

Confederate Veteran.

May/June 2015

*What Was the War
of 1861-1865 All
About?*

— H. V. Traywick, Jr.

*Capitals ... The
Race to be Last*

— Michael C. Hardy

*Fallen Soldiers
of the War Being
Honored With Trees*



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ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

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S. A. Cunningham

May/June 2015

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER — The statue of President Jefferson Davis at the site of his grave in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia. Photo by Frank Powell.

1896

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL LITERARY SOCIETY WAS FORMED TO TELL THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE, BY PRESERVING THE TRUE HISTORY AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS FOUGHT FOR ALL FUTURE GENERATIONS. THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM WAS LOCATED IN THE FORMER WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY WHERE THE MOST IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE WAR WERE DETERMINED. IT WAS ORIGINALLY MANAGED BY REPRESENTATIVES FROM EACH CONFEDERATE STATE.

2013

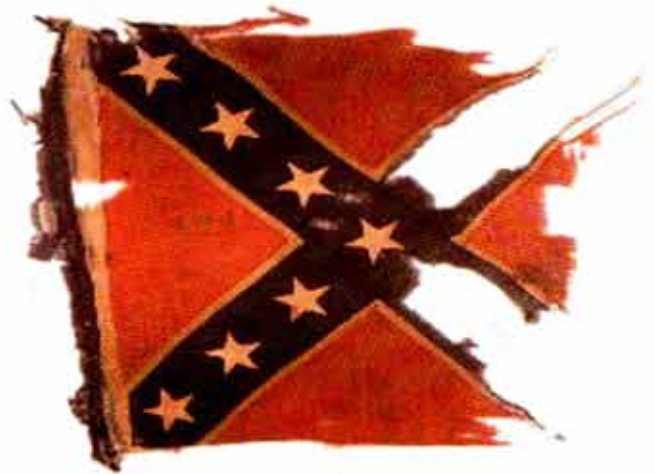
THE CURRENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE MOC ANNOUNCED A PROPOSED MERGER WITH THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR MUSEUM AT HISTORIC TREDEGAR AND THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, VIOLATING THE INTENT OF THE FOUNDERS. IF THE MERGER REMAINS UNCHALLENGED, THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES AND MEMORABILIA IN THE WORLD WILL DISAPPEAR, NEVER TO BE SEEN AGAIN AS INTENDED.

THE HISTORIC NAME ON THE FRONT DOOR HAS ALREADY BEEN REMOVED AND CHANGED; COLLECTIONS ARE ALREADY BEING BOXED AND MOVED; OFFICES HAVE BEEN RELOCATED.

THE VIRGINIA DIVISION, SCV, THROUGH LEGAL COUNSEL, WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO PRESERVE THIS MEMORIAL ACCORDING TO THE INTENT OF ITS FOUNDERS.

OUR ANCESTORS FOUGHT TO PRESERVE LIBERTY AS THE BIRTHRIGHT OF THEIR CHILDREN. WE MUST ACT TO PRESERVE THEIR STORY, OUR BIRTHRIGHT, OUR PRECIOUS HERITAGE.

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FROM THE EDITOR



As the War for Southern Independence slowly came to an unfortunate end 150 years ago our ancestors realized they would not prevail in their struggle for constitutional self-government which their forefathers won some 80 years earlier. However, most walked home and started over with whatever was left. Who we are today is because of their actions. This is our heritage, culture and birthright. This is why we are members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and why we continue to uphold the Charge given to us by General Stephen D. Lee.

We welcome back one of our Sesquicentennial authors, H. V. Traywick, Jr. with his thoughtful article *What Was the War of 1861-1865 All About?* With so much misinformation passing for truth and history these days, especially in our public school systems, we can not stress enough the causes of our struggle for independence. Compatriot Traywick's article gives us fresh information in our efforts to educate the general public who is woefully ignorant about all history.

Michael C. Hardy, the 2010 NC Historian of the Year, joins us this issue with his article titled *Capitals ... The Race to be Last*. I did not realize how many cities claim to be the last capital of the Confederacy. Michael explores each claim and points out why they make their claim. As with a lot of aspects of our War, there is controversy.

Thanks to all of you who pointed out the error in our last issue. On page 17 of the March/April 2015 issue I labeled the photo as General Wilcox when it is actually General James Lane. I know better and just made a mistake and I apologize for the error.

This year's proposed Constitutional Amendments are included as an insert in this issue. Please remove them and bring them with you to Richmond for our July 15-19 National Reunion. The latest updated information on our Reunion is also included. Time is growing short, so send in your registration as soon as possible. I look forward to seeing a lot of you in Richmond. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES KELLY BARROW

CIC@SCV.ORG

The Right Time is Now

Compatriots and Friends,

Spring is a time of rejuvenating; yet, summer, which is just around the corner, makes many of us in the Deep South think of the oppressive heat. When looking at the calendar, it is apparent that time, seasons and events are going by so fast. It just seems like the other day we were planning for the upcoming Sesquicentennial; however, we are now near the end of the 150th anniversary of the War Between the States.

Time is a precious thing and should be enjoyed in many ways. In the movie *Gone with the Wind*, there is a scene at Twelve Oaks Plantation of a cat sleeping under a sundial that has a quote which states, “Do not squander time. That is the stuff life is made of.” We in the Sons of Confederate Veterans know the importance of time, and many of us have observed many subtle and radical changes in the world in the last 50-plus years. Unfortunately, the majority of these have not been positive toward our flags, our ancestors, our heritage, and our country.

It seems lately that the United States has gone crazy and people have lost their minds. Right now, we are under constant attack by uninformed and unaware people. It is open season not merely on anything Confederate-related, but on American heritage. Sporadically I type “Confederate” into Google News to see what the latest foolishness is. From a city official who wants to enter a person’s house to remove their Confederate flag inside their room, to a TV station in Charlotte, North Carolina, having a meeting to talk about “racial sensitivity”

after someone whistled *Dixie* in the newsroom, to a principal telling a history teacher (in a Deep South state), not to wear his Confederate uniform in class because it makes some people feel “uncomfortable” but “you can wear your blue one,” to the Greek fraternities and sororities at the University of Georgia banning hoop skirts at their events because — now get this — it’s racist. We live in dangerous times where what was wrong is now right and what was right is now wrong. It seems that 1984 and fascist ideology have replaced common sense.

Many are mindful that on March 23, 2015, the US Supreme Court heard the arguments to decide if the Texas Division SCV should or should not be allowed to the right to free speech through the SCV license plate which eight other states already have. The decision/opinion of the Court will not be known until sometime in June. It is my continuing prayer the justices will make the right decision for the sake of the principles our ancestors fought for in 1776 and 1861. Many thanks to Division Commander Johnnie Holley, Compatriot Jerry Patterson and the members of the Texas Division for their tenacity in this case. Their determination has been an inspiration to many in and outside the SCV. Of course, the free advertisement from this has been a blessing as well.

In the Apostle Paul’s letter to the Ephesians he writes, “*Making the best use of the time, because the days are evil.*” We need to take Paul’s words to heart and make the best use of our time as an organization, as well as in our lives. The months

of May and June, 1865, were busy times for the Confederate States of America, as they will be for the Sons of Confederate Veterans 150 years later. In May 1865, President Jefferson Davis will hold his last Cabinet meeting in Washington, Georgia. Davis will be captured in Irwinville, Georgia on May 10. After the capture of President Davis, Secretary of War John C. Breckinridge will begin his daring escape to Cuba in an action-thriller flight you thought you could only find in a Hollywood movie. Many armies in the Trans-Mississippi will begin to surrender or disband. The last battle of the War Between the States was the Battle of Palmito Ranch in Texas on May 12-13, 1865. It is interesting that the first and last battles of the War were both Confederate victories. The last Confederate flag was lowered at the ATM Headquarters on May 26, and on June 23, 1865, General Stan Waite will be the last General to surrender in the field. The CSS *Shenandoah* will be sailing in the Bering Straits, sinking Yankee ships and saving whales from extinction for a few months more.

Benjamin Franklin once said, *"Lost time is never found again."* While the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States will never come again, this does not mean we should stop finding opportunities to educate the public about our ancestors. For those who were waiting for the "right time" during the Sesquicentennial to start a project, time has almost left you. Time is said to be a commodity most of us lack; however, it is also said that those who don't have time for something really don't have a desire to make time.

And with that, the time has come for the National SCV to host our last Confederate Heritage Rally. It will be in Shreveport, Louisiana, on May 30, 2015, at one o'clock. Everybody should want to be in attendance of this event. As the slogan says, *"If you are Southern, you will be there!"* At this time, I want to thank PCIC Chuck McMichael for spearheading these events over the last four years. His hard work, as well as his committee, has provided awareness to not only our organization, but the true history that is being glossed over.

The revamping of the SCV website is still an ongoing process — or I could say a work in progress. I have learned that even in the 21st Century, patience is still a virtue. Speaking of websites, I would like to remind the membership that all the contact information for the staff at Elm Springs, members of the GEC and the General Staff, Division Commanders and Adjutants and members of National Committees can all be found at www.scv.org. Just go to the website and click the tab "About," then click on "Directories" to find what you are looking for.

In the days ahead of us, we need to ready ourselves for the new challenges that are approaching.

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief
 @scvcic

Confederate Veteran



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Needs information on funding sources

To the Editor,

The General Roger W. Hanson Camp, Winchester, Kentucky, is in the process of endeavoring to place a monument honoring Confederate Veterans in a Veterans' related park. If any of the SCV membership is knowledgeable of outside funding sources which might assist us in this effort, please feel free to contact me by phone of 859-272-0788, or e-mail cowboyclennnc@yahoo.com.

Thanks,

Glenn Campbell

General Roger W. Hanson Camp 1844
Winchester, Kentucky

'Final Salute' coming in November of this year

To the Editor:

In November this year, the 290 Foundation (BVI) Inc., is hosting our 'Final Salute,' a series of events in Liverpool for invited guests from America, Australia and a number of European countries. To commemorate the end of a conflict which tore a great country apart, during 2011 through 2015, loyal members of the SCV have witnessed the Sesquicentennial, celebrated and commemorated at home and abroad with great success. The 290 Foundation based in Great Britain has also remembered the Southern cause and the great sacrifices made during those tumultuous years one hundred and fifty years ago.

Whilst we recognise the conflict on land effectively ended after the surrender of General Lee at Richmond on the ninth of April, eighteen sixty five; we take cognizance that the war continued at sea for several months more. The Confederate cruiser CSS *Shenandoah* under the command of Lieutenant,

James Iredell Waddell, CSN was actively decimating the lucrative whaling fleets of the Northern Pacific when word finally reached him the war between the Northern and Southern States was over. Fearing he and his crew would be imprisoned and tried as pirates by the Union, Waddell decommissioned his ship and set her course round Cape Horn before crossing the Atlantic.

Finally, arriving off the English coast and the River Mersey in early November of '65 and after a heroic voyage of almost nine thousand miles, Waddell prepared himself for their last courageous voyage. With her battle ensign proudly flying, Lieutenant Waddell sailed the CSS *Shenandoah* up the Mersey and berthed alongside Her Britannic Majesty's Ship, HMS *Donegal* where, despite being seriously ill, he did with 'great dignity and solemnity' surrendered his sword, his vessel and crew to Captain Paynter of the Royal Navy, then in command. Almost seven months to the day after the surrender of Southern forces at Appomattox, as Waddell and his men disembarked and stepped ashore on Liverpool's busy quayside, the War Between the States was finally ended.

Historians have retold the events of America's greatest conflict in the years since. Subsequent evaluations, discussions and examinations on the cause, tactics and effects of the war have left opinions as deeply divided now as they were then. The war between the North and the South involved many peoples from different lands. Britain and her Empire, though 'officially' neutral, saw more than two thousand of her seamen sail the oceans, running the North's blockades to bring much-needed supplies into Southern ports. Even the Confederate Navy cruisers, *Florida*, *Alabama* and *Shenandoah* were substantially crewed by men from 'Old Blighty' who fought alongside their Southern compatriots for a cause they believed was

just and a land few would ever visit! It is much to our discredit and shame, few memorials exist to remind us of their sacrifice. Indeed, as this Sesquicentennial draws to a close, we must ask how will younger generations, inheriting our shared histories, view those tumultuous years of struggle and fortitude?

Thus, in November of this year in Liverpool, England, officers and members of the 290 Foundation (BVI) Inc., and their guests, will remember and mark these events and the men who made that history in a fitting and proper manner. We are also proud and privileged to have many who are members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans amongst our growing 'crew' and delighted the SCV will be well represented during our 'Final Salute' to the captain, crew and the gallant ship ... *Shenandoah*!

Deo Vindice

Ian Dewar

President, 290 Foundation (BVI) Inc.
Middleton on the Wolds
East Riding of Yorkshire

Enjoys reading articles in each issue

To the Editor:

What an outstanding editorial in the November/December issue! I wish we could get it published in the major newspapers across the US. Every citizen needs to read this explanation of why the SCV exists. Additionally, it should be required reading for all members of the SCV. Mr. Ben Jones does an eloquent job of explaining the true mission of the SCV, and so precisely defends our ancestral pride, and hard-fought gains we have made that are under attack.

I have read numerous articles in the *Confederate Veteran* since I have been a member. This writing is by far the best

I have ever read. Thank you, Mr. Jones, for expressing the true heart of us all.

Bert Jones

Thomas Jefferson Denney Camp 1442
Cullman County, Alabama

A legacy from the past which will not go away

To the Editor:

First of all, thanks for the latest issue of *Confederate Veteran* — that was quite a clear print of Battery 29 aka Fort Mahone. Secondly, there is something I wish to share with compatriots: Some legacies from the past do not go away. Case in Point: According to Department of Defense estimates there are 3,067 to 3,838 still in North Korea of the estimated 7,857 Korean War MIAs. On March 8, 2012, the US announced it would search for MIAs in North Korea. On March 21, 2012, this administration announced that it would “suspend” talks with North Korea. On October 2014 North Korea announced it would move “en masse” the remains of 5,000 MIAs. All of the above is a matter of Public record at “Missing In Action” {Korean War} http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missing_in_action#cite_note-78.

So what can be done? Contact your congressman about this *legacy* — perhaps Congress can get talks going again to bring our missing sons home to the US of A. There are precedents of having to deal with governments for our MIAs with governments that do not have official relations with the US. In 1918 to 1919 the US Armed Services fought a war in North Russia; nearly a quarter of our casualties were left behind — they would still be there, but thanks to the VFW — with the help of Congress brought two-thirds of them home even though relations between the US and the USSR did not officially exist. After the Korean War Armistice during Operation Glory, remains of our troops were brought back from North Korea even though relations between the US

and North Korea did not officially exist. The facts are available to John Q. Public to either elect a president who supports the current status of “suspended” talks or elect a president who wishes to re-open talks.

T. Fazzini

Bushrod Johnson Camp 1720
Dayton, Ohio

No more Confederate Shrine in Richmond???

To the Editor:

Thank you for your informative articles and ads in the SCV magazines which I’ve just had time to catch up on.

I’ve been very busy the last 2½ years since my uncle — whose first name was Harrison — passed away. I am still stunned by learning what my family never told me:

1. My great-great grandmother was Constance Cary Harrison.

2. Her younger brother Clarence, CSN blockade runner and WIA at Fort Fisher, is buried on the other side of a tree from my mother.

3. The family home, Vaucluse, owned by the Lord Fairfax line of the family, was taken by soldiers on May 24, 1861, and destroyed. I cannot find evidence the family was ever compensated for this.

4. A great-great grandfather was Private John Brune Cary, aide to General John Pegram and brother of Hetty and Jennie Cary.

5. My brother who’s lived in the Richmond vicinity more than 30 years will never contribute to perpetuating the memory of “The Cary Invincibles,” and the same can be said about my sisters.

6. Hetty Cary crossed the Union blockade five times without being caught.

7. Her family supported the South because of martial law abuses in Baltimore.

8. Jennie Cary picked the tune for *Maryland, My Maryland*, at least in part,

due to her family’s prewar friendship with Burton Norvell Harrison.

9. Burton Harrison met Constance Cary while visiting his prewar friends, Hetty and Jennie in Richmond.

10. There is no museum exhibit anywhere honoring all the Cary Invincibles and the men in their lives under one roof — nowhere.

11. There’s no sign honoring Camp Winder Hospital along the east side of Byrd Park in Richmond.

I’ve driven more than 80,000 miles since my uncle died, locating the Confederate Flags hand-made by my ancestors.

I’ve also found old images, letters and diaries at historical societies and research libraries, including the Library of Congress and National Archives.

Never did my family tell me about the Cary Invincibles or give me a copy of *Recollections Grave & Gay* or tell me where our grandmother donated the old letters, pictures, etc., so the 150th of the War has been my busiest time ever. I’ve searched all over the South, and quite successfully.

I would never have known about the General van Dorn flag made by Constance Cary without the Museum of the Confederacy’s help in 2013; my family never told me about it.

Thank God my mother took me as a boy to the MOC in Richmond — she pointed to the opening in the wall and said, “That’s where your great-great grandfather, Burton Harrison, ensured that nobody saw Jefferson Davis without proving they had legitimate business first.”

I went to the MOC in 2013 with the photos from my uncle’s home and paid for the General Earl Van Dorn flag to be restored.

After its unveiling at the MOC back in January, I went to Spring Hill, TN, to learn about the Van Dorn shooting.

I’ve been so busy that only now do I understand what we face. It hurts

Continued on page 50

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Moving Forward

"Put on all God's armor so that you will be able to stand firm against all strategies of the devil."
— Ephesians 6:10

Compatriots,

It is my sincere hope that all of you weathered the storms we have been experiencing across the entire country thus far this year. We are now in the middle of all of the Division reunions, and I hope that we have had the opportunity to get the good deeds and works of your Division done. We are continuing to have Leadership workshops across the Confederation, and they have proven to be very successful thus far, especially in the realm of recruiting and marketing of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Divisions and the camps.

As many of you know the *main* job of the lieutenant commander-in-chief is that of recruiting and retention. When I took office in July, the decision was made that we would take a new approach to this by spending more time attempting to figure out better ways to promote our beloved organization. We decided we would set up a committee which would be comprised of men dedicated to three specific areas and also have Army coordinators in each Army to better distribute the information to their Divisions. The Army coordinators will also be setting up a subcommittee within their Army to further assist the Divisions and camps. The three specific areas of importance are using social media, retention, and marketing the Sons of Confederate

Veterans. The goal of this committee is to have the tools readily available to assist the camps in their recruiting efforts; in other words, we are doing the dirty work.

In February we held a Recruiting and Retention Seminar at Elm Springs. The weather was awful in Columbia that weekend, but we had six Divisions and all three Armies represented at this meeting. The goal of the meeting was for us to sit down and discuss some new ideas which will assist the organization in recruiting new members and also help keep them within our ranks. I must admit that the meeting was an overwhelming success and the men present were very excited when we adjourned at the end of the day. There were many ideas tossed around during the day, and we settled on five main categories followed by some sub-categories as well. The main emphasis is on growth.

The committee decided that a membership renewal system on-line from National is one avenue we need to explore in order to assist the Divisions and camps as we move forward. In order for this to be a successful venture, the camp and Division adjutants are going to be able to keep their information updated on the database we set up. The value to the individual member will be that he will be able to sign up for an automatic renewal each year.

The value to the camps and Divisions will be that once a month they will be receiving an automatic deposit into their accounts as well as a report on who has and hasn't paid. We believe this will be an excellent way to move forward into the 21st century.

We had a long discussion on how to provide educational programs to the membership in a more efficient and financially feasible manner in the near future. There has now been a new Vimeo site set up by headquarters which will be our site for SCVTV (monthly reports of what is going on around the Confederation), SCVU (which will provide educational productions that once they are completed the member will be receiving a certificate), and also be used as an avenue to get urgent messages out to the membership in a timely manner. The reason we went with Vimeo as opposed to YouTube is that we own the site and we control all of the content on the site. It is a much more secure system to ensure our privacy. The main content of SCVTV will be news from the Divisions and Headquarters. We will be making announcements and also follow-up stories, and, in fact, by the time you read this, we will have already kicked off our first episode of SCVTV for the membership's viewing. There was also much discussion on doing a Leadership Workshop in a live-stream manner much like a webinar that questions can be asked via e-mail and answered immediately. I am very excited about this new way for our membership to remain informed.

