciate receiving your registration as soon as possible. I'm looking forward to this year's reunion and I hope to see many of you there.

*Defeat and Occupation: The Cold War Known as "Reconstruction"* is the title of Dr. Clyde Wilson's essay for our continuing Sesquicentennial series. Not only is this essay easy to read, but it exposes the myths and half-truths of our occupation by foreign invaders. Reconstruction was intended to destroy the South and it took us more than a hundred years to recover. I think you will enjoy this essay and it's a great addition to our series.

There are only two more essays scheduled in our Sesquicentennial series. The entire series will be published in book form later this year titled *To Live and Die in Dixie*. We see our book as a continuation of *I'll Take My Stand* published by the great Southern Agrarians in the 20th century. *To Live and Die in Dixie* will be available in both hardback and paperback and should be released in time for the Christmas season. It will make a great gift.

Constitutional amendments to be considered at our upcoming reunion are published on pages 66-67 of this issue. They are included here to meet the constitutional requirement that all amendments be sent to the camps at least 30 days prior to the reunion. They will be reprinted in the annual report book which will be available at the reunion.

Thanks for continuing to send in your camp news photos and your letters to the editor. People still inquire when their photos will appear in these pages. Please be patient, we do have a backlog of photos and yours will appear in future issues. Our camps are doing great projects and we want to make sure we recognize their efforts. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Editor-in-Chief



# REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

R. MICHAEL GIVENS

CIC@SCV.ORG

## *Getting it right*

*According to my judgment they ought never to be recognized as capable of acting in the Union, or being counted as valid States, until the Constitution shall have been so amended as to secure perpetual ascendancy to the party of the Union.*

—Thaddeus Stevens, US Congressman, Pennsylvania 1859-1868,  
commenting on the readmission of the seceded States into the Union after the War.

**T**he American Jacobins ruled the roost in 1866 and hold strong sway even today. Thaddeus Stevens and the other “radical Republicans” seized control of the federal government after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. It was nothing short of a *coup d'état*. Had they been in power 90 years earlier, they would have certainly rallied for the arrest of George Washington, Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson and put them and others on trial for treason because they advocated secession from the British government. Stevens and his ilk were successful in 1866 of stripping the vanquished Southern States of their Statehood, declaring them as conquered providences and blocking them from their constitutional rights of representative government.

In a speech before Congress on the 18<sup>th</sup> of December 1865, Thaddeus Stevens stated “...(the Southern States) are not out of the Union, but are only dead carcasses lying within the Union.” Stevens could not admit that the Southern States legally left the Union so he declared them “dead ... within the Union.” Yet, in the same speech, he went on to affirm in the contrary that “The future condition of the conquered power depends on the will of the conqueror. They must come in as new states or remain as conquered provinces.” First, they are “not out of the Union;” then, in the next breath, “they must come in.” Which was it — in or out?

It’s no wonder that Americans today are so confused. Thaddeus Stevens, the malicious old cockalorum, was the epicenter of hatred which was directed at the newly subjugated South. He was the mouthpiece of the malcontented masses and as close to the problem as he was, even he could not get it right. How could we expect modern teachers, pundits, political elites (left and right), or most anyone, 150 years removed, to get it right? Getting it right is job one of the SCV. Intelligence is a weapon of self-defense. If we don’t know our own history, then we will be helpless and ignorant before someone who merely **claims** to know our history! This is why our focus in the past four years has been on education. We educate ourselves so we may educate the masses (today, less malcontented and more apathetic).

Years ago, someone in the SCV added a line to the *Charge*. It reads as: *Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.* As time pressed on, many members took this line to be part of the *Charge* as delivered by General Stephen D. Lee in 1906 to the Sons in convention at New Orleans. It was not part of the *Charge* and is historically incorrect to state that it is part of the *Charge* as given by S. D. Lee, but the sentiment is absolutely correct. We have been charged to vindicate the Cause of our fathers. Present the true history of the South to

future generations, and also to the present one. This is indeed our duty.

When challenging Thaddeus Stevens' diatribe against the South, Ohio Congressman Frank Celeste Le Blond said, "A people who have enjoyed the blessings of a free government, and know its advantages, cannot and will not long submit to the domination of the oppressor." Le Blond was a Union man through and through, but he knew corruption when he saw it. On April 7, 1866, he concluded his cautionary remarks to Congress with these rhetorical questions: "When shall this Jacobinism cease? When shall party fealty yield to country and constitutional liberty?" Le Blond called Stevens out, but in the end, it was the Stevens' mindset which won the day.

The Stevens' mindset prevails to this very day. George Washington is rightfully celebrated as a hero and defender of Liberty, but Robert E. Lee is wrongly condemned as a traitor. Were they not fighting for the same ideal? Were they both not fighting for self-government? Both men declared as much, and the Confederate States of America even placed the image of George Washington on their official seal to buttress this ideal. Today the entire argument is turned on the disagreement over slavery. It seems to matter nothing at all that Lincoln (the man who started the War and maintained the War), never promoted that idea or that the Congress stated the exact opposite:

Resolved, ... that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution; and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as those objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

— Adopted by the US House of Representatives, 22nd day of July 1861

After the War, the North was whipped into a vengeful rage by the likes of Thaddeus Stevens and the Radical Republicans. There was little to no sentiment in the North to "rebuild" the South back to its former economic glory. Quite the contrary, the prevailing mood was of revenge and retribution, and we still feel the sting of reprisal today.

When indeed shall this Jacobinism cease? How long must we submit to the domination of the oppressor? The time to stop is now! Control the fight and argue our ancestors' case on the merits of self-government and we will certainly prevail. The essay presented in this issue of the *Confederate Veteran* will help you set the story straight. Dr. Clyde Wilson brings us the painful truth of "Reconstruction." Use this knowledge to stand up to the slander, and let's get it right by fulfilling our duty to our ancestors.

Make your plans today to attend the National Reunion in North Charleston, South Carolina, on July 16-19, 2014. Let your voice be heard so the enemies of the South may know our might. Let's resolve to have at least 10 percent of our membership in attendance. Visit [www.scv2014.org](http://www.scv2014.org) for more information. I'll see you there.

May God bless you all,

**Michael Givens**  
**Commander-in-Chief**



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VETERANS  
GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

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Christopher M. Sullivan  
Denne A. Sweeney

# Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

## Disappointed with NRA's decision on our ad

To the Editor:

I am a proud SCV member living in Michigan's beautiful Upper Peninsula. I'm also a Patron member of the NRA. It upset me deeply to learn from the Lt. Commander-In-Chief's report that the NRA refused our tasteful and professionally done advertisement. Their excuse was simply lame... Paula Deen?!?!?! This is politically correct nonsense at its worst, something quite unexpected from the NRA. Their position makes no sense. We are both fighting for our basic freedoms.

I will be contacting them to express my disappointment in their decision. The next time circumstances permit me to contribute more financially to an organization I belong to, it will be the SCV, not an upgrade to my NRA membership.

Best regards and keep the faith!

*William B. Richards, III  
Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584  
Marquette, Michigan*

## Has canceled his NRA membership

To the Editor:

My letter goes out today to cancel my NRA membership as I said in my letter, I am sure most SCV members are NRA members too; if they don't like us, I hope all cancel.

A few years ago I used to attend the air show when it was in our area, but when they changed their name from the Confederate Air Force, I called them to let them know what I thought about it: they have never gotten any money from my family again.

I saw a new magazine in the past which was really a nice car magazine

called *Southern Rodder*, had a very small Confederate Flag in the corner. I thought I'd like to have a subscription, but before I ordered it, the next one I saw the flag was gone. That put an end to the subscription order: I called these people too. I was glad to find out I was not the only one who had called.

*Steve A. Willis  
Life Member Camp 2  
General Henry A. Wise Camp 1756  
Norton, Virginia*

## "We should step back and look at both organizations"

To the Editor:

I was a little more than simply shocked at how several of our members boldly announced that they had canceled their memberships in the NRA.

As a proud member of both the NRA and the SCV, I think we should step back and remember how both organizations exist, not only to defend our rights as Americans, but to defend and advance those things we hold dear and know to be true!

*Robert D. Lott  
Maj. Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584  
Columbia City, Oregon*

## Every SCV member should join the NRA

To the Editor:

Would you slice off your nose to spite your face?

I recently read where some compatriots are canceling their membership in the NRA because we were slighted due to a proposed advertisement. What? This is not 1853. One cannot challenge Wayne LaPierre, Chris Cox or even Uncle Ted, to pistols at sunrise

to defend one's honor as a Southern gentleman. This is 2014 for goodness sake!

If not for *damn Yankees* such as these, we Rednecks would not even be allowed to own pistols, rifles or any other firearm. The Bloombergs of the world would have their way with us.

Every single member and friend of the SCV needs to join the NRA so our voice may be heard. The SCV is *not* a political activist organization; however, the NRA is very much so. If you value your constitutional rights (especially the 1st and 2nd amendments to the United States Constitution), all compatriots should heed my warning.

*Bob Dean  
Raphael Semmes Camp 11  
Mobile, Alabama*

## Feels we should still support the NRA

To the Editor:

The root cause for which our ancestors fought and died was their opposition to the unconstitutional actions of a power-drunk federal government, and many died defending their homes and fields from marauding troops. Each compatriot must decide for himself how best to honor that service. As for me, I will do so by continuing their struggle in the present day.

Today there are no military personnel ransacking our houses, nor burning our fields, but there is a power-drunk federal government attempting to take unconstitutional action. In this day and time, I believe one substantive way to continue this struggle is to support the National Rifle Association despite their recent decision regarding the SCV.

I hope other compatriots will consider this view, and avoid cutting off a nose to spite a face. I hear certain

politicians rail against the NRA incessantly. They do this out of fear because the NRA is a formidable force, and one which supports strict adherence to our Constitution. This was a subject well-known to US Senator Jefferson Davis, who did everything possible to convince his colleagues to join him in this view, giving up only when his home state (and mine) seceded. It is a view I support through both the SCV and the NRA.

*C.J. McClendon  
Sam Davis Camp 596  
Gulfport, Mississippi*

## Confederate grave recently found in Scotland

To the Editor:

Recently, a Confederate veteran's grave site was found just outside Dundee in Scotland. Two things made this a very special discovery. Firstly, it was the result of a search of more than 15 years, and secondly, this discovery was of the most famous participant of the War whose gravesite remained unknown.

When we first started searching for Confederate gravesites here in Britain, only five were known, and these were known mainly for other reasons like Henry Morton Stanley. Today, about 100 are known with many more under investigation.

Many were unknown to all but their family and friends, but some were well-known participants of the War. One man whom we searched hard for was Colonel James Duff of the 33rd Texas Cavalry, a controversial figure who fought a hard war. Right from the beginning we had some very good researchers working on finding his grave site, and straightaway we encountered difficulties.

We received information he died in London in 1900 and we presumed he was buried there; then we were told he was believed buried in America. This

turned out not to be true, but seeing as we could not find him in London, we didn't make any headway.

Then we obtained his death certificate confirming he died in London; we now knew where in London and we had his address too. After about five years his gravesite still remained unknown and our resources were spent on other veterans whom we had more information on. From time to time we reviewed his case, but we had nothing new to go on. Additionally, information then arrived from Australia, stating he had spent the years 1871 to his death living in both London and Scotland, and we used this new information to try and make headway, but little was made.

Last year, having made new contacts, some in the London area, we made a really serious effort to try and find his gravesite. New eyes were cast over our evidence, but despite a lot of work by many enthusiastic individuals, we still had no idea where he was buried. I decided to have one last try and went over all the information we had again. People were now telling me to give up and that his gravesite was lost forever, and I believed them, but I went over all the information once more.

I took another look at the death certificate: his death had been reported by his son-in-law who lived in a small community near Dundee in Scotland. I wrote to the local history society in that area, believing his daughter may have had him buried near her home. This turned out to be the case. After 15 years, the No. 1 on our 'to be found' list had been found.

Historically, this is a very important find, possibly the most historically important event since the *Hunley* was found.

Our attention has now gone back to searching for other veterans, especially the man who was No. 2 on the list ... Charles Ambrose MacEvoy, Confederate underwater warfare expert.



James Duff had proved very elusive, but the most famous participant of the War whose gravesite remained unknown has now been found. Preparations are being made to have a veterans' marker placed at his gravesite: hopefully with a ceremony befitting a Confederate veteran.

*John Collier, Commander  
Capt. John Low CSN Camp 2161  
Scarborough, England*

## All Americans should be proud of our veterans

To the Editor:

My fourth great-granddaddy Private Isaac Mitchell (of Peter Turney's 1st Tennessee) lost his right leg and his brother Private Jacob Mitchell was at Gettysburg for the Cause of Federal-

*Continued on page 50*

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



# REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

## Share the Good News!

*"And he said to them, "Go into all the world and proclaim the gospel to the whole creation."*

— Mark 16:15

**R**ecruitment and Retention are best described as Growth. What if we ran a factory? The factory is 118 years old and produces a one-of-a-kind product. Consumers may choose a similar product over ours — not everyone wants our product. Some dislike our product to the extent they want it abolished and our factory closed. In the past 20 years you have had 90,000 customers and 2/3 (60,000) have quit using your product. Let me ask you three questions ... First, how do we bring back the lost customers? More importantly, how do we keep current customers? Most important, how do we attract new customers we don't lose? Growth is the key and in growth are the five R's: **Recruiting, Reinforcement, Reinstatement, Retention and Replication.**

Who is the primary beneficiary of SCV recruitment? You are! What is the primary motivation for SCV recruitment? "... the vindication of the cause for which (the Confederate soldier) fought ... the defense of (his) good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish." There are two philosophies on recruiting which we have today. The first would be Demand-side recruiting and the other is the Supply-side recruiting. In other words, we need to be more concerned about helping a man honor his heritage than just *pushing* membership.

**Recruiting** – when it comes to recruiting, you must keep an on-going prospect list. Be sure to send

these prospective members your camp newsletter and any announcements. Thanks to the electronic age and social media, this will not cost your camp a dime. If you can't contact them electronically, then send it USPS for it is worth the investment. If you feel like you need to purge the list, I would recommend doing this over 18 months. Be sure to advertise your camp meeting in the local paper. Many newspapers allow non-profit groups to put a blip in them. If your paper allows this, then please take advantage of it. Your camp should have an annual recruitment meeting at least once a year. This is a great time for the camp as a whole to show off its achievements and provide the prospective members with a meal. During the autumn and spring many camps will have a recruitment tent at a local event. Be sure to contact GHQ for the many recruitment items they have to offer. Your Army Commander also has a tent which is ready to go at a moments notice, but you must call in advance to reserve it. Another must for recruitment is a laptop, air card and a subscription to both Ancestry.com and Fold3. These items will make it easier to recruit that prospective member right on the spot. If you are having problems with their genealogy or don't have a laptop, then utilize our Friends of the SCV. By using the FOSCV, this can serve as a  *Holding Tank*  until they become a member of the SCV, plus the dues will roll over once they can prove heritage, and it allows them to be involved. You can find the FOSCV application under Forms and Documents on the SCV Website.

As I mentioned earlier, there are two types of re-

cruitment. One target method is the personal appeal. The asset to this appeal is you know the potential recruits and they might be familiar with the SCV. This method is our traditional source of recruitment. Like anything, there are liabilities with this. What we find out are the prospects are limited by our personal acquaintances. Some are likely to adopt the *club* mentality and often many join the SCV as a *courtesy* to their recruiter and are not truly motivated. This has often been characterized by some as to the 1989 Academy Award winning movie *Driving Miss Daisy*. The theme of this movie is often seen as a product of the "Supply-side Recruiting" philosophy.

Another method which is used is the Broadcast Method, which is a much wider appeal. The asset to this method is the number is limited only by medium appeal and it is demand-driven where motivated prospects find us. The downside to this is the prospect could be a stranger to all, and as a new member, he could find acclimation difficult. This can be often characterized by the 1989 film and three-time nominee for the Academy Award *Field of Dreams*. "If you build it, he will come." This movie would be considered the aim of the Demand-side Recruiting philosophy. Both Target and Broadcast are legitimate means to pursue Growth, but Broadcast Recruiting will bring in motivated workers and those more likely to renew. The best recruiting tool is a vibrant camp in an accessible location with consistent programs, organized and punctual meetings, a fraternal atmosphere and an outreach to the community.

**Reinforcement** – As a camp commander, get to know your members as well as new members. Put your new members on a committee where they can be useful to the camp. This will give them a sense of ownership, which is important. Let them know the work of the camp is important and they are important to the camp as well. Assign the new member to another member of the camp to provide a mentorship program, or as we called it in the Army, Battle Buddy system. This will help build great relationships

**Reinstatement** – It is important we bring all our inactive members back into the fold. Since the 1990s, two of every three members have become inactive. GHQ can help you with lists of inactive members and provide a search using zip codes to determine the locations of inactive members.

**Retention** – One of the keys to retention is effective communication. This communication can be done in many ways. Probably the most popular is the camp newsletter. This keeps all the members in the know. The phone tree is a form of passing any information

along to the members. A camp webpage is another way to inform the member as well as those *surfing the web* for information. Just remember, if you are going to have a camp website, please be sure to keep it updated. Nothing is more unprofessional than going to a camp's webpage and finding it hasn't been updated since 2009. Have someone in your camp be your IT person to keep the page fresh and alive. Another new social media is Facebook. This is good way to get any camp information out quickly, and to many.

**Replication** – There is an old saying that "bigger is better" and while this may be true in some circumstances, the main focus of the camp should be having success and meeting its goals. Once this is established, the camp should spread its success around and help start new camps which in turn bring in new members. Think about the First Century Church and how the Apostle Paul wanted to take the message of Christ all over the known world. He encouraged others, along with himself, to establish new Churches in communities where existed and where the Gospel needed to be heard. Look how it worked for those Messianic Jews and believing Gentiles. What a great example for the SCV to follow. Share the good news!

Remember these? How do we bring back those lost customers? Reinstatement. How do we keep current customers? Reinforcement/Retention. How do we attract new customers that we don't lose? Recruiting.

Closing thoughts to take away ...

Not just Recruiting and Retention ... Growth

Not just Man-to-man ... Camp to Community

Not just SCV membership ... Friends of the SCV

The SCV Leadership Institute is offering a workshop in Pasco, Washington, on May 31, 2014. This will be the first time to hold a workshop in the newly created Pacific NW Division. The cost of registration (which includes your meal), is \$20. The registration form is available on the SCV website at [www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org) or you may contact Mrs. Cindy White at 1-800-380-1896, ext 209.

Please take a moment of your time to visit [www.barrowscv.net](http://www.barrowscv.net) and click onto the tab "Join me" to learn about potential leadership opportunities.

May the God of Jacob be with you.

*Deo Vindice!*

**Charles Kelly Barrow**  
**Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief**  
**[www.barrowscv.net](http://www.barrowscv.net)**





# Forward The Colors

AN EDITORIAL FROM  
THE CHIEF OF  
HERITAGE OPERATIONS

## *The Heritage Challenge remains ...*

**H**ow many times, in the context of SCV work and the defense and promotion of our history, have you heard someone say, "We've got the truth on our side."? That statement, as far as it goes, is true... 100% true. In fact, if we didn't believe that the record of our ancestors was one of honor, of which we could be proud, then why would we do this? Make no mistake... we proudly proclaim, "The South was right" and for those Southerners who defend her still, "The South is right."

It is readily apparent, but still should not go without being said, that it is never enough just to *know* the truth... one must act upon it. If you've read my writings and heard my speeches, you'll know that I have often used the greatest issue with which a person will ever grapple, his relationship to God, as illustrative of the dynamic of SCV life. As it relates to and illustrates the topic at hand, consider the words of James 2:20, "...*faith without works is dead.*" We can also look to the "Great Commission" found in Matthew 28. Our Lord charged the eleven men who would change the world with

active verbs, "Go... *teach...*"

So, as we consider activity motivated by truth, go with me on a mountain-climbing exercise in this column. As I said earlier, we have all men that clutch an SCV membership card with us at the foot of this mountain. However, as we climb, we lose a few. In other words, all that accept the truth are not willing to act upon it. Think about it — what is the percentage of active participants in your camp? What portion of your roll makes it to the monthly meetings? What about Memorial Day... Lee-Jackson... community activities... work projects...?

Furthermore, and this is really the focus of our time together in this column, there is a specific corporate responsibility that belongs to a camp — *communication*. So, as we grasp the ropes and dig in for footing on our climb, whole camps disappear from site, not only for us, but sadly, for their communities. If asked the question, would community leaders and residents, in general, even know there was an SCV camp in town?

Let us press on to an even higher elevation — the air will get thinner, as will the company. There

is a riddle we all know; in fact, as children, we learn to say it, long before we grasp its meaning. All that read this column can, no doubt, finish this phrase — “*If a tree falls in a forest....*” Having journeyed past communication, our next marker is *effective* communication.

My concern is that sometimes we speak a language those around us don't understand. We are felling trees, but do they “*make a sound?*” As an example, consider a staple of the SCV vocabulary: “*heritage.*” Don't misunderstand me, it is a great word for us to use internally — it has a rich meaning and effectively sums up the work of this organization; it is the DNA of the SCV, yet I am of the conviction that sometimes it is just not properly understood by much of the public. Every business has its own lexicon of terms for use in its daily internal operation, but that language is translated as they speak to the public. No good salesman will let a misunderstood term baffle his customer and stand in the way of a sale.

Likewise, a better term to use with the public might be “*history.*” It is a concrete term — it refers to those things which have occurred, a record. It is a subset of truth. It does not change. Furthermore, as it is concrete, it can be tied to another term, one that we need to use more often — “*community.*”

The SCV lives (and dies) by what happens in the camps, not merely by what is said around the big table at Elm Springs. For our organization to reach greater heights, each camp must be active in the life of its community; we must serve our community. We cannot afford to just be the guys who huddle at the BBQ joint once a month, bring in flags and sing *Dixie*. Like all the other civic clubs, we have a unique function to perform for our community — *we keep it attached to its history and constantly cultivate the knowledge of it.*

While we're on the subject of vocabulary, here's another very poor term that our detractors often use — “*diversity.*” When they use it, it means that anything Confederate needs to go, replaced by whatever the *cause du jour* might be. Technically, they use the word correctly — it implies limitations and value choices must be made. Confederate History is not the choice of the uninformed, and therein is the problem!

Let us encourage the use of a better term —

“*inclusion.*” This term implies that room is being made for someone who otherwise might have been *excluded* from the marketplace of ideas. The SCV must demand inclusiveness of this culture; more importantly, we must be willing to work for it.

Certainly, there are more elements to effective communication than just the words we use. One is *technology* — any medium that people use to communicate should be fair game for the development of the SCV. I love the opportunities afforded to us by local, weekly newspapers. They are read by men my age and older, and we still need those men. However, let us not “bring a knife to a gunfight” — electronic media (website, e-mail, social media) are necessities for communicating with the younger demographic the SCV must attract to insure we will be present and active in the life of the next generation.

Finally, another means of effective communication is *cooperation*. Certainly, we value the relationship with the UDC that has spanned the life of our organization. However, because we live in a society that often has trouble remembering, and consequently, valuing, any sacrifice from the past, we must, when possible, make common cause with the SAR, DAR, VFW, American Legion and any other similarly chartered organizations. This allows us to leverage their strength to accomplish our purposes in the community with joint activities (parades, festivals, etc.). It also creates alliances that yield wellsprings for potential new members.

This is by no means an exhaustive list of ways to communicate more effectively. Every camp is different... states and even areas of states are different... rural communities, urban areas and metro areas all have their unique challenges. Yet, I hope this has encouraged some thought on how you and your camp can find greater success at “being heard” as you work to fulfill *The Charge* in your community.

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**(866) 681-7314**  
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# Chaplain's Comments



Mark W. Evans  
Chaplain-in-Chief

## James Henley Thornwell (1812-1862)

James Henley Thornwell, theologian and preacher, was an eminent defender of the Confederacy. As a boy, he lost his father and faced poverty along with his godly mother. He was pale, sickly, and undersized, but possessed an unquenchable thirst for knowledge. A gifted teacher recognized his genius, and plantation owners agreed to provide for his education. At the age of 16, the scholar overheard his patrons planning to train him in the field of law. The next evening, Mr. W. H. Robbins, a friend and benefactor, found a letter under his plate. The distressed youth wrote: "My Dear Sir: I have adopted this method of discharging a duty, which I consider due to you in common with my other patrons; as I am incapable of speaking to you on the delicate subject without tears. The relation which has hitherto subsisted between us is now to be dissolved. I would to God that this trying scene could have been averted. I would to God that this bitter cup could have passed from me. But His will be done. Though your regard for me should vanish like smoke, and though you should hereafter treat me with the utmost contempt and disdain, yet will I ever love even

the very earth on which you tread." After explaining his procedure for determining his future occupation, he declared, "In conformity to these views, which appear to me correct, I have determined to adopt theology as my profession." Mr. Robbins found James weeping in a secluded place in his home. "Taking his hand, he led him gently back to the supper table, and there assured him that he was laboring under a total misapprehension of his views." He said, "[N]othing was further from the hearts of those who had befriended him, than to force his inclination in any degree. He would be perfectly free hereafter to choose any profession which taste, or prudence, or conscience might suggest; and that he would enter upon its pursuits with their good will and blessing" [*The Life and Letters of James Henley Thornwell*, pp. 47, 48].

At the age of 18, James applied to the state's best educational institution, the College of South Carolina, for entrance into the junior class. He failed his first examination due to confusion over the way some questions were presented. Embarrassed and cast down, he fought off despair and took the exam a second time. He was placed in the junior

class, and his peers recognized him as the future head of their class. The following year he graduated with the institution's highest honors.