There was much discussion on the value of using social media in the future. Sites such as Facebook, Instagram and Twitter are free and readily available to everyone who has a computer. We can easily promote ourselves by hash tagging (#) posts we make; i.e., #SCV, #SCVHQ, #Elm-Springs, etc. One of our first SCVU episodes will be an explanation of the way to use social media and hash tags. There will also be a small tutorial on the "right" and "WRONG" way to use your social media sites. If you use Twitter, you can follow me @tomstrainjr and also you can follow HQ @scvhq; this is just another way we are filtering

down information. Another new initiative is the development of mobile tablet and phone applications which can be used in a couple of different manners. There will be much more to come on this in the near future. We also discussed the fact that less than ten percent of our members have signed up to the SCV Telegraph. It takes less than five minutes to subscribe and you can sign up at www.scv.org/services/maillistSubscription.php. This is going to be just another good manner to get our message out and follow the *Charge*.

Soon there will be items available for the camps to purchase from headquarters to be used at recruiting booths. As a committee, the decision was made to purchase some small give-away items like ink pens, pocket notebooks, matchbooks, pencils, etc., which can be purchased at cost from our store. There will also soon be a retractable banner booth available for the camps to use. Each Army Commander will have one which will be made available on a first-come, first-served basis to the camps or Divisions to use at recruiting booths. Consistency is what will assist in our *branding* ourselves from the top down.

In closing, we have some very exciting and positive ideas coming as we move forward. It is my intent that we *brand* ourselves as the forerunner in the *TRUTH* about the Confederate States of America and the Confederate Soldier's good name. These men went out and fought for a cause they thought, and we *KNOW* was just and honorable. We are still attacked from all flanks, and if we educate ourselves as to the years leading up to war, we can better understand the war itself. I also hope many of you will be attending our final Sesquicentennial event in Shreveport, LA, on Saturday, the 30th of May. Please go to confederate150.com for information.

Deo Vindice!

Thomas V. Strain, Jr.
Lt. Commander-in-Chief
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follow me @tomstrainjr





Forward The Colors

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

The NAACP: Tragically Wrong On The Confederacy

Their names are in our Bibles and on the grave-stones, their pictures are on our walls and our albums, their spirits are in our hearts and their blood is in our veins. They are our ancestors, quintessentially American, and patriots through and through. Their own fathers and grandfathers had fought and won a revolution and had created a new nation, The United States of America.

Against terrible odds, these descendants of the American Revolution fought the War Between the States as courageously and as fiercely as any army in the annals of warfare. They lost in that effort, but became celebrated throughout the world for their tenacity, valor, and extraordinary leadership.

Our South, in the end, was left in ruins — destroyed and devastated in every way. Its agricultural economy was practically nonexistent, in many cases plundered by the hands of the invading Union Army, which waged total war against the civilian population, black and white.

There was no Marshall Plan for the rebuilding of the South. The corrupt and vindictive Reconstruction driven by the “Radical Republicans” Charles

Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens made actual reconstruction impossible, and it led to a visceral reaction which divided our South for a hundred years. But the South rose again and continues to rise. It has become the nation’s leader in economic growth, quality of life, and race relations.

Between 1960, when the Civil Rights Movement began in earnest, and 1990, black folks and white folks recreated the South as an integrated bi-racial culture like none other in the United States. Of course, the South had been a bi-racial culture for centuries. Blacks and whites had shared this rich culture through slavery and then through Jim Crow and segregation. These cultures had influenced each other on a daily basis.

One reason racial integration has succeeded in the South better than in the North is we have had that shared history. We have shared the ways of Dixie, the food, the music, the work, the language, the weather, and the sensibilities of a life spent mostly on farms and small towns.

Black folks are rightly proud of their ancestors, who struggled in slavery, without human rights and

basic freedoms. The success of the South was built largely on their work, but when freedom came, they were left, as Abe Lincoln laughed, “to root hog or die.” At the war’s end, every person in the South was left “to root hog or die.”

Southern white folks are very proud of their ancestors, too. Our people survived; they rebuilt their homeland and they set to work to make America a stronger nation. But we have never forgotten the sacrifice of our ancestors in those terrible War years. We are proud of them, we honor them, and we will never see their actions as anything less than doing what they saw as their duty in their time.

Building on our common past as sons and daughters of the South, we blacks and whites have been generally able to progress into an easy harmony. But the haters and the dividers who wish to castigate black people for the color of their skin and those who demean white people as racists because of our honoring of our Confederate heritage have created a terrible division. And of course, the haters and dividers are the people who get almost all of the media attention.

We all know that the Confederate Battle Flag has been desecrated by racists. They desecrate the American Flag and the Christian Cross, too.

But they are a tiny minority, and most of them know nothing of Southern Heritage. They are just hateful individuals. And every race has hateful individuals.

The orchestrated, anger-driven crusade to eliminate every positive vestige of the Confederacy began in 1991 when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued a resolution condemning the Confederate Battle Flag as a symbol of hate, slavery, and oppression.

Through threats of economic boycott and intimidation they have, along with the politically correct media and academia, bullied countless governments and businesses into caving in to their demagogic demands.

This is the *opposite* of civil rights, the *opposite* of fostering brotherhood and progress, the *opposite* of open-minded healing, and the *opposite* of positive respect for each other’s heritage.

Common sense should tell them this tactic is counter-productive. While mayors and city councils may quiver and quake at their impassioned rhetoric, basically all they are doing is insulting the ancestry of the 70 million Americans who are descended from those who “wore the gray.” The tragedy

is that the very evident progress of race relations has been stymied by these hateful, mean-spirited attacks. For nothing is gained by it but division and resentment.

This nonsense requires a belief in *presentism*, the idiotic theory which insists that past behaviors be judged by present political and social standards. And, of course, this nonsensical trend is being pushed ahead by the hysteria of *political correctness* and the academic trend of *historic revisionism*.

These attacks are counter to the sincere desire of most Southerners, black and white, to accept our difficult past and go forward into our common future. Dr. King felt this way, and I believe his message has been distorted by leaders and politicians of less vision. King spoke eloquently on this issue, for he knew how much the races shared in the great Southern culture.

As opposed to the fascism of political correctness, the Civil Rights Movement succeeded in great part because it was not vindictive or recriminatory. That has been forgotten by the NAACP as it seeks to find old enemies rather than new friends.



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Chaplain's Comments

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Chaplain-in-Chief



Lee Chapel “The House that Lee Built”

1 864-1865 were difficult months for Confederate General Robert E. Lee. Federal General Ulysses Grant pressed his advantage in men, material, and munitions. Grant sought to pin the Army of Northern Virginia against the Confederate Capital of Richmond. General Lee's expert military maneuvering stopped Grant's advances each time. Grant, however, with his advantage in numbers, pushed Lee a bit farther to the southeast with each assault.

Eventually, General Grant moved his army across the James River to attack Petersburg, Virginia. Lee's army defeated this Federal attempt and entrenched itself at Petersburg. The siege of Petersburg lasted from June 1864 to March 1865. During this siege, General Lee was promoted to general-in-chief of the Confederate forces (January 31, 1865).

April 2, 1865, the Federal assault on Petersburg was successful. The loss of Petersburg caused Lee to abandon Richmond and move his army west. Lee's goal was to escape to the southwest and join Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee in North Carolina and thus continue the struggle for Southern independence. However, General Grant's

forces soon surrounded the Army of Northern Virginia. There was no escape for the Confederate forces.

Faced with this indefensible situation, Lee surrendered his forces to General Grant on April 9, 1865. On April 10, Lee issued General Order #9 in which he stated, “After four years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources. ... With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your Country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.”

**Former General Robert E. Lee:
1865 “Private Citizen in an
Uncertain Time”**

From April to June 1865 Lee and his family lived in Richmond at the Stewart-Lee House (also known as the Norman Stewart House). Lee's pre-war home in Arlington was confiscated by the Federal Government and never returned to the Lee family. Lee's future at this point was uncertain.

Much of Richmond lay in ruins. Many wandered the streets seek-

ing food and shelter. The agony of defeat burdened each Southerner. Federal troops were much evident in the former Confederate Capital. None in the city, or in the South for that matter, had any certainty about the future. The Confederate government was gone. State governments were non-functioning and eventually would operate, but under Federal Military rule. The full force of so-called Reconstruction would soon be the order of the day for the South. The hope of Southern liberty, freedom, justice, and self-determination was “gone with the wind” — destroyed by the force of Federal bayonets.

What would the former general-in-chief of Confederate forces do? What kind of future would this faithful warrior have? What could he do to help the South in this — her darkest hour?

**President Robert E. Lee: 1865-70
“From Warrior to Educator”
From Richmond to Lexington**

Lee's life in Richmond was filled with callers. Many sought his advice and encouragement. In many ways, he continued to be the voice of the South — a voice multitudes wanted to hear. In addition, there

were offers of employment. Lee's name was iconic in both the North and the South, and there were those who wanted to *cash in* on that good name. Most of the employment opportunities did not appeal to the former Confederate general — but eventually, with the encouragement of friends and family, one offer was accepted.

Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, inaugurated Robert E. Lee as its eleventh president on October 2, 1865. In his inaugural address Lee said, "I shall devote my life to training young men to do their duty in life."

A College Transformed

The coming of Lee to Washington College was a transformation. Historically, the College taught the classics. However, under Lee's leadership, innovative, practical courses were offered. Lee petitioned the Virginia General Assembly for funds to establish studies in chemical, mechanical, and civil engineering, physics, modern languages, history and literature. He planned for schools of commerce, agriculture, medicine, law, and journalism. The *New York Herald* declared that Lee's emphasis on practical education was "likely to make as great an impression upon our old foggy schools and colleges as (the general) did in military tactics upon old fogey commanders in the palmy days of the rebellion."

In addition, Lee changed the numerous campus rules for student life to one basic principle — to quote the general, "Young gentlemen, we have no pointed rules here. We have but one rule and that is that every student must be a gentleman." Lee, of course, as a Christian placed a high priority on truth, honor, courtesy and civility. Even today, the "honor system" continues as the code for the college where Lee served as president.

A President of Faith

It was Lee's desire that each student at the college consider the claims of Christ. He felt it his highest duty to live his faith and give others opportunity to understand his faith and even to claim his faith. Lee said to the Rev. Dr. W. S. White of Lexington, "I shall be disappointed, sir, I shall fail in the leading object that brought me here, unless these young men become real Christians, and I wish you and others of your sacred calling to do all in your power to accomplish this." Lee said to the Rev. Dr. Brown, one of the college trustees, "I dread the thought of any student going away from the college without becoming a sincere Christian." Lee said to the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, professor of moral philosophy, "Oh! Doctor, if I could only know that all of the young men in the college were good Christians, I should have nothing more to desire."

In 1867, Lee began construction of a new college chapel. The lower level contained administrative offices, a student center, and a library. President Lee's office was also in the lower level. The upper level, of course, was the Sanctuary of Worship.

Lee was faithful to each chapel service. He sat at the front of the chapel on the left side facing the pulpit area. His was a reserved faith in the Episcopal tradition. His faith sustained him in the conflicts of war and it continued to sustain him in the challenges of an uneasy peace. His Christian faith was truly the anchor of his soul. Robert E. Lee was a devoted follower of Jesus Christ. Lee said, "My chief concern is to try to be an humble, earnest Christian."

A Chapel of Worship

General Lee did not believe in forcing students to attend religious services, but he did seek to influence them to do so. Lee said, "The

best way that I know to induce students to attend chapel is to set them the example by always attending ourselves." Each chapel service included singing, reading the Scripture, prayer and preaching.

General Lee wrote to the ministers of Lexington:

"Desirous of making the religious exercises of the College advantageous to the students, and wishing to use all means to inculcate among them the principles of true religion, the Faculty tender to you their cordial thanks for your past services, and request you to perform in rotation the customary daily exercises at the College Chapel. The hour fixed for these services is forty-five minutes past seven o'clock every morning, except Sunday, during the session, save the three winter months, December, January and February, when the hour for prayer will be forty-five minutes past eight. The hours for lectures are fixed at eight and nine o'clock respectively during these periods. On Sundays, the hour for prayer during the whole session is fixed at nine o'clock.

"The Faculty also request that you will extend to the students a general invitation to attend the churches of their choice regularly on Sundays, and other days, and invite them to join the Bible classes established in each; that you will, as may be convenient and necessary, visit them in sickness and in health; and that you will in every proper manner urge upon them the great importance of the Christian religion.

"The Faculty further asks that you will arrange among yourselves, as may be convenient, the periods of the session during which each will perform the Chapel services, and that during those periods the officiating minister will consider himself Chaplain of the College for the purpose of conducting religious worship, prayers, etc."

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The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes 11
Mobile, AL
Jesse A. Smelley

Col. William A. Johnson 898
Tuscumbia, AL
David Wayne Berryman

Dabney H. Maury 1754
Grand Bay, AL
James Acye Pittman

Fort Blakeley 1864
Baldwin County, AL
George Clisby Smith

Pvt. William M. Carney 2088
Atmore, AL
Teddy D. Findley

Gen. Jo Shelby 1414
Harrison, AR
Gordon Dean Hale

Major John B. Burton 1664
Texarkana, AR
Gary L. Higginbotham

Cpt. Granville H. Oury 1708
Scottsdale, AZ
Travis Joe Woods

General George Blake Cosby 1627
Sacramento, CA
Frank Armstrong

Jacob Summerlin 1516
Kissimmee, FL
John E. Carroll

Florida Cow Cavalry 1680
Vero Beach, FL
John Wesley Devane

Confederate Cow Cavalry 2181
Arcadia, FL
Gerald Rudolph Arthur

Clement A. Evans 64
Waycross, GA
William Girvin Brown

John McIntosh Kell 107
Griffin, GA
Richard Carl Cartledge

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson 141
Albany, GA
Jack Thornton

Brig. Gen. E. Porter Alexander 158
Augusta, GA
David M. Powell

Private Spince Blankenship 1802
Marion, IL
John Edward Roulanaitis

General Albert Pike 1439
Wichita, KS
Allan R. Sullivan

South Kansas Camp 2064
Wichita, KS
William Laporte

Edward Fletcher Arthur 1783
Corbin, KY
Moses Hamblin

Capt. James W. Bryan 1390
Lake Charles, LA
Olan Bunch

Sgt. James W. Nicholson 1478
Ruston, LA
William Ardis Lowrey

Col. Samuel D. Russell 1617
Natchitoches, LA
Billy Mack Reid

Col. James Hamilton Beard 1856
Logansport, LA
Johnnie Pearl Austin



Captain William T. Anderson 1743
Huntsville, MO
Franklin R. Lyon

Col. William P. Rogers 321
Corinth, MS
James H. Corley

Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton 1354
Vicksburg, MS
Maj. Robert Lane Armstrong

B/G Benjamin G. Humphreys
1625
Indianola, MS
Bryan Dameron McRaven

Stockdale Rangers 1681
Summit, MS
William Herbert Riddle

Fayetteville Arsenal 168
Fayetteville, NC
Walter Franklin McCullough

E. Fletcher Satterfield 852
Roxboro, NC
William David Chaney

CSS Ram *Neuse* 1427
Kinston, NC
Rolland G. Murray
William Earl Waller

Gen. Robert F. Hoke/Wm. J. Hoke
1616
Lincolnton, NC
Donald Keith Carpenter

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Lucy Petway Holcombe Pickens “Queen of the Confederacy”

Born on the Holcombe plantation on June 11, 1832, near La Grange, Tenn., Lucy Petway Holcombe Pickens was the second of five children born to wealthy parents. For awhile she attended La Grange Female Academy, but in 1846 began to study at the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies in Bethlehem, Penn. In 1848 the family moved to Marshall, Texas, where they had bought another plantation. While awaiting the completion of their mansion they lived in a Marshall hotel. It was in the Holcombes' rent quarters at the hotel that the Presbyterian Church of Marshall was organized, with Beverly Holcombe as its first elder.

Lucy was renowned for her beauty and graceful figure, and in 1850 while visiting the Mississippi Legislature, it was adjourned in her honor.

Colonel William Crittenden, Lucy's fiancé, was executed in Cuba while trying to free that island from Spanish control in 1851. After this, Lucy wrote a novelette, using a pseudonym, titled *The Free Flag of Cuba, or the Martyrdom of Lopez: A Tale of the Liberating Expedition of 1851*. It was published



Lucy Petway Holcombe Pickens pictured on a \$100 Confederate note.

in 1855.

The following year while on vacation at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, she met Frances Wilkinson Pickens, a wealthy South Carolina politician and plantation owner. Although he was 27 years her senior, she accepted his marriage proposal. They were married at her plantation in Texas on April 26, 1858. That same year, Pickens accepted an appointment by President Bu-

chanan as Ambassador to Russia. Lucy quickly became a favorite at the Russian court. She spent money freely, wore elaborate dresses and could speak both French and Russian. Czar Alexander II showered the couple with gifts. When Lucy became pregnant, the Czarina moved her into the Imperial Palace and had the royal physicians attend her. There on March 14, 1859, she gave birth to her daughter, Eugenia Frances, christened "Douschka" (Russian for "little darling") by the Czarina and was thereafter known by that nickname. It is said the Czar and Czarina served as godparents and wrote every day to Douschka until her death.

Pickens resigned his post in the fall of 1860 to return to South Carolina where he was elected governor and inaugurated on December 17. After the secession of that state, Lucy became the center of attention by throwing grand parties in true Southern fashion. Showing her patriotism, she sold some of the jewelry which was given her by the Russian royal family to help outfit the

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What Was the War of 1861-1865 All About?

By H. V. Traywick, Jr.

If the Union were to undertake to enforce by arms the allegiance of the Confederate States by military means, it would be in a position very analogous to that of England at the time of the War of Independence.

— Alexis de Tocqueville, from *Democracy in America*¹

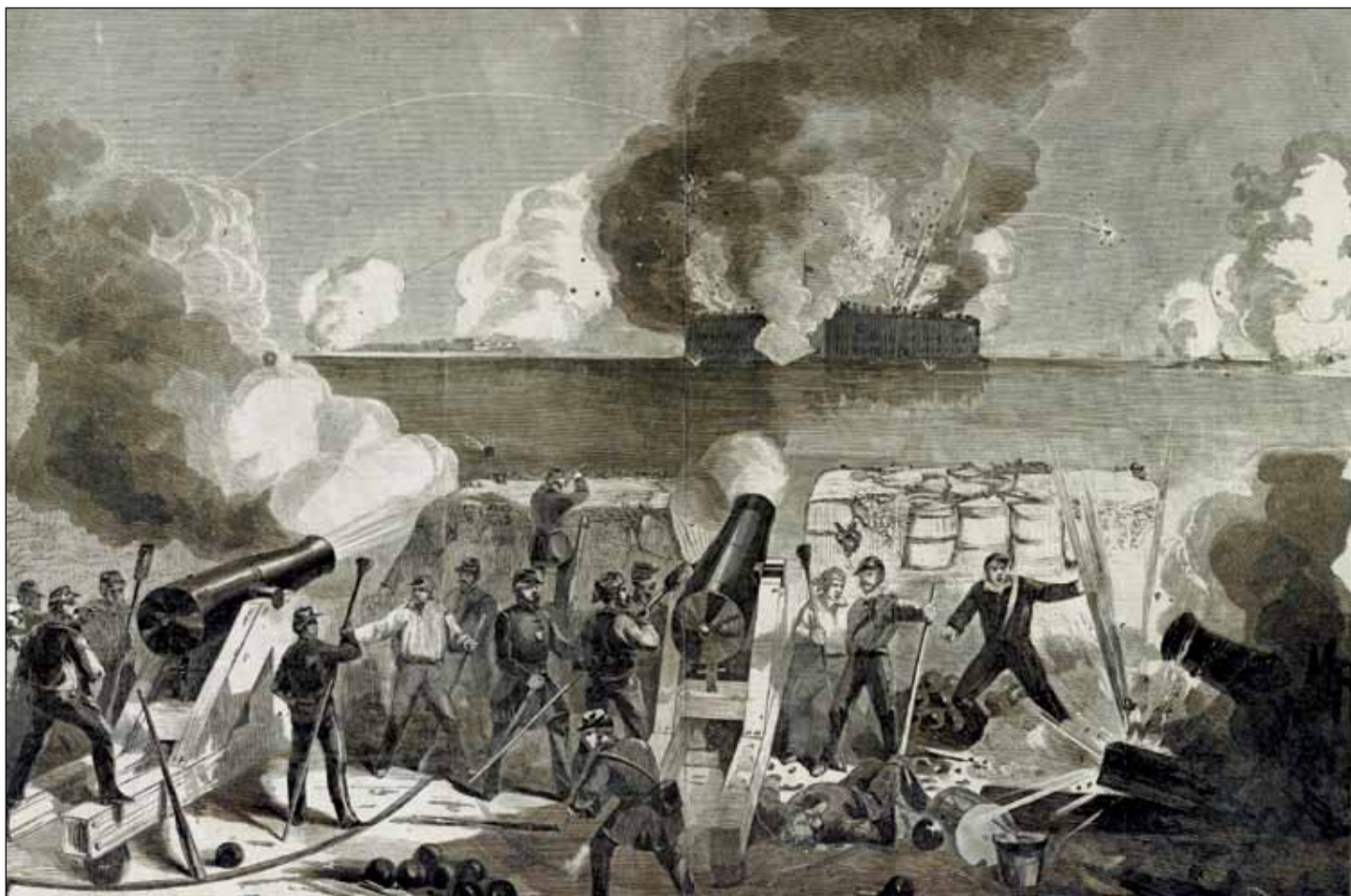
Names tell a lot, and that conflict had many names. The one that seems to have stuck is “The Civil War.” But is this an accurate description? Civil wars by definition are wars waged between two or more factions within a country struggling for control of the government.² But Robert E. Lee was not fighting to take over the government of Abraham Lincoln any more than George Washington was fighting to take over the government of George III. Quite to the contrary, both were fighting to get out from under those governments, and Lincoln and George III were fighting to prevent them from doing so. Why?

Did the North wage war against the South because the South fired the first shot? South Carolina — with far more provocation³ — did no more than Massachusetts did when she seceded from the British Empire and fired on the British troops at Lexington and Concord.

Did the North wage war against the South to preserve democracy? Notwithstanding Lincoln’s stirring rhetoric in his Gettysburg Address,⁴ government “of the people, by the people, and for the people” did not “perish from the earth” when the Southern States withdrew from the Union. It perished when they were driven back into it at the point of the bayonet. Furthermore, while Lincoln was issuing this stirring address, his suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* had been in effect for ten months⁵ and up to 38,000 of his critics and political enemies had been languishing in his dungeons without trial from one end of his domain to the other.⁶ At home, opposition printing presses had been destroyed by Mr. Lincoln’s Army and editors threatened with death, while Lincoln was conducting total war against a Southern people who only wished to be let alone, and whose attempt to peacefully withdraw from a voluntary Union would not have in any way

prevented the North from having all the democracy it desired.

We are very often told the War was fought over slavery. “Just look at the Ordinances of Secession,” we are told. “They had slavery written all over them.” A little research will show this generality did not apply to all of them — such as Virginia’s. But even if it did, so what? The Ordinances of Secession were not Declarations of War. They were Declarations of Independence. However, one will notice that this is never mentioned in the National narratives, because it would directly repudiate the National legacy of the Declaration of Independence that the thirteen *slaveholding*⁷ colonies signed in 1776. So to cloud the issue, the contention that slavery caused the war is emphatically and always implied — but never explained! Lincoln himself could not even explain it. In his Second Inaugural Address, Lincoln said of slavery:



Bombardment of Fort Sumter by Confederate Batteries on April 13, 1861.

*"All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it."*⁸

Let us take another look at this. "All knew," Lincoln claims, that "somehow" slavery was the cause of the war. We see here in Lincoln not some infallible Oracle of Truth, but merely an obfuscating lawyer arguing his case by pointedly ignoring the question of "How?" — the very question whose answer was fundamental to his accusation.

The fallacies of Lincoln's accusations are readily apparent.

The Southern States — far from withdrawing from the Union in order to expand the territorial limits of slavery — essentially *gave up* their claims to the territories rather than live under a Northern despotism, and thereby *restricted* their avenues for the expansion slavery! This not only brought about what Lincoln said was the Federal Government's sole object — to restrict slavery's expansion — it went most of the way towards peacefully removing slavery from the United States altogether! As for rending the Union, "even by war," I would ask: Who rebuffed Southern diplomatic overtures of peace from December 1860 to April 1861? Whose garrison committed the first act of war by spiking the guns at Ft. Moultrie and slipping

into Ft. Sumter in the dark of night in direct violation of the truce then in effect? And who deceived the South diplomatically until he could send a powerfully armed armada to Charleston to provoke the South into firing the first shot?

If the North was fighting a Crusade of Liberation, why didn't she wage war on New York and Boston, the largest African Slave-trading ports in the world in 1861?⁹ Or on Africa herself and her slave-raiders — such as the Kingdom of Dahomey — the largest exporters of African slaves in the world?¹⁰ Or on New England and her manufacturing profits gleaned from slave-picked cotton, and from rum manufactured from slave-harvested sugar cane and distilled for trading along the African coast

for more slaves?¹¹ Why? Because slavery was not the issue of the “Irrepressible Conflict,” as William Seward contended.¹² The “Irrepressible Conflict” was between the “opposing and enduring forces” of an agrarian economy and an industrial economy. The respective labor systems of the antagonists were just as irrelevant in this conflict as in any other war of conquest.

Why did Northerners abolish slavery in the first place? Was it because of their superior morality? Or was it because in an industrialized economy a free-labor system is more profitable to an employer than a slave-labor system? Adam Smith — in his classic treatise on economics entitled *The Wealth of Nations* — explained it all in 1776 and set the Abolition ball rolling.¹³ And if abolishing slavery in their States was because of the Northerners’ superior morality, why did they first sell their slaves “down the river” before the abolition laws went into effect? Did they wish merely to rid themselves of a troublesome and unprofitable labor system, or to rid themselves of their African population as well? Alexis de Tocqueville makes some interesting observations on this in his classic work, *Democracy in America*.¹⁴

But did the North in fact abolish slavery? Or did she merely transform it into something a little more discreet and a lot more profitable? Slavery is as old as Egypt, and the preacher tells us there is no new thing under the sun (Ecclesiastes 1:9). If the borrower is the servant to the lender (Proverbs 22:7), then some of us have voluntarily sold ourselves into indentured servitude to our mortgage bankers, but our children have been sold into involuntary servitude with a seventeen-trillion-dollar national debt. And when did this happen? It was all inaugurated during Reconstruction. Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor, CSA, son of President Zachary Taylor, described the carpetbagger as being worse than Attila the Hun, for Attila could only steal existing wealth, while the carpetbaggers stole the labor of unborn children with their invention of public credit.¹⁵ And they are still waxing fat on the backs of our enslaved children.

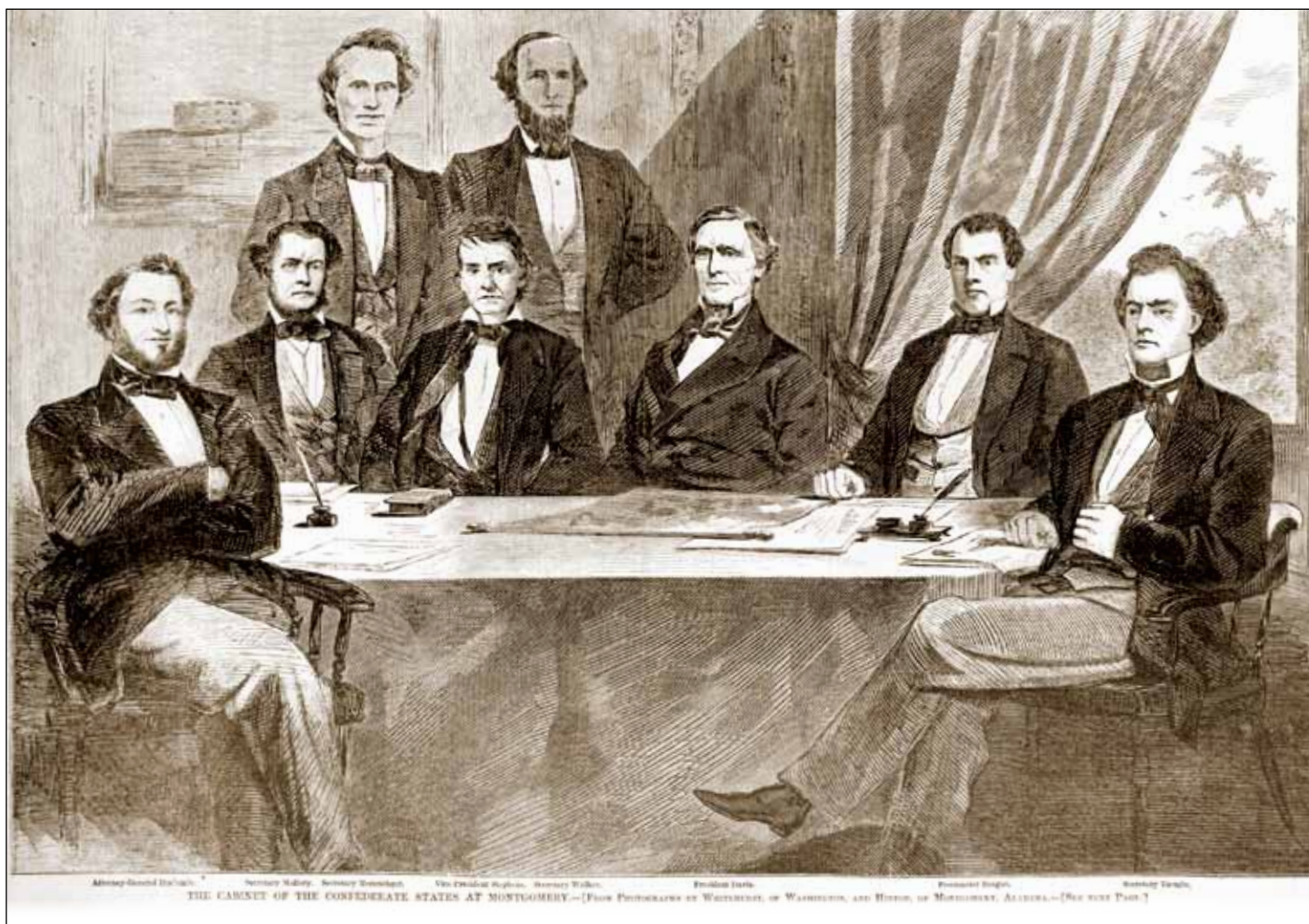
No, the North was not fighting to free the slaves. Lincoln said so himself. He specifically stated that he was fighting to save the Union.¹⁶ What he neglected to add, however, was that he was fighting to save the Union *for Northern financial and industrial interests!* And what were some of these interests? The industrializing North, with her sectional majority, was rapidly gaining control of the Federal Government

and wielding it to accomplish her political ambitions to centralize its power, and use her control of that power to accomplish her industrial ambitions for high protective tariffs, bounties for transcontinental railroads, and the creation of national banks to manage it all, all at the South’s expense, turning the Southern States into her agricultural colonies — of the sort that England had earlier created with her thirteen Colonies. With the election of Lincoln and the triumph of his strictly Northern sectional party, the Cotton States saw it all coming and got out from under the North’s control once and for all.

So what was the War all about? Quite simply, it was the North’s war against the South’s secession. Secession is an Imperialist’s worst nightmare. When the thirteen Colonies rebelled against England’s economic exploitation by seceding from the Empire, England sent in the Redcoats. When the Southern States rebelled against Yankee economic exploitation by seceding from the Union, the Yankees sent in the Bluecoats.

With the secession of the Southern States, the North lost her largest source of tariff revenues, her source of cotton for her mills, a large portion of her markets for her manufactured goods, and control of the mouth of the Mississippi. If the South were to be allowed to leave the Union and get out from under the control of the North and her sectional majorities, the Northern economy would wither on the vine.¹⁷

So the North provoked the South into firing the first shot, blockaded the Confederate coasts, and marched her armies across the South to the tune of the Puritanical and militantly intolerant *Battle Hymn of the Republic* — burning and pillaging and raping and killing — until she drove the Southern States back into the Union. Then, by the Reconstruction Acts that disfranchised Southern intelligence and enfranchised Southern ignorance under the control of unscrupulous and predatory Northern carpetbaggers and demagogues propped up by Federal bayonets — the North passed Amendments that effectively gutted the Constitution of its federative nature, and put the Federal Government under her unlimited control.¹⁸ With the stumbling blocks of the South and the Constitution finally out of the way of her ambitions, the North then sent Sherman, Sheridan and Custer out to the Great Plains to tend to the Indians, who were in the way of her transcontinental railroads. (The South’s accounts of these genocidal incendiaries are underscored ten-fold by the Indians’



subsequent accounts in Dee Brown's *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*.¹⁹ But this doesn't look too good on the pages of a fourth-grade history book or in a National Park Service film presentation, so the North's war of conquest must be cloaked in robes of morality and turned into a war of liberation. To the victor belong the spoils, and the "Official History Book" — written by "Court Historians," taught in public schools, and romanticized endlessly on the TV and movie screens — is one of the spoils of war.

It should come as no surprise, then, that the South has been made the nation's foil, the scapegoat, the traitor, the guilty one, fighting not to defend herself from *invasion, conquest, and coerced political allegiance*, but fighting to defend slavery. And it should come as no surprise that the North has been made the righteous one, the "good guys," fighting not a war of *imperialism and conquest*, but fighting a noble war of liberation under the tragic benevolence of "Father Abraham." But the truth is that when Abraham Lincoln got the war he wanted, he suspended the writ of

habeas corpus, secured for himself dictatorial powers, and — with the collaboration of his political party — implemented the very usurpation that the Founders had struggled to prevent.

With the possibility of secession and nullification destroyed by force of arms in 1865, the States — who created the Federal Government in the first place²⁰ — are no longer the final arbiters of the limits of Federal power granted by the Constitution. The Supreme Court is. But the Supreme Court is part of the Federal Government. Therefore the Federal Government is the final arbiter of the limits of its own power — and that is the very definition of despotism. This, then — the exact opposite of Emancipation — is the true legacy of Abraham Lincoln and his War to Prevent Southern Independence. The Confederacy — the last remnant of the Republic of sovereign States bequeathed us by the Revolutionary Founders — was the American Empire's first conquest.

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Capitals ...

The Race to be Last

by Michael C. Hardy

Postcards were once all the rage for the savvy traveler. In the past century, people could purchase a postcard from some interesting place they had visited, and either keep it as a memento of a journey, or mail the card off to friends or family members. At one time, travelers could purchase a variety of postcards depicting the building designated as the site in which the last meeting of the Confederate cabinet took place. Four different structures in three different states each claimed the honor of hosting the last gathering of Jefferson Davis and the government of the Confederate States of America. However, these conflicting claims went far beyond the production of inexpensively manufactured postcards for souvenirs or correspondence. Civic groups in each of those places took more elaborate measures to stake their claim as being last. They erected monuments declaring their community's distinction as the location of the Confederate government's final moments. In the first few decades of the twentieth century, among these communities, there was a race to be last, or at least, to be acknowledged as last: the scene of the Confederacy's last moments.

The history behind the events of the Confederacy's harrowing final days is fairly well documented. Federal forces broke through Confederate defensive lines below Petersburg on the morning of April 2, 1865, and the Capital in Richmond, where it had been located since the summer of 1861, was evacuated on that same evening. Much of the Confederate government staff and some of its infrastructure were shipped to Danville, Virginia, while the Confederate archives and treasury continued on to Charlotte, North Carolina. When Robert E. Lee surrendered on April 9, Danville, which was located just two counties away from Appomattox, lost its military protection, and President Jefferson Davis, along with all of the cabinet members save Secretary of War John C. Breckinridge, loaded up on a train once more and moved to Greensboro.

Greensboro was already filled with refugees and wounded and sick soldiers. Confederate officials struggled to find any place to stay. The highlight of their sojourn in Greensboro was their agreement on April

13 to open negotiations with William T. Sherman about a possible surrender arrangement. Before the details could be finalized, Davis and all of the Confederate cabinet members moved overland from Greensboro, through Salisbury, and on to Charlotte. It was in Charlotte where Davis learned of Abraham Lincoln's assassination, where the first set of surrender terms settled at the Bennett Place were agreed upon, and where the only true meeting of the complete Confederate cabinet took place after the evacuation of Richmond. Charlotte was also the site where the Confederate government finally fell apart: Attorney General George Davis resigned and Secretary of the Treasury George Trenholm, who had been ill since leaving Richmond, followed suit soon thereafter.

From Charlotte, Davis and his party moved through Fort Mill and Abbeville, South Carolina. On May 3, Secretary of State Judah Benjamin left the group, followed shortly thereafter by Breckinridge. Davis and a small escort crossed the Savannah River and arrived in Washington, Georgia, on May 3. Calling a cabinet meeting in which only himself and Mallory were present, President Davis formally dissolved the Confederate government, hoping to re-form it when conditions were more favorable. Mallory soon left the group, and Davis was left with only Postmaster General and acting Treasurer John H. Reagan. They continued to make their way through Georgia until they were eventually surrounded and captured near Irwinnville on the morning of May 10, 1865.

Though there was little glamour left to the Confederate government by the time of Jefferson Davis's capture, there was a certain allure, for many communities, in claiming their role in those last weeks of the Confederacy's existence. However, such claims were not made until well after the end of the war. By the early twentieth century, as both preserving and romanticizing the war became more popular endeavors, markers and monuments sprang up to commemorate both the military and civilian milestones of the Confederacy's history. This trend included designating the site of the Confederacy's last meetings.

Charlotte was first to jump into the race to be last as part of this monument craze sweeping the United



The Sutherlin Mansion in Danville, Virginia, one of the last capitals of the Confederacy.

States. On October 6, 1915, the Stonewall Jackson Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy placed a bronze marker on the facade of the *Charlotte Observer* building. The newspaper office was located in the old branch building of the Bank of North Carolina. On their arrival in Charlotte on April 18, Davis and the Confederate cabinet had used this building to hold meetings. Decades later, local citizens recalled that both day and night sessions of the Confederate cabinet were held in this building, particularly in the office of the bank president. Davis met with several of his generals, including Wade Hampton and Joseph Wheeler, who were attempting to organize cavalry forces to continue the struggle. He also received news on the falls of both Mobile and Columbus. One citizen recollected that Davis even entertained a party of ladies in the office, when they came to pay their respects to the president.

Within the old bank building also occurred one of the most important meetings in the final days of the Confederacy. Davis and the other cabinet members waited for news from General Joseph E. Johnston. The general met with William T. Sherman at the Bennett Place outside Durham and hammered out a deal in which the United States government would not “disturb any of the people

by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.” Sherman sent a copy of the document to President Andrew Johnson in Washington. General Johnston, likewise, sent a copy to Davis in Charlotte. Davis asked for the opinion of his cabinet in writing, and those who complied advised Davis to accept the proffered terms. Davis did just that, on April 24, and notified Johnston. By accepting these terms, Davis opened the road to his surrender. That same day, however, Sherman learned the terms had been rejected by President Johnson, and that discouraging message was passed along to Davis.

Davis lingered two additional days in Charlotte. He sent word to Johnston, urging him to mount as many of his men as possible on horses and mules and to set out in his direction. Johnston, who had never been on the best terms with Davis, chose instead to work out a new deal with Sherman, and on April 26, surrendered the Army of Tennessee. That same day, Davis called together his cabinet for one final meeting. The ill Trenholm was unable to attend the meeting. Instead of meeting at the bank, Davis, Breckinridge, Mallory, Benjamin, George Davis and Reagan all crowded into the Phifer home. A

member of the Phifer family later recalled "the flutter of excitement created in the household when word came that there was to be a short meeting of the Cabinet in Mr. Trenholm's room. They remembered seeing these distinguished men, bowed in sorrow come in a body and pass into the sick room to confer together on the last momentous concerns of the 'Lost Cause.'" In 1936, the state of North Carolina erected a marker where the Phifer home once stood.