While at college, he purchased a copy of *The Westminster Confession of Faith* and discovered that this Presbyterian doctrinal statement expressed the convictions he had gleaned through study of the Scriptures. He later united with the Concord Presbyterian Church, a few miles from Sumterville, South Carolina, and began preparation for the Gospel ministry. He continued his studies at Harvard University, where he came face-to-face with Unitarian beliefs. He wrote in a letter, "Now, a man who can swallow such stuff as this, can swallow anything. It is an open defiance of all the established laws of exegesis; and the doctrines, which need such miserable subterfuges to support them, cannot come from God. No, my friend, we are never safe in departing from the simple declarations of the Bible" [*Ibid.*, p. 118]. He returned to the Theological Seminary of Columbia, South Carolina, and was soon ministering in the Presbyterian Church.

His subsequent labors included service as a professor and as presi-

dent of the College of South Carolina, as pastor of several churches, as a leader in the assemblies of his denomination, and as Professor of Theology at the Theological Seminary of Columbia. In his various ministries, he never lost his zeal to proclaim the Gospel of Jesus Christ. He declared, "It is my earnest desire and prayer that those who hear me may be saved. The solicitude which I always feel for the young men of my charge is collected to its greatest intensity when they are about to be dismissed from the pastoral instruction and care. If it could avail, I could weep tears of blood over those who have never been persuaded to become reconciled to God ... when I reflect that they are probably hearing my voice for the last time, I am constrained to cry aloud in one final, desperate effort to dispel the enchantment which, if not dispelled, must seal them up in death" [Douglas Kelly, *Preachers with Power*, p. 78].

When the War for Southern Independence erupted, Dr. Thornwell was ill and physically unable to enter the army. He gave his son, Gillespie Robbins Thornwell, age 16, to the righteous cause. During a cavalry charge the youth received a severe saber wound. After partial recovery, he returned to the fight. He was later mortally wounded in battle and entered eternity on May 3, 1863.

Soon after the Confederacy was formed, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America adopted a grievous resolution for members to "acknowledge and declare our obligation to promote and perpetuate, so far as in us lies, the integrity of these United States, and to strengthen, uphold, and encourage the Federal government in the exercise of all functions, under our noble Constitution." Dr. Charles Hodge, renowned theologian of

Princeton Seminary, protested that Southerners were placed in a position where they had "to choose between allegiance to their State and allegiance to the Church." Independently, forty-seven Presbyteries of the Confederacy departed from a denomination that attempted to exercise unbiblical and unconstitutional authority to rule on a political issue. In December of 1861, the Presbyteries met in convention to constitute the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States. Dr. Thornwell presented a paper defending the new denomination, titled "The Address to all the Churches of Jesus Christ throughout the Earth." Dr. Benjamin M. Palmer described the scene as, one by one, the delegates signed the document: "We were carried back to those stirring times in Scottish story, when the Solemn League and Covenant was spread upon the grave stone in the Grey Friar's church-yard, and Christian heroes pricked their veins, that with the red blood, they might sign their allegiance to the kingdom and crown of Jesus Christ, their Lord and Head" [Ibid, 504].

Dr. Thornwell penned another paper, titled "The State of the Country," in which he defended the secession of the sovereign State of South Carolina. He wrote, "She has not renounced, and, if it had been permitted to stand, she never would have renounced, the Constitution which our fathers framed. She would have stood by it for ever. But, as the North have substantially abolished it, and, taking advantage of their numbers, have substituted another in its place, which dooms the South to perdition, surely she has a right to say she will enter into no such conspiracy. The Government to which she consented was a Government under which she might hope to live. The new one presented in its place is one under which she can only die. Under these circumstances, we do not see how

any man can question either the righteousness or the necessity of secession. The South is shut up to the duty of rejecting these new terms of union. No people on earth, without judicial infatuation, can organize a government to destroy them. It is too much to ask a man to sign his own death-warrant" [*The Life and Letters of James Henley Thornwell*, 606].

On August 1, 1862, the Lord's faithful servant entered eternal glory. As early as 1850 he had discerned the real cause of the South's fierce conflict. He wrote, "The parties in this conflict are not merely Abolitionists and Slaveholders; they are Atheists, Socialists, Communists, Red Republicans, Jacobins on the one side, and the friends of order and regulated freedom on the other. In one word, the world is the battle ground, Christianity and Atheism the combatants, and the progress of humanity the stake [*The Collected Writings of James Henley Thornwell*, vol. 4, pp. 405, 406].

As Sons of Confederate Veterans we are fighting the same battle. Our privilege is to forward the colors, not with physical weapons, but with the truth. The Psalmist said, "The words of the Lord are pure words: as silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times. Thou shalt keep them, O Lord, Thou shalt preserve them from this generation for ever" (Psalm 12:6, 7).

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\_\_\_\_\_. (1986). *The Life and Letters of James Henley Thornwell*, Carlisle, PA: The Banner of Truth Trust. 

# The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes 11  
Mobile, AL  
**Kenneth White Stanton**

Thomas Goode Jones 259  
Montgomery, AL  
**Benjamin Buford Williams**

Cradle Of The Confederacy 692  
Montgomery, AL  
**Charles A. Logan**

The Prattville Dragoons 1524  
Prattville, AL  
**James William Little**

Winston County Grays 1788  
Haleyville, AL  
**Michael Archie Farris**

James M. Keller 648  
Hot Springs, AR  
**Robert J. Bearden**

Kirby Smith 1209  
Jacksonville, FL  
**Ted R. Surrent**

Stephen Russell Mallory 1315  
Pensacola, FL  
**Charles Romax Weeks**

Marion Light Artillery 1396  
Ocala, FL  
**Daniel J. Wray**

Finley's Brigade 1614  
Havana, FL  
**Wilson Ronald Hatcher**

Capt. Bluford M. Sims 1630  
Ocoee, FL  
**Kenneth Earle Martin**

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb 97  
Athens, GA  
**Lonnie Leroy Williamson**

Gen. Leonidas Polk 1446  
Smyrna, GA  
**Garnett Lane Ferguson**

David W. Payne 1633  
Blairsville, GA  
**Murray Stanton King**

Calhoun Rifles 1855  
Edison, GA  
**Charlie Kenneth Belflower**

Capt. James L. Bishop 1943  
Kendallville, IN  
**James Edward Showen**

Colonel Benjamin Caudill 1629  
Whitesburg, KY  
**Frank D. Taylor**

Ambassador John Slidell 1727  
Slidell, LA  
**Reinhard J. Dearing**

Col. Harry W. Gilmor 1388  
Baltimore, MD  
**Roy Vandevander**

Col. William Norris 1398  
Darnestown, MD  
**John G. Timberlake**

Maj. Gen. Isaac Ridgeway Trimble  
Camp 1836  
Ellicott City, MD  
**William Dumond Townsend**

Rankin Rough And Ready's 265  
Brandon, MS  
**Clifford John Treadaway**

Col. William P. Rogers 321  
Corinth, MS  
**James Lester Copeland**

Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton 1354  
Vicksburg, MS  
**Willard Lynn Haynes**

Private Samuel A. Hughey 1452  
Hernando, MS  
**Robert Cole Pleasant**

George Davis 5  
Wilmington, NC  
**Edgar P. Barrett**



The McDowell Men 379  
Marion, NC  
**Norman Eugene Bradley**

Goldsboro Rifles 760  
Goldsboro, NC  
**Joseph Wright Parker**

Dr. B. T. Person 1517  
Fremont-Pikeville, NC  
**Carey A. Winders**

General William Dorsey Pender 1916  
Wilson, NC  
**Moffett Lee Carson**

Col. John B. Palmer 1946  
Burnsville, NC  
**Jesse Lee Wallace**

Olde Abbeville- 39  
Iva, SC  
**Leonard Jessie Ashley**

2nd SC Regiment Pickens 71  
Pickens, SC  
**J. Travis Williamson**

River's Bridge 842  
Fairfax, SC  
**Joseph Vernon Braxton**

Palmetto Sharp Shooters 1428  
Anderson, SC  
**Dr. Julian Marshall Smith**  
**Dr. Hugh E. Vincent**

N. B. Forrest 3  
Chattanooga, TN  
**William Lafiew Eubank**  
**Glenn A. Johnson**

Longstreet-Zollicoffer 87  
Knoxville, TN  
**William Dean Helton**

*Continued on page 47*

# Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



## 6th Alabama Cavalry Regiment

During the spring and early summer of 1863, the 6th Alabama Cavalry was organized near Pine Level, as part of General Clanton's Brigade from men raised in the Southeastern counties of that state. The 6th consisted of eight companies of Alabama men and two companies of Florida men. The brigade consisted of both infantry and cavalry regiments, but was not fully formed when called into action and was primarily for local defense.

On May 1, 1863, they saw their first action at Pollard where they engaged a column of the enemy. By July the regiment was only at half-strength with an estimated total of between 500 to 600 men, but were still recruiting. In December, 60 men from two of Clanton's Infantry regiments mutinied and laid down their arms while on picket duty near Gonzales. From this action the entire brigade became suspect by senior Confederate officers. Following this, the regiments of the brigade seldom fought together, but were separately sent to other commands on temporary assignments away from the home territory whose defense was their original mission.



*An unidentified Alabama cavalry trooper.*

In February 1864 the brigade was sent to North Alabama to protect the coal and iron sections as well as the public works at Selma. In addition, they were to help organize and complete the 8th Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Previously, the 6th had been sent to Meridan, Mississippi, but was ordered back to Alabama where they fought several skirmishes near Decatur, Danville and the Paint Rock River.

During the Atlanta campaign in May-June 1864, the 6th lost a

number of men from fights while attached to Ferguson's and Armstrong's Brigades. By June 30 the regiment was returned to General Clanton and fought at Alabama's Ten Islands, on the Coosa River, losing several men. On July 14 the 6th regiment was completely surprised in a flanking attack by a Federal force of more than 2,000 men. The regiment lost 15 killed, 40 wounded and eight taken prisoner.

In January 1865, Clanton's Brigade relieved General Baker at Pollard and managed to defeat a raid by Union forces. The following month they were sent to west Florida near Canoe Station. Here the 6th fought Federal forces in a running battle at Bluff Spring on March 25, near Pensacola. General Clanton himself was seriously wounded and captured during the running fight. This would be the last major engagement of the 6th, but the less than 200 man regiment continued to fight on. They sporadically fought Wilson's Union column and laid down arms at Gainsville with the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana.



# Defeat and Occupation:

## *The Cold War Known as “Reconstruction”*

By Dr. Clyde N. Wilson

**M**ajor General Matthew C. Butler, CSA, a paroled prisoner of war, rode home to South Carolina in the late spring of 1865, riding not being too easy for a man with one leg, even at the age of 28. When he arrived he found his wife, three children, and 78 newly-freed black people on his plantation. He had \$15,000 in debts and one dollar and forty cents cash in his pocket.

Butler’s home was relatively intact, lying between the area devastated by Sherman and the area devastated by Stoneman’s raiders. How much worse for people where the houses, barns, fences, livestock, work animals, tools, seed, and standing and stored crops had been destroyed or taken away. How do you avoid starvation and begin to rebuild a normal life under these conditions?

The South had lost perhaps a quarter of its white manpower. It has been estimated that 40 per cent of the value of its property was gone, not even counting the huge amount invested in slaves. A once-prosperous region was impoverished, with

little means to begin a recovery. The banks’ reserves of hard money were the lowest they had ever been. Most of the railroads were worn out or wrecked. Immense amounts of the South’s most valuable commodity, cotton, had been stolen or burned to escape the Yankee grasp. Everything that had in any way supported the Confederacy was gone with the wind — trusts, insurance funds, government debts, paper money. There was nothing with which to pay debts and little to borrow to live on and get started back to work.

In many areas law and order had disappeared and the criminal element, both white and black, was rampant, along with the disorder naturally left behind by a war which had spread destruction and made enemies on such a vast scale. Thousands of uprooted black people roamed the roads with no way to survive except by theft from those who already had little. This in a land where many widows lived in rural isolation. And to top off the sea of troubles, as might be expected after such disruption, 1866

brought the most devastating yellow fever epidemic in years. As with the Spanish flu after World War I, many people who had survived the war perished.

No large group of Americans has ever faced such daunting circumstances as Southerners, white and black, faced at the end of the war, circumstances forced upon them by a conquering government which had once been theirs but was now an alien and dangerous enemy, which might be planning, as far as anyone knew, still further diabolical oppressions.

“Reconstruction” generally refers to the period of American history from the end of war in 1865 to the withdrawal of the last occupation troops from the South in 1877. No part of American history has been more distorted by present-day ideological interpretations and is more in need of the restoration of an honest perspective.

Perhaps the first thing to note about “Reconstruction” is that the term does not refer to rebuilding. Far from it. After World War II, the US adopted the Marshall Plan, by

which we invested money to rebuild the infrastructure and living standards of European nations, including our defeated enemies. This was considered the decent and civilized thing to do, and it was also hoped it might prevent future wars and discourage the appeal of Communism. The official policy of "Reconstruction" in the South did not in any sense constitute rebuilding. To the contrary its main feature was to extract wealth from the already devastated Southern region. This was to be expected since the real reason for the war was to prevent the South from escaping from the control of the rich people of the North. "Reconstruction" in fact retarded the recovery of a good life in the South and prolonged the poverty of white and black Southerners for generations.

"Reconstruction" was a purely political term invented by the Republicans who controlled Congress at the end of the war. It refers to *reconstructing* the political being of the Southern states that had been destroyed by the war into something pleasing to the Republican politicians who had carried out the invasion and conquest. This was a rather peculiar thing because the war had been waged on the pretext of "preserving the Union." But how could the Union be preserved by making war on a large part of it? By destroying by force the legal gov-

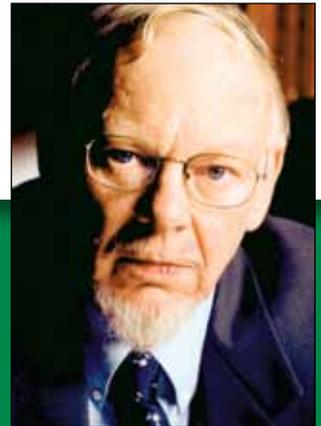
ernments and the will of the people of eleven (really fifteen) States?

Calhoun had pointed out prophetically long before that a Union held together by force would not be the Union of the Founders but a dictatorship of part over the whole. And Lee, when secession seemed likely, wrote: "If the bond of the Union can only be maintained by the sword and the bayonet instead of brotherly love and friendship, and if strife and civil war are to take the place of mutual aid and commerce, its existence will lose all interest to me." Obviously the Union could not have been restored, much less preserved, under such circumstances. The ruling elements of the North had carried out a war which destroyed the Union and substituted something else. What that would be is the essential political struggle of Reconstruction.

How do you restore peace after a civil war? (I am aware that the War for Southern Independence was not a "civil war" since the Confederacy had no designs on the US government, but only wanted to be let alone. However, it was a civil war in the sense that it was between Americans who had had a connection before.) A victory in a long and exhausting war proffers a great challenge to statesmanship. You might, of course, exterminate the losing side, as some Republicans, especially New England cler-

gymen, advocated. But given that as impractical and unacceptable to people with any human decency, what is the proper course for the victorious power? Unfortunately, statesmanship was entirely absent from the leaders of the Republican party. As historians, almost all understood before the era of Political Correctness, their Reconstruction policy was motivated by greed and hatred. They never gave any attention to the moral question of establishing a just, lasting, and inclusive peace.

To preserve the Union meant to many that, secession having been defeated, the seceded States would resume their place in the Union. Congress had declared this restoration to be the sole purpose of the war and Lincoln had claimed the States had not seceded but were only temporarily under the control of "rebels." Many Northern Democrats had supported the war on the basis of "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." The Emancipation Proclamation implicitly reflected this position since it freed the slaves only in areas which were still in "rebellion" and not where they were under Union control. This view explains why General McClellan tried to avoid molesting civil-



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ians in hope that Southern fellow citizens would not become permanently alienated. (And why he was cashiered by the Republicans in favor of a series of much inferior generals who wanted to alienate and destroy their Southern fellow citizens.) This version of restoration was evidently in General Sherman's mind as late as 1865 during the negotiations for the surrender of Joe Johnston's army after Bentonville. Sherman agreed if they stopped fighting and accepted the failure of secession, the existing governments of North Carolina and Virginia could continue as they were. Secretary of War Edwin Stanton repudiated Sherman's agreement as soon as the "rebels" were safely dispersed. After Lincoln's death, Stanton, the closest thing to a Heinrich Himmler ever in power in America, was running the government as a virtual dictator.

The Northern Democratic supporters of the war held an untenable position, as their more principled and less opportunistic anti-war wing had told them repeatedly, but their stance provided the best hope for a return to peace and a normal state of society. President Andrew Johnson (after a brief period of post-war vindictiveness) and the Northern Democrats attempted, as far as was possible, to restore the Union. Southerners cooperated willingly with Johnson, accepting the defeat of secession and quickly, without regret, ratifying the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment freeing the slaves. Southern leaders knew the Republicans were not honest and would not abide by earlier understandings when they had the upper hand, but they could rightfully and sincerely declare that secession had failed and they were ready to restore the Union.

The Republican war-makers were trapped by their own previous disingenuous statement of war aims. They could in no way tolerate

the restoration of the Union. They had never been completely secure in their control of the North, and Southern States sending representatives once more to Congress threatened them with potential loss of power. With the return of normal antebellum politics (without the slavery issue), the power and patronage of the federal government, which had enriched and gratified the leaders, and the tariff, banking, and other corporate welfare laws that they had put in place for their benefit might be lost.

As a Massachusetts colonel wrote to his radical Governor John Andrew:

*The thing we seek is permanent dominion: and what instance is there of permanent dominion without changing, revolutionizing and absorbing the institutions, life and manners of the conquered peoples? They think we mean to take their slaves. Bah! We must take their ports, their mines, their water power, the very soil they plow.*

This Union officer gives us the right place to begin understanding the history of "Reconstruction."

Facing the threat of a restored Union, Republican leaders had to come up with new theories (completely foreign to the Constitution and all American tradition, of course). The States were no longer States. According to Thaddeus Stevens, they were merely territory inhabited by a conquered people who could be disposed of as the conqueror pleased. According to Charles Sumner, who fancied himself a great intellectual, the Southern States had committed "suicide" (certainly an assisted suicide if that were the case). The States were dead and they could only be resurrected when they had been repopulated by superior New Englanders.

There were attempts by Lincoln and, later, Johnson to forward a supposedly more lenient plan of Reconstruction, resulting in a struggle between the president and the Republican majority in Congress which was unresolved when Lincoln died. Under the Lincoln plan States would be "restored" when a number of voters equal to 10 percent of the 1860 electorate took an oath of future "loyalty" to the federal government. This plan of the great advocate of democracy, Lincoln was worse than it sounds because the 10 percent included carpetbaggers and Union soldiers and was not viable without the backing of the army. However, it did allow Southerners who took the oath to vote, except for Confederate leaders who were in prison or required to seek a personal pardon from the president.

A major scenario in American folklore is that there would have been no harsh Reconstruction if Lincoln had lived. His superhuman humanity and mercy would have brought peace and reconciliation. Perhaps, but Lincoln was nothing if not a consummate politician. When he spoke in his Second Inaugural address about "binding up the nation's wounds" and "with malice toward none," it was not at all clear whether the "rebels" were included in the "nation." Like most of his statements, it was cagey and could be read more than one way. For generations, Southerners have co-operated in propping up the portrayal of a just and merciful Lincoln because it provides a useful contrast to the Radicals.

The Republicans did well in the 1868 Northern elections, in large part because of false, concocted propaganda about Southern atrocities committed against "Union men" and the freed slaves. This propaganda was contradicted by General Grant, who had not yet been ab-



which “rebels” who promised future allegiance to the federal government could vote. Johnson had appointed temporary governors, in every case men who had openly opposed secession but had stayed by their States and retained the respect of the people. These men and other members of the restored Southern state governments were now removed from their offices by soldiers. (Don’t let anyone tell you that there has never been an American dictatorship.) The men elected to Congress from the Southern States were refused their seats, including Unionists from Tennessee who would not go along with the Radicals.

The great Commonwealth of Virginia, mother of presidents and mother of states, was now Military District No. 1. Civil power was entirely in the hands of army officers in time of peace. The relatives of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry could not vote, unlike the newly freed slaves and any immigrant just off the boat.

Under the new Congressional Reconstruction, an estimated 85 per cent of white men were barred from the polls. Only those who could swear never to have supported the “rebellion” in any way could vote, along with the newly freed black men who were now declared to be “loyal citizens.” (Even though most Northern States did not allow their small number of blacks to vote.) In practice, ex-rebels who were willing to support radical Reconstruction were acceptable, whereas ex-Unionists who refused to go along with the party were expelled, which shows that expediency rather than principle was governing. The new electorate was to call conventions to write new State constitutions which were pleasing to the wise men of New England. The black voters were to be organized by carpetbaggers to make new safely-Republican

State governments and guarantee the permanent dominance of the Republican party in those States and thus in the country.

When that was done, the conquered States might be re-admitted to the Union if Congress wished, after meeting one more requirement: they were to ratify the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, which had been illegally forced through Congress by strong-arm tactics. This was rather peculiar. How could States which were not States count for ratification of the amendment? And how could coerced ratifications be considered valid? The illegitimate 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment has today through judicial interpretation become the most important part of the Constitution, justifying any number of violations of the will of the majority.

The term *carpetbagger* has been widely used to identify Northerners who flocked South to control the government and to make money. It was said that such people carried all their worldly possessions in a carpet bag — a cheap form of luggage. They were usually opportunists without scruples and without respectability in the Northern communities from which they came. Not every Northerner who came South was a carpetbagger, but the carpetbagger type was abundant enough to make for a valid generalization. It is a fact that people who left the North under a cloud or even under indictment became wealthy and governors and US Senators in the Reconstruction South. When they no longer had the support of the US army to keep them in office, they generally caught the first train North and sought minor patronage jobs in Washington.

Actually, “Reconstruction” had really begun in 1862 when carpetbaggers swarmed into the occupied parts of the South to steal private property and usurp local governments. There were especially fat

pickings in Louisiana with its rich sugar plantations and New Orleans trade. The occupied parishes of that State were omitted from the Emancipation Proclamation, though doubtless the fact the Northerners owned or had taken over many of the sugar plantations was not a consideration.

So, a solution — of sorts — was given to the problem of rebuilding the country — the maximum continued oppression short of war. It was the failure of a good-faith restoration of the Union which led General Lee to remark to former Governor Stockdale of Texas that if he had known what was in store he would not have surrendered. Reconstruction was essentially a regime of force such as Americans had never before seen or lived under. It is hard to imagine a worse solution to the problem of the peace. The Southern States lived under this regime until it was overcome by various combinations of circumstances and actions. In the end, everyone lost except the Republicans North and South who had gained power and profit.

It should be kept in mind that the South is an immense area and that “Reconstruction” lasted in some states for a decade. Every state and locality had a different experience and the states followed different paths and timetables toward escaping military rule. Obviously, the course of events was different in South Carolina and Mississippi, which had black majorities, than it was on the Texas frontier, or in Missouri and East Tennessee where white Republicans as well as carpetbaggers and ex-slaves were a factor. You can find an incident or an example to support almost any case you want to make. But not every example which is presented is representative of a fair and truthful generalization.

Violence is a big subject in Re-

construction. There was certainly violence, ranging from personal assaults to riots to pitched battles in which people were killed. However, I doubt it was as prevalent or as decisive as is now the accepted idea. The current official version of Reconstruction is that there was a reign of terror, systematic murder and intimidation by the "white Southern ruling class" determined to keep the black people in virtual slavery and control the "poor whites." This is the Marxist class-conflict formula for history. In the South, as in every other human society which has ever existed, some people had more power and influence than others. But to see Reconstruction in such a way is so silly that it can only be believed by an "intellectual."

The real picture is a good deal more complicated. One can find plenty of material about conflict, intimidation and killing, which is what the PC school make use of, but they take for granted as fact what is clearly partisan propaganda from the time. In almost every case there is conflicting testimony or inadequate sources so that judgment becomes a matter of who you believe are the good guys and who are the bad guys. For the PC historians it is axiomatic that all violence is caused by reactionaries who are resisting the revolution. This is standard Marxist doctrine which justified the elimination of whole classes of people in Communist countries.

Our present-day savants never ask the essential factual and moral question: Who initiated violence? Certainly the white people of the South resisted as they could living in a society dominated by their ex-slaves and outsiders, a society in which they had no real law and order, and in which their cherished individual liberty was at the mercy of any army officer. Northerners would have done exactly the same in

the same situation. Yet Reconstruction began with no overt hostility to the black people. In fact, the general attitude right after the war was gratitude to the blacks who, after all, had for the most part remained loyal despite ample provocation and opportunity to do otherwise. Many prominent and influential Southerners urged the necessity of helping the black people to advance in their condition as a matter of decency and the long-range health of society, even founding schools like the Tuskegee Institute.

I believe it can be shown that violence of the political sort was begun by the Republicans. The Union League was a vigilante organization which suppressed dissent in the North during the war. It moved its operations to the South. The operations consisted of secret meetings at night where black people were given promises of rewards at the expense of the white population and encouraged to aggression. Armed black mobs led by carpetbaggers roamed around intimidating, stealing, harassing and murdering. They deliberately provoked violent response. And remember, their coercion was directed not only at whites but to any black people who refused to join. In other words, the Union League used the methods of the Ku Klux Klan before the Klan came into existence.