The Charlotte *Observer* building was eventually razed, and its bronze marker was transferred to a rock placed where the building once stood, at 122 South Tryon Street.

Abbeville, South Carolina, was the next site to erect a monument, in 1921 designating a spot in front of the Burt-Stark House as the location where the "Last Meeting of the Confederate Cabinet" took place. Early on the morning of May 2, the group had ridden into Abbeville, where Davis spent a few hours at the Burt-Stark House. Growing discontent among the cavalry escort led Breckinridge to pressure Davis toward calling a council of war. At four that afternoon, seven generals gathered at the house with Breckinridge and Davis. Admitting that the situation looked bleak, Davis still sought to inspire confidence in his generals, reminding them that matters were no worse than they had been in the dark days of the American Revolution. All of the five cavalry commanders were unanimous in their bleak opinion: the Confederacy had no viable future. The visibly shaken Davis asked them why they stayed on with him without any hope of continuing the cause; they replied that they only remained in order to provide him with some level of protection while he moved south. Davis soon adjourned the meeting, never to call a council of war again. His aides and staff worked on lightening their baggage and burning the less-important papers they carried. The 1921 Abbeville marker was erected by the Civic Group, "an organization of public-spirited women of Abbeville." A local newspaper editor made remarks at the installation of the marker, telling the assembled group, which included veterans, that the "last session of the Confederate Cabinet was held in Abbeville and ... that the last chapter of the Government of the Confederate States of America was written there and he believed the honor and distinction so long claimed by Abbeville are hers by good and rightful title." An additional marker was erected by the state of South Carolina in 1979.

Almost twenty years passed before another monument joined the race to be last. In 1938, the Last Cabinet Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected a monument on the grounds of the Wilkes County, Georgia, courthouse. During the war, the old

branch of the Bank of Georgia stood on the spot. After leaving Abbeville, Davis, the surviving members of the cabinet, and a cavalry escort of 3,000, made their way to the Savannah River. On reaching the river, the troopers refused to go any further. Breckinridge was detained at the river crossing and commenced to use Mexican silver dollars to pay off the men who were accompanying the group. Once they were paid, the cavalymen were dismissed and set off riding in different directions in an attempt to mislead and misdirect the Federal cavalry. Breckinridge did not rejoin Davis. Instead, he made his way to Florida, then Cuba, Great Britain, and eventually, Canada. He would not return to the United States until 1869. Also giving up the struggle on May 3 was Judah Benjamin. The secretary of state came to Davis, stating that he "could not bear the fatigue of riding as you do, and as I can serve our people no more just now, will you consent to my making an effort to escape through Florida? If you should be in a condition to require me again I will answer your call at once." With that, Benjamin got into his carriage and departed. He reached Florida and departed Sarasota Bay on June 23, 1865, eventually settling in Paris.

The party then consisted of Davis, Reagan, a few staff officers, one wagon, two ambulances, and ten cavalymen as escorts. They arrived in Washington, Georgia, about noon on May 3. The following day, Davis called one final cabinet meeting, although only himself and Mallory, along with a few staff officers, were actually present. Reagan did not catch up with the group until nightfall. At the meeting, Davis dissolved the Confederate government, hoping to re-form it when conditions were more favorable. Mallory and former Confederate Senator Louis Wigfall set out soon thereafter, bound for Mallory's home near La Grange, Georgia.

There are actually two memorials on the grounds of the Washington, Georgia, courthouse. The first is a small bronze plaque denoting the site of the bank and the last cabinet meeting. Just a few feet away is the 1938 monument. This boulder lists the individuals whom the monument's sponsors believed were present at the meeting. Breckinridge's name is on the monument, although it is well-documented that he never actually rejoined Davis after crossing the Savannah River. Also listed on the rock is the name of Confederate Adjutant General Samuel Cooper. He never left Charlotte, and was in fact paroled there on May 3, after surrendering the remaining intact records of the Confederate government to Federal officials.

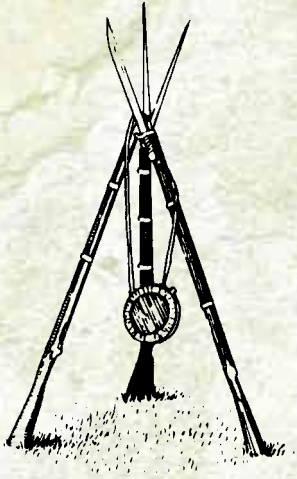
Hearing that his family was in the vicinity, Davis left his escort and rode ahead on May 6. He found his wife's party that evening, and they camped just north

Continued on page 58

Stack Arms!

By Captain Joseph Blyth Allston

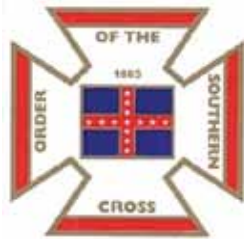
"Stack Arms!" I've gladly heard the cry
When weary with the dusty tread
Of marching troops, as night drew nigh,
I sank upon my soldier bed,
And calmly slept; the starry dome
Of heaven's blue arch my canopy,
And mingled with my dreams of home,
The thoughts of peace and liberty.



"Stack Arms!" I've heard it, when the shout
Exulting, rang along our line
Of foes hurled back in bloody rout,
Captured, dispersed; its tones divine
They came to mine enraptured ear,
Guerdon of duty nobly done,
And glistened on my cheek, the tear
Of grateful joy for victory won.

"Stack Arms!" In faltering accents, slow
And sad, it creeps from tongue to tongue,
A broken murmuring wail of woe,
From manly hearts by anguish wrung,
Like victims of a midnight dream,
We move, we know not how nor why,
For life and hope but phantoms seem,
And it were a relief — to die!

This poem was written by Captain Joseph Blyth Allston from South Carolina after learning of the surrender at Appomattox. He was a Fort Delaware prisoner. Submitted by Jeff Wolverton, a member of the Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210, Tampa, Florida.



PRESERVING CONFEDERATE HERITAGE

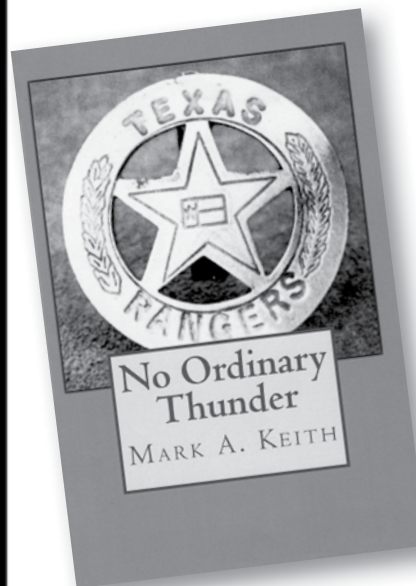
The Order of the Southern Cross was founded in 1863 by Lt. General Leonidas Polk, Maj. General Patrick R. Cleburne, and Chaplain (Rev.) Charles T. Quintard, on the eve of the Battle of Chickamauga. The Order promoted an *esprit de corps* within the ranks.

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

Any SCV camp seeking financial support to help fund local Confederate heritage projects is encouraged to contact the Order by visiting our website at www.orderofsoutherncross.com or contacting Grants Chairman James E. Alderman at alde711@aol.com.

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Books in Print

The Battle of Peach Tree Creek Hood's First Sortie 20 July 1864

Robert D. Jenkins, Sr., a Mississippi native, grew up in Chamblee, Georgia. He received a BBA Degree from Georgia Southern and a JD Degree from Mercer University. He is an attorney in Dalton, Georgia. Author Jenkins first became enthralled with the War Between the States in the fourth grade when he chose "War in Georgia" for a class project. He states he has been "hooked" ever since.

This historical account of the prelude to the Battles of Atlanta began on July 17, 1864. A petulant Confederate President Jefferson Davis had replaced General Joseph E. Johnston with General John Bell Hood. Davis deemed Johnston's military tactics to be too "defensive" and ordered Hood to attack Sherman's overwhelming force and thus win the War for the South.

Replacement of beloved General Johnston was met with "disbelief, shock, and outright anger" among his men. General Hood, not known as a man of great intellect, was called "Wooden Head" by many of his soldiers.

This ill-conceived appointment by President Davis set up General Hood as destroyer of most of the remaining Confederate fighting forces in the Western Theatre of War.

Author Jenkins has written a magnificent historical account. *The Battle of Peach Tree Creek* details every moment and every military location. He uses a great quantity of quotations from participating officers and soldiers on both sides of the conflict. He also quotes or-

ders to various units and battle reports. Readers will be swept along breathlessly in the torrent of the battle.

The book begins with photographs of the major officers on both sides, flags, swords, memorabilia, and minutely detailed maps of the location of all Confederate and Union forces engaged.

Of great interest to history buffs who study the War around Atlanta and what happened there is the complete Roster of Confederate Casualties at Peach Tree Creek. Also included is the Roster of Federal Casualties. Author Jenkins has compiled an extensive Bibliography on which he based his research.

Confederate and Southern lovers of our beloved War Between the States history will find

The Battle of Peach Tree Creek a must-have addition to their bookshelves.

Author: Robert D. Jenkins, Sr.
Publisher: Mercer University Press
866-895-1472
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Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

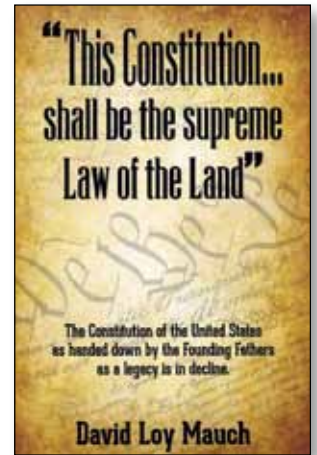
This Constitution Shall Be the Law of the Land

David Loy Mauch, the author of *This Constitution Shall Be the Law of the Land*, is an Arkansan, a former state legislator, a fellow of the Society of Independent Southern Historians, and an active member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. More significantly, he is a facile writer and researcher who has produced a book which could well be a primer for those searching for that one accessible source on the real meaning

of Constitutional liberties, states' rights, and what the Founders actually intended, but also — at times, a searing indictment of those forces that continually have perverted the Founders' Constitution and destroyed not only the prescribed rights of the States, but also the liberties of the citizens of the United States.

Author Mauch examines the history of the American "experiment" in constitutional government largely chronologically, beginning with the Constitution, itself. He assembles ample and overwhelming testimony that "the United States of America" was the creation of the free and separate states who had won their independence from Great Britain. The Constitution that the thirteen independent states eventually adopted delegated certain very specific and limited powers to a Federal government, reserving the vast majority of rights and self-government to the states. Both the 9th and 10th Amendments — part of the Bill of Rights — make this reservation of powers explicit. Indeed, Mauch cites extensive proof from *The Federalist Papers* and from James Madison to show the explicit intent of the Founders in this regard.

During the ratification period, even Federalists like Alexander Hamilton were loathe to claim what exponents of powerful managerial Federal government centralization assert today. And the bizarre theory Abraham Lincoln put



Fallen Soldiers of the War Being Honored With Trees

Contributed by The Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership

Four years ago, when communities were looking for a way to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the War Between the States, the consensus among many leaders was not to create another monument or flagpole. Rather, to do something collectively and on a grand scale. Hence, the Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership, a non-profit organization dedicated to raising awareness of the unparalleled historic, natural, and cultural landscape within the swath of land from Thomas Jefferson's Monticello in Charlottesville, VA, to Gettysburg, PA, created the Living Legacy Tree Project. This project of national significance plans to plant one tree for each of the 620,000 soldiers who died during America's most defining moment. This living tribute will be the first of its kind, a national memorial to not just the generals and leaders but to the foot soldiers and ordinary citizens who answered the call to fight for what they believed in — to your ancestors and mine.

The 620,000 trees will be planted along the Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Scenic Byway, a 180-mile swath of land which has more history than any other region in the country. There are Revolutionary War and War of

1812 sites, nine presidential sites, 13 National Parks, 30 historic downtowns, but it also has the largest concentration of War Between the States battlefield sites in the country — places like Harpers Ferry, Manassas, Sharpsburg, the Wilderness and Gettysburg, to name a few.

The Importance of Trees

Fred Beshears, a past commander of the Major Pickens Bird Camp 1327, owns Simpson Nurseries. This family owned business, located in Monticello, Florida, has been around since 1902 and became the nation's leading producer of pecan trees and watermelon seed in the 1960s.

Beshears says he is in the business of making clean air machines as one tree produces enough oxygen for four people. So he has become a great friend and advocate of the Living Legacy Tree Project, because of the added value it will have on the environment as well as connecting to our shared history. "Anybody who honors the heritage and bravery of Southern soldiers has my support," he said.

The Beshears family, Simpson Nurseries, and the Major Pickens Bird Camp, are intertwined. Simpson Nurseries is growing trees on the old Bird farm today. The farm was first part of property once

owned by the patriarch of the Bird family, Pickens's father, Daniel. In 1832 Daniel Bird moved from South Carolina with his family and bought a place south of Monticello, named "Nacoosa." He had five children with his wife Behethland Brooks Simkins, including Pickens and two other sons who fought during the War Between the States.

The namesake for Camp 1327, Pickens Brooks Bird, bought a plantation near Nacoosa and named it Treelawn for the magnificent oaks on the lawn. In 1861, he answered the call to arms and joined the Confederate Army, serving as a lieutenant in Co. E. of the 3rd Florida. He was a major with the 9th Florida Regiment, leading it at the Battle of Olustee in 1864. Later that year, at the Battle of Cold Harbor, he was mortally wounded, dying just days later. He is buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia.

The Bird family was patriotic and Pickens wasn't the only member to fight for the South. His brother Daniel Bird Jr. was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy and lost his life at Perryville, Kentucky, and is buried at St. Mary's, Georgia. His wife bought a home in Monticello, built by Pickens Bird. Another brother of Pickens, William Capers Bird, served as a second lieutenant in Captain J.

Patton Anderson's Company C and was sent home after being severely wounded at Shiloh.

Hence, the Major Pickens Bird Camp 1327 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is delighted that the memory of their ancestors are being remembered with a tree-planting in Virginia. The camp, formed 20 years ago, has the town banker, lawyers, and other businessmen as members. The group has 25-30 members who all "love the South," according to Beshears. They meet periodically throughout the year and are involved in various charitable activities, including awarding scholarships, and sponsoring the 5K Melon Run during the town's Watermelon Festival (Monticello has been considered the watermelon capital in the past). In addition to contributing hundreds of trees for the Living Legacy Tree Project, the group has furnished trees for Point Lookout, a Union prison camp during the war and now a Maryland State Park.

Like the Bird family, service in the Confederate Army was commonplace for Beshears' ancestors as well. Beshears was accepted into the SCV on the record of Captain John Drew, a relative on his mother's side who fought with the 30th Alabama. "My great-grandmothers, who I knew well, gave me my love and respect for the Confederate Soldier," Beshears said. It was their fathers and uncles who fought in the army.

Members of his father's family, natives of North Carolina, also fought on the Confederate side. For example, Fred Beshears's son is a member of SCV and joined on the record of Aaron Beshears, a sergeant in the 35th North Carolina. Fred reminds us that 80 percent of the men who lived in the South at the time of the war were in the Army. Beshears, a War Between the States history buff, said all of his relatives who fought in the war survived,



except one — James Washington Pearce (aka Pierce). According to his enlistment papers, Pearce was born in Camden County, GA, in 1827 to a James C. and Fanny Pearce. According to the 1860 census, his father was a farmer from North Carolina and his mother was born in Georgia. He enlisted on February 11, 1863, in Lake City, Florida, as a 3rd lieutenant with Florida's 6th Infantry. On December 17, 1863, he was promoted to 2nd lieutenant (his regiment was then consolidated with the 9th Regiment of the Florida Infantry on April 28, 1864). Shortly thereafter, he was promoted again, this time to 1st lieutenant on November 5, 1864, serving as a chaplain in the Confederate Army. During General Lee's retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox, on April 7, 1865, Pearce was killed at the Battle of Farmville. He is buried at Ebenezer Cemetery in Columbia County, FL. Pearce too had other family members serve in the Confederate army.

Each Tree is a Life

Each tree represents a life. Fallen Confederate soldiers like Bird and Pearce were recently honored with a tree-planting along the Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Scenic Byway in Northern Virginia. Approximately 2,000 trees were planted and adopted along a stretch which included Little River Farm, Tamworth Farm and Oak Hill. The latter, a private manor home and farm, once belonged to James Monroe, who served in the

Continental Army during the American Revolution, was governor of Virginia, a United States Senator, and served as both secretary of state and secretary of war during the War of 1812 before becoming the nation's fifth president. It was at Oak Hill that Monroe worked on the Monroe Doctrine and then retired after his presidency.

In addition to SCV Camp 1327 and Simpson Nurseries, trees also came from Tennessee-based Jackson Nursery, another major supporter of the Living Legacy Tree Project.

Around Christmas 1864, a small skirmish between Union and Confederate forces occurred at Liberty Mills (Somerset, VA). To commemorate the 150th anniversary of that engagement, 184 trees were dedicated at Somerset Plantation, a private farm owned by Monte and Darby Gingery. "It was important to us as a family to honor the brave fallen men from both the Confederacy and the Union in the War Between the States. We thought what better way to pay homage to those brave souls in Orange County than with a living tree for them. We hope these trees encourage others to become involved in planting their own memorial trees along this route," said Monte Gingery, property owner and a board member with the Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership.

One of the trees planted at Somerset Plantation was dedicated to Private H.M. Wright who was gravely injured during a skirmish which took place near the farm. Born in Virginia, he lived in the town of Bluff Bridge, Virginia, in Washington County, where he was a farmer. On February 1, 1864, Private Wright enlisted with the 21st Cavalry, also known as Peters' Regiment. On December 23, 1864, he died of wounds sustained while fighting in Orange County, Virginia — less than 300 miles from his hometown.



Another fallen Confederate soldier honored with a tree recently is Lieutenant Colonel William Gaston Delony who studied law at the University of Georgia. He was an honor graduate there, and became part of the faculty and a practicing lawyer before enlisting in the Confederate Army.

Delony was part of Cobb's Legion, which was eventually designated as the 9th Georgia Cavalry (but continued to be called Cobb's Legion afterwards). On May 23, 1862, he was named major and then promoted to lieutenant colonel on November 2, 1862, after assuming command of the cavalry battalion a couple months prior. Delony was a hero at the Battle of Hunterstown, just a few miles north of Gettysburg, leading a cavalry charge which helped to weaken a Union attack commanded by General George Armstrong Custer. Wounded, he fought off being captured by Federal troops and would also help fend off the pursuing Union Army during Lee's Retreat back over the Potomac River. However, on September 22, 1863, Delony was mortally wounded and captured at the Battle of Jack's Shop, a small but fierce battle named for a blacksmith's shop outside of Culpeper Courthouse near Rochelle in Madison County. This event has been referred to as "the biggest War Between the States

cavalry battle that you've never heard of." Delony, captured by the Federals, died on October 2, 1863, in the Stanton Hospital in Washington City and was reinterred in an Athens, Georgia, cemetery after the war. Delony was a part of 50 or so engagements during the War, including playing a prominent role at the Battle of Brandy Station, the largest cavalry battle ever fought in North America.

A Legendary Coach Comes on Board

Individuals can donate \$100 towards purchasing a tree to honor a particular soldier, and Vince Dooley wanted to honor William Gaston Delony. Vince Dooley's name is no stranger to anyone who calls themselves a college football fan. He coached at the University of Georgia from 1964-1988 and continued on as athletic director until 2004. During his coaching career, he won six SEC titles as well as the 1980 National Championship, earning him Coach of the Year that season. In 1994, he was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame.

But the former Marine Corps infantry officer also has an interest in history. Having earned a master's in history, he has had an interest and fascination in the War Between the States. He has travelled to most major battlefields in the country, and along with Sam Thomas, the curator of the TRR Cobb House, is publishing a book on William Gaston Delony. "I think this is an exciting project and commend those involved in it. There is no better way to pay tribute to those that fought during the War Between the States," said Dooley of the Living Legacy Tree Project. The famous coach, who recently joined the project's Advisory Committee, considers it a double blessing as it combines his interest in history and trees. Coach Dooley has had the fortune of being around some top

horticulture experts, including Michael Dirr, and taken courses on the subject. Gardening is clearly a major hobby and passion for him. "That's my golf," he said. "It is good for the mind, body, and soul." Dooley has written other books, including *Vince Dooley's Garden: The Horticultural Journey of a Football Coach*.

Plantings to Date

Thousands of trees have already been planted across Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. One such place is the old Bliss Farm, part of the Gettysburg National Military Park. The Bliss Farm, which is located just off the Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Scenic Byway, was abandoned by the Bliss family prior to the battle. Located between Seminary and Cemetery Ridge, it was in the middle of Lee's and Meade's armies and was exchanged many times between Union and Confederate troops due to its strategic position and offerings on July 2-3. National Park Service Director Jonathan B. Jarvis was on hand for this momentous occasion and served as the keynote speaker during the dedication ceremony.

Four trees planted at Bliss Farm were donated by the Captain Granville Henderson Oury Camp 1708 in memory of unknown Confederate soldiers. Camp 1708 started a website, OurConfederateHeros.org, which is accumulating stories of individual Confederate soldiers and donating the proceeds from the posting fees and other contributions to national parks, libraries, museums, monument restorations, cemetery restorations, battlefield expansions, and other special projects has brought national recognition to the organization. Through this effort, the camp has raised funds for special tree plantings at Gettysburg and Arlington National Cemetery, grave markers for historic cemeteries, and other charitable efforts. The

camp donated \$400 towards the Living Legacy Tree Project, to honor four Confederate soldiers, including Private N. B. Butler with Co. I of the 50th Georgia, Corporal Alfred Eason with Co. E of the 33rd North Carolina, Private Andrew Jackson with Co. G of the 5th Texas, and Private William T. Watts with Co. G of the 4th Virginia. "We thought this concept was fabulous and would love to see it catch fire and get support from across the country. Hopefully it will be an inspiration for others to honor their ancestors," said Adjutant Lynn Crawford.

Another Gettysburg planting took place on Seminary Ridge, where nearly 80 trees were dedicated to those who gave the ultimate sacrifice on the grounds of the Lutheran Theological Seminary. This was a pivotal location during the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg as the Seminary served as an observation tower for both the Union and Confederate armies. After this horrific battle, soldiers from both sides would recover here in this makeshift hospital.

In Maryland, 120 trees have been planted in partnership with the Town of Williamsport and the Maryland Forest Service. General Lee travelled through Williamsport, after the Battle of Gettysburg, as part of his retreat back to Virginia. One of those killed there on July 6 was William Pegram, one of the most prominent artillerists in the Army of Northern Virginia. Pegram participated in every major battle in Virginia and rose from sergeant to full colonel by the end of the war. A tree is planted at Springfield Barn in the Town of Williamsport in honor of Pegram.

Virginia has seen the largest number of trees planted to date, including those at Oak Hill and Somerset. The inaugural planting took place at Oatlands Historic House and Gardens, a stately man-

sion with beautiful rolling farmland and exquisite gardens. Oatlands was established in the early 19th Century by George Carter and was a thriving wheat plantation and base for numerous business enterprises until the time of the War Between the States. At a dedication ceremony which took place there months ago, the Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership was joined by "The Commandant's Own," the United States Marine Drum and Bugle Corps and the official Color Guard of the Marine Corps.


Hundreds of trees have already been planted in and around Leesburg, Virginia, with more in the works. "Leesburg takes great pride in knowing that we will be planting hundreds more of these very special trees. We have made the Living Legacy part of our official approach to planning and development and are encouraging our public and private sector partners to join the Journey's efforts to commemorate the life of each War Between the States soldier lost with a living memorial," said Kristen Umstattd, mayor of the town of Leesburg.

The Master Plan for this National Memorial

Upon completion, the Living Legacy Project will be the first 180-mile landscaped allée in the world and the only allée dedicated to honoring the most defining moment in American history. The project will create a unified color palette which reminds visitors they are, indeed, on hallowed ground. It was upon the battlefields within this region that many of the soldiers who fought and even died during the War Between the States. A signature palette of seasonal trees and plantings, including redbuds, red oaks, red maple and red cedar have been selected to represent the courage and valor of the individuals being honored with this project. "The red color will represent

valor and courage, and the blood of the many fallen soldiers of the War Between the States," says Elliot Rhodeside of Rhodeside & Harwell Incorporated, the award-winning planning and landscape architecture practice who created the master plan for the project. "The key to creating an emotional experience with trees is to place them in evocative and poetic patterns," the design team noted in its master plan. "The patterns are distilled versions of the natural landscape. They evoke our memory of nature and thus create an emotional connection to the landscape."

Along the way, the Living Legacy Tree Project has created some unique and wonderful partnerships. Ancestry.com has linked the Living Legacy Tree Project to its Fold 3 Memorial Pages and provided complimentary subscriptions to participating classrooms for their use in researching soldiers' stories. In addition, GIS software industry leader ESRI is collaborating with the Living Legacy Project to provide database software and technical assistance for educators participating in the project. As a result, students from Vermont to Virginia have been researching the stories of the fallen soldiers, as the trees are being geo-tagged to allow smart phone users to learn the story of the soldier and bring the tree to life.

More businesses and groups are coming forward to offer their assistance, including a new partnership with the Virginia Army National Guard, commanded by Brigadier General Walter L. Mercer. Arborists, nurseries, individuals, businesses, schools, reenactors, history buffs, private landowners and community groups can contribute to this project. The JTHG Partnership is seeking \$100 contributions to support and plant each tree. For those interested in learning more about the project or finding out how to get involved, visit www.hallowedground.org. 

Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 13th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camps

Virginia Camp: Sunday, June 21 to Saturday, June 26 at the SW Virginia Woodmen of the World Family Activity Center, 1336 Simmons Mill Road, Thaxton, VA. The deadline for applications is June 11, 2015.

Texas Camp: Sunday, July 26 to Saturday, July 31 at Three Mountain Retreat, located at Clifton, TX. The deadline for applications is July 16, 2015.

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

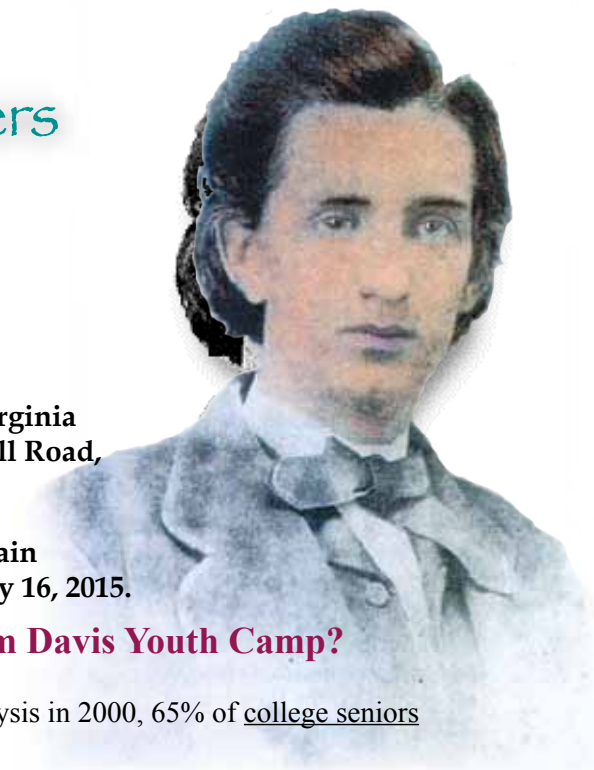
Need more details? Interested in becoming a counselor? Please contact:

Jack E. Marlar, Director Virginia Camp

E-mail: marlars3@bellsouth.net **(864) 862-3946**

Mark Brown, Director Texas Camp

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



The Sam Davis Youth Camp — 2015 Registration Form

Full Name: _____

Street Address: _____ City: _____

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

Gender: _____ Male _____ Female

Date of Birth: *(must be born on or before June, 2003)* _____

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

Name of Sponsoring SCV Camp: _____

Parent or Guardian with Whom Camper Lives: _____

Parent/Guardian Work or Emergency Contact Phone Number: _____

Required Medical Information

Please attach additional information as needed.

Date of Last Tetanus Booster: _____

Prescribed Medication Taken, if any: _____

Reason for Taking Medication: _____

Specific Allergies (including type of reaction): _____

Does Camper Have Asthma or Hay Fever? _____

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

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

Medical Release Form

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

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

Parent or Guardian's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Payment Information

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

Registration Deadlines: June 11, 2015 – Virginia. July 16, 2015 – Texas

Army of Northern Virginia



At the Cherokee County Veterans Day Parade in Gaffney, SC, **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, had a Sesquicentennial Honor Guard who marched in the parade. The camp banner was carried by Cadet Patrick Phillips (the son of Commander Patrick Phillips), and Austine Lancaster (the daughter of Lt. Commander Kevin Lancaster). The Honor Guard consisted of Commander Patrick Phillips, Jordan Dill, Kevin Lancaster, Josh Clarke from Camp 125, and Wayne Beaty from the **Private Thomas Caldwell Camp 31**, York, SC.



Colonel John S. Mosby Camp 1237, Front Royal, VA, members participated in a Christmas parade aboard their float.



Members of the Honor Guard at a Confederate Memorial Service in Gaffney, SC, are Scott Millwood, Kevin Lancaster, Richard Thomas, Randon Thomas, Josh Clarke, Jordan Dill, Creighton Lovelace, Cadet Ellis Green, Dexter Roberts, Tom White — all from **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC. Also attending were Scott Bumgarner, John Hovis, Bruce Cloninger from the **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC, and John Seagle from the **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC.



At a **Robeson Rifle Guards Camp 216**, Lumberton, NC, camp meeting, Mr. Jerry Wagoneer, right, was sworn into membership of the SCV by Chaplain James Walters.



The NJROTC Outstanding Student Award was presented by the **General Joe Wheeler Camp 1245**, Aiken, SC, Compatriot Eugene Barron to Cadet Petty Officer Third Class Andrew Girard at the South Aiken High School, Aiken, SC.



The **McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC, celebrates its 10th year of participation in the NCDOT Adopt-a-Highway Project. The camp placed the 10-Year Star on the signs at the both ends of what is known in the county as "The McDowell County Confederate Veterans Memorial Highway."

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



At a recent meeting of the **Star of the West Camp 1253**, Charleston, SC, on the campus of The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina, newly elected officers being installed from left, Commander Sam Cowart, Lt. Commander Marc Melfi, Chaplain Matthew Helm, Adjutant Cody Turner, sworn in by Immediate Past President Parker Singletary. The chapter is 51 years young, chartered in 1963, when General Mark Clark was president of the Citadel, and the original charter was signed by William D. McCain.



Bruce Eudy Jr., a Cadet member of the **Colonel L. L. Polk Camp 1486**, Garner, NC, received his membership certificate from Camp Commander Darwin Roseman, left, Camp Adjutant Marc Cheek, and grandfather Compatriot James Izzell, center, at Confederate Memorial Day services.



Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419, Florence, SC, members pose at Venus Pancake House during their monthly meeting.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, held camp elections at a meeting in Sharpsburg, MD, for the 2014-2016 term. Officers are, from left, First Lt. Commander Stuart McClung, Commander Michael Wasiljov, Adjutant Jan Hiatt and Chaplain Toby Law.



Jeffrey Martin Hardin was sworn in as a new member of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC, by Commander Mike Barnes and may hold the record for the longest trip to attend a meeting — Jeff and his wife live in Sweden! Jeff's Confederate ancestor was Private Robert Bruce, Co. F, 2nd SC Rifles. Jeff's mother, sister, daughter, and nieces are all members of Robert E. Lee Chapter UDC, and his father, brother and nephew belong to Camp 1428.



Members of the **Major General Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805**, Spotsylvania, VA, visited the Jubal Early boyhood home. From left, 5th Brigade Commander Jeff Smith, Camp Commander Ken Everly and VA Division Chaplain Mike Virts.

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



The **Captain James I. Waddell CSN Camp 1608**, Annapolis, MD, sponsored the Annual Confederate Navy and Marine Corps Day. The MD Division Color Guard marched to the grave of Captain James I. Waddell, the Commander of the CSS *Shenandoah*. Past MD Division Commander Clarence Woods provided the Invocation, Commander Dennis Cockrell spoke about the life of Captain Waddell. Wreaths were presented at Captain Waddell's grave as the MD Division Color Guard presented the Colors.



Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948, Taylorsville, NC, observed Confederate Memorial Day at the Alexander County Courthouse. The ceremony took place at the Confederate Statue and Memorial Wall. The gentleman responsible for the erection of the statue, Mr. G.V. (Gus) Beckham was recognized and remembered for this service to Alexander County. He financed and did most of the work in making the statue a reality, and it was completed on June 1, 1959. Legend has it the soldier's likeness is of Mr. Beckham's grandfather, who was killed on July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.



Members of the **General R. F. Hoke/Colonel W. J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, and the OCR attended the Lincolnton Christmas Festival.



The **Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, Color Guard participates in the annual Gettysburg Remembrance Day Parade.



Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013, Havre de Grace, MD, and the MD Division Color Guard march with compatriots from the Mason Dixon Guards, UDC, OCR and MOS&B and took first place in the Cecil County Christmas Parade.



Colonel Charles Jones Colcock Camp 2100, Ridgeland, SC, 2nd Lieutenant Commander Michael Skinner visits with Ms. Marilyn Davis, head of private school, Thomas Heyward Academy in Ridgeland, SC. The school's mascot is Rebels. Recently, a member and former alumni noticed the schools mascot was old, faded, and defaced. The camp pitched in and had the ol' rebel repainted and looking good. It now hangs proudly on the front of the school.



Army of Northern Virginia



UDC members Patsy Bradley, Linda Rogers and Dawn Diehl attended the **General John R. Chambliss, Jr. Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, meeting. Patsy Bradley and Dawn Diehl received the Ladies' Appreciation Awards for contributions to the camp. Linda Rogers presented a special appreciation award to Camp 1779 Adjutant William Bradley for his service, known as the Haughter Pin, which stands for the husband of a Daughter of the Confederacy!



The **Captain William Latane Camp 1690**, Mechanicsville, VA, Color Guard participated in the Mechanicsville Christmas Parade.



Members of the **General P. G. T. Beauregard Camp 1458**, Sumter, SC, with Flag Honor Guard, the Dick Anderson UDC Chapter and the Children of the Confederacy, participated in the 100th Anniversary rededication of the UDC historical plaque at the Battle of Dingle's Mill site in Sumter.



Members of the **McNeill's Rangers Camp 582**, Moorefield, WV, held their annual Food, Toy and Cash Drive. Proceeds were distributed to the Moorefield Presbyterian Church and the Hardy County Ministerial Association. Pictured are, kneeling, Steve Hinton and Leo "Buddy" Rowan; standing, from left, are Kenneth Shobe, Charles Grapes, Dennis Neff, Charlie Barr, Scott Jackson, John Scott Jackson and Commander David Judy.



Compatriot Jeff Johnson of the **Brigadier General Nathan Evans-Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC, cleaned the gravesite and replaced a Confederate Flag on the grave of Private D. E. Gilchrist, 4th SC Cavalry, Rutledge's Regiment, who is buried in the Gilchrist Cemetery near Nichols, SC.



Members of the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, on Confederate Memorial Day at Lexington City Cemetery, Lexington, NC.

Army of Tennessee



Members of the **Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, participated in a tulip-planting at Crescent Bend in Knoxville. Pictured from left, Richard Scott, George Matthews, Ronnie Slack, Brian Fox, Commander Scott Hall, Bob Gentry, Sam Miller and Sam Forrester.



Members of the **Colonel Edmund N. Atkinson Camp 680**, Valdosta, GA, **John K. McNeill Camp, 674**, Moultrie, GA, and **Co. C, 61st Georgia Infantry** reenactors provided a twenty-one-gun salute for the 50th Robinson Family Reunion. The family honored their Confederate ancestor, David Shannon Robinson, who was a member of **Co. E, 54th GA Volunteer Infantry**, part of Mercer's Brigade.



Members of the **Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227**, Laurel, MS, attending a Memorial Day Program at the Laurel Veterans Museum; kneeling from right, Billy Langley, John Musgrove, Jerry Mason, Charles Mott, Carl Ford and Doug Jefcoat; standing from left, Mike Merritt, Sidney Parker, Coco Roberts, George Jaynes, Glenn Holifield and Dennis Avera.



Members of the **Colonel Edmund N. Atkinson Camp 680**, Valdosta, GA, and **GA Division Mechanized Cavalry** donated wheelchair bags and lap blankets to the Veterans Administration Hospital/Home in Lake City, FL. Pictured from left, Tommy Strom, David Guest and Robert Ballard. Accepting the bags and blankets on behalf of the VA is Beverly Polk.



Private Augustus Braddy Camp 385, Troy, AL, inducted Marvin and Perry Vickers into full membership. The brothers are both Methodist ministers, and Marvin is a retired Army colonel. Both are excellent examples of our SCV membership growing in both quantity and quality.

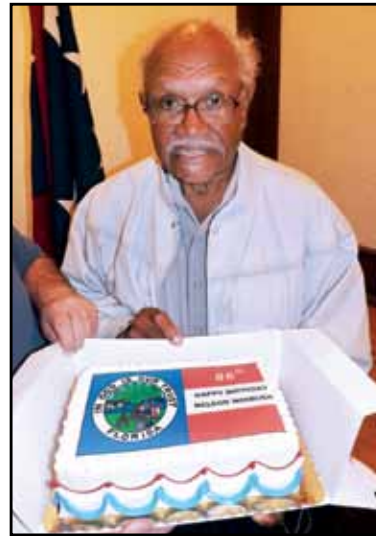


Governor of Alabama Signs Proclamation for Confederate History and Heritage Month. Pictured from left, AL Division Adjutant Mike Williams; **Cradle of the Confederacy Camp 692**, Montgomery, AL, Commander George Gayle; **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, member Dan Williams; Steve Turner; Russ Hare; AL Division Commander Gary Carlyle; **Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921**, Tallassee, AL member Randall Hughey; AL Division Treasurer Larry Muse; AL Heritage Chief Cherokee Brasher and Tim Hobbs of Camp 1921.

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



Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Coke Glover Camp 943, Douglasville, GA, Commander Ray Phillips presented Douglasville, GA, Police Chief with a Law Enforcement Appreciation Award.



The Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516, Kissimmee, FL, celebrated Compatriot Nelson Winbush's 86th birthday. The Florida Division's 10th Brigade is named in honor of Nelson's grandfather, Louis Napoleon Nelson.



Participants at the annual N. B. Forrest Birthday Celebration, hosted by the N. B. Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN, pose in front of the Forrest Equestrian Statue in historic Forrest Park. More than 500 people representing SCV camps and UDC chapters from Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas attended the celebration.



The Brigadier General Roswell S. Ripley Camp 1535, Worthington, OH, held a Memorial Service at Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery.



Local residents, Barry Grogan and John Young of the Fort Heiman Camp 1834, Murray, KY, provided a three-volley salute for the memorial service of Private William W. Greer who is buried at Mt. Carmel Cemetery in Camden, TN. The service was conducted by Paris 2521, UDC.



The John Mosby Camp 1409, Kingsport, TN, has a monument dedicated to the approximately 300 Confederate cavalymen of Morgan Cavalry who attempted to stop Stoneman's Raid of 5,000 Federal Cavalymen, December 13, 1864. Each year, several members of the camp, regardless of the weather, hold a ceremony the following morning to celebrate their efforts in Kingsport. Pictured from left, Rick Ragle, Clayton Stanley, Scott Smith, Camp Commander John Byington and Daryl Melear.