Southerners found themselves in a situation in which the courts, local and state government, and the militia were under the control of aliens, in most cases having seized power illegitimately and subject to no control except by the occupying army.

Much depended on the character of the army officers in charge. One of the worst was General Phil Sheridan, military governor of the District of Texas. He showed as much contempt for the people of Texas as he had for the civilians

of the Valley of Virginia. Sheridan discontinued the long-established policy of recovering white women and children who had been captured by Indians. There is evidence he connived in the planned sinking of a boatload of Confederate families leaving Galveston for South America. The crew was to desert and leave the vessel sinking. Fortunately, the intended victims discovered and prevented the plot.

Sheridan had gained military fame by commanding large forces of freshly mounted cavalry with repeating carbines which had been able to hold their own with, though not defeat, greatly outnumbered and exhausted Confederate horsemen. And by boastfully burning out civilians. He was so popular with Republicans that many wanted him for president, although this would have required falsification of his birthplace. Sheridan might have become the first, if not the only, foreign-born president.

In this situation, where the law was a travesty and government was in the hands of the unscrupulous, Southerners reacted as free Americans had always done. They took matters into their own hands to restore genuine law and order. Sympathetic Northerners and visiting Europeans mostly agreed that the kind of resistance represented by the Ku Klux Klan and similar groups was necessary and right, at least in the beginning. Southern actions, so viciously indicted by today's historians, were mostly defensive.

The carpetbaggers in power conducted elections under army protection, and when they did not turn out right, they simply threw out the results and reported what they wanted. One of the common historians' indictments of Southern whites is that in defeating Reconstruction they sometimes turned to intimidation at the polls. It is not

mentioned that the Republicans had already totally discredited the electoral process by fraud and intimidation.

We can evaluate the evidence of bad behavior in Reconstruction accurately when we understand that the Republican party propaganda machine was pervasive and unscrupulous. Throughout Reconstruction they portrayed Southerners as barbarians and unrepentant traitors who regularly murdered honest, peaceful Northern men and blacks. This was the beginning of the age of that Northern invention: "yellow journalism." Examples: in 1866 there were serious race riots in New Orleans and Memphis. This was widely publicized as evidence of the violent, unrepentant South. But actually, the riots did not involve white Southerners at all. They were between blacks and the city police who were almost all former Union soldiers. At the trial of Captain Wirtz for Andersonville, numerous witnesses, some of whom had never even been there, testified they had seen Wirtz flogging prisoners mercilessly with a lash. In fact, wounds had left Wirtz barely able to lift his arms. That was why he was assigned to prison duty.

Congress took three thick volumes of testimony about alleged atrocities in the South. It has been shown that much of this was simply fiction and much of the rest exaggerated, distorted or misinterpreted. There were even cases of blacks and carpetbaggers disguising themselves as Klansmen to commit criminal acts.

So, it becomes often a matter of who you believe. I have been studying the character of the people involved for most of a lifetime, and I have no doubt which people are more likely to be telling the truth.

It should be clear by now that Reconstruction is a very complicated segment of American history.

To discuss it puts one somewhat in the position of the blind men trying to describe the elephant — it all depends on where you take hold. The period is bloody ground in historiography. Understanding has been dominated by the interpretations created by various succeeding schools of historians.

At first, Reconstruction was viewed as no more than deserved punishment for Southern sinners who had defied Northern will. Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the view changed somewhat. The major national historians of the period were agreed that preserving the Union had been righteous. But there had appeared among them the first generation of professionally trained historians, who believed they should strive for objectivity and investigate primary documents before judging the truth. These soon recognized that Reconstruction had been an evil — because it involved immense corruption, because it based government on ex-slaves who were unqualified and badly misled, because the country had been controlled by a cabal of bad men who for a time constituted a revolutionary tribunal not responsible to the people or the law, and because restoration of good feelings had been retarded.

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century there came the much slandered "Dunning School" of historians who are now dismissed unread as biased, racist Southerners. William A. Dunning was actually a Northerner and a professor at Columbia University who wanted to establish a history of Reconstruction based on primary research in documents. Many of his students were Southerners. They were not the first to portray Reconstruction as a carnival of graft and ignorance. What they added were exhaustively researched studies of each State which documented chapter and verse the ugliness of what

had been imposed on the South in the name of "Reconstruction."

For the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Reconstruction was seen by most historians and the public as "the Tragic Era" which should not have happened, a vindictive and counter-productive orgy of corruption and oppression. Such standard American history texts as that by the impeccably Bostonian Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard gave this account. Even liberals who were highly critical of the South admitted that the evils of Reconstruction were partly responsible for the backward conditions that they deplored.

Since the 1960s, coinciding with the Civil Rights movement and the dominance of extreme leftists in academia, we have had a new interpretation of Reconstruction which is now almost universally accepted and unchallenged. According to this fantasy, which nowhere touches the real lives of black and white Southerners, Reconstruction was a great revolutionary mission in which black people strove, with the support of benevolent egalitarian Northerners, for the realization of a complete (and socialist) equality in American society. Great progress was made, but, alas, before the revolutionary agenda was complete, the North gave in to a terrorist reign of violence by Southern whites and abandoned its holy mission of racial equality, which had to be revived in the civil rights' struggles of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This tells the story of Reconstruction in a frame of Marxist revolutionary romanticism. The problem is there never was any such a dedicated egalitarian mission on the part of those who decreed Reconstruction. Some Radical Republicans talked that way, perhaps even a few sincerely, but it was never their primary concern.

What previous generations

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# *It's who I am...*

**By William B. Mixon, Jr.**

Standing next to their forgotten graves,  
My sadness is exceeded but by pride,  
While reflecting on the deeds they did  
And the beliefs for which they died.

Just like my father and grandfather,  
And all those who came before —  
I affirm my allegiance to their memory  
And the reasons they went to war.

To me each stone is a reminder  
Of a time many years ago —  
When for love of God, family and country  
To fight men would choose to go.

To show respect for these Southern men  
Is such a small price to pay —  
As the sacrifices they made for us  
Is why we exist today.

Like each of them we love this land,  
Its history for all to see,  
And by now I'm sure you've come to know  
I'm a proud son of the SCV.

And may I never forget.

*William B. Mixon, Jr. is a member of the Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549, Chesapeake, Virginia.*

# Defeat and Occupation

most noticed about the Reconstruction period was its massive stealing, corruption, and abuse of the taxpayers. The current PC historians ignore this or play it down. As self-appointed revolutionaries they care about their agenda, not about the facts. Corruption is of no interest to them. They automatically assume the South is naturally corrupt and so that for them corruption does not count against Reconstruction. Sometimes they point out that there was corruption in the North in that period also, as if it were something in the atmosphere and is not to be held against the Republicans who were responsible for it in both places.

The new historiography also stresses that besides civil rights, the carpetbagger/black governments in the South made many forward progressive moves which the evil South had previously resisted, like the establishment of public school systems. It is true the Reconstruction constitutions called for such things and that money was sometimes appropriated. Not mentioned is the fact that most of the money was stolen. Viable public schools came to the South after Reconstruction when Southerners paid taxes to support both white and black schools despite their impoverished condition.

The evidence that Reconstruction was primarily a matter of illegal profiteering is overwhelming and unchallengeable. Literally hundreds of examples might be cited of local and State offices which were grossly abused to enrich officeholders. President Grant's vice president, his secretary of war, his brother-in-law and several of his close friends

were involved in huge scandals of graft and corruption in regard to federal funds. Also involved were leading Republican politicians like James A. Garfield and James G. Blaine. Such was the atmosphere that both got the Republican presidential nomination despite the black marks against their names.

In the South of course it was much worse because there was a complete lack of accountability for those in power. Henry Clay Warmoth was from Wisconsin. He was cashiered from the Union army under a cloud. He became the Reconstruction governor of Louisiana. The governor's salary was \$8,000 per year. Every year that he was governor, Warmoth banked more than \$100,000 in income. The Reconstruction legislature of South Carolina quadrupled taxes on the devastated people and spent more on cigars and whiskey for itself than the entire state budget had been in 1860. They also repealed a law passed just after the war for providing thousands of Confederate veterans with artificial legs. All of the Southern legislatures gave immense sums to private corporations for railroads which were never built. Federal courts refused to allow the related debts to be repudiated and South Carolina did not finish paying off the fraudulent bonds until 1955.

As an added insult, Northern denominations were empowered to take over Southern churches, expel the ministers, and replace them with Yankee missionaries. The Methodists did not recover their property until 1876.

In 1862 Congress authorized the Treasury Department to send

agents with the armies to collect taxes and seize property where they were not paid. Since many people moved out of the way of the invading Yankee armies, this was a neat trick. The next year there was an Enemy and Abandoned Property Act which allowed the seizure of any Southern property left in the wake of the Northern armies. A lot of land was acquired by Northerners who took over the operation of plantations, expecting to make a fortune. There is abundant testimony that they treated the black workers much worse than their old Southern masters. The US Army often returned runaways to these new-style plantations. One such plantation was acquired in Florida by the great abolitionist Harriet Beecher Stowe.

But the main purpose of the law was to steal cotton, an immensely valuable commodity for which the North and indeed the world had an insatiable demand. This continued for years after the war. The confiscated cotton was supposed to be turned over to the government. It is estimated that \$100,000,000 was seized, but only about \$2 million ever reached the treasury. This indicates the general level of honesty of the federal officials during the war and Reconstruction. A secretary of the treasury commented he must have sent a few honest agents to the South, but none remained that way very long. Indeed, during the war, operations of the Union forces, as in the Red River campaign, had sometimes been designed for stealing cotton rather than for any military objective, and numerous prominent

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# Books in Print

## *From These Ashes* A Trilogy

This fictional trilogy is set in antebellum South Carolina in the late 1850s and is the story of two families, whose homes are relatively close to each other, which become fused together as the South enters the War Between the States. The author, T.E. Reynolds, does an excellent job in portraying this period of history. The trilogy mixes actual historical accounts with a romance novel-type collection of books, but may not be suitable for younger adults.

**Book One** – *A Friend Loveth At All Times* introduces the main character, James Travis, who after returning from college up North, transitions into running his father's cotton plantation. James' compassion for his family, friends, neighbors, and his people is shown many times throughout this trilogy. This first book follows these families as they rejoice and adjust to South Carolina's secession from the Union, the firing on Fort Sumter, and the South's entry into the war. As all of the local men head off to fight for the Confederacy, the plantation life is carried on by the families left behind.

**Book Two** – *A Brother Offended* has James Travis and his friends beginning their service for the Confederacy in Northern Virginia, fighting for General J.E.B. Stuart. His South Carolina unit was under General Wade Hampton's command for whom he fought under

the entire war. *From These Ashes* gives vivid accounts of the South's fight for independence on and around the battlefields of Northern Virginia as well as areas south. The author details the struggle of these soldiers' families and how they managed to keep the home fires burning while their loved ones were away defending the South from an invading army. *A Brother Offended* gives the true account of Sherman's march through South Carolina and how innocent citizens of all races were subjected to the typical cruelty of federal troops and the way they devastated the countryside for no apparent reason except to further their personal wealth.

**Book Three** – *Through Wisdom is a House Built* is the most fascinating and enjoyable book of the trilogy as it explores and recreates the Reconstruction period in South Carolina following the war. Reynolds explains how the carpetbaggers who flooded the South were only interested in increasing their power and wealth, and were not truly con-

cerned in helping the freed slaves. Corruption was widespread in most of the reconstructed state governments, but was especially visible in South Carolina. He explains the rise of the South Carolinians called Red Shirts and their struggle to free the state of the unjust treatment from reconstruction policies from Washington. The state's elected officials during that period were, in some cases, robbing the coffers of their own state. It was at this time former Confederate General Wade Hampton was nominated to run for governor. His campaign brought together the state's citizens of all races who were tired of the past eleven years of corruption, intimidation, and violations of their civil rights. General Hampton's election as governor in 1876 was the beginning of the end of Reconstruction in the state.

*From These Ashes* captures the brave spirit of Southerners and really makes you feel proud.

Author: T. E. Reynolds  
Publisher: AuthorHouse  
1663 Liberty Drive, Suite 200  
Bloomington, IN 47403  
Paperback \$17.99 each

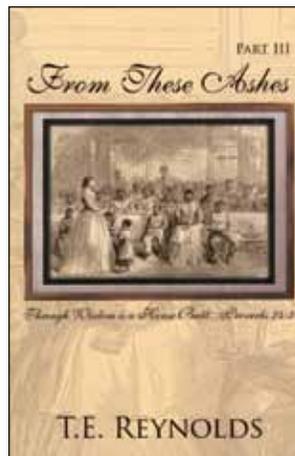
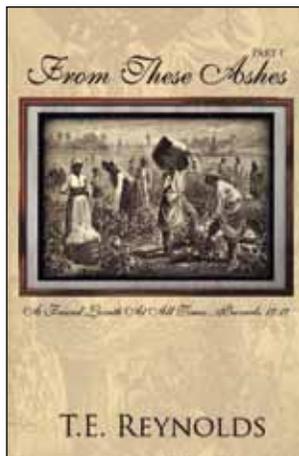
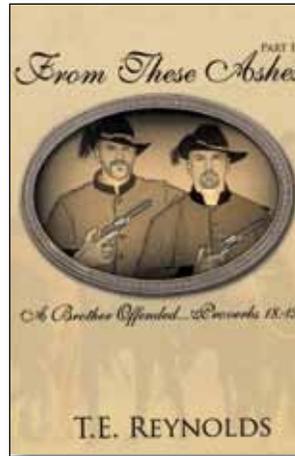
Reviewed by Byron E. Brady

## *A Confederate Englishman* *The Civil War Letters of* *Henry Wemyss Feilden*

Henry Wemyss Feilden became a Confederate by choice out of love and respect for The Cause. He arrived in the Confederate States of America from his English homeland by sailing from Nassau and running the blockade of Charleston Harbor in January of 1863.

After a long train journey, Feilden arrived in Richmond on February 15th

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# STRICTLY SPEAKING

## Etiquette and Deportment at the 2014 SCV Reunion Banquet and Ball

by SCV Chief of Protocol Kirk D. Lyons

The SCV is the proud bearer of 114 years of Southern tradition. One of the virtues of our ancestors that we should strive to emulate today is the high level of civility, etiquette and deportment that the original Confederate veterans achieved in spite of the destruction of their country and the grinding poverty most of these men endured. The nobility of these men is such that many people, myself included, believe having Confederate ancestry confers a patent of nobility.

In striving to emulate the characteristics of our ancestors, we unfortunately find ourselves in a leisure oriented society which mocks manners and distinctions of dress at almost every level of society. Much of the etiquette of our ancestors has been either forgotten or worse, morphed into new rules to reflect our classless gender-equal values.

As the preeminent Confederate Heritage organization, I ardently believe it falls to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, with the active assistance of the OCR and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, to be the social arbiter of the Confederate community, to set the standards for our community and, where possible, to rediscover and proclaim the old rules of social contact, updating them where reasonable and necessary while teaching these rules to our membership and a new generation of Southerners who don't even know the word "etiquette" exists.

We have, in many ways, become the "High society" for our community due to our holding our annual ban-

quet, Debutante Presentation and Ball at every National Reunion. It behooves our membership to learn the rules our ancestors took for granted. In this and future articles I will attempt to lay out the relevant rules, as I see them, always remembering that compatriots may differ with me and that these are suggestions, not a diktat.

Our ancestors in the United Confederate Veterans did not hold balls, debutante presentations or evening events at their reunions. Most of these men could not afford evening clothes or any of the luxuries associated with evening events; they were also elderly for the most part and evangelical in religion, so they went to bed early and many did not (by this time) approve of dancing. Debutantes at this time were young ladies sponsored by UCV Armies and Divisions and were presented during the day at a special ceremony during the business sessions of the Reunion.

As far as I can tell the evening banquet, debutante presentation and ball, began as an SCV custom dating from the immediate post-WWII era. Charity Debutante presentations were all the rage in American middle class society then, especially in the South. Proper evening dress, i.e. white tie and tails was a casualty of World War II, so most men by the late 1940s wore black tie, i.e. black dinner jacket and trousers, black bow tie and cummerbund (the tuxedo). This has been the head table custom of SCV reunions to the present day. By adding a formal Debutante presentation to the SCV's evening banquet, the black tie custom,

which some clothes pundits consider semi-formal, clashed with the more formal dress (white tie and tails) usually required for the formal debutante presentation. Our 1950s compatriots in the SCV solved this problem by ignoring the rules and simply wearing their black tie or really *farby* Confederate uniforms for the banquet and Debutante presentation. Most members, then as now, just wore a business suit and tie, while the Mrs. might or might not wear an evening dress.

For today, whatever level of formality we adhere to in our Reunion functions, outside of the debutante presentation, it is always proper for a member to attend in coat and tie and nice dress (preferably long) for a lady.

In the last 20 years or so, the more formal white tie and tails for has made a strong comeback for the Fathers/Grandfathers of Debutantes, with Confederate uniforms, Officer's mess dress and dress kilts being worn as well. White tie has always been the rule for Fathers presenting their daughters at the Confederate Ball sponsored since 1968 by the A. S. Johnston Camp 67, Houston, Texas.

In my opinion, white tie should be the rule for our debutante presentations in the future (with the allowable exceptions of Kilt, military and Confederate uniforms), with my hope in future wearing white tie will spread to other reunion banquet attendees who are not wearing a uniform or kilt. The presentation, dating back to presentation to the monarch, is the most formal function in our society out-

*Continued on page 63*

# The Surgeon Corps

Greetings, Compatriots!

I hope you and yours are enjoying spring thus far, and are enjoying the beautiful Southern sun! Being in Mississippi is a blessing because during the spring and summer months we get to enjoy lots of sunlight. Sunlight is important for us because it assists our bodies in making Vitamin D.

Vitamin D is very important for us for numerous reasons. According to the Mayo Clinic, too little Vitamin D can increase the risk for cardiovascular disease, cognitive impairment in older adults, and cancer. Further research also indicates that Vitamin D could play a role in the prevention and treatment of a number of different conditions ranging from Type 1 and 2 Diabetes, Hypertension, Glucose Intolerance, Bone Fractures and Multiple Sclerosis, Fatigue, Depression, etc.

There are numerous reasons for why people don't get enough Vitamin D, but some of the main reasons include not getting enough sunlight, hav-

ing darker skin, your kidneys not being able to convert Vitamin D to its active form as efficiently. Certain medical problems can also lead to Vitamin D deficiency such as Crohn's Disease, Cystic Fibrosis and Celiac Disease since these diseases affect our ability to absorb vitamin D from the foods we eat.



It's important we take in the proper amount of Vitamin D so we can live happy, healthy lives so we can

enjoy every moment of our lives, as well as the lives of our families. Spend time outside and enjoy the weather we are blessed with so you not only enjoy time with your family and friends outdoors, but also to get the Vitamin D your body needs to keep you happy and healthy!

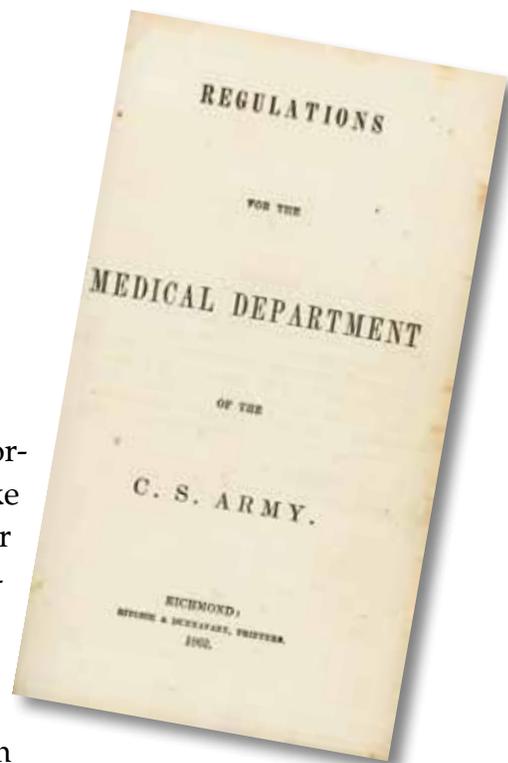
Special tip o' the kepi, to the Mississippi Division SCV for all you do for our ancestors and the Magnolia State!

If you have any questions about the role of Vitamin D, or anything else, feel free to ask and may you all remain happy, healthy, and active! God bless!

*Deo Vindice!*

Your Humble Servant,

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



# 119th ANNUAL REUNION SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

North Charleston, SC

July 16—19, 2014

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

## HUNLEY TOURS

Special tours of the H. L. Hunley are being offered to convention attendees and their families. The tours will include a viewing of some of artifacts that are part of the Southern Maritime Collection. Tour participants will get a rare viewing of artifacts that have never been on display in public! Artifacts that include Raphael Semmes Naval Academy Sword, Confederate Naval China, and other rare historical naval artifacts. Participants will receive a narrated historical account video DVD that is being produced for the charter ride to the center.



## PRESERVATION LUNCHEON

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



Catawba Rangers Cavalry Flag  
after preservation

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

[www.scv2014.org](http://www.scv2014.org)

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

# Schedule of 2014 General SCV Reunion

## **Wednesday – July 16, 2014**

Vendor Setup	
Registration	12:00 noon - 5:00 pm
GEC Pre-Convention Meeting (Hunley Lab) <sup>1</sup>	3:00 pm - 5:00 pm
Harbor Tour (Meet and Greet) <b>Limited to 250</b>	6:00 pm - 10:00 pm

## **Thursday – July 17, 2014**

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

## **Friday – July 18, 2014**

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

## **Saturday – July 19, 2014**

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

<sup>1</sup>THE GEC MEETING WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE HUNLEY LAB

ALL OTHER EVENTS, EXCEPT TOURS, WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE CONVENTION CENTER.



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



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

Early Registration (Thru March 31, 2014) (\$55.00 Each) (Includes 1 Reunion Medal)	Qty. _____	x 55 = _____
Late Registration (After March 31, 2014) (\$65.00 Each) (Includes 1 Reunion Medal)	Qty. _____	x 65 = _____
Wed, July 16: Harbor Meet & Greet Tour (\$65.00 Each) (Limited to 250)	Qty. _____	x 65 = _____
Thurs, July 17: General Forrest Cavalry Breakfast (\$30.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 30 = _____
Thurs, July 17: C. Irvine Walker Preservation Luncheon (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Thurs, July 17: General Johnson Hagood Heritage Dinner (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Thurs, July 17: Ladies Tour (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Thurs, July 17: Fort & Battlefield Tour (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Fri, July 18: Gen. Ellison Capers Chaplains Breakfast (\$30.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 30 = _____
Fri, July 18: Pvt. Richard Kirkland Awards Luncheon (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Fri, July 18: H.L. Hunley Tour (\$40.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 40 = _____
Sat, July 19: Mary Boykin Chesnut Debutante Luncheon (\$30.00 Each) (Debutantes Free)	Qty. _____	x 30 = _____
Sat, July 19: Gen. Wade Hampton III Grand Banquet and Debutante Ball: (Single: \$70.00)	Qty. _____	x 70 = _____
(Couple: \$130.00)	Qty. _____	x 130 = _____
Numbered Medal (\$150.00 Each) (Limited to 150 Medals)	Qty. _____	x 150 = _____
Additional Reunion Medals (Non Numbered) (\$35.00 Each)	Qty. _____	x 35 = _____
Ancestor Memorials (Printed in Program) (\$10.00 Each) (Attach Ancestor Memorial Form)	Qty. _____	x 10 = _____

**Make Check payable to Low Country SCV and mail to address below** **Grand Total** \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ SCV Title \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

SCV Division: \_\_\_\_\_ **Real Son:**

Camp Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Camp #: \_\_\_\_\_

Guest(s) \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Tenth Brigade, South Carolina Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans**  
David Rentz, 2014 SCV Reunion Chairman,  
[www.scv2014.org](http://www.scv2014.org)  
**Mail Checks To: Low Country SCV, P. O. Box 1170, Ladson, SC 29456-1170**



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

Debutante's Full Name \_\_\_\_\_

Debutante's Preferred Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Debutante's Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Debutante's Age \_\_\_\_\_

Personal Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City & State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Parents \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_ School Attending: \_\_\_\_\_

SCV Camp / Division Sponsor \_\_\_\_\_

Confederate Ancestor (Rank and Unit) \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Qualifications

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

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

Carolyn Arnold, 106 Pelican Lane, Summerville, SC 29485-6314,

e-mail: [jarnold21@sc.rr.com](mailto:jarnold21@sc.rr.com) ; phone 843-851-6693

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

**DEBUTANTES REGISTRATION DEADLINE: May 15, 2014**

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

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

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

# Army of Northern Virginia



General J. R. Chambliss Camp 1779, Emporia, VA, Adjutant William Bradley and 2nd Lieutenant Commander Jody Williams installed a marker for Private Philip T. Williams, 16th VA Infantry.



The Stonewall Jackson Camp 23, Charlotte, NC, was honored to have Mrs. Kelly A. Hinson as our guest speaker with her program, "Letters from General Stonewall Jackson to his wife." Ms. Hinson was awarded the position of Matron of Honor. Pictured from left, Steve Allmon, Dustin Nelson, Mike White, Gary Justice, Jonny Alexander, Brian Allmon, Kelly Hinson, Eddie Pettus, Terry Alexander, Nick Hudson, Talion Hendren and Bob Golden.



Brigadier General Nathan G. Evans-Marion Camp 24, Marion, SC, Commander James Lee rings the bell as names are read from the Roll Call of the Dead at a recent Confederate Memorial Service.



Members of the Private Thomas E. Caldwell Camp 31, Clover, SC, and Captain Moses Wood Camp 125, Gaffney, SC, cleaned the Cherokee Falls Baptist Church Wilderness Cemetery and placed two composite Southern Church crosses for the Confederate soldiers buried there. Pictured from left, front row, Camp 31, member Jimmy Owens along with Wood Camp Commander Patrick Phillips, Kevin Lancaster and Robert Little; back row, from left, Darren Grigsby, J. B. Hensley, Jerry Cooper and Dexter Roberts.



15th Regiment, SC Volunteers Camp 51, Lexington, SC, with members of the General Wade Hampton Camp 273, Columbia, SC, participated in the Lexington Veterans Parade. Pictured are Cindy Lampley, Susan Bray, Everett Howard, Camp 51 Commander Robert W. Epting, Charles Matthews, Debbie Mathews, Marion Gantt, Bailey Frye, Charles Bray III, Fred Morrison, Travis Haynes, Mac McCaskill and Allen Frye.



Jim Etter and James Anders received their membership certificates into the Walker-Terry Camp 1758, Wytheville, VA.

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



As part of the Wreaths Across America Program, **General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47**, Beaufort, SC, and Stephen Elliott Chapter UDC members placed 87 wreaths on Confederate graves in Beaufort's National Cemetery. Pictured from left are Terry and Lanie Sutcliffe, Nolan and Penny Tarrance, Wayne and Gladys Cousar, SC House of Representatives Rep. Harry B. (Chip) Limehouse III, Mavis Tootle, Judith and Harold Ericksen, Anita and Jody Henson.



The **Chester Station Camp 1503**, Chester, VA, participated in the Kiwanis Christmas Parade. Shown, from left, Bob Forman, Dave Parson, Cuda Jones, Smokey Cook, Jeb Wyatt and Eric Chandler.



The **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC, introduced nine new members. Pictured from left, Adjutant Walt Abercrombie, Michael Brown, Joshua Dunn, Mark Knox, Scott McCurry, Eric Riley, Gene Grissom, Christopher Fuller, Jamie Grigg, Friend of the SCV and the Petty Camp Ted Strusinski and Camp Commander Bill Starnes.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, swore in its newest member, Roger Lee Boothe, Jr., on the record of his ancestor, Private Charles W. Boothe, Co. C, 29th VA Infantry, during a recent meeting at the Sharpsburg Town Hall. From left, Camp Commander Michael Wasiljov, Roger Lee Boothe, Jr. and Toby Law.



The **General Joe Wheeler Camp 1245**, Aiken, SC, dedicated this SC Historical Marker to Camp Butler, a Confederate Camp of Instruction and Training for men of Edgefield and Barnwell Districts in 1861. Pictured, front row, Mr. John Osteen and SC Division Chaplain Ken Temples. Standing, from left, SC Division Commander Mark Simpson, Claire Henkes, Tom Huckabee, Danny Brown, George Waddell, Gene Barron, Rodney Osbourne, Camp Commander Blake Moore, Kevin Rorer, Melanie Duvall, Lee Duvall, Eddie Rodgers, Bob Ritter and Wayne Jones.



**Flat Top Copperheads Camp 1694**, Princeton, WV, Chaplain Dennis R. Kinzer, visited and placed a Southern Iron Cross and Battle Flag on the grave of his Confederate ancestor, Sergeant George W. Kinser, Co. F, 51st VA Infantry at the Oak Hill Cemetery, Plattsburgh, NE.

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



New member Ricky Rudisill is welcomed into the **Robert F. Hoke/William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, by Commander Andrew Johnson and Chaplain Darrell Setzer.



Members of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, recently erected new VA headstones for two Confederate Veterans at Friendship Lutheran Church. The two Veterans remembered are Private John Goble, Co. A, 6th NC State Troops and Private Noah Hefner, Co. D, 5th NC Senior Reserves.



Members of the **Gaston Guards Camp 1822**, Stanley, NC, performed a roadside cleanup on Dallas-Stanley Highway. Pictured from left, Joe Harris, Mike Cooper, Dino Hensley, Johnny Tyson, OCR member Deborah Tyson and Mike Melton.



**Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013**, Havre de Grace, MD, accompanied by the Maryland Division Color Guard took 1st Place in a the Cecil County Christmas Parade, with special guest Cadet Michael Eldreth, III.



Members of the **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC, placed three Revolutionary War tombstones for the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Godsey Family Cemetery, Madison, NC. Pictured from left, Jerry Hobbs, Ron Light, Jonathan Carter, Danny Brame, Commander Wayne Byrd and Jeff Smith.



The **Rebels in Gray Camp 2027**, Westminster, SC, welcomed President Regina Orzechowski Power of Townville, Emmala Reed Miller UDC chapter, and Janice Waters who discussed the history of the UDC and the reasons for joining the organization. Pictured from left, Bill Smith, Regina Orzechowski, Raymond Singleton and Janice Waters.



# Army of Northern Virginia



**Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, attended the Gettysburg Remembrance Day Parade and held a memorial at the Angle, where General Armistead fell during Pickett's charge.



South Carolina 3rd Brigade Guardian Representative Robert Little and **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, Lieutenant Commander Scott Millwood presented Camp Chaplain Creighton Lovelace with his newly earned Guardian Pin and Certificate. His Guardian soldier is Private Robert Sidney Callahan, Company G, 16th NC Regiment, buried at Cool Springs Cemetery, Forest City, NC.



The **Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722**, Fredericksburg, VA; the **Reverend Beverly Tucker Lacy Camp 2141**, Locust Grove, VA; and the J. B. Magruder Chapter MOS&B had the honor of posting the rifle squad and color guard for the 150th Commemoration Anniversary of the Battle of Kelly's Ford. The memorial crossing marker was rededicated by the host, Culpeper Chapter UDC, in conjunction with the folks at Kelly's Ford Inn.



Maryland compatriots gathered for the Northeast Christmas Parade, where the **Maryland Division Color Guard** was awarded 1st Place and included Confederate Santa Bob Parker and his lady, OCR President Liz Groszer!



Members of the **Carolina Grays of Pender County Camp 2174**, Burgaw, NC, on the Cape Fear Riverwalk in Wilmington, NC, are, from left, Ricky Jones, Alan P. Hibern, Sr., Commander E. W. Fredrickson and Leo G. Vereen.



Members of the **Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia Divisions** formed an honor guard to pay respects for Maryland's last Real Son, Albert Comer, buried at Sunset Cemetery, Cumberland, MD and was the son of James H. Comer, Co. H, 33rd VA Infantry. Pictured from left, Woodrow Simmons, Buddy Rowan, Jim Goldsworthy, Rober Ware, John B. Palmisano, Jerry Bayer, PA Division Commander Jim Palmisano, Bill Atwell, unknown, MD Division Commander Jay Barringer, Ed Taylor and Mark Jones.

# Army of Tennessee



Former Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael joined members of the **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, for the unveiling of a new sign for Forrest Park in Memphis. The sign was paid for by the Forrest Camp and comes as a welcome addition to the recently designated National Register of Historic Places historic Memphis landmark and final resting place of General Nathan B. Forrest.



Scott Peeler, a member of the **General Jubal Early Camp 556**, Tampa, FL, proudly displays a Battle Flag in front of the Capitol Building in Havana, Cuba.



A variety of books pertaining to the War Between the States were recently donated to the Murray County-Chatsworth, GA Library by the Lt. Col. **William Luffman Camp 938**, Chatsworth, GA. Shown are members Jerry Shipman, Commander Mitchell Parker, Justin Stinnett and Milton Clarke.



Randal Burkhardt placed the last brick in the wall surrounding the cemetery at Fort Pulaski, Savannah, GA. The remains of 13 Confederate officers, part of the Immortal 600, laid in shallow, unmarked graves for 150 years, but now will be honored. The wall was built by Randal with help from other members of **Camp Davis Camp 2073**, Guyton, GA.



At the 150th anniversary of the Battles of Raymond, Champion Hill and Vicksburg, **Crystal Springs Southern Rights Camp 712**, Crystal Springs, MS, member Jim Baker did an informative living history.



The **John R. Massey Camp 152**, Fayetteville, Lincoln County, TN, presented the print, *First Light* by artist Ken Smith, to the Fayetteville Lincoln County, TN, Public Library. The print is in the Genealogy Room and depicts the 1863 Battle of Knoxville. Pictured are Camp Commander Dr. James Armitage and Head Librarian Charlotte Brown.

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



**George "Tige" Anderson Camp 453**, Anniston, AL, Commander Frank Leatherwood, painted and installed an Iron Cross at the memorial site of his great-great grandfather, Sergeant George C. Leatherwood, who died at Gettysburg, PA, July 7, 1863.



**Old Capitol Camp 668**, Milledgeville, GA, member Roy H. Mixon, received a pin for being a guardian of a Confederate soldier's grave. Here he stands at the grave of his great-great-grandfather Private Thomas Lyster of Company F, 54th GA Infantry, after a CSA marker and an Iron Cross were placed.



The **General Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28**, Nashville, TN, held the 20th-annual Confederate Walking Tours at Mount Olivet. John Mertz and Debbie Butler portrayed Col. Randal McGavock and his sister Ann. The tours have raised more than \$100,000.



The **Raphael Semmes Camp 11**, Mobile, AL, hosted a Confederate Memorial Service paying tribute to Private James Madison Lundy, Sr., at the Magnolia Springs Baptist Church Cemetery in Theodore, AL. Pictured are Dustin Marshall, Stephen Ellison, Jessie Taylor, Claude Turberville, Terry Bailey, all of Camp 11; Jim Huffman, **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS; and Don Green of **Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227**, Laurel, MS. Also pictured are Devin Adams, Tom Robinson, Jodi Arnett Vaughan, and her daughter, C.J.



Members and friends of the **Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, pose for a picture on their float before the Dogwood Arts Parade in Knoxville. Pictured from left, back row, George Mathews, Steve Holbert, Rick Doughty, Joe Smithson, Bill Bolt and Richard Scott. Pictured on front row, from left, Lisa Thomas, Cameron Thomas, Scott Hall, Tricia Hogan and John Hitt.



Charles Ervin, Robert Pearce and Ronda Pearce of the **Sergeant William A. Hamby Camp 1750**, Crossville, TN, participated in a living history display at the Crossville Pioneer Day.

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



The **General John Hunt Morgan Camp 270**, Springfield-Greenbrier, TN, erected a monument to the Confederate Veterans and held a memorial dedication service on the Robertson County Courthouse Square. The more than 200 guests included two field artillery pieces, news reporters, and several elected officials from Robertson County.



The Tipton Rifles Co. I, 4th TN Infantry affiliated with the **Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN, provide honor guard and living histories. The camp hosted the 35th annual Confederate Memorial Day Commemoration after much hard work refurbishing tombstones, leveling, etc. Members are, from left, kneeling, Alan White, Russell Bailey, Bobby Bishop Bailey, James P. Flynn; standing, from left, Roy Collins, Jesse White, Joh Harrald, Harry Billings, Darrell Wright and Jared Baker.



Asheville Chapter 1488, UDC President Thelma Watkins and Historian Jeannette Taylor present Daniel Higgins, **St. Clair Camp 308**, Asheville, AL, with the UDC Expeditionary Service Medal for his service in the Global War on Terror and honoring his Confederate ancestor.



**Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, presented the Hunley Award to NJROTC Cadet Seaman Joseph Burr at Orange Park High School in Jacksonville, FL. Pictured with Cadet Seaman Burr are Camp Commander Calvin Hart and Communication Officer Hal Schemer.



Compatriot Emery Thrift of the **John Hance O'Steen Camp 770**, Trenton, FL, stands in front of the Alamo showing his Battle Flag while attending a business meeting in Texas.



Members of the **Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424**, Gainesville, FL, set up a recruitment table at the 2nd Annual Reenactment of the Battle of Gainesville at the Matheson Museum in Gainesville. Pictured from left, Mrs. Nancy Jackson, Commander Shellie Downs, Larry Hall, Matt Swilley, Randy Joyner and Fred Donaldson.



# Army of Tennessee



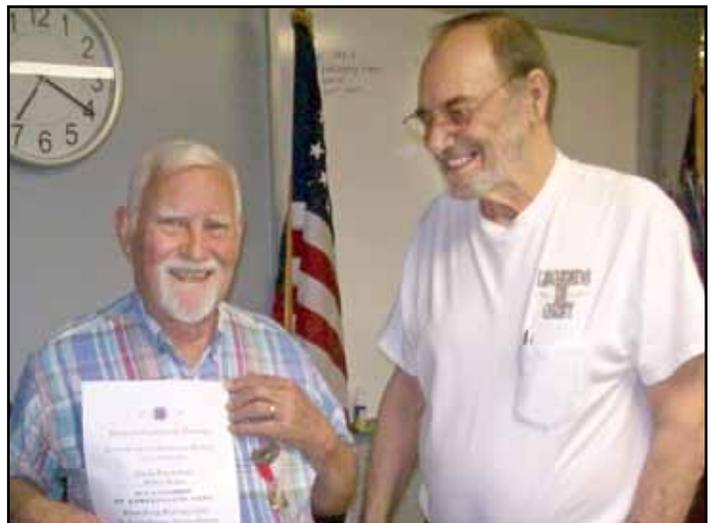
Members of the **Forrest's Orphans Camp 1744**, Calhoun, KY, held a wreath-laying ceremony at the Confederate Monument in Owensboro, KY, with H. K. Edgerton in attendance.



A memorial service with a VA headstone setting was recently conducted for two Calloway County men who were Confederate soldiers. **Fort Heiman Camp 1834**, Murray, KY, and J.N. Williams Chapter of the UDC honored Color Sergeant John C. McCuiston and Private John W. Kimbro in a double ceremony at the Winchester Cemetery in southeast Calloway County. Pictured from left, back row, Eve Davenport-Holder, Reverend James Stom, Sara Dixon, Lacy McGregor, Barry Grogan, Nancy Alderdice and Penny Fields. Kneeling from left are John Young, Sandy Forrest and David Garland.



**Savannah Militia Camp 1657**, Savannah, GA, held a Confederate Memorial Day Celebration held at Forsythe Park in Savannah, Georgia.



**Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929**, Clayton, GA, Commander Bill English honors real grandson Charles Little.



The **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, dedicated the Battle of Elizabethtown monument. The monument commemorates the 150th anniversary of the battle where General John Hunt Morgan attacked Federals occupying the town in December 1862.



The **Ten Islands Camp 2678**, Ohatchee, AL, held their 3rd-annual Sulphur Springs reunion. Members and family braved the rain and enjoyed an evening of fellowship and remembrance of those who celebrated before us.

# Army of Trans-Mississippi



**Captain James Gillaspie Camp 226**, Huntsville, TX, member Don Keith presented a program on his collection of antique and reproduction weapons from the War Between the States era. Mr. Keith's program covered the loading, firing and history of the many weapons in his collection.



Seven Longview High School, TX, classmates from the 1970 Class celebrated Christmas at the **General Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, Longview, TX, Christmas gathering. All seven are now camp members. From left are Sam Satterwhite, Larry Harper, Tommy Eaker, Larry Courington, Jim Mobley, Past Commander Jon Utzman and Commander Robert Bailey.



The **Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109**, Gilmer, TX, presented the first in Texas Guardian Medal to Camp Commander Chris Loyd, George Linton, Phil Davis, Eddie Pricer and Bill Starnes. Presenter was TX Division 1st Lieutenant Commander Johnnie Holley.



**R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Fort Worth, TX, 1st Lieutenant Commander Beau Purdom presented an outstanding program to the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, entitled John Bell Hood and the Battle of Franklin. The camp officers presented Beau with a bust of General Lee. Pictured from left are 1st Lieutenant Commander Erik Markham, Larry Wilhoite, Beau Purdom, David Vantrees, Chris Souder, Charlie Atchley and Roberts Camp Commander Tom Coppock.



**Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617**, Natchitoches, LA, Commander Bishop Presley D. Hutchens and Adjutant Robert E. Porter conducted a Veterans Day Ceremony at the grave markers of Colonel Russell, his brother Captain William Russell and their stepfather Colonel DeRussy in the American Cemetery in Natchitoches, LA.



California Division Commander Farrell Cooley presented a Meritorious Service Award to **Father A. J. Ryan-San Diego Camp 302**, San Diego, CA, Lieutenant Commander Jim Stephens.

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



Members of **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ; **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ; **Texas John Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ; **Private Nathan Terry Wanslee Camp 2096**, Safford, AZ and the 5th Texas Artillery reenactment unit took part in the Helldorado Days parade in Tombstone, AZ. The entry won the Billy Clanton award. Pictured from left, Curt Tipton, Richard Montgomery and Clyde England. Following are Donnis and Priscilla Davis, Walt Nichols, John Rogers, Paul Tippet, Dwaine Bright and members of the 5th Texas Artillery. Ben and Rosemary Middleton are in the horseless carriage.



**13th TX Infantry Camp 1565**, Angleton, TX, Compatriot Kyle Beesley and father helped mark graves in the Annual Wreaths Across America Ceremony.



**General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, inducted new member John Roy Racine, III. He was presented with his packet by Commander Bobby Herring and Lieutenant Commander J. C. Hanna. His ancestor was Corporal T. J. Thompson of Gray's 28th LA Infantry.



**Major Thomas McGuire Camp 1714**, West Monroe, LA, members Danny McDowell and Ricky Pittman presented a program/talk at the Caldwell Parish Library in Columbia, LA.



**Major Fontaine R. Earle Camp 1453**, Fayetteville, AR, members and the cannon crew, Scott Boehm, Frank Burke, Raymond Anders and the newest member Arthur Anders formed the NW Arkansas 1st Arkansas Light Artillery at the 150th Anniversary Battle of Prairie Grove Reenactment.



**Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, Lieutenant Commander Ben Middleton and wife Rosemary, drive Ben's "horseless carriage" in the Helldorado Days parade held in Tombstone, AZ. Ben says the automobile is an "1862 Dixie built in Atlanta."

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



Ambassador John Slidell Camp 1727, Slidell, LA, held their Christmas Dinner at Young's Steak House. Officers sworn in were Adjutant Aaron Crowe; Chaplain Frank Moss; Commander Rodney McKelroy Jr.; and 1st Lieutenant Commander Clifton Sawyer. The members enjoyed a wonderful meal and fellowship with spouses and friends.



The Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, and the Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708, Mesa, AZ, held a memorial ceremony honoring President Jefferson Davis at the Davis Monument on US Highway 60, a part of the Jeff Davis Highway, in Apache Junction, AZ. The monument was installed by the AZ Division UDC. Pictured at the monument, from left, John Rogers, Dan Huskisson, Jim Cigan, Matthew Aparicio, Matt's father, Ron Fox, George Reece, Carter Powers and Jim Gibson.



California Division Commander Farrell Cooley presented Inland Empire Camp 1742, Inland Empire, CA, Past Commander Steve Madden with a Meritorious Service Award.



Compatriot James White, center, Texas State Representative, joined the Colonel Philip A. Work Camp 1790, Woodville TX, and received his membership certificate from Camp 1st Lieutenant Commander James Hale and Camp Chaplain Sid Holt.



Colonel E. W. Taylor Camp 1777, Bedford, TX, members erected a new VA stone for John Fletcher Walton in Grapevine Cemetery, Grapevine, TX. Walton descendants are Jack and Rhoda Eustace, with their grandsons Boone Eustace and Chase Eustace. Taylor Camp members, from left, standing, David Stewart, Ron Parker and, kneeling, Mike Patterson and James Alderman.



The Utz-Teson Open House being held by the City of Hazelwood, MO, is in commemoration of the completion of the restoration (exterior) of the home and its dedication as a historic structure in Brookes Park. Members of the Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815, Florissant, MO, who attended the ceremony were Commander Elect Gene Dressel, Billy Ed Bowden and Marty Martin.



# Army of Trans-Mississippi



Compatriots from camps throughout Texas participated in a ceremony in Sweetwater, TX, to dedicate a tombstone honoring the Confederate service of Sergeant John Calhoun Cox, Co. C, 5th TX Infantry, Hood's Texas Brigade. They were led by The Lone Star Rifles, color guard of **Hill Country Camp 1938**, Fredericksburg, TX. Pictured from left, Don Taylor, Ted Conerly, Gaylan Harrison, John Tittle and James Maxwell.



Pictured is Compatriot Gene White, after he was inducted into the **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, as their newest member. Adjutant/Treasurer Dan Dyer, left and Commander Ronnie Hatfield are pictured with him. Compatriot White was an attendee at the Sam Davis Youth Camp, where he made the decision to join the SCV under his ancestor, Private John Nelson Parker, Co. F, 1st Infantry Battalion, Waul's Texas Legion.



The **Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, held its annual Christmas dinner and awards banquet in Rusk, TX. A year in review was covered and a schedule of upcoming camp events was coordinated. Pictured is Camp Quartermaster George Tennison, who was named Confederate of the year.



**O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, was joined by the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX, in the Waxahachie July 4th parade. Also joining the group were members of Parsons' Rose 9 and Daffan-Latimer Chapter, UDC. The group was well received by those lining the parade route.



**TX Division** 2nd Lieutenant Commander Michael Hurley held a training class for the Hood's Southeast Texas Brigade. Pictured from left are Jim Lyons, Commander Michael Hurley, Joe Campbell, Brigade Commander Bill Maddox, Charles Brown and Sid Holt.



A Marker Dedication Ceremony was held for Private James M. Priest of Company D, 1st Northeast MO Cavalry, who was buried in the Highland Cemetery in Meeker, CO. Private Priest's grave had been unmarked since 1926. The ceremony was held on Veteran's Day and performed by **Private George Dudley**, **R.E. Lee's Escort Battalion Camp 2224**, Grand Junction, CO, Commander Ken Garrison.

# Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

## ALASKA

**CSS SHENANDOAH 1820 ANCHORAGE**  
BERTRAND, KEVIN DWAYNE  
SHIRLEY, CLARENCE CHARLES

## ALABAMA

**RAPHAEL SEMMES 11 MOBILE**  
FONTAINE, WALTER SHANNON  
HOLIFIELD, JAMES DONOVAN

**COLONEL SNODGRASS 232 STEVENSON**  
KEMP, ROBERT LYNN  
MATTHEWS, TRAVIS WAYLAND

**PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY 385 TROY**  
BROWN, WESTON BRADLEY

**JOHN RAYBURN 452 GUNTERSVILLE**  
BROCK, STEVEN LEE  
GALLOWAY, STEVE GENE

**CONFEDERATE GRAY 523 ASHLAND/LINEVILLE**  
THOMAS, TIMOTHY PATRICK

**GEN. ISHAM GARROTT 764 MARION**  
LOVELADY, DARRYL LANGDON  
MCENTYRE, KENNETH R.

**COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON 898 TUSCUMBIA**  
PRATT, STEVEN CURTIS

**FORREST 1435 BIRMINGHAM**  
POSEY, CURTIS WILSON

**THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY 1442 CULLMAN**  
GOODMAN, JASPER BRYANT  
THOMAS, BRADLEY NOLAN

**CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON SHELBY 1537 COLUMBIANA**  
BLANTON, KEVIN PATRICK

**WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS 1788 HALEYVILLE**  
DUNN, JACK L.

**FORT BLAKELEY 1864 BALDWIN COUNTY**  
FRANKLIN, HOWARD

**THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921 TALLASSEE**  
LAMBERT, HAYWOOD RANDALL  
RICE, JOHN WILLARD  
ROPER, JAMES WALTER  
SEGREST, PHILIP DALE

**GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY 1980 GORDO**  
CONN, J. WILLIAM

## ARKANSAS

**SEVEN GENERALS 135 HELENA**  
PITTMAN, HOLT WOODS

**GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197 LITTLE ROCK**  
CLOOS, STEPHEN RHETT

**GENERAL DANDRIDGE McRAE 397 SEARCY**  
SYMANOWITZ, KEITH DANIEL

**JAMES M. KELLER 648 HOT SPRINGS**  
DANIEL, KENNETH G.  
HARDY, DAVID DARRIN  
MATTOX, MICHAEL STEVEN

**9th ARKANSAS INFANTRY 652 STAR CITY**  
BOREN, HOWARD WAYNE  
CALHOUN, MYRON "BUD"  
FISH, THOMAS M.  
PENIX, WILLIAM H.