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



At Doolittle Confederate Cemetery in Newton, MS, as a part of the Newton Station Living History and Skirmish, an event was co-sponsored by the Newton Chamber of Commerce and **Jefferson Davis Camp 1862**, Newton, MS. Honor Guard members, from left, Don Green, Stacy Smith, Dan Gannon, Charles Mott, Jerry Mason, Jeremy Bounds, Brandon Jobe and Conor Bond.



Captain Luke Lott's **Calhoun Home Guard Camp 2212**, Altha, FL, Commander Larry Morse, inducted into the "Ranks of Honor" Compatriots Bill Cloud and Jim McIntosh.



The family of James Madison Hembree, Private, Co. C, 11th GA Infantry, recently received a long overdue headstone commemorating his service to the Confederate States. The **Lieutenant Colonel William M. Luffman Camp 938**, Chatsworth, GA, provided the headstone and, along with the family of Pvt. Hembree, the stone was placed and a memorial service was held in honor of his service.



William "Bill" Willis, a member of the **Fort Blakely Camp 1864**, Baldwin County, AL, stands in the casemate cell of President Jefferson Davis at Fort Monroe, VA, standing where President Davis once stood.



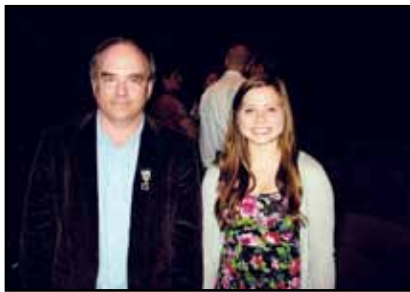
Compatriot Maxwell Scott, of the FL Division, donated a handmade Quantrill Black Flag to **Quantrill's Raiders Camp 2087**, Mayfield Heights, OH. Camp Commander Scott Morris and members of the camp flew Compatriot Scott's flag over the grave of Colonel William C. Quantrill in Dover, OH, and accepted the flag as a gift to the camp, with the promise it will fly over Col. Quantrill's grave every year at the camp's memorial service.



Major General Patrick R. Cleburne Camp 1361, Jonesboro, GA, member Reverend Jeff Lane, author of *Letters to Amanda*, *The Civil War Letters of Marion Hill Fitzpatrick*, *Army of Northern Virginia*, spoke at the annual Memorial Day service for Private William Tom Overby, sponsored by the **William Thomas Overby/Coweta Guards Camp 715**, Newnan, GA.



Army of Tennessee



The **Rock Island Memorial POW Camp 2229**, Stillman Valley, IL, awarded their annual \$1,000 IL Division Scholarship to Claire Elizabeth Collins of Honenegah High School, Rockton, IL. Camp 2229 was honored to present the scholarship, on behalf of the members and officers of the IL Division. Camp Adjutant Tim Lake presented the award.



Members of the **12th and 14th Brigades of S.E. Florida** after Confederate Memorial Day, when they honored 171 veterans in seven counties in eight hours. They then invaded Cracker Barrel in uniform, teaching history as needed.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, members rededicated a historical marker which had been stolen. The marker commemorated the skirmish at Cedar Creek. The skirmish took place just prior to the battle of Olustee, the largest battle fought in the state of Florida.



Eighth Brigade Commander Chris Bunton, left, presents a FL Division award to Compatriot David Pinkstaff. As head of the Color Guard of the **General Joseph Finegan Camp 745**, Yulee, FL, David has coordinated SCV participation in area parades and memorial services.



N. B. Forrest Camp 3, Chattanooga, TN, member Herb DeLoach, holds his new grandson, Clay Ellington Kaltseider, whose great-great-grandfather is 1st Lt. Jesse Thompson Ellington who was in Co. C, 50th NC Infantry.



The **John R. Massey Camp 152**, Fayetteville/Lincoln County, TN, Commander Dr. James Armitage presented past commander medals to Mack Pickett and James Shelton.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of the **Beauregard Camp 130**, New Orleans, LA, along with members of the UDC and CofC participated in a wreath-laying ceremony in honor of Lee-Jackson Day at Metairie Lakelawn Cemetery.



Colonel Dew Moore Wisdom Camp 307, Muskogee, OK, welcomed two new members, Terry L. Daniel, right, and his grandson, Zachary Goad.



The **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, inducted two new compatriots. David Wayne Ballard, left, joins on the service of his great-grandfather, Private Charles Leonard Ballard, Co. A, Griffin's Battalion Infantry TX Regiment. Jimmie D. Mitchell joins on the service of his great grandfather, Cpl. Robert Pendleton Mitchell, Co. G, 45th Regiment NC Infantry.



Past CA Division Commander and member of the **Father A. J. Ryan-San Diego Camp 302**, San Diego, CA, member Steve Smith had the opportunity to find the grave of his Confederate Ancestor, William Alexander Willis, 10th Missouri Infantry.



Members of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, and the **Texas John H. Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ, represented the SCV in the Fiesta de los Vaqueros parade in Tucson and won 2nd place in the Historic Entries category. Pictured from left, Donnis Davis with the mountain howitzer, Priscilla Davis, Larry Bowman, Steve Ledbetter and Richard Montgomery.



General John B. Hood Camp 1208, Los Angeles, CA, Commander John Roberts awarded The Ladies Appreciation Medal to Margaret Alley, President of Sidney Lanier Chapter 2141 of the UDC, Altadena, CA. Ms. Alley authored the book *Confederates in California*, a huge research effort listing all of our California Confederate heroes. She has supplied our SCV camps with GPS locations of Confederate Veterans' graves in local cemeteries.

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



Larry Stevens, right, is welcomed into the **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA, by Lieutenant Commander James Tyrney.



Alamo City Guards Camp 1325, San Antonio, TX, Commander Russ Lane presented Norma and her husband a certificate of appreciation for hosting the first meeting of the camp to charter the first Confederate camp named after an Hispanic Confederate Soldier, Colonel Santos Benavides Camp, in Beeville, TX.



TX Division 8th Brigade Commander Marc Robinson officiated at the swearing-in ceremony of the new officers of the **Major W. H. Howdy Martin Camp 1241**, Athens, TX. Commander Jimmy Abney invited Robinson to do the honors.



The **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, inducted two new members at the AZ Division's Lee-Jackson Celebration. Pictured from left are new member Charles Scott, Camp Commander Dan Huskisson, new member Lance Baxter and Camp Chaplain Steve Johnson.



The **Dick Dowling Camp 1295**, Beaumont, TX, was recognized for their hard work in organizing and running the 150th Sabine Pass Battle. Pictured from left, Bruce Hamilton, H.L. Hamilton, Don Smart, Wayne Prouse, Everett Culver, Mike McGreevy. In the back is Brigade Commander Bill Maddox and 1st Lt. Commander Hank VanSlyke.



Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ, Adjutant Lynn Crawford, right, presents the camp's book donation to Denise Smith, librarian at Red Mountain High School in Mesa, AZ. The books focus on the War for Southern Independence in New Mexico and Arizona.

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



Thirty members and guests met to celebrate Gen. Robert E. Lee's birthday at the Lee-Jackson Luncheon sponsored by the **Captain James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA. The cake was amazing, the candles sparkled and wouldn't go out (like our faithfulness for The Cause). CA Division Commander Farrell Cooley led the meeting, and the ladies of the Confederate Rose provided the cake. We ended the luncheon with a rousing singing of *Dixie*!!



Gale Red presented the **Private Thomas C. Sexton Camp 2232**, Omaha, NE, Charter to Commander Jim Arbaugh. This is the first camp chartered in Nebraska as they honor the more than 800 Veterans resting in Nebraska soil.



Members of the **2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX, joined with many other Texas SCV Camps to participate in the Fort Worth Stockshow Parade.



Members of the **Captain James J. McAlester Camp 775**, McAlester, OK, held a Confederate Memorial Dedication for McDuff Daniel Vance, Lieutenant Colonel Field & Staff, 11th AR Infantry. Pictured are Alvin Johnson, Nelda Inman, Winnie Yandell, Mr. and Mrs. Josh Yandell and children, Lloyd Vance and Brent Davis.



Three new members of **CSS Virginia Camp 2062**, Ventura County, CA, attended an aviation convention in Nashville and brought the family to see Elm Springs and to receive their certificates from Executive Director Ben Sewell who officially swore in and inducted the boys. Pictured from left, Ben Sewell, Logan Michael Moore, Liam Hawke Moore and Mike Moore.



Company D, Spaight's Battalion Camp 2241, Silsbee, TX, received their Charter during the Hood's Southeast TX Brigade Lee-Jackson Dinner. Pictured, from left, 8th Brigade Commander Marc Robinson who conducted the Charter Ceremony, Charles Brown, Robert Crawford, Greg Isabell, Brad Lewis, Scott Lewis, John Evans, Jerry Murdock, Kody Roundtree, Camp Commander Herbert Jacks, Jerrod Tucker and James Tucker.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



CA Division Commander Farrell Cooley and Past ATM Commander Chuck Norred stand at the Confederate Monument placed at Bethel Cemetery in Sanger, CA, by the **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA.



The **General James H. McBride Camp 632**, Springfield, MO, set up a booth at the Hartville, MO, Fall Festival for sales and recruiting. Pictured are David Lewis, Commander Garry Lisenby and Dale Wrenn.



Pictured are members of the **Plemons-Shelby Camp 464**, Amarillo, TX, at their Lee-Jackson Banquet.



The **13th Texas Infantry Camp 1565**, Angleton, TX, cleaned the Confederate Monument at the Matagorda County Court House, Bay City, TX, which was erected by the UDC of Matagorda County in 1936, the centennial of Texas.



Upshur Patriots Camp 2109, Gilmer, TX, held their camp Christmas party. Attending were members from the **General John Gregg Camp 958**, and the **General Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, both from Longview, TX; **J. M. Barton Camp 441**, Sulphur Springs, TX; **Red Diamond Camp 2193**, Texarkana, TX; and the **Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124**, Tyler, TX. Division Commander Johnnie Holley and wife Norma were in attendance and the guest speaker was Chaplain Laney Pearson of Camp 958.



The **9th Arkansas Infantry Camp 652**, Star City, AR, held a marker-dedication and memorial service at the Hickory Grove Cemetery near Star City. From left, Andy Taylor, Max Cook, Edgar Colvin, Donna Frizzell, Steve Frizzle, Wade Collins, Dyan Bohngert, Doyle Taylor, Cory Colton and Josh Yarberry, Marde Clardy, Guy Talor, Brian Abngy and Bill Turngy.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALASKA

CSS SHENANDOAH 1820
ANCHORAGE
BROWN, TODD ROYER

ALABAMA

COL. CHRISTOPHER C. PEGUES 62
SELMA
STENNETT, JAMES MICHAEL

COLONEL SNODGRASS 232
STEVENSON
WALLACE, HOWARD L.

EMMA SANSOM 253
GADSDEN
BLANKS, JEFF

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY 385
TROY
BURKS, RALPH WALDO "BO"
JONES, BYRON WAYNE
PAUL, WILLIAM DANNY

JOHN RAYBURN 452
GUNTERSVILLE
HALL, BOBBY DORSEY
SCHULZE, WILLIAM DAVID

GEN. EDMUND W. PETTUS 574
ALEXANDER CITY
GROGAN, ZACKARY WAYNE

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768
ATHENS
MCNEESE, TROY

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON 898
TUSCUMBIA
HIGHFIELD, ROBERT
DOUGLAS

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911
ENTERPRISE
COGGINS, RONALD WAYNE

CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON SHELBY 1537
COLUMBIANA
GOODWIN, DONALD
GREGORY

COVINGTON RIFLES 1586
ANDALUSIA
ANDERSON, ROBERT
SWINSON

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS 1788
HALEYVILLE
HILLIARD, HOUSTON

FORT BLAKELEY 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY
MCANNALLY, CHARLES
MIRIAH

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE
BLAKE, DAVID ALAN
LEE, TERRY DWAIN
MITCHELL, CHARLES HIXON

GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY 1980
GORDO
SUTTON, TIMOTHY L.

CAPT. WILLIAM R. McADORY 2114
PLEASANT GROVE
SHIRLEY, JERRY KEITH

TEN ISLANDS 2678
OHATCHEE
MEDDERS, CARL T.

ARKANSAS

GEN. RICHARD M. GANO 561
FORT SMITH
RAGAINS, COLTEN JAY

GENERAL EVANDER McNAIR 646
MENA
BECK, DAVID H.
JOHNSTON, REX
LANGSTON, CARLOS
CLAYTON

27th ARKANSAS INFANTRY 1519
MOUNTAIN HOME
ANDERSON, VINCENT SCOTT

ARIZONA

CAPTAIN HUNTER'S ARIZONA RANGERS 1202
TUCSON
McCHESNEY, KENNETH
BLAINE

CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY 1708
SCOTTSDALE
CAIN, ALLEN DEAN

CONFEDERATE SECRET SERVICE 1710
SIERRA VISTA
McCLOUD, KEIGAN ROBERT
McCLOUD, ROBERT LEE

CALIFORNIA

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY 1627
SACRAMENTO
BRINLEE, GEORGE ALLEN
GLOVER, WILLIAM DANIEL
STEELE, DAVID JAMES

GENERAL TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804
FRESNO
LEE, NICHOLAS EDWARD

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556
TAMPA
HEAD, DAVID ROBERT

WAKULLA GUARDS 742
CRAWFORDVILLE
ROBERTS, ANTHONY LYLE

GENERAL JOSEPH FINEGAN 745
YULEE
ELOMAA, ALLAN E.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS ASBURY HENDRY 1284
SEBRING
CHANCEY, ALAN RANDOLPH

THEOPHILUS WEST M.D. 1346
MARIANNA
ROSBOROUGH, MARC
CHARLES

ST. JOHNS RANGERS 1360
DELAND
GIDDENS, CLARENCE LEE

CAPT. J. J. DICKISON 1387
MELBOURNE
SCHINDLER, RANDALL
THOMAS
SUTTON, ERNEST MACK

MADISON STARKE PERRY 1424
GAINESVILLE
PRICE, DANIEL RAY
WALKER, WILLIAM MATHEW

BATTLE OF OLUSTEE 1463
LAKE CITY
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM R.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 1786
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WAYNE

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TYE, WILLIAM ARTHUR

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DEMPSEY
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EVERETT

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TRIPLETT, JERRY RANDALL

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HATHAWAY, ANDREW
BENNETT
HUDSON, WILLIAM P.

OLD CAPITOL 688
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MARTIN, TYLER DAVIS
USSERY, JASON RAY

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MINOR, KEVIN GENE

LT. JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399
WARNER ROBINS
FARRIS, JERRY DONALD

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GAINESVILLE
AYCOCK, DUKE JOHNSON
BUNCH, GABRIEL DEWAYNE
BURNS, RAYMOND
McKINLEY

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642
CUMMING
SHIRLEY, GORDON

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SAVANNAH
CREWS, PETER R.
JOYNER, BUFORD DEARELL
WARREN, STEPHEN ASHBY

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DARIEN
McGRATH, WILLIAM
THOMAS

CALHOUN RIFLES 1855
EDISON
GOFF, WAYNE GEORGE

COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL 1859
RINGGOLD
CHRISTIAN, LUKE M.
HENRY, STEPHEN LEE
TOMLIN, ADAM KENT

LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998
COCHRAN
DUSKIN, PHILLIP CODY

CAMP DAVIS 2073
GUYTON
HODGES, WILLIAM H.

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE
LEE, AARON JAMES

IMMORTAL SIX HUNDRED 2600
RICHMOND HILL
JONES, JUSTIN DARREN
JONES, ROGER DALE

ILLINOIS

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962
BELLEVILLE
DEPPEN, JUSTIN PHILLIPPE
DEPPEN, ROBERT JEAN

INDIANA

COLONEL ROBERT M. MARTIN 2320
EVANSVILLE
COX, CLINTEN LEE

KANSAS

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920
KANSAS CITY
CONEY, JOHN DAVID

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA
CRABTREE, MARTY
OPPERMAN, CHRISTOPHER
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WILLIAMSON, BRYANT

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DeRAMUS, HENRY LEE

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308
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CARROLL, DONALD
BURFORD
COOK, JACKSON SHANE
COOK, SHANE W.
JONES, DAVID MICHAEL
KREFFT, KENNETH JOSEPH

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390
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BRIGGS, BRITTAN DANIEL
LAVENDAR, DON

COL. JAMES HAMILTON BEARD 1856
LOGANSPOUT
BROUDREAUX, GABRIEL
COOPER, JOHN DAVID
HARVILLE, LUKAS

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LEESVILLE

HICKS, SCOTT EVERETT

GENERAL LOUIS HEBERT 2032
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SELBY, JOHN DAVID

WASHINGTON RIFLES 2211
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WEEMS, STEPHEN LEA

MARYLAND

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SANNER, WILLIAM EDWARD

MARYLAND LINE CSA 1741
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ELLCOTT CITY
HOWDYSHELL, JAMES
HARVEY
LUIS, ANTHONY JOHN

MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD ELZEY 1940
SALISBURY
SIMPKINS, REX DANIELS

MICHIGAN

MAJ. GEN. PATRICK RONAYNE CLEBURNE 2257
GRAND RAPIDS
PEACHEY, DUANE ALLEN
STICE, DANIEL RAY

MISSOURI

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ 1815
FLORISSANT
KAUFMAN, DAVID MARVIN
KOECHIG, MARVIN ROBERT
PFEIL, STEVEN MARK

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NECAISE, DORTY JOSEPH

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TIPPAH TIGERS 868
RIPLEY
CAVINESS, RYAN

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION ROGERS 873
AMORY
CARPENTER, EDESEL RAY

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1353
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COKER, JAMES MICHAEL

PRIVATE SAMUEL A. HUGHEY 1452
HERNANDO
HEUER, CHRISTOPHER F.

LOWRY RIFLES 1740
RANKIN COUNTY
DIXON, SAMMIE LEE

UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803
OXFORD
NAIL, KYLE THOMAS

JEFFERSON DAVIS 1862
NEWTON
KILPATRICK, TRISTAN
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LT. GEN. STEPHEN DILL
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BREWER, JAMES MITCHELL

LIVE OAK RIFLES 2236
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JAMES B. GORDON 810
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JARVIS, CURTIS AARON
VANDERHEIDE, ALEX

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813
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CASTILLO, MARSHALL
RILEY
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ROOSEVELT

PVT. HENRY L. WYATT 1297
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FOWLER, DONALD LEE

MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423
CHARLOTTE & MECKLENBURG COUNTY
COFTY, HUEY CHARLES
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GROVER

SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY 1466
SMITHFIELD
BAREFOOT, JOHN HARDING

J. E. B. STUART 1598
MT. AIRY
REYNOLDS, EDWARD
WALTER

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J. HOKE 1616
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ADAMS, JOHN MICHAEL
JOHNSON, CHARLES BAYNE

PVT. BRYAN JACKSON BUCK 1769
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LOVINGS, JERRY CARTER

SCOTCH RIFLEMEN 2001
MOORE COUNTY
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THE BURKE TIGERS 2162
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COOK, MICHAEL EUGENE
POWELL, ANTHONY R.