**27th ARKANSAS INFANTRY 1519 MOUNTAIN HOME**  
LILES, BRETT LEE

**MAJOR JOHN B. BURTON 1664 TEXARKANA**  
CRABTREE, WARREN  
HARRIS, WILLARD OWEN  
HINTON, JOEL ROSS

## ARIZONA

**COL. SHEROD HUNTER 1525 PHOENIX**  
BAXTER, LANCE WOOLLEY

**CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY 1708 SCOTTSDALE**  
GUYTON, MARK A.

**PVT. NATHAN TERRY WANSLEE 2096 SAFFORD**  
ELY, EVAN E.

**ARIZONA TERRITORY CSA 2233 SHOW LOW**  
LINDSAY, DAVID  
REYNOLDS, THOMAS M.  
ROWLEY, STEVEN ARDEN

**PVT. C. W. LUCAS - FORREST'S ESCORT 2316 PRESCOTT VALLEY**  
LOWE, CURTIS SHERWOOD

## CALIFORNIA

**INLAND EMPIRE 1742 INLAND EMPIRE**  
SEAWOLF, TIM W.

**CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL WADDELL 1770 ORANGE COUNTY**  
FREMEN, EDWARD ELBERT  
WILLIAMS, ROBERT LEE

**GENERAL TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804 FRESNO**  
CLINE, WILLIAM EDWARD  
GREENWELL, JAVIN GERAD

**GENERAL WADE HAMPTON 2023 MODESTO**  
SHEPHERD, TRYSTON DANIEL

**GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 2048 TEHACHAPI**  
BARNES, WILLIAM JOSEPH  
BONAS, DANIEL WAYNE  
CORBIN, STEPHEN JOSEPH

## COLORADO

**JEFFERSON DAVIS 175 COLORADO SPRINGS**  
OHRNS, GLENN

## DELAWARE

**MASON DIXON GUARDS 2183 ELLENDALE**  
MARSH, SAMUEL ROY

## FLORIDA

**GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556 TAMPA**  
DORN, WILLIAM LEON  
JOHNSON, WILLIAM CLAYTON

**GENERAL JOSEPH FINEGAN 745 YULEE**  
LEWIS, DAVID MICHAEL

**KIRBY SMITH 1209 JACKSONVILLE**  
ELKINS, LARRY HEYWARD  
HEATH, SHAWN  
MARTIN, ALTON E.  
STOVER, GEORGE EDWARD

**CAPTAIN FRANCIS ASBURY HENDRY 1284 SEBRING**  
LIGHTSEY, DAVID L.

**CAPT. J. J. DICKISON 1387 MELBOURNE**  
REYNOLDS, MICHAEL E.

**JACOB SUMMERLIN 1516 KISSIMMEE**  
KASCHAI, RALPH CASH

**PVT. GEORGE W. THOMAS 1595 FT. PIERCE**  
HENDRY, JASON ANDREW  
HENDRY, JOHN EDWARD

**FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614 HAVANA**  
GOODLIN, ROBERT LESLIE

**WILLIAM LUNDY 1699 CRESTVIEW**  
RATLIFF, LARRY WYNDELL

## GEORGIA

**FRANCIS S. BARTOW 93 SAVANNAH**  
BENTON, LEROY

**MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS 96 LAWRENCEVILLE**  
BLACKMON, D. CORY  
FADDIS, CAMERON ANDREW

**BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97 ATHENS**  
BARTHOLOW, TIMOTHY A.  
CAVEN, TERRY FARRIS

**COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108 MCDONOUGH**  
EAVES, STERLING DOUGLAS

**LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON 141 ALBANY**  
CHEVALLIER, LESTER WILLIAM

**McDANIEL-CURTIS 165 CARROLLTON**  
HUBBARD, WAYNE OLIVER

**GEN. HENRY LEWIS BENNING 517 COLUMBUS**  
PULLEN, GEORGE RODNEY

**COL. WILLIAM H. STILES-WARREN AKIN 670 CARTERSVILLE**  
DAY, RHETT ERNEST

**JOHN K. McNEILL 674 MOULTRIE**  
BARWICK, ASHTON JAMES

**YANCY INDEPENDENTS 693 SYLVESTER**  
BULLINGTON, JAMES CHADWICK  
BULLINGTON, JASON BRENT  
BULLINGTON, JOHN

**KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD 700 MARIETTA**  
BROOKS, BRADLEY ALAN

**WILLIAM THOMAS OVERBY/ COWETA GUARDS 715 NEWNAN**  
BROWN, DAVID ALFRED

**APPLING GRAYS 918 BAXLEY**  
WATERS, WILLIAM DAVID

**GEN. LEONIDAS POLK 1446 SMYRNA**  
FLESHER, GRIFFIN JOSEPH

**JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449 THOMASTON**  
EDWARDS, DONALD RICHARD  
MORELAND, JAMES R.  
PARKS, CHRISTOPHER  
RANDOLPH  
WILLIAMS, THOMAS ALLISON

**STEWART-WEBSTER 1607 RICHLAND**  
DILLARD, MAXWELL WAYNE  
RICE, MASON WADE

**THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657 SAVANNAH**  
HALL, JAMES LEONARD

**DECATUR GRAYS 1689 BAINBRIDGE**  
RUNNELS, JOHN THOMAS

**COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL 1859 RINGGOLD**  
WEAVER, GEORGE D.

**EBENEZER RIFLES 1901 RINCON**  
CULBERTSON, JEFFREY WADE

**RABUN GAP RIFLEMEN 1929 CLAYTON**  
MOBLEY, CHARLES ALFRED

**CONCORD RANGERS 2135 DAWSONVILLE**  
VICKER, EUGENE GRADY

**MONTGOMERY SHARPSHOOTERS 2164 MT. VERNON**  
HARDEMAN, JONATHAN

**GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200 MOULTRIE**  
ALEXANDER, THOMAS DeWITTE  
BLANCHARD, AUSTIN CLAYTON  
HAYMORE, GEORGE DAVID  
MAYO, BRIAN WALDO  
MOATES, JOHN CHRISTOPHER  
SMITH, DAKOTA F.  
SMITH, RONALD H.

**IMMORTAL SIX HUNDRED 2600 RICHMOND HILL**  
ABBOTT, RICHARD DOUGLAS

## IOWA

**BOWENS MOUNTED RIFLES 1759 DES MOINES**  
McCOLLOUGH, SCOTT ALLEN

## ILLINOIS

**LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962 BELLEVILLE**  
SCHMITT, DAVID FRANCIS

## INDIANA

**COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE ROGERS 1508 INDIANAPOLIS**  
BEEMAN, GRANT AUGUSTUS

**COLONEL ROBERT M. MARTIN 2320 EVANSVILLE**  
MAY, JACKSON ALAN

## KANSAS

**B/G WILLIAM STEELE 1857 LEAVENWORTH**  
HANLEY, ELIM ANDREW

**BRIG. GENERALS BUCKNER & CHILTON 2227 DODGE CITY**  
STRODTMAN, MICHAEL W.

## KENTUCKY

**GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495 PADUCAH**  
COOK, KEVIN LEON

**COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL 1629 WHITESBURG**  
ROSE, RICKY RAYMOND  
STACY, STEVEN BRADLEY

**GEN. BEN HARDIN HELM 1703 ELIZABETHTOWN**  
JACKSON, RONDO G.

**EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR 1783 CORBIN**  
DOWNEY, STEPHEN RANDALL

**FORT HEIMAN 1834 MURRAY**  
TIDWELL, CLYDE D.

**JIM PEARCE 2527 PRINCETON**  
CUMMINS, KADEN MADUX

## LOUISIANA

**COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110 NEW ORLEANS**  
ANDERSON, HERBERT W.

**HENRY WATKINS ALLEN 133 BATON ROUGE**  
ORY, THOMAS J.

**CAMP MOORE 1223 TANGIPAHOA**  
BRADSHAW, GARY JOE  
STEVENS, LARRY E.

**GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 SHREVEPORT**  
BLACK, DALLAS LEON  
HORN, JUSTIN  
LANE, RANDY LEE  
McGAHA, JAMES PATRICK  
McGAHA, JAMES PAXTON  
OLIVER, JON T.  
STROZIER, CHRISTOPHER RAY  
STROZIER, JAMES MATTHEW  
THOMAS, JOHN WEEMS  
WOOD, DAVID H.

**CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON 1444 MONROE**  
MILLER, JAMES LIONEL

**SGT. JAMES W. NICHOLSON 1478 RUSTON**

ALLEN, BRANDON WAYNE  
EMORY, MARK DOUGLAS  
HERBERT, ALLEN JOSEPH  
JASPER, TYLER RAVEN  
JOHNSON, MARK ANDREW  
McCULLIN, CODY SLADE  
PRUDEN, JOHN THOMAS  
WOODARD, KENNETH RAYMOND

**COL. JAMES HAMILTON BEARD 1866 LOGANSPORT**  
EUBANKS, CHRISTOPHER JAMES

**GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1931 COVINGTON**  
SHARP, ETHAN C.

**LT. J. Y. SANDERS 2092 MORGAN CITY**  
ALVAREZ, SCOTT JOSEPH  
ALVAREZ, SHANE JOSEPH  
ALVAREZ, STEVE JOSEPH

## MARYLAND

**MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE CAMP 1836 ELLICOTT CITY**  
ADAIR, JAMES FRANKLIN

**MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD ELZEY 1940 SALISBURY**  
WEST, THOMAS LAMAR

**ORPHAN BRIGADE 2166 WALDORF**  
CAMMAROTO, NICHOLAS JAMES

## MICHIGAN

**ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321 DEARBORN**  
CHRISTENSEN, CODY JAMES

## MISSOURI

**STERLING PRICE 145 ST. LOUIS**  
STOCKELL, WILLIAM F.

**B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614 INDEPENDENCE**  
MORGAN, RUSSELL S.  
WILCOXSON, GARY COLEMAN

**B/G MOSBY MONROE PARSONS 718 JEFFERSON CITY**  
APPERSON, WILLIAM THOMAS

**MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ 1815 FLORISSANT**  
COLLON, NATHAN ANDREW  
DRISCOLL, MICHAEL SHAWN  
GREY, RICKY LYNN  
WATKINS, RICHARD TEDLIE  
WHITE, KENNETH DOUGLAS

## MISSISSIPPI

**BROOKHAVEN LIGHT ARTILLERY 235 BOGUE**

CHITTO GREER, JACOB WAYNE  
CHITTO HILL, ROGER MICHAEL

**RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265 BRANDON**  
KURIGER, MICHAEL B.

**COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS 321 CORINTH**  
JONES, ROGER O'DELL

**SAM DAVIS 596 BILOXI**  
BRITTEN, JOHNATHAN C.  
PARMER, MICHAEL GLYNN  
TAYLOR, GARY F.

**HARRISBURG 645 TUPELO**  
SEYMORE, THOMAS WAYNE

**TIPPAH TIGERS 868**  
**RIPLEY**  
MATHIS, MICKEY  
NEEDHAM, TIM

**7th MISS. INFANTRY BATT 1490**  
**PURVIS**  
VACCARELLA, FRANK J.

**B/G BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS**  
**1625**  
**INDIANOLA**  
CHRISTIAN, JOHN MOSS

**LOWRY RIFLES 1740**  
**RANKIN COUNTY**  
DEAR, JAMES TIMOTHY  
KNOX, RICK W.

**UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803**  
**OXFORD**  
NAIL, JAMES HERMAN

**CALHOUN AVENGERS 1969**  
**CALHOUN CITY**  
GOOD, MASON  
GORDON, CURTIS DWAYNE  
HITT, G. AUSTIN  
HITT, GEORGE WESLEY  
HITT, PAUL STEVEN

**LT. GEN. STEPHEN DILL LEE'S**  
**CALEDONIA RIFLES 2140**  
**CALEDONIA**  
BENIGNUS, JON SHANNON

**GREENE COUNTY GAINES**  
**WARRIORS 2215**  
**LEAKESVILLE**  
KELLEY, HOWARD MARCUS  
WILLIAMS, JACKSON D'WAYNE  
WILLIAMS, JACKSON D'WAYNE

## NORTH CAROLINA

**CAPT. WALTER M. BRYSON-**  
**GEORGE MILLS 70**  
**HENDERSONVILLE**  
RAMSEY, CHARLES BURTON

**CAPTAIN WINFIELD SCOTT**  
**LINEBERRY 92**  
**ASHEBORO**  
KEATON, GABRIEL LEE

**47th REGIMENT NC TROOPS 166**  
**WAKE FOREST**  
KING, WILLIAM LARRY

**FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168**  
**FAYETTEVILLE**  
JOHNSON, CLAY MICHAEL  
KIRKMAN, ROBERT LEE  
RAY, HOSEA MINOR

**ROBESON RIFLE GUARDS 216**  
**LUMBERTON**  
BRITT, PRESTON HOLMES

**CAPT. JESSE S. BARNES 771**  
**WILSON**  
DAUGHTRIDGE, DAVID WEEKS  
DAUGHTRIDGE, JOSEPH ALLAN

**JAMES B. GORDON 810**  
**WILKESBORO**  
JARVIS, RANDALL BLAKE  
WILLIAMS, JAMES ERIC

**COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813**  
**GRAHAM**  
HADLEY, JUSTIN PARKER

**GEN. MATT W. RANSOM 861**  
**WELDON**  
FUTRELL, WILLIAM R.  
MOHORN, BENTLEY JONES

**MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872**  
**GASTONIA**  
ABERNETHY, JACK VERNON  
CLONTZ, KENNETH CHARLES  
LAMBERTH, RAY ANTHONY

STARNES, TOMMY WAYNE  
STARNES, WESLEY SHANE  
STRUSINSKI, THADDEUS "TED"

**COL. JOHN SLOAN 1290**  
**GREENSBORO**  
DAVIS, GEORGE JEFFREY

**PVT. HENRY L. WYATT 1297**  
**RALEIGH**  
LEE, LAURIS JON

**COL. HENRY KING BURGWIN,**  
**JR. 1485**  
**EAST WAKE COUNTY**  
PEEBLES, JAMES TUCKER  
PERRY, WILLIAM RONALD  
REAVIS, DAVID CHARLES

**COL. LEONIDAS LAFAYETTE**  
**POLK 1486**  
**GARNER**  
HOFFMAN, STEPHEN DOUGLAS

**YADKIN GRAY EAGLES 1765**  
**YADKINVILLE**  
MATHEWS, CHARLES FRANCIS

**24th NC CO C, CLAYTON YELLOW**  
**JACKETS 1809**  
**CLAYTON**  
VINCELL, LEWIS EDWIN

**CEDAR FORK RIFLES 1827**  
**CHATHAM CO**  
WHEELER, ANDREW WILSON

**SCOTCH RIFLEMEN 2001**  
**MOORE COUNTY**  
CRUMPLER, YADKIN DWAYNE  
WHEELER, DAVID CHARLES

**GENERAL WILLIAM MacRAE 2063**  
**SHALLOTTE**  
DeBLOIS, BENJAMIN A.

**10th NC HVY ARTY CO. B, BLACK**  
**RIVER TIGERS 2152**  
**COATS**  
TURLINGTON, JOHN H.

**THE BURKE TIGERS 2162**  
**VALDESE**  
DEAL, JEFFERY KENT

**CAPTAIN ROBERT BINGHAM 2192**  
**MEBANE**  
RAY, JOHN DEWITT

**BIG IVY MOUNTAIN GUARD 2230**  
**BARNARDSVILLE**  
CRAIN, GUS D.  
OWENBY, ISAIH MITCHELL  
OWENBY, SCOTTY EUGENE

**FORSYTH RIFLES 2245**  
**WINSTON-SALEM**  
GOINS, RICHARD W.  
HANDY, CHRISTOPHER DAVID  
HANDY, KENNETH MARK  
RUDISILL, DEREK

**CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN.**  
**RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318**  
**MIDLAND**  
BROWN, MICHAEL SHAUN

## NEBRASKA

**PVT. THOMAS C. SEXTON 2232**  
**OMAHA**  
ARBAUGH, CLARENCE HAROLD

## NEVADA

**LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY 2016**  
**SPARKS**  
CHILDS, DAVID LEE  
PRATT, JOHN T.

## OHIO

**BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S. RIPLEY**  
**1535**  
**WORTHINGTON**  
COX, SHAWN ALAN  
GIBSON, JAMES MILTON

**CAPTAIN THOMAS W. PATTON**  
**2021**  
**BOARDMAN**  
HENRY, RANDOLPH THOMAS

**2nd Lt. JOHN BETHEL BOWLES**  
**2228**  
**TIFFIN**  
EARL, CASEY EDWARD

## OKLAHOMA

**FIRST CHEROKEE MOUNTED**  
**VOLUNTEERS 1501**  
**EDMOND**  
WEEKS, MIKE J.

## OREGON

**COL. ISAAC WILLIAM SMITH 458**  
**PORTLAND**  
BROWN, JACK C.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**PVT. JOHN WESLEY CULP**  
**MEMORIAL 1961**  
**GETTYSBURG**  
DOVE, DEREK DEE  
MURPHY, JEROME LEE

## SOUTH CAROLINA

**16th SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**REGIMENT 36**  
**GREENVILLE**  
COTTINGHAM, MARCHANT COLIN  
GUY, JOSEPH STUART  
HANSON, THOMAS CARLETON  
LAMBERT, GREGORY ALLEN  
SIMPSON, GARY ALLEN  
SIMPSON, ROBERT LEE

**OLDE ABBEVILLE- 39**  
**IVA**  
WINN, JAMES HARTNETTE

**BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL McGOWAN**  
**40**  
**LAURENS**  
BRIGHT, LEE  
FINCH, CARTER MAXWELL  
SIMPSON, HUNTER JOSEPH

**ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER**  
**68**  
**SPARTANSBURG**  
ORR, ROBERT HUGHEY

**JOSEPH B. KERSHAW 82**  
**CAMDEN**  
DAVIS, JOHN WAYNE

**3rd SC CAVALRY CO. I OF**  
**EDISTO 131**  
**EDISTO ISLAND**  
PERROW, EDGAR

**H. L. HUNLEY 143**  
**SUMMERVILLE**  
ADAMS, JOHN CARLTON  
BRODERICK, JAMES WILLIAM  
HILL, KERMIT JOSEPH  
PENNINGTON, HENRY LEROY  
STEPHENSON, GEOFFREY YOUNG  
TABRIZIAN, CAMERON AMIR

**HORRY ROUGH AND READY'S**  
**1026**  
**MYRTLE BEACH**  
BROCK, EDWARD LEWIS

**PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS**  
**1428**  
**ANDERSON**  
CAUSEY, SAMUEL LEONARD

**WITHERSPOON-BARNES 1445**  
**LANCASTER**  
PHILLIPS, IRVIN THOMAS

**GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST 1451**  
**BOGANSVILLE**  
THOMPSON, JUSTIN MATTHEW

**P. G. T. BEAUREGARD 1458**  
**SUMTER**  
HAMMOND, ROBERT HOLLAND

**GEN. MARTIN W. GARY 1532**  
**EDGEFIELD**  
NOE, JOSEPH CHANDLER

**B/G MICAH JENKINS 1569**  
**ROCK HILL**  
VARNADORE, TIMOTHY DWAYNE

**COL. E. T. STACKHOUSE 1576**  
**LATTA**  
BABB, THOMAS AUBREY  
BABB, WILLIAM CHAPMAN

**CAPT. ANDREW T. HARLLEE 2010**  
**DILLON**  
DANIELS, CHRISTOPHER  
HORACE

**SC 17th REGIMENT 2069**  
**HILDA**  
BRABHAM, BANKS TILLMAN  
KINARD, BOBBY L.  
REED, JOHN MARTIN PERRY  
WEEKS, ANDREW BURTON

**PARISH MOUNTED RANGERS**  
**2222**  
**GOOSE CREEK**  
LITTLE, TUCKER LEE

## SOUTH DAKOTA

**DAKOTA TERRITORY CAMP 2195**  
**STURGIS**  
FULTON, MICHAEL HALL

## TENNESSEE

**N. B. FORREST 3**  
**CHATTANOOGA**  
HICKS, BARRY EUGENE

**GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON 28**  
**NASHVILLE**  
JONES, MITCHELL PATRICK

**MURFREESBORO 33**  
**MURFREESBORO**  
MURPHREE, CHARLES STEVEN

**GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34**  
**GALLATIN**  
WESSEL, FRANK MICHAEL  
WESSEL, NOAH BRADLEY

**M/G BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM 72**  
**MANCHESTER**  
JARRELL, ROBERT MARVIN

**LONGSTREET-ZOLLICOFFER 87**  
**KNOXVILLE**  
ARNOLD, DOUGLAS CASEY  
PERIVT, ANGELO DOMINIC

**DR. J. B. COWAN 155**  
**TULLAHOMA**  
HOLLIS, GREGORY DARIN  
HOLLIS, JEFFREY DIXON

**NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215**  
**MEMPHIS**  
CARROLL, RICHARD GERALD  
CHOATE, JOHN NOTTINGHAM  
CREWS, JAMES LARRY  
GEORGE, THOMAS LEE

WEAVER, FRANKLIN ALLEN  
MCKINNIE  
WILLIAMSON, JAMES REID

**JOHN B. INGRAM BIVOUAC 219**  
**JACKSON**  
SCOTT, JOHN STEVEN  
SCOTT, JOHN STEVEN  
SCOTT, MATTHEW IAN  
SCOTT, WILLIAM ARTHUR

**JOHN HUNT MORGAN 270**  
**SPRINGFIELD-GREENBRIER**  
BLACK, JASON THOMAS  
CULWELL, DOLTON LEE

**M/G WILLIAM D. MCCAIN HQ 584**  
**COLUMBIA**  
BENNETT, JAMES WADE  
BRAGG, DANIEL BURDETTE  
BROWN, JERRY EUGENE  
BROWN, TRENT DUNCAN  
BURTON, NULLEN WALLACE  
CHAPLAIN, SPENCER HALL  
COUCH, WILLIS WINTON JOHN  
CROMER, BUDDY LESTER  
HURLAN  
DORSEY, MICHAEL ANCIL  
ELLIS, CHARLES WILLIAM  
ELLIS, LESTER LEROY  
FRANKLIN, MICHAEL WILLIAM  
HARRISON, HAROLD HERBERT  
JACKSON, JONATHAN  
MACOMSON, RHETT LOWRY  
MARQUARDT, JOHN  
MITCHELL, RALPH E.  
MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM HALL  
PERKINS, STEPHEN JOSEPH  
POWERS, CHARLES STEVEN  
ROWLAND, ROBERT THOMAS  
SCOTT, ALLWOOD STEVENSON  
STRICKLAND, PAUL DANIEL  
SUMMERS, MARK W.  
TAILYOUR, IAN RH  
THOMPSON, RANDALL LYNN  
THOMPSON, RANDALL LYNN  
VOSBURGH, GRANT ALEXANDER  
WHITE, MICHAEL ALLEN

**GEN. GEORGE GIBBS DIBRELL**  
**875**  
**SPARTA**  
RAY, R. SCOTT

**SAM DAVIS CAMP 1293**  
**BRENTWOOD**  
BIVINS, BOBBY JOE  
JONES, ROBERT W.  
WILLIAMSON, CURT

**JAMES R. CHALMERS 1312**  
**MEMPHIS**  
BRADLEY, JAMES EARL  
HOLLOWELL, DAVID KIRK

**COL. W. M. BRADFORD/COL. J.**  
**G. ROSE 1638**  
**MORRISTOWN**  
EDWARDS, CHARLES WAYNE  
GATES, DANTE R.  
GIBSON, JOE EDWARD  
TURLEY, ROBERT EARNEST  
WYATT, CHARLES D.  
WYATT, COLBY L.

**THE GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE**  
**1640**  
**MEMPHIS**  
CONCON, DARWIN F.

**GAINESBORO INVINCIBLES 1685**  
**GAINESBORO**  
COOPER, JOHNNY TED  
LIPSCOMB, HORACE SWIFT

**SERGEANT WILLIAM A. HAMBY**  
**1750**  
**CROSSVILLE**  
BOLIN, DAKOTA WAYNE  
SHANKS, JOHN VAN  
SHANKS, MARK MCKINNEY

**LT. ROBERT D. POWELL 1817**  
**BLOUNTVILLE**  
SMITH, WILLIAM "SCOTT"  
WEST, WILLIAM CHARLES

**MYERS-ZOLLICOFFER 1990**  
**LIVINGSTON**  
HUMMEL, EDDY CHRIS  
HUMMEL, SLONA ROYCE  
ROBBINS, BRIGHAM LEE

**RODERICK FORREST'S WAR**  
**HORSE 2072**  
**SPRING HILL**  
KING, RONALD

**LT. ROBERT J. TIPTON 2083**  
**ELIZABETHTON**  
BROWN, DARRELL DWAIN  
HARWOOD, TRISTAN D. CRUZ  
POTTER, JOE STEVEN

**RAWDON-SPEARS 2113**  
**SUMMERTOWN**  
WORKMAN, DAKOTA

**BRIG. GEN. THOMAS BENTON**  
**SMITH 2177**  
**PORTLAND**  
HASTING, DAVID LEE

**LEE'S LONG RIDERS 2184**  
**LINDEN**  
ANDREWS, JIMMY ALAN  
MORRIS, DAVID HAROLD

**MAJ. JAMES T. HUFF 2243**  
**NEWPORT**  
QUINN, EARL ALEXANDER

## TEXAS

**COL. A. H. BELO 49**  
**DALLAS**  
RODEN, MONROE M.

**ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 67**  
**HOUSTON**  
DUNBAR, STEVEN GRADY

**O. M. ROBERTS 178**  
**WAXAHACHIE**  
BAKER, MARSHALL CASH  
BEAVER, JAMES THRESON  
JOHN, TIMOTHY WHITE  
LEDBETTER, ELMER LEE

**CAPT. JESSE AMASON CAMP 282**  
**CENTER**  
HARDING, THOMAS ERIC

**PLEMONS-SHELBY 464**  
**AMARILLO**  
FORRESTER, GEORGE DOYLE  
GRAY, REX DEAN  
TOW, DARRELL L.  
WARD, RANDY NEIL

**BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN**  
**CREED MOORE 578**  
**GATESVILLE**  
WILCOX, JIMMY DOUGLAS  
WILCOX, JOSEPH DOUGLAS

**GOV. SAMUEL W. T. LANHAM 586**  
**WEATHERFORD**  
MCCASKILL, CHARLES N.

**STONEWALL JACKSON 901**  
**DENTON**  
JOHNSON, HAROLD DEVOTIE

**MAJOR W. H. "HOWDY" MARTIN**  
**1241**  
**ATHENS**  
BOREN, GERRY D.  
CAMMARN, RUSSELL  
EDISON, PETE  
JOHNSON, JEFFREY TAYLOR

# Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE 1250  
TEMPLE  
BRINEGAR, GARY KENT

GEN. W. L. CABELL 1313  
DALLAS  
GUNNELS, JACK THURMAN

ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325  
SAN ANTONIO  
BURLEIGH, PHILLIP GARY  
CARLETON, JOHN C.  
COATS, DAVID CHRISTOPHER  
DEERING, MASON  
HAM, KYLE  
JAMES, ROBERT LEE  
MEADE, CHARLES VINCENT  
RODRIGUEZ, ELIGIO MARIN  
SCHULTZ, DALE DELANO  
WRIGHT, KENNETH ROSS

COL. THOMAS S. LUBBOCK 1352  
LUBBOCK  
HENRY, JACK HOPKINS

SUL ROSS 1457  
BRYAN  
ANDING, JIMMY JAMES

GRANBURY'S TEXAS BRIGADE  
1479  
SPRING  
ARMOUR, JOSEPH RHYAN

GEN. HORACE RANDAL 1533  
CARTHAGE  
THOMAS, JOHN DICKEY

13th TEXAS INFANTRY 1565  
ANGLETON  
DAVIS, KENNETH WAYNE

WILLIAM H. L. WELLS 1588  
PLANO  
MACK, CARY DON

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE  
JOHNSON 1648  
ARLINGTON  
ADAIR, KEVIN RAY  
HAWPE, RICHARD

COLONEL E. W. TAYLOR 1777  
BEDFORD  
CUNNINGHAM, JAMES VANN  
MARKS, CHARLES EDWARD

2nd TEXAS FRONTIER DISTRICT  
1904  
DE LEON  
ALFORD, TOMMY

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS 1937  
CLEBURNE  
GEPHART, MICHAEL WAYNE  
LANGLEY, LOGAN RYAN  
McCARTY, DANIEL CHARLES  
RHODES, BILLY GENE  
SAIN, GERALD DWIGHT

HILL COUNTRY 1938  
FREDERICKSBURG  
CONERLY, CORBIN ADAM  
SANDER, CHARLES H.