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MIDLAND
FURR, RODNEY WILLIAM
MILLS, BRYAN DOUGLAS
TALLEY, JERRY FRANKLIN

NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL 1505
HAMMONTON
CAMPBELL, JAMES REED

NEVADA

THE SILVER STATE GRAYS 1989
LAS VEGAS
STUCKEY, DENNIS MAURICE

OHIO

BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S. RIPLEY 1535
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MILLER, ERNEST LYNN

CAPTAIN THOMAS W. PATTON 2021
BOARDMAN
COLBERT, ROBERT N.
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QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS 2087
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DOWLING, STANLEY GENE
HOLLAND, CARTER AUSTIN
WINDSOR, LARRY DEAN

CAPTAIN JAMES J. McALESTER 775
McALESTER
MARSHALL, JOHN HARLOW

COLONEL JOHN W JORDAN 817
MANNFORD
MARTIN, CHRISTOPHER
ALLEN

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ROGERS, DAVID LEE

COL. WILLIAM PENN ADAIR 2206
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STINEBUCK, WILLIAM B.
WEDGEWORTH, JOSEPH C.
WILLIAMS, KEITH ALAN

OREGON

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COOL, STUART REILLY
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CREASON, JOHN OTHA
HOLLOWAY, JAMES
WILLIAM
HURST, WILLIAM CROSBY
KELLY, STEPHEN
CHRISTOPHER
LAMB, JOHN HERMAN
MARSH, DONNIE LaBRON
MUNSEY, ROBERT EDWARD
REED, ROBERT DAKOTAH
REEVES, STEPHEN DANIEL
ROSE, JARRETT
SHARP, RICHARD BEATON
SHELTON, RICHARD DALE

SMITH, CALEB MOORE
TURPIN, RICHARD JOHNSON

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PRINCE, CODY LEE

WIGFALL GREYS 1560
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JOHNSON, LARRY WAYNE

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SMITH, HAROLD CLARDY

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LT. ROBERT J. TIPTON 2083
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WAKEFIELD, RICKY

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FLYNN, JACK TIBERIUS

COL. REEVES 11th TEXAS CAVALRY 349
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GRANBURY
BENNINGFIELD, LARRY LEE
EMANUEL, BRUCE A.

GEN. W. R. SCURRY 606
WICHITA FALLS
STEWART, ROBERT
JEFFERSON

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

STONEWALL JACKSON 901
DENTON
WEBB, CHARLES D.

GEN. JEROME B. ROBERTSON 992
BRENNHAM
CLAMPITTE, JOSEPH
WELDON
ELLIS, JOE B.

GEN. W. L. CABELL 1313
DALLAS
ROWELL, DERBY

SUL ROSS 1457
BRYAN
ADAMS, TRAVIS JORDAN
THOMAS, RAYMOND L.

13th TEXAS INFANTRY 1565
ANGLETON
GLOVER, JAMES EDWARD
LaBETH, MICHAEL O.
TENNISON, AARON MICHAEL
TENNISON, RANDAL WAYNE

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE JOHNSON 1648
ARLINGTON
McREE, WINFRED

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS 1937
CLEBURNE
HOALDRIDGE, HENRY
FREEMAN
TAYLOR, GUNNAR
MCKELVEY

STONE FORT 1944
NACOGDOCHES
FAIRES, EDWARD WADE

TEXAS LONESTAR GREYS 1953
SCHERTZ
HARRIS, RUSSELL ROY

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION 2103
KATY
MILNER, NATHAN D.
MORRIS, JACKIE L.

GEN. JOHN A. WHARTON 8th TX CAV. 2105
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BEALL, RAYMOND

UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS CAMP 2109
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THOMAS JEWETT GOREE 2129
MADISONVILLE
COX, ROY KEN
WILLIAMS, JAMES MARVIN

RED DIAMOND 2193
TEXARKANA
BECKETT, NORMAN A.
BECKETT, THOMAS A.
BURNETT, ALLAN DALE
GREEN, CHEVIS DEE
SIMMONS, WILLIAM
EDWARD
WARD, ROBERT ALLAN
WARD, ROBERT JEROLD

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ROCKWALL
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STANSELL, CHARLES
JOSEPH

COL. W. H. GRIFFIN 2235
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FRAZIER, RICHARD DEAN

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RICHMOND
BROOKS, KEITH BAYS

THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA MECHANIZED CAVALRY 9
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SMALTZ, JOHN KEITH

ISLE OF WIGHT AVENGERS 14
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SPEIGHT, BENJAMIN
CARPENTER
WILEY, ASHLEY BREWER

BLACK HORSE 780
WARRENTON
SCARCE, JAMES DAVID
THOMPSON, DANIEL
BERTRAM
THOMPSON, WILLIAM
DANIEL

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE 1296
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RANKINS, JIMMY ROGER

THE BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS 1475
BEDFORD
LYNCH, CLINE
REAMY, CHRISTOPHER ST.
CLAIR
WINGFIELD, JOHN ERNEST
WINGFIELD, WILLIAM
CARTER

JOHN D. IMBODEN 1504
STAUNTON
GARDNER, WILLIAM B.

STRASBURG GUARDS 1587
STRASBURG
HOTTLE, LAWRENCE R.

TOM SMITH 1702
SUFFOLK
JONES, JOSEPH BRYCE

WALKER-TERRY 1758
WYTHEVILLE
BELL, JAMES ROBERT

DEARING BEAUREGARD 1813
COLONIAL HEIGHTS
DRUMRIGHT, WILLIAM
THEO

JAMES CITY CAVALRY 2095
WILLIAMSBURG
O'DONNELL, JAMES J.

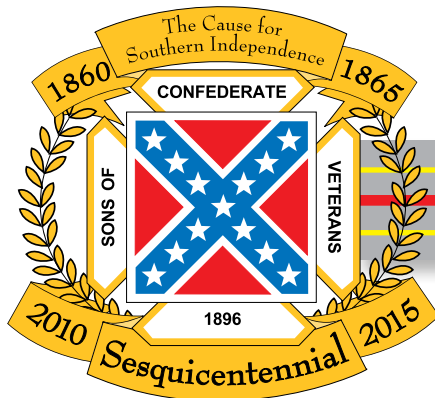
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DINWIDDIE GRAYS 2220
DINWIDDIE
PULLY, JAMES ERNEST

WEST VIRGINIA

FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS 1694
PRINCETON
ALVIS, RUSSELL DAVID

BRIG. GEN. JAMES BOGGS 1706
FRANKLIN
TRUMBO, RICHARD
BONNER



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:

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Sons of Mars 1632
Laurinburg, NC
Reuben Jay Pierce

The Roxboro Grays 1932
Roxboro, NC
Linzy Young Rimmer

Pvt. John Wesley Culp Memorial
1961
Gettysburg, PA
Eugene Teague Sawyer

Brig. Gen. Nathan G. Evans
Marion 24
Marion, SC
Larry Alan Green

Adam Washington Ballenger 68
Spartansburg, SC
Carl Landrun Tucker
Henry B. Senn

Gen. Wade Hampton 273
Columbia, SC
Robert Ray Fortner

Horry Rough And Readys 1026
Myrtle Beach, SC
Stephen Horton Litaker

Hampton Redshirt Rider 1876
Columbia, SC
Lloyd Maurice Bessinger

Rebels In Grey 2027
Westminster, SC
Roger Dale Danny Holbrooks

Longstreet-Zollicoffer 87
Knoxville, TN
Neil Edwin Hord

Capt. William H. Mccauley 260
Dickson County, TN
Charlie Edgar Meek

Wheeler-Long 709
Dunlap, TN
Dexter M. Tate

Pat Cleburne 436
Cleburne, TX
Charles P. Connally

Gen. Horace Randal 1533
Carthage, TX
Charles D. Holmes

General Tom Green 1613
San Angelo, TX
Dr. Gregory T. Hector

Col. Phillip A. Work 1790
Woodville, TX
Jeremiah M. Stark

Clinton Hatcher 21
Leesburg, VA
Murrel L. Partlow

28th VA Infantry 491
Roanoke, VA
Arlen Gerald Christley

Gen. James Longstreet 1247
Richmond, VA
David Pelham George

Norfolk County Grays 1549
Chesapeake, VA
George Thomas Dermady

Fr. Emmeran Bliemel 1626
Milwaukee, WI
Fr. Harr J. Walsh

McNeill's Rangers 582
Moorefield, WV
Arthur W. Wratchford

Col. George S. Patton 1593
Coal Mountain, WV
Alfred S. Lester



**Please send all deceased
notices to SCV General
Headquarters PO Box 59,
Columbia, TN 38402 or
e-mail accounting
@scv.org**



**Welcome to our newest
Life Members**

Name	Division	Camp
Edward J. Morris	NV	2016
Charles Lee Fogerson	NM	2235
Christopher W. Moberg	MN	584
James L. Orebaugh	OK	1501
David Dunham Kurrus	TX	901
Robert Stevens Adair	MS	868
Matthew Addison Tyler Nash	TX	49
William Clarence Brown	NC	1947
James Ronald Graham	TX	124
Ronald H. Holt	TX	1790

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 R. G. Fuller, Jr. Atlantic Beach, FL
 Milton "Skip" Earle, Jr. Mauldin, SC
 10th Brigade, SC Division SC

Platinum Level

Tennessee Division TN
 Gen. J. J. Alfred Mouton Camp 778 Opelousas, LA

Gold Level

James E. Gray Raleigh, NC
 Joseph H. Hill, Jr. Ponte Vedra Beach, FL
 Gary C. Hattaway Augusta, GA
 Brigadier General William Steele Camp 1857 Lansing, KS
 Gary Roseman, Jr. Woodbridge, VA
 Brigadier General Porter Alexander Camp 158 Augusta, GA

Silver Level

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 Jerry Adams Duncan, SC
 William G. Hairston, Jr. Sulligent, AL
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 James Hill Madison, AL
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Dispatches From the Front

knowing that there cannot be a museum in Richmond specifically dedicated to telling the Confederate point of view without detractors.

I want the world to know my ancestors weren't pro-slavery and just wanted their civil liberties and/or property reinstated. My ancestors' stories would've made a huge difference in my life growing up. For the first time I see the War with a sense of personal loss, not just because ancestors didn't survive battles.

The lack of a tribute to the once-great Fairfax and Cary families of Virginia is particularly something I'd like to do something to correct.

I'd like to learn more about this MOC-Tredegar merger and the artifacts' legal status and the court case. I don't have much money left after paying for the restoration of the flag Constance Cary made for General Van Dorn, but I am invested in this issue. I'd like to know what Mr. Bertram Hayes-Davis and direct descendants of Robert E. Lee and J. E. B. Stuart think. I was hoping to meet them at the unveiling & dedication of the Gen'l van Dorn flag, but it wasn't meant to be.

I've learned more with help from historical societies, museums, and research libraries than I ever learned in college classes I took about the War, so I hope we can meet. As my professors were found of saying: "History, once lost, is either gone forever or prone to being spun by people with agendas that usually lack positive outcomes."

Bob Gilbert

Miss Constance Cary Camp 1913
Rochester, New York

An examination of the Charge

To the Editor:

We, as Sons of Confederate Veterans, are given a great responsibility when we become members of this organization. To fully understand why we are here, let's look at the *Charge* and examine what I believe it really means.

"...we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought." Now, there are some who see our organization as just a history club. They feel we just like to dress up and relive the past. I ask you to look closely at the words "vindication for the cause." *The American Heritage Dictionary* defines vindication as the evidence, argument, event or the like, which serves to justify a claim. Does that sound like our ancestors expected us to just dress up and relive the past? No, because of the Rebel blood which flows through our veins, it is our duty to teach the real truth of the Cause for which our ancestors fought. We must go out and take advantage of every opportunity to vindicate our ancestors. In the words of Jefferson Davis, "Is it a lost Cause? Never! A thousand times no! Truth crushed to the earth will rise again! Can never die!"

"... will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name" I don't believe this means to go out and physically fight to defend the good name. But, I do believe it means for us to not back down when we see our ancestors being maligned by some liberal press or other group who sees it as their sole responsibility to call our ancestors traitors and accuse them of treason. Our ancestors were more patriotic than any other people I have studied. Nowhere have braver men fought and we owe it to them as a duty to make sure they are never belittled for what they did.

"... the guardianship of his history" We as a group of men that descended from such noble men shall never let them be forgotten.

"... the emulation of his virtues" We should all behave as Southern gentlemen in our relations with others. A.L. Long in his book *Memoirs of Robert E. Lee* stated "It can always be said of [Lee] that he was never heard to speak disparagingly of anyone, and when anyone was heard so to speak in his presence he would always recall some trait of excellence in the absent one."

"... 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." This final part of the *Charge* is probably the most critical one we face today. Everywhere we turn, some group is trying to eradicate our Southern culture

and heritage. Those principles of home, family, charity and religious beliefs are constantly under attack. It has been given to us the duty to hold these beliefs and ideals fast in the consciousness of the Southern people and more importantly to impart them to our children. It is our *Charge*.

We are the immortality of our ancestors. We are the reservoirs of their Confederate blood. We must remember them and pass that history on and protect that history so that they and we are never forgotten.

Allen Terrell

Maj. Gen. William T. Martin Camp 590
Natchez, Mississippi

Spelling on monument not an error

To the Editor:

Concerning the letter to the Editor printed in the March/April, 2015 edition of the *Confederate Veteran* in the "Dispatches From the Front" section under the title "Noticed an error in monument wording," I have a question. Why would you choose to print that letter?

I know you have been a very capable editor of the CV for the twelve years I have been a member of the SCV. You are a learned man, and have authored many successful literary works. The words "stedfast" and "honour," as you know, were the preferred spelling of those words in the 19th century, as found in the most popular book in the South in 1860, the Bible. In the 19th century, secular humanism was in its infancy, the Bible was a text book in almost every school in the South, the Supreme Court had not yet banished God from our schools, and public as well as private prayer was common. The men buried in unmarked graves at Fort Pulaski in the 19th century would have been very familiar with "stedfast" and "honour."

My camp, with the help of several SCV Camps in the Confederation, especially the Camp Davis Camp 2073 which volunteered 670 man-hours of labor to complete the project, was responsible for the piloting of the project to get the period cemetery wall erected along with the monument, which was dedicated October 27, 2012. As part of our respon-

sibility, we asked three different sources to review our plans before we submitted them to the National Park Service for their final approval. In addition to the generous help of our brothers in the SCV, several members of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars participated as generous supporters. The Georgia Division provided almost 90 percent of the funds required to successfully complete the project along with approximately 75 additional donors, some direct descendants of the men buried at Fort Pulaski in the National Cemetery.

As far as the fear of our opponents, I doubt the men of the Immortal Six Hundred allowed what fear that may have risen in their hearts which is normal for all human beings to overwhelm their steadfast honour for their faith, their families, and their beloved Southland. For a very long time now, Yankees, Hollywood, and most every product of the public school system have accused us, native Southerners, of inbred ignorance. In the TV movie *Monte Walsh*, actor Tom Selleck had an oft-repeated line when he was confronted by someone making degrading remarks about his character. He would first call the man's name and then repeat, "You don't have any idea how little I care." I'm not saying we shouldn't care, just that we shouldn't let "those people" trouble us. It's a waste of time.

A person who has lack of knowledge or has been taught a misrepresentation of the facts is a very difficult person to persuade, and, it has been my experience, will not abandon his opinions very easily. If we think we have been under "scholarly" scrutiny about the War, wait until the revisionist history industry begins to unload the "new and revolutionary discoveries" about the wonderful benefits which came from the Reconstruction period, so called. We ain't seen nuthin' yet.

To publish a letter calling attention to a "misspelled" word and a "pretentious" word used on a monument to honour Confederate officers who were abused and murdered by the Union government is, in my opinion, disrespectful to the memory of those men, and the many other honourable men and women who dedicated their lives and their service to preserve the government given to us by God through our

founding fathers.

Our camp discussed the letter at our monthly meeting, and speaking only for the Immortal Six Hundred Camp 2600, we have no intention of asking for the removal or replacement of the monument dedicated to the Immortal Six Hundred located on grounds controlled by the National Park Service at Fort Pulaski, Georgia.

*Al Perry
Immortal Six Hundred Camp 2600
Richmond Hill, Georgia*

Educating Ourselves

To the Editor:

The Bible says in Hosea 4:6, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge."

As SCV members we need to make sure we have knowledge to confront the enemy.

Here's something that works for me that I wanted to share with you. You all may be familiar with the phrase, "It takes pennies to make a dollar." The meaning of that phrase is a bunch of pennies added together make dollars. Beginning last year (on January 1) I set as a goal for myself to read an average of six pages per day of books pertaining to the War of Northern Aggression. The operative word is *average*. To use an analogy, six pages per page is one penny; however, six pages per day is 180 pages per month and 2,190 pages per year (now we're talking dollars)! Figure that an average book is around 300 pages, that's 7.3 books per year! The goal I set for myself was a minimum, obtainable goal. It turns out I ended up reading 2,790 pages last year (600 pages more than my goal).

We all will have different aspects of the conflict that interest us. Some will prefer reading about the battles, others the participants (Stonewall Jackson, for instance), others the legality of seces-

sion, others et. all.

I encourage all of us to read and educate ourselves. Knowledge is a wonderful thing. Even King Solomon of old prayed for guidance and wisdom in governing his people when ascending the throne as king.

*Jeff Wolverton
Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa, Florida*

Place the blame of slavery where it belongs

To the Editor:

Why should the sins of slavery be placed at the foot of the Americans or the Confederacy? Why not place the blame on early people such as Hebrews, Assyrians, the Babylonians, Chinese, Egyptians, and all the ancient peoples who practiced slavery?

Modern countries practiced slavery, also, and abolished it. The British in 1833, India in 1843, Sweden in 1846, France in 1848, Holland in 1859, Brazil in 1871, Puerto Rica in 1873, Cuba in 1880, and Philippians in 1902. Some countries such as the Sudan still practice slavery.

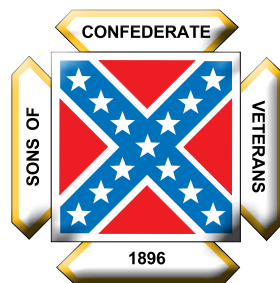
The beginning of the end of slavery in this country began when the Union was losing the war and needed more manpower and not for their generosity.

Blacks of this country seem to think their race is the only people that have been in servitude. Far more whites have been enslaved in world history than Blacks. What of the white indentured servants that came to this country of their own free will? Were they not slaves but thankful to be new citizens here.

Slavery must be accepted as one of the stages in the evolution of man toward a recognition of universal freedom.

Slavery was practiced for many, many years the world over and brought to this country in 1619. Place the blame where it belongs on those who were responsible for bringing them here, which were foreigners and Northerners on ships that were chartered out of Northern ports. None from Southern ports.

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



Books in Print

forward, that it was the central government that somehow actually preceded and created the states, doling out parsimoniously to them only the rights which it deemed acceptable, is so foreign to the thinking of the Founders that it beggars the imagination.

The originalist belief continued to underlie constitutional considerations during much of the Antebellum period. As Mauch illustrates, the US Supreme Court, in an 8-1 decision in the *The Bank of Augusta vs. Earl* decision (1839), clearly enunciated this accepted theory:

The States between each other are sovereign and independent. They are distinct separate sovereignties, except so far as they have parted with some of the attributes of sovereignty by the Constitution. They continue to be nations, with all their rights, and under all their national obligations, and with all the rights of nations in every particular; except in the surrender by each to the common purposes and objects of the Union, under the Constitution. The rights of the States, when not so yielded up, remain absolute. (p. xxi)

And such views of the powers and authority of the several states were not restricted to those states below the Mason-Dixon Line. Indeed, as Mauch details, at various times, including during the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, states in New England seriously considered seceding, leaving the Federal Union. And most constitutional writers and authorities of the time agreed. Indeed, famed jurist William Rawls' volume, *A View of the Constitution of the United States* (1825), states clearly: "The secession of a State from the Union depends on the will of the people of such State. The people alone as we have already seen, hold the power to alter their constitutions." (p. 90) Rawles' text was used as the official text on the Constitution and constitutional interpretation at West Point prior to the War Between the States.

In particular, Mauch offers a breath of fresh air and needed clarification in his discussion of the famous *Dred Scott vs. Sanford* decision by the Supreme Court (March 1857). In a lopsided 7-2 decision, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, delivered for the court a decision which just about everyone on the current political scene today condemns. Yet, as Mauch carefully documents, Taney's decision was entirely consistent both with the Constitution and with congressional statutes. A slave escaping to a free state could not, then, assume the rights of a citizen and sue in court, for the Constitution had explicitly excluded such a possibility. Agree with the law or not, Taney stated, it was the *law*. The Constitution provided a process for change; passing an amendment.

Mauch's discussion of interposition, nullification, secession, and the secession crisis offers a useful summary of arguments which will be familiar to many readers. Yet, it is valuable to have these points recapitulated concisely and persuasively. As he points out, interposition, nullification, and secession had been discussed widely prior to 1860; indeed, both Southern AND Northern States had implemented such actions. As late as the 1850s, Wisconsin actually nullified the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 (p. 55).