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION 2103  
KATY  
TALIAFERRO, BEN EDWARD

UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS  
CAMP 2109  
GILMER  
HASS, ARCHIE L.  
HASS, MARK A.  
STEELMAN, RUSSELL CLAY

CAPTAIN BOB LEE 2198  
BONHAM  
SAGSHE, ERNEST JAMES

COL. JOHN S. (RIP) FORD 2216  
HARLINGEN  
BAGLEY, GAILIAN DEAN  
WORDEN, DANIEL B.

LT. ALEXANDER CAMERON 2226  
GREENVILLE  
REID, RONALD EAGLETON

CO. D SPAIGHT'S BATTALION  
2241  
SILSBEE  
WEAVER, HOUSTON ELY

## VIRGINIA

THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA  
MECHANIZED CAVALRY 9  
NORFOLK  
MULLINS, SCOTT GENE  
PETTY, CHARLES LARRY  
SCARBOROUGH, ARCHIE  
HARRISON

COLONEL D. H. LEE MARTZ 10  
HARRISONBURG  
MILLER, MATTHEW DAVID

ISLE OF WIGHT AVENGERS 14  
SMITHFIELD  
CLEARY, BRENDAN HUNTER  
CLEARY, JOHN BRENDAN

CLINTON HATCHER 21  
LEESBURG  
McKINSTRY, WILLIAM  
ALEXANDER

R. E. LEE 726  
ALEXANDRIA  
ST. CLAIR, JACK D.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY 1237  
FRONT ROYAL  
CAMPBELL, DALLAS

POWHATAN TROOP 1382  
POWHATAN  
SCHEU, CASEY CASS

URQUHART-GILLETTE 1471  
FRANKLIN  
WOOD, CREG SHELOR  
WOODPELL, CECIL WILLIAM  
WOODPELL, JOSEPH CLINTON  
WOODPELL, JOSEPH CLINTON  
WOODPELL, PATRICK ARYAN

CHESTER STATION 1503  
CHESTER  
RYALS, CHARLES C.  
SHEPHERD, CARL CLAYTON

NORFOLK COUNTY GRAYS 1549  
CHESAPEAKE  
READ, MALLORY CHARLES

STRASBURG GUARDS 1587  
STRASBURG  
STOVER, WILLIAM LEVI

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1589  
MIDLOTHIAN  
HALL, KEVIN REESE  
McKEE, THOMAS RAYMOND

JUBAL EARLY 1691  
HILLSVILLE  
CALDWELL, JERRY RICHARD  
WEBB, WILLIAM T.

DEARING BEAUREGARD 1813  
COLONIAL HEIGHTS  
WHEELHOUSE, STUART  
McGUIRE

THE WHARTON - STUART 1832  
STUART  
CALDWELL, OWEN C.

CARPENTERS BATTERY 1927  
COVINGTON  
AGEE, JOSHUA ISAAC

CAPTAIN JACK ADAMS 1951  
EDINBURG  
KINGREE, TRENT ALLEN

PVT. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE  
PONTON 2179  
LOVINGSTON  
BURKS, DONALD L.

EDMUND RUFFIN FIRE EATERS  
3000  
MECHANICSVILLE  
MARTINDALE, FRANK DANIEL  
PARSONS, SAMUEL EDWARD  
SEAY, PATRICK

## WEST VIRGINIA

COL. GEORGE S. PATTON 1593  
COAL MOUNTAIN  
BROWNING, JOHN CALEB

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## Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
Gary Collier	NY	584
Joseph Clark	TX	1790
Charles A. Ervin	TN	1750
Billy J. Puckett	KY	584
David C. Runells	CA	1962
Rev. Thomas M. Yoder	AR	1519
Carlos W. Wilson	TN	33
Norman Lee Mobley	GA	1657
James Matthew Patterson	TN	33
Arthur N. Tulak	HI	1962
Leonard J. Keith	OH	1658
Walter L. Cox	MD	2202
John Marquardt	JAPAN	584
Ronnie E. Thomas	VA	1927
Morgan D. Silver	AL	2678

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Camp Chase Gazette **\$35** All 3 for **\$55** The Citizens' Companion **\$30**

Continued from page 14

# The Last Roll

M/G William D. McCain  
HQ 584  
Columbia, TN  
**Douglas P. McPherson**

James R. Chalmers 1312  
Memphis, TN  
**Steven L. Horne**

B/G John Sayles 366  
Abilene, TX  
**Nickolas Jerome Androsky**

J. M. "Matt" Barton 441  
Sulphur Springs, TX  
**William Wallace Allen**

General John Gregg 958  
Longview, TX  
**Charles W. Tomberlain**

Sul Ross 1457  
Bryan, TX  
**Harold Keith Thompson**

Granbury's Texas Brigade  
1479  
Spring, TX  
**Harry Rhodes**

Col. Phillip A. Work 1790  
Woodville, TX  
**Rene B. Pernoud**

Texas Lonestar Greys 1953  
Schertz, TX  
**Larry J. Shahan**

Rockwall Cavalry 2203  
Rockwall, TX  
**Arthur Lee Mirick**

Co. D Spaight's Battalion  
2241  
Silsbee, TX  
**James A. Tucker**

Soldier Summit Grays 1797  
West Valley, UT  
**John Wood Fanning**

Lee-Jackson 1  
Richmond, VA  
**Clifton J. Troutman**

A. P. Hill 167  
Colonial Heights, VA  
**Richard E. Page**

The Stuart-Hairston 515  
Bassett, VA  
**John Redd Smith**

Urquhart-Gillette 1471  
Franklin, VA  
**Joe Everett**

The Bedford Rifle Grays  
1475  
Bedford, VA  
**Boyd Purvey Proffitt**

Strasburg Guards 1587  
Strasburg, VA  
**Russell Ray Edmondson**

Walker-Terry 1758  
Wytheville, VA  
**John C. Williams**

Charlotte County Grays  
1964  
Charlotte Court House, VA  
**Marshall A. Tucker**

Reverend Beverly Tucker  
Lacy 2141  
Locust Grove, VA  
**Emmett Edwin Lacy**

McNeill's Rangers 582  
Moorefield, WV  
**Carl E. Sindy**



## Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Fight City Hall? We ARE !!!**

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

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

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

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

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

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Contribute through PayPal at [www.citizenstosaveourparks.org](http://www.citizenstosaveourparks.org)**

**Please donate to our cause:** Amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_ check number \_\_\_\_\_

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

# Confederate Classifieds

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**ARCHIVE YOUR PATRIOT'S SERVICE AND SUPPORT BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION:** [www.ourconfederateheroes.org](http://www.ourconfederateheroes.org) SCV Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ.

**RALEIGH, NC** May 31-June 1 Civil War & Military Collectors Show, North Carolina State Fairgrounds, 1025 Blue Ridge Rd., Arms & Memorabilia— Civil War, Indian Wars, WWI, WWII, etc. Info: Carolina Trader Promotions, 704-282-1339.

**CONFEDERATE WILMINGTON WALKING TOURS.** Follow in the footsteps of Generals Lee, Beauregard, French, Hoke and Whiting; Calhoun, Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens and more. Learn of Wilmington's defenses, blockade runners, and ironclads. 910-619-4619 or [bernhard1848@att.net](mailto:bernhard1848@att.net)

**SOUTHERN FRIED RAMBLINGS** with Grits and All the Fixins by Mark Vogl, for 15.00 plus 2.00 dollars shipping. This is a book about the South and today's Culture War. This book traces today's Southern movement, foreword by Donnie Kennedy.

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

Continued from page 7

## Dispatches From the Front

ism and States' Rights. After suffering unhealing wounds, he never took the oath of allegiance.

I am a working man in my thirties living in Ohio who is proud of my heritage and the undying pride that was instilled in me by my family. Privates Isaac and Jacob were men whom ALL of America should be proud of: hard-working farm-boys, hard-fighting men, and the eternal symbol of the Tennessee that should be.

David Shaw

Lt. General T. J. Jackson Camp 2191  
Medina, Ohio

### The consequences of the war

To the Editor:

Have you ever wondered what type of government the Confederate States of America would have been had we won? Have you ever wondered about the consequence of the loss of States' Rights? Here are just a few things I've thought about.

- I can envision the CS government protecting the rights of unborn children

- I cannot envision the CS government instituting an income tax without the consent of its citizens

- I cannot envision creationism and prayer being removed from public schools nor Christmas displays being banned from government property

- I cannot envision the CS government viewing the legal definition of marriage as anything other than a union between a man and a woman

- I cannot envision the CS government granting the privilege of the franchise to people who willfully do not work.

In 1861-1865 a war was fought between centralists and decentralists. Unfortunately, the centralists won.

I recently read an excellent book titled *America's Caesar* by Greg Durand. I highly recommend it. It explains how we got from 1783 to today. Here's an

excerpt:

"America is no longer the land of the free. In Senate Report 93-549, the United States Congress made the astonishing admission that, since at least 9 March 1933, the American people have lived under a state of national emergency. Instead of a federal Government of delegated and limited powers, what now operates from Washington, DC, is a centralized military despotism which claims ultimate sovereignty over its citizens and rules them by statute in all cases whatsoever."

"Beginning with the usurpations of Abraham Lincoln, this book explains how the so-called emergency powers of the president of the United States developed over a period of seven decades and finally culminated in the virtual supplanting of the Constitution by Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal democracy. The author draws heavily from a wealth of rare political literature from the past two centuries, as well as long-forgotten government documents to paint an unsettling picture of American history and to show why nothing ever seems to change in Washington, no matter which political party is currently in power."

The book is available as both a book edition or a PDF version.

The Confederate Reprint Company  
PO Box 386, Dahlonga, GA 30533

Here's a link to their website <http://confederatereprint.com>

Jeff Wolverton

Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210  
Tampa, Florida

### Thanks for support of the 'Last Flag Down'

To the Editor:

On behalf of the officers and members of the Captain John Low, CSN, Camp 2161 and the Clyde River Blockade Runners Camp 2168 in England and Scotland, respectively, our thanks for the generous grant from SCV headquarters of \$2,000 to our Sesquicentennial Celebration in Liverpool, England, during November 3-8, 2015.

These funds will be used, now, to further enhance the "Last Flag Down" of the Confederacy, the "Final Chap-

ter" of the War of Northern Aggression in this, the final celebration of the Sesquicentennial.

On November 6, 1865, the CSS *Shenandoah* officially lowered the Confederate Flag for the last time, relinquishing the vessel to Captain Paynter of HMS *Donegal*, Royal Navy. Our re-enactment tribute of "Last Flag Down" ironically occurs November 6, 2015.

Lieutenant James Waddell had just sailed the CSS *Shenandoah* from the Pacific to Liverpool, to avoid capture by Union vessels and certain death for all on board for Acts of Piracy.

And much to the chagrin of the Yankee government, the British authorities didn't find in their favor to take control of the CSS *Shenandoah*, her officers and crew. After several agonizing days, the vessel was turned over to Captain Paynter of the HMS *Donegal* of the Royal Navy, and all personnel were allowed to disembark and make their way to an unknown future.

We are privileged to report that the Sons of Confederate Veterans will be permanently inscribed on our Marker being dedicated at one of our celebrations and also on our commemorative booklet, bulletins, handouts, media interviews, memorial services, etc.

In closing, please note that our Confederate Heroes, all, who served the Confederacy, will be standing tall on this day of honor because of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Commander Gerald W. Wells

Clyde River Blockade Runners Camp 2168  
Glasgow, Scotland

### Modern events not unlike our ancestors' trials

To the Editor:

A violent faction based in one part of a country, openly pledging to tyrannize another part of a country with punitive taxes, threats to public safety, and political disenfranchisement, is elected into power. Afterward, to protect its rights and liberties from usurpation, the endangered part of the country declares its independence from that tyranny, forming a new country on the basis that governments derive their authority from the consent

of the governed.

To preserve the territorial integrity of the old country, its government refuses to recognize the legitimacy of the new country's secession, insists that the Union must be preserved (by conquest if no longer consent), and invades the new country in order to reestablish its power. Along the way, the old country disseminates some potent propaganda to convince itself and the world of the virtue of its unholy crusade against the new country. Years later, hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children lie dead, a priceless fortune in property has been burned or stolen, time-honored traditions and laws have been callously overthrown, and a beautiful land has been reduced to an ashen waste, but at least the territorial integrity of the country, along with the money and power of the government, are safe!

The *crisis* in Crimea? No, the American *Civil War*. As descendants of the victims of Northern aggression, we have a duty to protect other people around the world from a similar fate.

James Rutledge Roesch  
Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381  
Oldsmar, Florida

## Use labels on recruiting materials, old magazines

To the Editor:

I'm not sure where I got this recruiting idea from, whether from someone else, or out of my old worn-out noggin.

Nevertheless, it has saved time and money with recruiting efforts with me and FL Division 12th Brigade Commander Wesley Frank's Living History presentation in the *Confederate States Recruiting Service*.

I print up address labels like the two samples enclosed with "Provided By: SCV Camp 1599 and with SCV Camp, Division and GHQ contact info. The larger size on magazines and smaller for handouts.

Instead of throwing out or making dust collectors of past *Confederate Veteran* magazines, I simply place a label over my personal mailing address.

The smaller labels work well, as seen on the enclosed fine publication, *Lincoln Revealed*, provided by OCR/

UDC member Ms. Lunelle Siegel at our last FL Division 14th Brigade's Lee/Jackson Banquet.

This type of flyer can be easily carried in vehicle or pocket, and handed to anyone interested in that topic. Or as I do leave in public places where folks like us gather, as sporting goods, barber shops, etc.

I also save my personal magazines, like sports of auto, hunting, fishing, etc. and place a label over my mailing address and leave in magazine rack at barber shops, doctor offices, etc.

L. J. Powell  
General James Patton Anderson Camp  
1599  
Palm Beach, Florida

## You can work to help a Confederate Veteran

To the Editor:

I cannot help my ancestor who was killed in the Alamo or the one killed five miles out of Bastagne, but I can work for my ancestor killed at Chantilly and the one killed at Franklin.

If you are a descendant of a Confederate Veteran, you can help clean up a cemetery or find an unmarked grave of a Confederate soldier. Please don't be like some members who read this magazine, just throw it down and forget their duty to our ancestors. Recruit a new member, pay your dues, do something!

Commander Ken Garrison  
Private George Dudley Lee's Escort 39th  
VA Cavalry Battalion Camp 2224  
Grand Junction, Colorado

## We should not 'let our enemies define us'

To the Editor:

To the eloquent and inspiring words of fellow SCV members John Fisher, T. F. Binkley and H. V. Traywick, Jr., which have appeared in the past two issues (January/February and March/April) of the *Confederate Veteran*, may I add a hearty "Amen!" We've been on the defensive too long and we should not allow our enemies to define us.' The letters written by these mem-

bers bring to mind the words of President Jefferson Davis, who at the end of a speech addressed "To the People of the Confederate States of America" 149 years ago this month (April 1865), admonished our ancestors, "... let us meet the foe with fresh defiance, with unconquered and unconquerable hearts." Even after spending two years in jail with no trial, Jefferson Davis refused a pardon, never apologized, never changed his mind, and wrote a book explaining why he had no reason to do so (*The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*).

I would offer one minor caveat to Compatriot Binkley. If we refer to modern-day members of the Ku Klux Klan as "bozos," aren't we engaging in the same sort of belittlement and name-calling that enemy propaganda is designed to provoke? All Americans who are descended from the men who wrote the Constitution "to secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity (emphasis added)" are liable to feel outrage at what has happened to the culture and government of the United States in the past half-century or so (what some call "The Second Reconstruction" except that the entire country has been reconstructed). Their reaction to this feeling of outrage may be one of many, depending on their character, personality, and education. If some of our fellow Americans choose a course we deem inadvisable, they have that right and we should respect it. Remember, there are many who look at us as "bozos" for believing as we do.

Thank you to the three compatriots mentioned above, to Editor Frank Powell, and to *Confederate Veteran* magazine for making this discussion available to the SCV membership. Needless to say, the series of scholarly articles such as Dr. Clyde Wilson's which appears in this issue (March/April 2014) have been of great benefit to all of us.

D. Tyrone Crowley  
Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524  
Prattville, Alabama



Continued from page 25

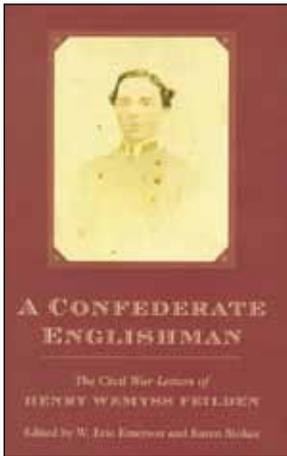
# Books in Print

and presented letters of introduction to the Secretary of War and several politicians. He immediately made a favorable impression, an attribute which was demonstrated in his nature throughout his life. President Jefferson Davis appointed Feilden a captain and assistant adjutant general and offered him a post in the department of his choice. Feilden chose the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, headquartered in Charleston.

Feilden was born on October 6, 1838, second son of Sir William Henry Feilden, Second Baronet of Feniscowles. As a second son, Henry would inherit little of the estate and no title. His father sent him to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and bought a commission for him in the famous Black Watch (Forty-Second Regiment of Foot). Feilden had already fought in the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58 and in the Second Opium War in China before offering his services to the Confederacy.

Feilden began his Confederate service in March of 1863 as a staff officer for General P. G. T. Beauregard. His letters indicate a fondness and admiration for Beauregard.

On June 16, 1863, Feilden provided a safe railroad passage to a Miss Julia McCord to travel from Charleston to Greenville, South Carolina. This is the first documentation of a relationship with the woman who would become



his wife for sixty years. She was the daughter of influential lawyer and editor David J. McCord of Columbia.

Feilden's letters and papers, along with two unfinished biographies of him, have waited a long time for publication. Many are in collections of the South Carolina Historical Society.

W. Eric Emerson is the Director of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia. Emerson is the author of *Sons of Privilege: The Charleston Light Dragoons in the Civil War* and coeditor of *Faith, Valor, and Devotion: The Civil War Letters of William Porcher DuBose*. Emerson has also served as the director of the Charleston Library Society and the South Carolina Historical Society.

Karen Stokes is an archivist at the South Carolina Historical Society of Charleston. She is the author of many articles on South Carolina history and a contributor to *The Civil War in South Carolina: Selections from the South Carolina Historical Magazine*. Stokes is coeditor with W. Eric Emerson of *Faith, Valor, and Devotion: The Civil War Letters of William Porcher DuBose*.

Feilden participated in the long retreat from Charleston to North Carolina and witnessed the battles of Cheraw, Averasboro and Bentonville. He surrendered and ended his service to the Confederate States of America with the conclusion of hostilities in Goldsboro, North Carolina.

Feilden and Julia found themselves in dire financial straits following the War, along with other defeated Southerners. They decided to return to England and sailed from New York on July 12, 1866, arriving at his father's house on July 25. He once again entered military service in England and had a long and distinguished career. He accompanied several ornithological expeditions and became a recognized naturalist. Julia died in 1920, leaving Feilden heartbroken. He died the following year.

The letters about the War Between the States which are included in *A Confederate Englishman* begin with one written from Charleston on March 4, 1863, and end with one written from Hardees Corps Headquarters on April

6, 1865.

Southerners and Confederates will thoroughly enjoy reading Feilden's letters and have an abiding respect for this Englishman who threw his lot in with the Confederacy.

Edited by W. Eric Emerson and Karen Stokes

Publisher: University of SC Press

800-768-2500

www.uscpress.com

Hardback \$29.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

## *Plowshares To Bayonets ... In The Defense Of The Heartland A History of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry, CSA*

Col. Charles W. L. Hall, PhD, describes himself as an educator, psychologist, minister, longtime resident of Mississippi, and a Confederate historian. He served in the US Army's Adjutant General Corps for thirty years and is a veteran of the Cold War, the Vietnam War and the Gulf War. Colonel Hall is past Commander of Camp 1329 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and recipient of the United Daughters of the Confederacy's Cross of Military Service. He also received the Southern Cross from the OSC for his preservation efforts on the Franklin Battlefield Restoration.

Editor and compiler Charles Hall based this sterling volume of Confederate history on excerpts from the *Civil War Memoirs and Diary of First Sergeant Roberto Amos Jarman*. Jarman, from Aberdeen, Mississippi, served the Confederate States of America in Company K, Enfield Rifles.

On January 9, 1861, the Mississippi State Legislature voted to approve secession and declared the Great State of Mississippi a "sovereign nation." Mississippi men began to volunteer for service to defend their heartland from an expected Yankee invasion. Company K, Enfield Rifles was mustered into Confederate Service on September 27, 1861. The men took their name from the Enfield pattern arm from Cook & Brothers of New Orleans. Company K

bought one hundred rifles with saber bayonet at a cost of \$50 each. More than 2,000 men were recruited from the adjoining counties in Mississippi to form the 27th Regiment.

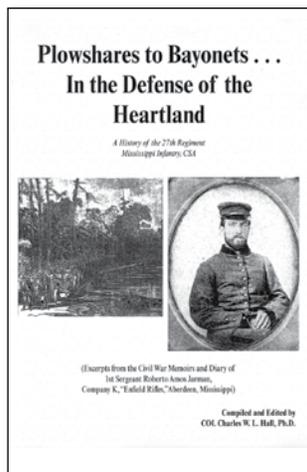
Editor Hall has divided this volume into three parts: The Kentucky Invasion, The Georgia Campaign and The Tennessee Retreat.

In July of 1862, the 27th Regiment of Mississippi was ordered to Corinth to join the Army of Mississippi commanded by General Braxton Bragg. The major operation for that fall was to invade the border states to secure the admission of Kentucky to the Confederate States of America, secure enthusiastic recruits, and check on federal army buildup and plan defense around Louisville at the falls of the Ohio River.

Through Jarman's memoirs and diaries, Editor Hall follows Company K and other companies of the 27th Regiment. With the Armies of Mississippi and Tennessee, they endured many defeats in Tennessee and Georgia during the next two years. In March of 1865, the remnants of the Mississippi Regiment ended the War Between the States at the Battle of Bentonville. While camped at Smithfield, North Carolina, the 24th, 27th, 29th, 30th and 34th Mississippi Infantry Regiments were consolidated and redesignated officially as the 24th Mississippi Infantry Regiment.

Jarman states in his diary in February of 1865: "While camped in Tupelo, I lost a diary that was very full, that I had kept of the whole Georgia campaign, and our trip into Tennessee, and if I now had it, it would be very interesting."

Roberto Amos Jarman was elected a 2nd Lieutenant on April 10, 1865.



The six survivors of Company K surrendered in Raleigh, North Carolina, on April 27, 1865, and went to Greensboro on April 29. Jarman wrote in his diary that on May 1, 1865, all parolees boarded a train enroute to Atlanta, Montgomery, and onward to their Mississippi homes and families.

Editor Hall has achieved a masterpiece to add to the War Between the States history compilation. With each battle, he has included a detailed map and a complete order of battle listing participating Confederate forces. Also included is a Complete Regimental Muster Roster of Officers and Men serving in the 27th Mississippi Infantry Regiment.

For all Confederacy lovers and students of the Western Theater of War, *Plowshares And Bayonets* is a must-have for your libraries.

Compiled and Edited by Col. Charles W. L. Hall, PhD  
 Publisher: Trafford Publishing  
 www.trafford.com  
 Paperback \$15.00

*Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa*

### **LEGACY (2ND Edition) The Days of David Crockett Whitt 1836 to 1909**

On December 13, 1836, the day the Alamo fell, a baby boy was born to Jonas and Susanna Whitt. They lived in Montgomery County, Virginia, and decided to name their new son for a famous defender of the Alamo.

Colonel Charles Dahnmon Whitt has written this interesting tale of his great-grandfather, David Crockett Whitt. The author states: "This book is written in historic-fiction fashion where I keep the dates, names, places, and events correct, but I let the folks talk, cry, laugh and even get mad."

The Whitt family is preparing to move in a few months to Tazewell County in Western Virginia. They will make their new home on land granted to Great Grandfather Hezekiah Whitt by the grateful State of Virginia for his loyal service in the Revolutionary War for Independence.

*LEGACY, The Days of David Crockett*

*Whitt*, spans the years 1836 to 1909. Author Charles Dahnmon Whitt follows his great-grandfather through years leading up to the War.

Crockett served the Confederate States of America as a soldier in the 29th Virginia Infantry, Company H.

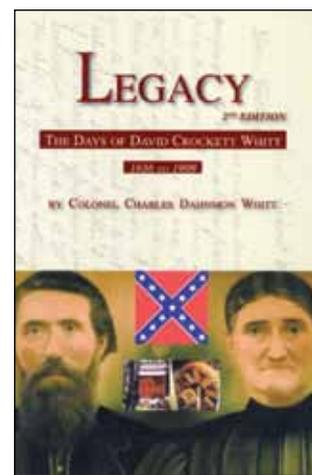
Following the defeat at Saylor's Creek, Crockett and five other survivors from the 29th Virginia Infantry were trying to escape and get home when they were captured by the federal army. Author Whitt stated his research indicated Crockett was captured on April 6th near Farmville, Virginia. However, the author decided to go with April 8th, as Crockett stated that date on his disability application in May of 1906.

Crockett and his friends were sent to Point Lookout Prison. They heard a rumor that Confederate troops who surrendered at Appomattox received food and were permitted to take personal items and a horse or mule to go home. Crockett rightly observed the yanks had nothing but revenge in mind for Southerners who fought in the War.

Author Whitt has included a few photographs and a lengthy genealogy of Crockett's descendants, in addition to other details of the large Whitt family. *LEGACY* is a rewarding read for Southerners and War Between the States history buffs.

Author: Colonel Charles Dahnmon Whitt  
 Publisher: Dahnmon Whitt Family  
 PO Box 831  
 Flatwoods, KY 41139  
 606-836-7997  
 Paperback \$25.00

*Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa*



# NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

## **Guidelines for submitting annual reports**

Reports for the annual Book of Reports to be distributed to the delegates at the 2014 Charleston Reunion should be submitted by all Division commanders, chairmen of national committees, army commanders, the chief of heritage operations, adjutant-in-chief, chief of staff, chaplain-in-chief, historian-in-chief, Lt. commander-in-chief and the commander-in-chief. The reports should be submitted as an MS Word document, if at all possible, without any letterhead, photos or imbedded images. If the report cannot be submitted in MS Word, it should be sent as a text in an e-mail message. The length of the report should be two typed pages or fewer.

Reports are generally due by April 1, 2014. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2014, such as the Division commander wishes to include a report on their Division convention for the report, senders may delay the submission, but should submit the report no later than five days after the close of convention or other event or activity which will be included in the report. In no event should a report be submitted later than June 1, 2014.

**Reports should be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Frank Powell at [fbpowell@bellsouth.net](mailto:fbpowell@bellsouth.net) and Chief of Staff Chuck Rand at [chuckrand3@gmail.com](mailto:chuckrand3@gmail.com).**

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

## **Invitation to the 2014 Jefferson Davis Service**

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

Hill.

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

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

The Memorial service is free and open to the public.

For more information contact Everette Ellis at [rebel.yonder2@gmail.com](mailto:rebel.yonder2@gmail.com)

## **Awards Program for National Reunion July 16-19, 2014**

The Awards Manual may be downloaded from the SCV website at [www.scv.org/pdf/AwardsHandbook2013a.pdf](http://www.scv.org/pdf/AwardsHandbook2013a.pdf). Previous editions are obsolete.

### **Awards Display**

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

### **Best Camp Award**

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

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

Jim Davis  
National Awards Chairman  
160 Laguna Ct.  
St. Augustine, FL 32086  
[davis.j@att.net](mailto:davis.j@att.net)

### **Newsletter Award**

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

### **Scrapbook and Historical Project Award**

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

### **Best Website Award**

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

### Individual Member Awards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Presentation of Awards

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

### Remembrance Service at Hollywood Cemetery

Southern Soldier Remembrance Foundation (SSRF) is hosting a Confederate Memorial Headstone Dedication at 3:00 PM, on Saturday, May 31st, in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, VA, at the Speaker's Stand (Gazebo). SSRF will be dedicating the headstones of more than 200 Confederate Soldiers on what has always been the traditional date for Decoration Day at Hollywood, as noted in the 1869 Register of the Dead by the Hollywood Ladies Memorial Association. All are welcome! Please notify SSRF at 910-691-9116 or [ssrf@mail.com](mailto:ssrf@mail.com) if you, or your organization, would like to place a wreath in memory of the valor of our Confederate Dead, or for a specific soldier. Contact SSRF at [ssrf@mail.com](mailto:ssrf@mail.com) for more information.

### Remembering Confederates buried at Hollywood Cemetery

Do *YOU* have a Confederate ancestor lying in an unmarked grave at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, VA? Do *YOU* not know where your ancestor is buried? He may lie at Hollywood, or be in another unknown grave! Doesn't he deserve a stone to mark his mortal remains? We can help!

Even if you don't have an ancestor in need of a headstone, there are 8,000 *KNOWN* Confederate soldiers lying at Hollywood alone, who still have

no markers, and *YOU* can sponsor a headstone placement for one of them. Southern Soldier Remembrance Foundation (SSRF) is a 501c3 non-profit organization dedicated to ensuring that the memory of those brave men, who gave so much, will never be forgotten. We believe it is our duty to remember each Confederate soldier by creating a lasting memorial for his final resting place.

Contact us to claim your ancestor, sponsor a soldier or donate at [www.southernsoldiers.org](http://www.southernsoldiers.org), e-mail [ssrf@mail.com](mailto:ssrf@mail.com), or like us on Facebook: [www.facebook.com/groups/ConfederateGraveMarkerProject](http://www.facebook.com/groups/ConfederateGraveMarkerProject)

### New SCV Logo license plate available in Georgia



As of February 1, 2014, the Sons of Confederate Veterans have a totally new special license plate available to all Georgians. The new design has already been approved and is now available as part of the state's new format which allows for digital images for license plates instead of the traditional raised-letter format.

The new design of the SCV's special license plate features a much more prominent logo of the organization with larger stars and a beautiful Confederate Battle Flag image in the background and covering the entire size of the plate. Additionally, the plate features a gold frame with the words "Sons of Confederate Veterans" displayed where the county name was previously featured on the plates.

In addition to the promotion of Southern Heritage which comes from every license plate which is on the roads, a financial contribution of \$10 from the tag fee is made to the Georgia Division of the SCV to promote Southern Heritage through educational activities and preservation efforts around the state.



# Defeat and Occupation

Northern generals became rich men as a result.

There seems to be a general assumption that all this corruption mysteriously took hold after the noble Lincoln was out of the way. But it began under Lincoln's war with unprecedented expenditures and bureaucracy and officials chosen by Lincoln. Indeed, the president irritated Secretary Stanton by giving to cronies certificates which exempted them from illegal trade with the enemy. Thus many wealthy Republican industrialists acquired cotton on the coast of Texas in exchange for goods badly needed by the Confederacy.

Early in the "Reconstruction" period a Mississippi Unionist remarked that he believed half the black population of the State had perished in the war. Solid statistics will never be established, but certainly the death toll among the slaves from disease and want was high (as it was for Southern white women and children).

Here an up-to-date and upwardly mobile young historian or journalist will jump in to declare that the black death toll was, of course, as all learned and good people know, due to Southern violence and oppression. As usual he is wrong. Those who celebrate the Union armies' glorious forays through the South, when more aggression usually was displayed against helpless civilians than armed enemies, overlook something: when an area is devastated, the black people as well as the white are left without food, shelter and the means of living.

One suspects that most Americans imagine the slaves and the boys in blue rushing into each oth-

er's arms to celebrate the glorious coming of emancipation. In fact, it is not at all clear what percentage of black people liberated themselves and left of their own will to seek refuge with the Union forces and what percentage were literally forced away from home. In either case they ended up in unhealthy camps from which they were recruited by the Northern army as labor and cannon fodder. And many simply left devastated homes and took to the roads seeking sustenance or the testing of freedom of movement, quite often leaving their children and old folks to be taken care of by others. (William Faulkner has a vivid portrayal of this wandering in his War Between the States novel, *The Unvanquished*.) Sudden freedom could be a scary and puzzling as well as a liberating thing. A new life became possible, but what that life might be and how to obtain it was not at all clear.

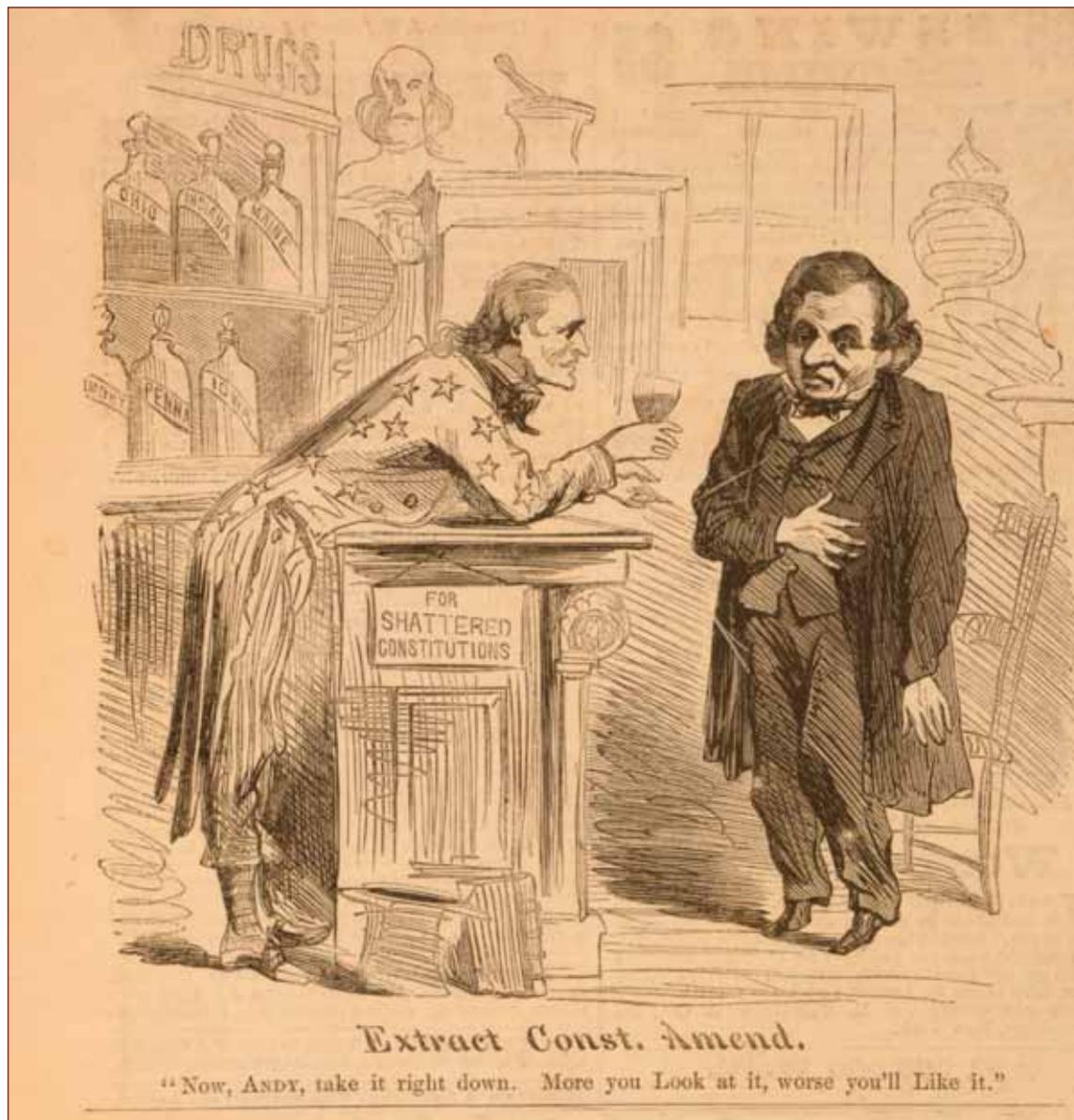
Certainly the black people of the South suffered an immense amount of abuse from Northern soldiers, probably more than the whites, and Union commanders considered the freed people following their armies to be a major nuisance. Clearly, most Northern soldiers had no sympathy for black people. They found them alien and contemptible. Nor were they fighting for emancipation — the Emancipation Proclamation in fact precipitated a wave of desertions. The Proclamation itself, adopted well into the war, really had little to do with the slaves. It was issued as a sop to European opinion, to bolster Lincoln's shaky standing with the more extreme element of his party, and in the hope (a failure) that the

Confederacy would be weakened by slave uprisings. As Frederick Douglass, the leading black figure of the time, was later to remark: everything that Lincoln did was designed for the benefit of white people and anything beneficial to the black people was incidental.

Of course, there was a good deal of conflict and violence in the uprooting and changed social conditions which occurred in the later stages of the war and afterward. The first Reconstruction state governments under Johnson played into Republican hands by adopting laws to control the large rootless population and get people back to work. The laws provided those without a residence and a visible means of support could be held to work by local officials for a stated period of time. These laws were a desperate necessity and were simply traditional vagrancy law copied almost verbatim from Northern state statutes, but they were denounced as "Black Codes" designed to reinstitute slavery.

Hard as it is for people today to believe, it appears that a great many of the slaves simply stayed home. They were not liberated by the boys in blue, but by their former master, often just returned from the Confederate army — ragged, destitute, and disabled like General Butler. He assembled them in the yard of the big house and told them they were free. They could go whenever and wherever they wished. If they stayed, they would all try to work together to plow and plant and survive.

Those who had supported Southern independence came out of the war with a favorable attitude



toward the black people, most of whom had, after all, worked peacefully during the war. They were not to blame for the depredations of the Yankees. The feeling was reciprocal — emancipation did not necessarily turn into hostility toward a good master. Of course, our young historian or journalist cannot grasp this, because he knows nothing of the real life of real people, and his mind is filled with abstractions about class and race which he mistakes for knowledge.

Antagonism between black and white was generated later, when the carpetbaggers, for their own purposes, began to organize and arm black men at secret night meetings. The Union League's modus

operandi was to promise an easy life and rewards at the expense of white men in exchange for Republican votes. Racial antagonism was a product of Reconstruction, not of antebellum slavery or the war, and, alas, it was to persist for a long time. The alienation between black and white Southerners reached a strong level in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries when the antebellum generation of both races had passed away. Fortunately, good faith between members of both races has never entirely disappeared.

The most extraordinary thing about emancipation is the lack of attention by the ruling Republicans to the immense and unprecedented situation it created. Millions of

members of an illiterate, dependent laboring class, who were considered by nearly all white Americans North and South to be an inferior race, were declared free with never a moment's thought or planning given by their emancipators as to how the vast social change was to work. The only real interest in the black people was how they could be used as shock troops to maintain Republican control of the South and thus of the country.

Near the end of the war, an abortive peace conference was held at Hampton Roads. Alexander Stephens, vice president of the Confederacy, who was genuinely concerned about the welfare of the black people, posed a question to Lincoln.

Suppose the South lays down its arms and accepts the results of the war. What was to become of the black people in their present illiterate and propertyless condition? Lincoln's reply was characteristically flippant, a phrase from a popular minstrel song: "Root, Hog, or Die." In other words, let them survive as they can. (Hundreds of black people attended Alexander Stephens's funeral. They were not allowed at Lincoln's.)

An economic historian has written: "Northerners expected that the emancipation of the slaves would turn the plantation South into a land of small farms and shops similar to the North... The abolition of slavery would create a free economy with the expected results. Cotton which was the nation's chief staple would be produced as always but in a free labor system." Many Northerners expected they could get rich on cotton without the annoying presence of Southerners, white or black. Indeed, one of the Northern arguments in favor of abolition was that "free labor" was cheaper than slave labor. Slaves had to be taken care of for life while free labor competition brought wages down and allowed troublesome workers to be fired.

Such a simple transformation did not happen for many easily foreseeable reasons, among which was the fact there was no money in the South to pay wages.

One of the tactics of Reconstruction was to promise the black people land. Sometimes it was to be their late master's land, sometimes it was to be 40 acres and a mule for free, although 40 acres hardly made for a viable homestead. The Republican operatives herding black voters in the South knew when they said this that it was a lie, that it would never happen. How low can you get? This was a standard tactic of Communists around the world

who won the support of peasants by promises of land which they never intended to keep. In fact, the South Carolina legislature appropriated a large sum to buy land for the freedmen. It is estimated it could have provided homesteads for 80,000 families — if 90 per cent of the money had not been stolen. The Reconstruction legislature in Georgia defeated an appropriation for the same purpose while voting millions to crooked corporations.

But consider this, which is almost never brought up. The US government was at that very time giving away millions of acres of public land in the West, much of it to railroads and other corporations. Any white Northerner or foreigner who made a show of settling on the land could receive a section of 640 acres free. But it never entered the minds of Northerners that any of this land should be made available to the freed slaves of the South. **Among the strongest motives for the war and Reconstruction was to keep the black people in the South and out of the North.**

By a two-to-one popular majority, Illinois in 1862 adopted a new constitution which forbade black people to enter the State. Lincoln's friend and supporter Senator Trumbull remarked: "There is a very great aversion ... against having free negroes come among us. Our people want nothing to do with the negro." Shortly after, Secretary of War Stanton took note of the large number of ex-slaves who had gathered around the army at Cairo, Illinois, who were in a very sick and impoverished condition. He ordered them dispersed through Illinois, and in fact some rich Chicagoans had requested that choice blacks be sent to them as servants. Public meetings of protest were held all over Illinois and leaders, both Republican and Democrat, criticized the move. Defend-

ers of the government assured the people that it was only temporary and after the war the blacks would be shipped back South. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, abolitionist and member of Lincoln's cabinet, reassured the Northern public that with emancipation "the blacks of the North will slide southward and leave no question to quarrel about."

Governor John Andrew of Massachusetts was one of the strongest of abolitionists and supporters of war on the South. In 1862 a federal general wrote to three New England governors, asking them to take 2,000 freed slaves who had attached themselves to the army. Governor Andrew responded that black people would be happier if they stayed in the South than if they came to Massachusetts. Massachusetts would be "a strange land and climate" for such people where they would "be incapable of self-help — a course certain to demoralize them and endanger others."

A federal agency, the Freedmen's Bureau, encouraged landowners and workers to make annual contracts for mutual cooperation, but such contracts were not easy to enforce. The landowner and the workers must have food and shelter for the many months while the crop is planted, raised, harvested, and sold. And selling the crop was an iffy business since the grower had no control of the price received, which was decided by speculators and the international market. The return on the cotton crop varied greatly from year to year and often did not meet expenses. Life could only be sustained by borrowing and the only people with money to loan were Yankees who sometimes received interest of as much as 60 per cent. As late as 1880 there was less land under cultivation than there had been in 1860. As vast amount of land changed hands — going not to the former slaves but

to Northern investors.

Thus developed the system of share-cropping and its vast attendant poverty and debt which dominated the South well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The landowner borrowed to finance the year and advance the workers what they needed. The land was worked in an arrangement by which the proceeds of the crop for sale would be shared by the landowner and the worker. The worker was thus not a wage earner. He had some freedom over his activities and the chance to negotiate a contract. But he was perpetually in debt for the funds advanced by the landowner, and the landowner was in debt to forces beyond his control. This second point is seldom mentioned by writers who hold Southern life up to condemnation and excoriate the landowners.

When Reconstruction was over, a large majority of the black population were propertyless agricultural laborers who had no recourse except the sharecropping system. In plain fact, the South had been reduced to a colony, a source of cheap labor and raw materials for Northern capitalists. This was re-enforced by federal legislation — not only the tariff, but trade regulations. For instance, railroad rates were rigged

so that steel could be shipped to Atlanta from Pittsburgh more cheaply than from Birmingham. Margarine, which could be made from cotton seed, was banned at the insistence of the Wisconsin dairy industry. And poverty, as always, was blamed by wise outsiders on Southern ignorance and laziness.

The many black artisans who had acquired skills under slavery continued to flourish in Southern cities as free men for a long time, while they were barred from such occupations in the North. Some black people acquired land or other property through what must have been extraordinary effort. Among the true heroes of Reconstruction were that significant number of black people who advanced themselves without resort to political power, acquiring land, education and skills. The recipients of the vast resources that have been spent in recent years to subsidise research into African-American history have not bothered to investigate this, being uninterested in black people who are not victims or revolutionaries. The new historical school emphasizes the emergence of black leaders and the self-direction of black people toward achieving equality. This is indeed an aspect of

American history which needs to be recognized. But many, if not all, of the black leaders who emerged in the Reconstruction regimes had not been slaves, did little for their people while enriching themselves, and quite often, like their white colleagues, caught a train north at the end of Reconstruction.

The great losers in Reconstruction, when the final tally was made, were the freed slaves of the South. Reconstruction had given black people the right to vote, which was not what they most needed, and that was about all they were left with, and that only temporarily. You can show by statistics of social pathology the black population was in some ways worse off in 1900 than it had been in slavery. Health and life expectancy had declined, as had work skills and family integrity, and crime was rampant. According to official American truth, the pathologies we see today in the ghettos of Detroit, Watts and Newark are the result of the heritage of slavery. Is it not strange that these conditions grow worse the farther away one moves from the South in time and space?

It is all too easy to dismiss the suffering and oppression of our people under defeat and "Recon-

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struction," especially these days when the Southern past, which makes up the best and noblest part of American history, is being demonized and erased even in the Southern States. But the suffering and oppression were very real and beyond anything any other large group of Americans has ever faced. The only positive factor was in Texas, where large herds of wild cattle could be gathered and driven North to where people had money to spend. Thus Texans built the great American Cattle Kingdom on the Northern as well as on the Southern Plains.

Starvation and near-starvation were present in many areas, with the kinds of illnesses which flourish where diet is inadequate. The Georgia writer Ferroll Sams records his grandmother remembered subsisting on poke salad for long periods. The only way they could obtain essential salt was to cull it out of the dirt where the old smokehouse had been. And they were fairly prosperous people. General Richard H. Anderson, late commander of a division in the fabled Army of Northern Virginia, hired out as a railroad day laborer to feed his family. General Bryan Grimes rented out his land to a Yankee to raise some capital to get started again. Many returned soldiers went to work, living in poverty and taking up the plow without complaint. An old gentleman I used to know, who grew up around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, said that legless and armless Confederate veterans were still a common sight in Charlotte in 1900.

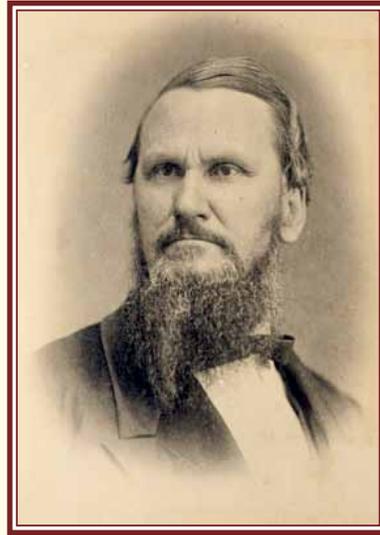
Some undefeated patriots left the country, headed south. Except for the *Confederados* in Brazil, most of these eventually returned. Others moved on to help in building the far Western States or to enrich the spirit of New York City which had always had many Southern sympathizers. A lot of talent was

forced to leave its Southern homeland in order to prosper, something which remained true well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Petty oppressions and tyrannies were rampant in Reconstruction. Paroled Confederates were seized by squads of black soldiers who cut the buttons off their uniform coats — the only coats they had. There were numerous unjustified arrests and property seizures by crooked officials. In Raleigh the local federal Army commander decided he wanted a particular choice piece of land. That land had been used as a ready burial place for Confederates during the war. The commander told the mayor that he intended to throw the Southern bodies into the street if they were not removed. Citizens of Raleigh spent several sweltering summer days in the gruesome task of disinterring the bodies and moving them to another place.

There is no escaping the ugliness of Reconstruction. The only good point is the spirit of the Southern people during this period. Not only did they fight to secure a living and restore civilized institutions, but they refused to be broken in spirit and become a subjugated people.

The brilliant theologian Robert Lewis Dabney told young men, recently soldiers, that they had been deprived of the victory they deserved, but the enemy's success did not mean the enemy was right. God's purposes were not so obvious, and only atheists believed that might proved right. The Yankees, a people of "notoriously bad char-



Robert Lewis Dabney

acter," wanted to remake the South in their own image. But if the young men preserved their personal and family integrity, then they would not become conquered in spirit. Only weak peoples have their character remade by governments. Strong peoples remake governments.

The palmetto tree and the gamecock are the symbols of South Carolina. On the courthouse wall at Newberry, someone carved a representation of Reconstruction. The palmetto tree was shattered, but a jaunty little gamecock still breathed defiance from the stump. The Virginia State seal shows the beautiful virgin Liberty triumphing over tyranny — *Sic Semper Tyrannis*. An unreconstructed Virginian created another version of the seal — Liberty prostrate under the heel of the tyrant who had the face of Abraham Lincoln.

The popular Georgia humorist and chronicler of rural life, Charles Henry Smith ("Bill Arp"), was asked by a publisher after the war to collect his wartime writings for Northern readers. He did so, but prefaced his book with words which spoke the sentiments of most of the defeated Confederacy:

*For the sentiments that pervade these letters, I have no apology to make. At the time they appeared in the press of the South, these sentiments were silent echoes of our people's thoughts, and this accounts in the main for the popularity with which they were received. Of course they contain exaggerations, and prophecies which were never fulfilled; but both sections were playing "brag" as well as "battle," and though we*

could not compete with our opponents in the former, yet some of us did try to hold our own. At both games we were whipped by overwhelming forces, and we have given it up. Conquered, but not convinced, we have accepted the situation, and have pledged ourselves to abide by it. We have sworn to do so. We have declared it most solemnly in convention. We have asserted it in every act and deed; and Southern honor, which our enemies cannot appreciate, but which is untarnished and imperishable, is the seal of our good faith. Whoever testifies to the existence among us of an association designed a renewal of the rebellion, is either the victim of his own cowardice, or else the author of a selfish and heartless lie. I say this with feeling and indignation, for we see in such testimony a willingness, nay, a desire on the part of our military rulers, to retain over us their power and their tyranny for malicious or avaricious ends. We have long felt, and we are still feeling, their insults, their blackmail, their robberies. Ours is the stranded ship, and the Federal officers among us are the wreckers; ours the carcass, and they the vultures who are picking our denuded bones. The little that was left our people is seized, and released on paying a part into private pockets. They get rich and resign, and a fresh corps of vampires take their places, to renew the operation. ... But still we abide all these sad results, and look upon it as part of the war, and in keeping with the character of those who have so long been our enemies. They but exhibit the animus of a people whose hate and avarice induced the rebellion. Such oppression has turned from them almost the last opponent of secession, and caused them to regret that they did not throw their lives and fortunes into the fight. ... Perhaps this is all for the best. We cannot tell. We have almost ceased to philosophize upon it, for we have no time to think. The work of actual reconstruction absorbs our time and energies. I mean the reconstruction of our individual fortunes, our houses, our fields

and farms, our railroads, manufactures, graveyards, schools, and churches. We have no time to stop and mourn over the loss of liberty. ... It may be said that the character of these letters has no tendency to soften the animosities engendered by the late unhappy strife. I can only answer, that it is not in rebel nature to be humble to those who would put the heel of tyranny upon us. Our people are a unit upon the moral of the fight they made. They sincerely feel that the provocation of the war was not of their begetting. ... While mourning the loss of thousands of the noblest of our race, while suffering the poverty and desolation with which our conquerors have visited us, while memory stings with the rape and arson which barbarians under arms enforced and heartless officers permitted, it is not in human nature to smother resentment against those who would still play the tyrant and grind us into dust. But to you, kind reader, who can speak gently to the erring (if we have erred), who would pour oil upon the troubled waters, and proffer the hand of kindred love, let me say that, though proudly defiant of our enemies, the noble manliness of our people will meet you cordially at the first sincere effort toward an honorable reconciliation.

Smith's fellow writer George Washington Harris of Tennessee was also unreconstructed. His readers read a discussion on the evil character of "The Puritan Yankee" by his notorious character "Sut Lovingood."

By 1876 all but three States (South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana), had achieved governments placed in power by elections which could be called legitimate, although neither the national or state governments have never fully recovered from the distortion and ethical decline imposed by the ruling party between 1861 and 1876.

Reconstruction came to an end as it had begun — in political fraud

and corruption. The occasion was the presidential election of 1876. The Democratic candidate, Samuel J. Tilden, governor New York, clearly had won the popular vote over the former Union general and governor of Ohio, Rutherford B. Hayes. But two different sets of Election College returns had been sent in by the three still unreconstructed states — one for Tilden from the legitimate governments of the people, which had established themselves by their own initiative, and the other from the corrupt Reconstruction governments still held up by the army.

There followed a deal in the smoke-filled rooms in Congress and other places which historians have written and speculated a lot about without really explaining it. By this deal, the Republican Hayes got the presidency and the troops were withdrawn from the three as yet unliberated States, allowing the Reconstruction governments to collapse of their own artificial existence. Historians have tended to leave the impression that this was all somehow, as usual, due to the inevitable evil Southern politicians who wanted to end Reconstruction. But they had not created the situation nor were they the primary beneficiary. That, as usual, was the Republican party, which by control of new Western States could expect to stay in national power indefinitely.

Reconstruction was not abandoned by the US government because of an imaginary ruling class campaign of terrorism to crush a glorious imaginary peoples' movement, although various forms of non-cooperation by Southerners contributed to it. Decent and thoughtful Northerners became more and more concerned by the corruption of Grant's administrations, a significant part of which was in the South. The hatred aroused by war naturally declined with the realization that all its re-

sults had not been for the best. When two different Republican factions in Louisiana, each claiming to be the legal government, were fighting one another and both telegraphing President Grant to send troops to support them, the corruption and unrepresentative nature of the carpetbag administrations became more and more transparent. And the black leaders most sincerely concerned for the welfare of their people began to realize they had been swindled by false friends and that the best hope of the future was collaboration with white Southern leaders of goodwill like General Wade Hampton of South Carolina.

Hampton's "Red Shirts" prevented Reconstruction domination of the polls in 1876. Only the corrupt state government was allowed to have a militia. Good men, however, organized sporting clubs atired in the traditional red hunting shirts. And an old South Carolin-

ian told me this story he had heard from his grandfather who as a lad had been a witness to that election at Edgefield. General Hampton received the votes of the Red Shirts. He also received the votes of a good many black men and also of the Union soldiers who were there, who had come to understand what Reconstruction had really been about. That was how Reconstruction ended.

Such was the spirit of national repentance that it only remained for Congress in 1878 to pass the Posse Comitatus Act, forbidding the use of the army against the civilian population, although this law has often been violated.

(For those interested in further reading, a good start can be had with *North Against South* by Ludwell H. Johnson, *The South During Reconstruction* by E. Merton Coulter, *The Story of Reconstruction* by Robert S.

Henry, *The Angry Scar* by Hodding Carter, *Bloodstains*, vol. 4, by Howard Ray White, *Dixie after the War* by Myrta Lockett Avery, the recommended readings for the period on [www.southernhistorians.org](http://www.southernhistorians.org), and Walter L. Fleming, editor, *Documentary History of Reconstruction*.)



## Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue    Deadline for submissions

July/August 2014..... May 1

September/October 2014 ..... July 1

November/December 2014  
..... September 1

January/February 2015  
.....November 1

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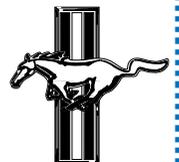
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# Strictly Speaking

side of an evening wedding. For this reason most debutante presentations around the country insist on white tie for the presenters, and we should as well (with our allowable exceptions).

Still, because our Reunions are really a 3-in-1 event, black tie/dinner jackets endure especially among current and former GEC members and this is fine. But for deb presentations and looking the part at our 1860s style Balls (the last *modern* Reunion Ball was in 1998), black tie should be discouraged. In some circles black tie is considered semi-formal. However, if men wearing black tie for a debutante presentation is the local custom of the area where the Reunion is held, then obviously exceptions should be made. But for the deb presentation itself, I suggest choose one or the other with a weighted preference for white tie.

White tie and tails were proper civilian formal evening wear in the 1860s, so other forms of period civilian clothing, like frock coats and especially sack coats, should also be discouraged.

The final rule for a father/grandfather presenting his "Princess" to society, he should dress himself no less than a "King."

I will end this first installment with a list of suggestions (remember, I said suggestions), for SCV dress and deportment and rules for the dance floor:

1. If you are planning to rent evening wear — consider opting for white tie and tails, however for Charleston, by local custom, most of the presenters will be wearing a tux (black tie). But if you are not part of one of the deb parties, white tie and tails will give you a proper outfit to wear to a 19th century period ball. But be sure and wear a white or black vest — cummerbunds are not worn with tails — unless you are an Italian waiter.
2. If you wear a kilt with Prince Charlie jacket, consider wearing a white tie/white vest (Victorian) or black

tie/black vest (modern). **Warning:** wearing a tartan sash is **improper** for a man; the sash is lady's attire **only**. Men may wear a drummer's plaid for the Prince Charlie jacket or a piper's plaid if doublet or military jacket is worn. If anyone can tell me which highland outfitter is telling men it is OK to wear a tartan sash, please let me know so I can have them throttled or keel-hauled.

3. Wear your medals and decorations only if they are professionally mounted.
4. Full-size medals and decorations are for day wear only, unless worn on a Class "A" or Confederate uniform.
5. IMHO decorations are not properly worn with black tie/dinner jacket save for a neck order denoting rank. I know some of our members wear miniature medals with their tux, I'm just stating the traditional rule.
6. Miniature decorations, properly mounted, are worn with full dress; i.e. white tie and tails.
7. When wearing a Confederate uniform:
  - a. Please take off your hat; I said, please take off your hat when you enter the banquet room. Take off your sword before sitting down, and clip the saber slings together. I hope to have a table at the upcoming reunion where hats and swords can be placed (and guarded). **Never** wear a sword on the dance floor.
  - b. Wear white gloves, not gauntlets. Wear gloves for dancing; remove them for eating.
  - c. Do not carry sidearms.
  - d. Boots and spurs are not proper for an evening formal function. If you wear boots, trousers should not be tucked, trousers are worn over boots.
  - e. Black cravat is proper for all ranks; enlisted men should at least have the top button of their jacket buttoned, buttoned all the way if they are not wearing a vest.
  - f. If this is the uniform you wear for re-

enacting, make sure it doesn't look or smell like it is fresh from the battlefield.

- g. Heel irons and hobnails are deadly on the dance floor.
- h. If you don't wear a vest, wearing your coat open is improper.
- i. If you must wear medals on your uniform, they should be full-size and properly (professionally) mounted.

## Rules For The Dance Floor

1. Don't step on a lady's toes and do wear gloves.
2. In a line dance, men form up with their left shoulder to the music.
3. Always join the set down the dance, not up. In other words, don't try to form above the first couple — form below.
4. Look for wallflowers — any lady at your table who wants to dance should be asked.
5. The old rule is, first and last dance with your spouse — every other lady in-between.
6. Number-one Gentleman of the first set counts all the way down the line so everyone knows their number and their set.
7. Do not talk while dance instructions are being given.
8. Bow to your partner at the beginning and end of each dance.
9. Do not dance with a lady to whom you have not first been introduced. Lead her to the floor for the dance and take her back to her seat when it is over.
10. Reels should be danced briskly!

It has been the custom at SCV Reunion Balls since at least Mobile in 1994 to end the evening with the acappella singing of *Dixie*, *Bonnie Blue Flag* and *I'm a Good Old Rebel* (men only with arms on shoulders in a circle). Then everyone present joins hands in a large circle to sing the first verse of *Auld Lang Syne*, then cross hands to sing the second verse, then end with prayer while still holding crossed hands in a circle.

See you in Charleston! ■

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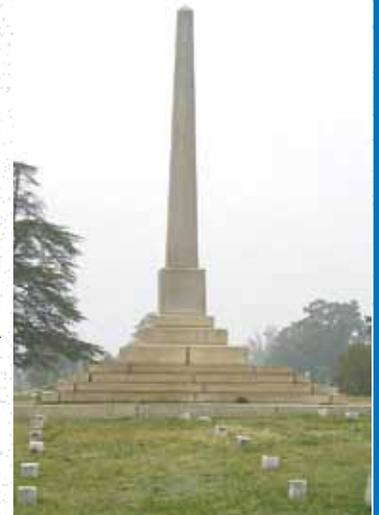
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**Mail to: Oakwood Restoration Committee FVA1861, Attn: Cathy Bowling, 2720 Rettig Rd.  
Richmond, VA 23225 or call 804-339-4242 and Mrs. Bowling will take the  
information over the phone. \*It is not the intent to name every member of  
Friends and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

**Thank you, the Oakwood Restoration Committee Board.**





## Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

*"Before Manassas, there was Mexico"*

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

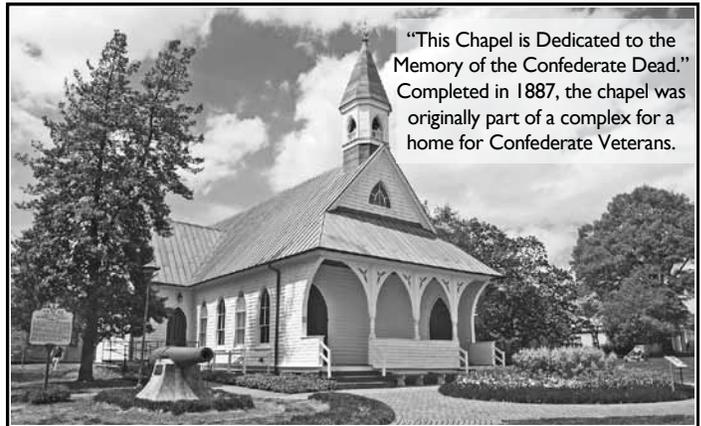
### The Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

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## Confederate War Memorial Chapel

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### — UPCOMING EVENTS —

MAY 26, 2014 – 10 am, Confederate Memorial Day Service  
JANUARY 19, 2015 – 1:30 pm, R.E. Lee Memorial Service

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



## Mississippi Monument At Shiloh

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

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

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



# 2014 PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Proposed by: Jack E. Marlar, Past ANV Commander  
16th Regiment Camp 36

Allison Perry, 6th Brig Commander, GA Division  
Immortal 600 Camp 2600

Tracy Clary, Lt. Commander, VA Division  
Old Brunswick Camp 512

*To insert the traditional ending in the Charge of Stephen D. Lee*

Constitution of the Sons of Confederate Veterans  
PREAMBLE

In the name of a reunited country, the Sons of Confederate Veterans declare the following purposes: Allegiance to the Constitution of the United States of America, largely written and expounded by Southern men, the very Magna Carta of our liberties; a strict construction of all sections conferring power upon the Federal Government and the implied and understood reservations to the States arising therefrom and a general attitude of opposition to further amendment thereof. We adhere to the principles of the Great Charter of England granted at Runnymede, AD 1215, and the Anglo-Saxon rights and personal liberties transmitted to us thereunder; to associate in one united, compact body all men of Confederate ancestry and to cultivate, perpetuate and sanctify the ties of fraternity and friendship entailed thereby; to aid and encourage the recording and teaching with impartiality of all Southern history and achievement from Jamestown to this present era, seeing to it especially that the events of the War for Southern Independence are authentically and clearly written and that all documents, relics and mementos produced and handed down by the active participants therein are properly treasured and preserved for posterity; to comfort, succor and assist needy sons of Confederate veterans, their wives, widows and orphans; to urge, aid and assist in the erection of suitable and enduring monuments and memorials to all Southern valor, military and civil, wherever done and wherever found, particularly stressing that of our heroic Confederate ancestors who, by their sacrifice, perpetuated unto us and our descendants that glorious heritage of valor, chivalry and honor which we now hold and venerate; and to instill in our descendants a devotion to and reverence for the principles represented by the Confederate States of America, to the glory of God and the honorable memory of our fathers who fought in that Cause.

Therefore, we, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, commit to insure that the aforementioned impartial Southern history will be taught to each generation, current and future, in accordance with the "Charge" given to the Sons of Confederate Veterans by Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General of the United Confederate Veterans, in his speech at the 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting and Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans held in New Orleans, Louisiana on April 25, 1906.

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldiers' good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you also love and to those ideals which made him glorious, and which you also cherish..." **Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.**

This will be the mission statement for all current and future members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization, as defined within this Constitution.

*This amendment restores the meaningful language used in the "Charge" for decades by the Sons of Confederate Veterans without actually attributing it to the "Charge" as reflected in the official minutes of the UCV and SCV of 1906.*

# 2014 PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Proposed by Isaac Newton Giffen Camp 758, Black Mountain, NC

Article 8, Section 2 Paragraph 6 currently reads:

## 8. CONVENTIONS

8.8.6 Delegate Voting. At the General Convention, in election of officers and on final passage of Constitutional amendments, each Camp shall be entitled to cast the number of votes equal to the number of delegates to which it is entitled whether or not it has that number of delegates in attendance. In the event that all of the delegates to which the Camp is entitled are not in attendance, the number of votes which the Camp is entitled to cast shall be prorated among the Camp's delegates present, if more than one. If only one delegate is present, that delegate shall be entitled to cast the total number of votes to which his Camp is entitled as hereinbefore stated.

The proposed Amendment would change 8.8.6 to:

## 8. CONVENTIONS

8.8.6 Delegate Voting. At the General Convention, in election of officers and on final passage of Constitutional amendments, each Camp shall be entitled to cast the number of votes equal to the number of delegates to which it is entitled who are credentialed and in attendance.

*This amendment would normalize and democratize voting procedures in the Sons of Confederate Veterans, while increasing delegate participation at national reunions.*

## WHAT DO THE FIRST AND SECOND AMENDMENTS HAVE IN COMMON?

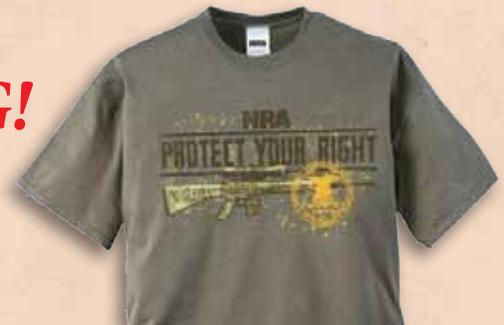
KY school officials denied her entry to the senior prom for wearing a dress the thought police deemed offensive!



**1st Amendment violated!**

**EVERYTHING!**

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



**1st Amendment violated due to the 2nd!**

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

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







The Official Website of  
 North Carolina's War Between the States Sesquicentennial  
*"Unsurpassed Valor, Courage and Devotion to Liberty"*  
[www.ncwbts150.com](http://www.ncwbts150.com)

## HERITAGE SUPPORT TEAM MEMBERS



Robert G. Fuller Jr.  
 Bryce A. Hill

Atlantic Beach, FL  
 Tulsa, OK

Major John B. Burton Camp 1664      Texarkana, AR



Eugene Hogan  
 John Briar, III

Mt. Pleasant, SC  
 Kingstown, VA

Michael A. S. Taylor  
 Alan E. Losure  
 Carl Burns

Falls Church, VA  
 Gas City, IN  
 Shreveport, LA

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

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

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



# Confederate Gifts from GHQ



Elm Springs



**Travel Tumbler.** This 16 oz. Tumbler features a stainless steel ring built into the screw-on lid for aesthetic beauty as well as a spill-free experience. Proudly imprinted with the SCV Logo on two sides. Stainless steel exterior with a plastic liner. **S651 \$9.95**

**6 Pack Cooler Bag.** Watertight and insulated, the 6-Pack Cooler Bag will keep your favorite beverages or lunch cold - includes a front pocket for your dry items. Confederate Gray with SCV Logo. Size: 8" W x 6" H x 6" D. **S650 \$5.00**

## Sesquicentennial Stoneware: 24 oz. Stein and 48 oz. Pitcher

- Handcrafted by master potters – piece by piece
- 100% lead free and non-toxic making them food safe
- Microwave, dishwasher and oven safe
- And, yes! We are proud to say they are **MADE IN THE U.S.A!**



**SQ030**  
24 oz. Stein  
**\$28.00**  
**SQ031**  
48 oz. Pitcher **\$50.00**

**Battle Flag Envelope Stickers.** Roll of 100, 1" Square, Envelope stickers. **140.5 \$8.00**



**Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee Bust.** Made of a cast stone resin with a bronze finish, these beautiful bust measure approximately 8" tall. Sculptured by Tim Schmalz of Canada just for the Sons of Confederate Veterans.  
*Limited Quantity*

**839 (Davis) \$35.00**  
**838 (Lee) \$35.00**  
**838-839 1 Lee and 1 Davis \$60.00**

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

**THE CONSPIRATOR (2-Disc Collector's Edition).** In the wake of Abraham Lincoln's assassination, seven men and one woman are arrested and charged with conspiring to kill the president, vice president, and secretary of state. The lone woman charged, Mary Surratt (Robin Wright), 42, owns a boarding house where John Wilkes Booth (Toby Kebbell), 26, and others met and planned the simultaneous attacks. Against the ominous backdrop of post-War Washington, newly-minted lawyer Frederick Aiken (James McAvoy), a 28-year-old Union war hero, reluctantly agrees to defend Surratt before a military tribunal. Aiken realizes his client may be innocent and that she is being used as bait and hostage in order to capture the only conspirator to have escaped a massive manhunt, her own son, John (Johnny Simmons). As the nation turns against her, Surratt is forced to rely on Aiken to uncover the truth and save her life. From director Robert Redford, *The Conspirator* is a riveting thriller that tells a powerful story about America then and now.



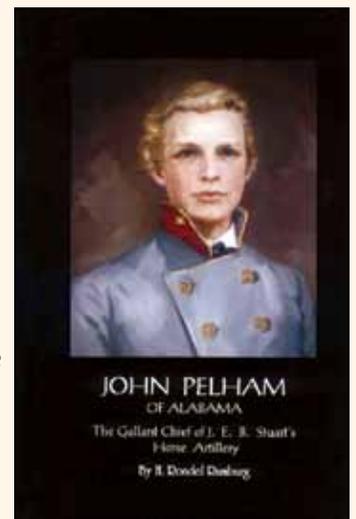
1147    \$14.98 (DVD)



**SCV Logo Fringed Throw.** The perfect gift for an SCV member! This throw is 100% cotton, Made in the USA, machine washable and oh so soft! Measures a large 68" X 51". Deep true colors on natural background. Available only from GHQ. **S701    \$50.00**

**John Pelham of Alabama.** This is the first major biography in almost 50 years of one of the bravest of the brave. John Pelham's life was packed into 24 short years. Born in Alabama, he spent his last years of life fighting in the Confederate Army, in Virginia. He was highly

extolled by R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and J.E.B. Stuart as well as many others. This West Point man was superior in fighting "horse artillery" and was a horseman par excellence. **1155    \$24.95 (hc)**



## Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime Phone \_\_\_\_\_

SCV ID # \_\_\_\_\_ Camp # \_\_\_\_\_

Quantity	Title	Price
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Personal Check  Visa  Mastercard  AMEX

Card Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Exp: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

## COMPATRIOTS!

# LEARN ABOUT THE ABBEVILLE INSTITUTE

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

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

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

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

## CONTRIBUTE TO THE INSTITUTE

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

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

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

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

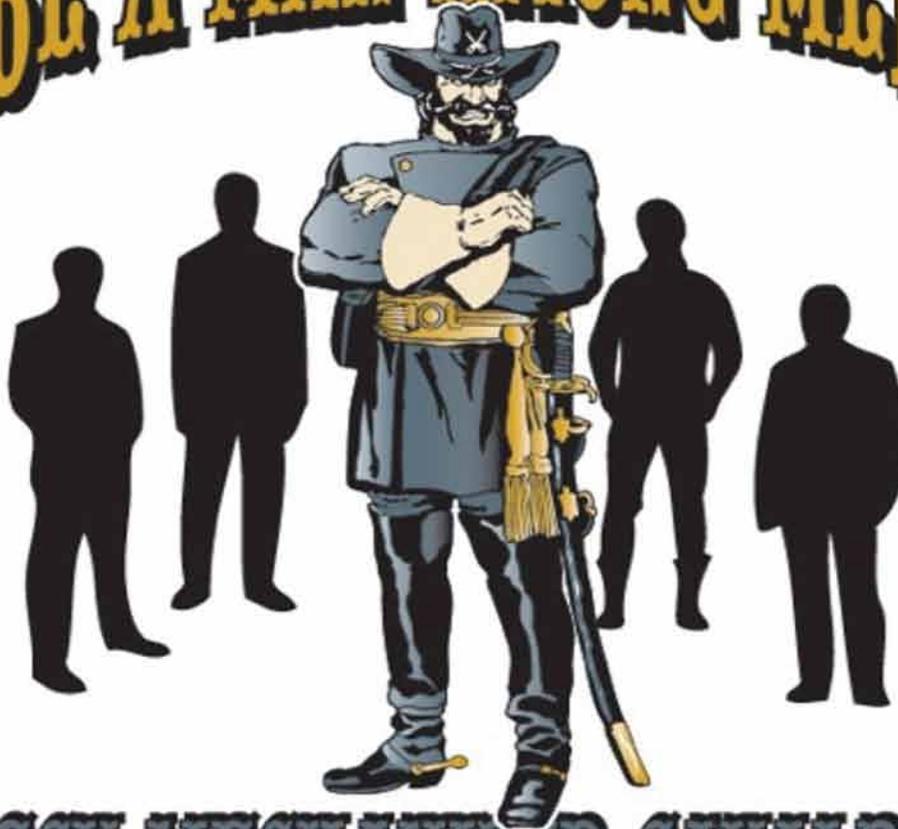
If you are not a member, consider becoming one. It is only \$50 a year — a few cents more than \$4 a month.

Yours sincerely,

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



# BE A MAN AMONG MEN



## SCV MECHANIZED CAVALRY *The Special Operations Of The SCV*

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

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



# Welcome to The Society of Independent Southern Historians

[www.SouthernHistorians.org](http://www.SouthernHistorians.org)

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

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

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

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



### Our Historic Region:

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

### The Eras We Cover:

From Jamestown to 1940.

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