President James Buchanan, in his last message to Congress and the nation before Lincoln's assumption of the presidency in March 1861, made it explicitly clear that, as much as he regretted and disagreed with the secession of the Southern States, the Federal government had no power to coerce a state or force it to remain in the Union. Lincoln, of course, with his radical and revolutionary ideas of Federal supremacy would have nothing of that, and as historian William Marvel has pointed out (in his volume, *Mr. Lincoln Goes to War*), sabotaged and undercut every attempt at mediation and peaceful resolution prior to the outbreak of war.

Echoing writers such as Charles Adams (*When in the Course of Human Events*), Thomas Di Lorenzo (*The Real Lincoln*), and Greg Durand (*America's Caesar*), Mauch methodically details the severe economic hardships placed on the South as a major reason for eventual

secession of the lower South, and the flagrant violation of the Constitution when Lincoln called for troops as the major reason for the secession of the upper South (and, more, the opposition of a large percentage of citizens above the Mason-Dixon Line, as well). Interestingly, several states when they had joined the Union had included specific language declaring they could withdraw from it if conditions dictated. And this is what individual Southern states did: they rescinded their acts of union.

Certainly, the issue of slavery was discussed at the time; but the major concerns expressed by most Southerners were: (1) slavery is a question for the respective States to decide; and (2) it is a question of property legitimately recognized by the constitutions of the States AND by the Federal Constitution. Any eventual manumission would have to recognize these facts. Interestingly, Lincoln understood fully well that freeing the slaves was not an issue to rally Northern support for a war, and his appeals, certainly up to the Gettysburg Address, were mostly pleas to "save the union." His overriding concern was to defeat and control the South and empower the Federal government, whatever method was most useful. Recall his famous interview with Horace Greeley in late 1862 that if he were able to save the union and maintain slavery, he would:

"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union."

As Mauch shows, the Lincolnian "revolution" — through the defeat of the South — removed the counterbalance to the growth in Federal and national managerial power. The 14th Amendment, passed illegally without the requisite number of states approving it, opened the door in the 20th century to the wide-open doctrine of "incorporation;" that is, applying all types of radical and unthinkable (to the Founders) legislation to the States, when even

the drafters of that amendment did not foresee such a process. One such result, clearly NOT foreseen, is the present state of affairs which permits an illegal immigrant, non-citizen female to simply cross the Rio Grande River and have a child on *this side* of the border and, there you have it, a new "American citizen." The 14th Amendment was directed to former slaves, and in no way to illegal immigrants. Clarification of this process is just one major item which needs to be addressed both by Congress and the Courts.

Mauch's final chapters treat a number of the consequences of the Lincolnian revolution and the virtual abolition of the Founders' Constitution. The Founders had written: "The Constitution shall be ... the supreme Law of Land." As he pleads with his readers, it is long past time for a counter-revolution and the recovery of what has been lost. Such will not be easy, certainly, but for the sake of our children and grandchildren it must be attempted.

Author: David Loy Mauch
 Publisher: CreateSpace
 www.amazon.com
 Paperback \$19.95

Reviewed by Dr. Boyd D. Cathey

12 APRIL *A Civil War Novel*

Gary C. Cole is an eleventh-generation American born in Dallas, Texas, in 1943. He graduated from Texas Christian University, is a retired insurance company executive, and an ordained Baptist Deacon. He and his wife Betty live on a small farm outside Bullard, Texas, and raise Registered Texas Longhorns. Gary C. Cole is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans General Joseph L. Hogg Camp 972 in Rusk, Texas.

Author Cole has previously written *Across the Frontier — A History of the Cole Family from the 13th Century*. His novel *12 APRIL* is the story of his great-great grandfather Richard Wesley Cole, a Private in Co. C, 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, who rode with General Nathan Bedford Forrest during the War Between

the States.

12 APRIL is the War-time story of Richard and his family, with partial histories of the 5th Mississippi Cavalry, the 22nd Mississippi Infantry, and the 30th Mississippi Infantry. Author Cole has collaborated in family research with Nancy Cole Douglas of Azle, Texas, and brothers Steve Cole and Newton Futral Cole, Jr. These four are cousins and great-great grandchildren of Richard Wesley Cole.

Richard's story begins in 1819 when he was born in Northwestern Alabama. He married Eliza Jane Jones in 1839 and moved with their infant daughter a year later to Choctaw County, Mississippi. They moved again a decade later and settled in Carroll County near Black Hawk, Mississippi.

Author Cole entitled his novel *12 APRIL* because many of Richard's life events occurred on that date and also because many of the momentous events in the War Between the States also occurred on this date.

Neighbors filled the streets of Black Hawk to cheer the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter. Eight days later on April 21, 1861, a volunteer state militia called the Black Hawk Rifles was formed. Richard's nineteen-year-old son, a son-in-law, and a future son-in-law enlisted. Four months later, another future son-in-law enlisted in the Black Hawk Rifles. In February 1862, Richard's second son, barely seventeen, ran away from home and joined the Confederate Army. Richard left Eliza, three daughters, and a younger son, to enlist in the 3rd Mississippi State Infantry on October 24 1862. On August 11, 1863, Richard joined George's Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, which became the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry attached to General Nathan Bedford Forrest's Cavalry Department. Richard served in the 4th Brigade under the command of Colonel Jeffrey F. Forrest, brother of General Forrest.

12 APRIL tells in great detail how the family of Richard and Eliza Cole

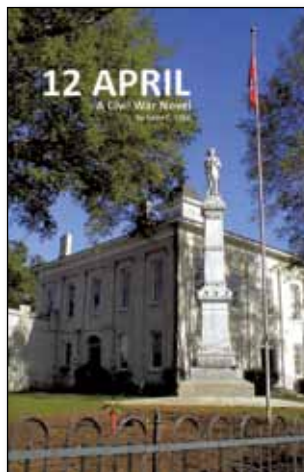
survived the War years with their extended family. All historical events cited are factual. In Chapter 19, "Leaving Black Hawk," Author Cole lists the main family members and a short history of each. Richard was killed riding with his beloved General Forrest on April 12, 1864, at Fort Pillow. Chapter 20, "Soldiers Of The Confederacy," lists all family members and residents of Black Hawk who served the Confederacy.

Author Cole has included a lengthy section of Notes on which he based his research and a Bibliography. In the "Afterword," Gary C. Cole states many Southern truths about the War and Reconstruction which will find favor with readers.

For example, the Confederate States of America never formally surrendered. On June 23, 1865, sixty-year-old Brigadier General Stand Watie surrendered the Confederate Battalion of Cherokee, Seminole, Creek, and Osage Indians at Doaksville in the Indian Territory. Southern history buffs and lovers of Confederate history will relish reading *12 APRIL*.

Author: Gary C. Cole
 Publisher: Trafford Publishing
 888-232-4444
 www.trafford.com
 Paperback \$24.77

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa 



*Please send all books
 to be reviewed
 to the editor-in-chief at
 Frank Powell
 9701 Fonville Road
 Wake Forest, NC 27587*

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 2015 Richmond 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, 2015. However, if there is a reason a report should be submitted later than April 1, 2015, such as the Division commander wishes to include a report on their Division convention for the report, senders may delay the submission, but should submit the report no later than five days after the close of convention or other event or activity which will be included in the report. In any event, no report should be submitted later than June 1, 2015.

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

Invitation to the 2015 Jefferson Davis Service

The Annual Jefferson F. Davis Memorial Service will be held on June 6, 2015, in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia. This year's keynote speaker is the Rev. W. Herman White who is chaplain of the North Carolina Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The service is a family event complete with music, songs, poems, histo-

rians and authors. There will also be a marching bagpipe band, honor guard and musket salute. Also, an unforgettable artillery salute with reproduction cannons. Period dress is encouraged, but not required. The ceremonial flags, which have flown on the president's flag pole, will be made available with a certificate of authenticity. Free souvenir programs, ribbons and light refreshments will be served on a first-come, first-served basis.

The ceremony starts at 9 AM and remembers and honors a Southern gentlemen who served with the United States Army during the Black Hawk War and is also 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, senator and secretary of war.

Jefferson F. Davis was a man of energy and enthusiasm, who held his faith in God and to the cause of Southern Independence.

Sponsored by the Virginia Division, the memorial service is free and open to the public.

SCV TV — Recruiting seminar video

Please check out the first edition of SCV TV's video at <https://vimeo.com/120903649> as Lt. Commander-in-Chief Tom Strain notes the output from the Recruiting seminar at Elm Springs on February 21, 2015. Stand by for more editions. If you have a request for a topic, please send them in to either Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief Tom Strain at tomstrain@bellsouth.net or Executive Director Mike Landree at exedir@scv.org.

Campaign to restore Major General J.E.B. Stuart's statue

The Stuart-Mosby Historical Society announces a campaign to provide funds to refurbish and repair the statue honoring Major General James Ewell Brown

(JEB) Stuart located on Historic Monument Avenue in the City of Richmond, Virginia. The Stuart statue, owned by the City of Richmond, is one of a series of monuments on the avenue which annually attracts thousands of visitors to Virginia's Capital City.

First installed in May 1907, and resurfaced 30-plus years ago, the Stuart statue has become discolored and needs repair in various places. Green corrosion shows through in numerous spots. A complete removal of coatings and corrosive layers and repainting of the entire statue is recommended, along with welding of detached pieces on the sword as well as stabilization of the hilt and blade of the sword.

It is estimated the restoration and repair of the Stuart Statue will cost in the neighborhood of \$35,000. The Stuart-Mosby Historical Society already has received a sizeable anonymous contribution toward this goal and is asking other War enthusiasts and historic-minded citizens to contribute. Those interested in promoting tourist attractions in the City of Richmond are also invited to participate.

In addition, the Society intends to establish a fund to underwrite yearly maintenance of this important symbol of its heritage. The Stuart-Mosby Historical Society is a 501(c)3 tax-exempt organization.

The Society has established suggested Levels of Giving, which are included with this announcement. Contributors who provide e-mail or other contact information concerning this project will be provided with updated information at reasonable intervals.

The Stuart Monument is one of a series of seven attractions in Richmond that have earned designation as a National Historic Landmark. The Historic District includes statues of Robert E. Lee (1890), Stuart (1907), Jefferson Davis (1907), Stonewall Jackson (1919), Commodore Mathew F. Maury (1929) and Arthur Ashe (1996).

For more information about this

project, contact SMHS President Susan Hillier (e-mail at susan_hillier@yahoo.com, cell phone at 540-319-3733) or Secretary Ben Trittipoe (e-mail at btritt1@gmail.com, cell phone at 571-274-2467).

Suggested Levels of Giving	
Major General	PRICELESS!
Brigadier General	\$2,500
Colonel	\$1,000
Lt. Colonel	\$750
Major	\$500
Captain	\$250
First Lieutenant	\$200
Second Lieutenant	\$150
Trooper	\$100

Please send checks to the following address. Checks should be made payable to "Stuart-Mosby Historical Society" and "Stuart Statue" should be listed in the Memo Line.

Please send to: Stuart-Mosby Historical Society, 5405 Midship Court, Burke, VA 22015

A combined list of contributors will be listed in the Stuart-Mosby Cavalry Historical Society newsletter.

Join an SCV E-mail List

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

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

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

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

Children of the Confederacy Diamond Jubilee Project

This year is the Children of the Confederacy's Diamond Jubilee. In recognition of the Diamond Jubilee, the CofC has commissioned a scholarship to honor the year. We are raising \$30,000 to fully fund the scholarship.

I am asking for the Sons of Confederate Veterans help in reaching this goal. Any amount will be greatly appreciated. Any gift more than \$100 will be recognized in a booklet at the 61st CofC General Convention.

Again, I want to thank you for considering giving to our project. If there is anything that I can do to help you, please let me know.

In CofC Love,
Jessica Sizemore, President General
7054 Madrid Avenue
Jacksonville, FL 32217

Chaplain-in-Chief Website

Compatriots and Friends,

Our Chaplain-in-Chief Dr. Ray L. Parker has developed a web page to help with your spiritual and SCV needs. When you have a moment, please pay a visit to <http://chaplain-in-chief.com>. You will be impressed.

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief

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, e-mail ssrf@mail.com, or like us on Facebook: www.facebook.com/groups/ConfederateGraveMarkerProject

Past Debutante Information Needed for Archives

Compatriot Kirk D. Lyons is collecting any information: names, photos, programs and souvenirs of past SCV Debutantes at National SCV Reunions. This information is being created as an SCV archival file that will eventually be kept at Elm Springs. There is almost no information available on Debutantes from 1932-2002 — and several years beyond that; the information available is very sketchy.

If you are a past Debutante or the friend or family member of a past Debutante, please consider helping the SCV fill the gaps on their Debutante history. Check out our Facebook page: Sons of Confederate Veterans' Debutantes, Past & Present; e-mail us at kdl@slrc-csa.org; or write us at Kirk D. Lyons, PO Box 1237, Black Mountain, NC 28711.

Copies or scans are welcomed. Original material submitted will be copied and returned. 

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

July/August 2015..... May 1

September/October 2015 July 1

November/December 2015
..... September 1

January/February 2016
..... November 1

March/April 2016 January 1

May/June 2016 March 1

What Was the War of 1861-1865 All About?

Notes

1. Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, 2 vols. Trans. Henry Reeve (New York: D. Appleton, 1904) 2: 425.
2. *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, Fifth ed., (Springfield: G. & C. Merriam, 1943.)
3. "The War Begins." Editorial. *Richmond Dispatch*, April 13, 1861, quoted in H. V. Traywick, Jr., *Empire of the Owls: Reflections on the North's War against Southern Secession* (Manakin-Sabot, Virginia: Dementia Milestone Publishing, 2013) p. 59-61. See also Edward A. Pollard, *Southern History of the War*, 2 vols. (New York: Charles B. Richardson, 1866) 1: 55-6, 58-9, 61. And see Abraham Lincoln's May 1st, 1861, letter to Capt. G. V. Fox, the commander of the Ft. Sumter expedition, in Samuel Wylie Crawford, *The Genesis of the Civil War: The Story of Sumter 1860-1861* (New York: Charles L. Webster & Co., 1887) 420.
4. Abraham Lincoln, "Gettysburg Address" (1863) in Charles W. Eliot, LLD, ed. *The Harvard Classics*. 50 vols. (New York: P. F. Collier & Son, 1910) 43: 441.
5. "Another Proclamation from Abraham." Editorial. *Richmond Enquirer*, September 29, 1862, quoted in Traywick, p. 161-2.
6. "The Reign of Terror in the North." Greg Loren Durand, *America's Caesar: The Decline and Fall of Republican Government in the United States of America* (Wiggins, Mississippi: Crown Rights Book Co., 2001) 171-87.
7. See U. S. Census Returns of 1790 in Thomas Prentiss Kettell, *Southern Wealth and Northern Profits* (New York: George W. & John A. Wood, 1860) 120.
8. Abraham Lincoln, "Second Inaugural Address" (1865) in Eliot, 43: 451.
9. "The Slave-Trade in New York." Editorial. *Continental Monthly*, January 1862, 87, in W. E. B. DuBois, *The Suppression of the African Slave-Trade to the United States of America 1638-1870* (New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1896) 179, quoted in Traywick, p. 31.
10. See Zora Neale Hurston's interview with Cudjo Lewis, the last living ex-slave who had come over on a slave ship, in Zora Neale Hurston, *Dust Tracks on a Road* (1942; New York: Arno Press and The New York Times, 1969) 206-12.
11. Kettell 42-3, 52.
12. William H. Seward, "The Irrepressible Conflict," speech, Rochester, New York, October 25, 1858, in *The Works of William H. Seward*, 5 vols. Ed. George E. Baker (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1853-84) 4: 289, 291-2.
13. Adam Smith, *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (1776), ed. C. J. Billock, PhD., in Eliot 10: 85.
14. Tocqueville 1: 385, 387-8, 391-2.
15. Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor, CSA, *Destruction and Reconstruction* (New York: D. Appleton, 1879) 236.
16. Abraham Lincoln, "First Inaugural Address" (1861) in Eliot 43: 334. See also Lincoln's letter to Horace Greeley August 22, 1862, in *Abraham Lincoln: His Speeches and Writings*, ed. Roy Basler (New York: DaCapo Press, 1946) 652.
17. Kettell 19, 24, 42, 52, 75-6. See also "The Difference." Editorial. *New Orleans Daily Crescent*, January 21, 1861, quoted in Traywick, p. 66-8.
18. William A. Dunning, PhD., *Essays on the Civil War and Reconstruction: and Related Topics* (New York: The MacMillan Co., 1898) 247-52. See also Walter Lynwood Fleming, *The Sequel of Appomattox: A Chronicle of the Reunion of the States*. Textbook ed. The Chronicle of America Series. Ed. Allen Johnson. Gerhard R. Lomer and Charles W. Jeffereys, assistant editors (New Haven: Yale UP, 1919) *passim*.
19. Dee Brown, *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee* (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1970) *passim*.
20. Article VII, U. S. Constitution. See also Tocqueville 2: 425-6.

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About the Author

H. V. Traywick, Jr., is a Distinguished Military Graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, Class of 1967, with a degree in Civil Engineering. He was given a Regular Commission in the US Army Corps of Engineers and served as a Company Commander in Vietnam, where he received the Bronze Star. In 2006 he earned a Master of Liberal Arts from the University of Richmond. He is the author of *Empire of the Owls: Reflection on the North's War against Southern Secession* (2013) and *Road Gang: A Memoir of Engineer Service in Vietnam* (2014), both published by Dementi Milestone Publishing. The author is a semi-retired tugboat captain and resides in Richmond.



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The Race to be Last

of Dublin, Georgia. The two groups traveled together on May 7, and Davis learned that Federal cavalry was nearby. On the morning of May 8, Davis sought to put distance between himself and his family, but torrential rains impeded his progress. That evening, the two groups crossed the Ocmulgee River, camping on the south side. On May 9, the two parties traveled together again, camping one mile south of Irwinville. It was Davis's intent to leave before daylight so he could be far away enough from his family to protect them from his pursuers. Yet just prior to sunrise, Federal cavalry, having discovered the group's location, surrounded the encampment. Shortly before dawn, gunfire erupted between the two Federal cavalry regiments to the north, while other Federal troopers rode into the camp. Davis attempted to flee the camp, but was captured, along with his wife and children and several others. After being allowed to finish eating his breakfast, Davis was escorted north, eventually landing as a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, not far from Richmond.

Danville, which for generations has proclaimed itself to be the Last Capital of the Confederacy, did come in last, at least in a manner of speaking, though it was not truly the last capital. In the 1920s, a small brass plaque was installed next to the front door, proclaiming the Sutherlin Mansion the last Confederate Capital. In 1939, the state of Virginia erected a historical marker proclaiming the site as the Last Capital of the Confederacy. It was not until March 1995 that the Heritage Preservation Association dedicated a monument and flagpole commemorating the week Jefferson Davis spent in the tobacco town, making Danville the last of the contending sites to install a formal, freestanding monument

declaring its role in the last days of the Confederate Government.

Once Lee had informed Davis that Richmond could not be held, on April 2, Davis and the various cabinet members, save Breckinridge, had boarded a train and set out into the dark Virginia countryside. It took sixteen grueling hours for the presidential train to reach its destination. A crowd was waiting for Davis at the depot, but as Secretary of the Navy Stephen Mallory noted, "There was none of the old, wild Southern enthusiasm, there was that in the cheers which told almost as much of sorrow as of joy."

Townpeople turned out with carriages and wagons and helped unload the train of government officials and their baggage. Davis, Mallory, Secretary of the Treasury George Trenholm and his wife, along with several others, were taken to the home of William Sutherlin, former mayor of Danville and member of the Virginia Secession Convention. Additional cabinet members and government employees sought lodging in other homes or in one of the two hotels in town.

Work began on the morning of April 4 toward re-establishing the Confederate capital. The Benedict House, which contained a girl's school prior to the war, became the de facto seat of government. The Navy Department, War Department, and Ordnance Bureau all had offices in the building, while Postmaster General John Reagan set up his office in the Masonic building, and Trenholm secured the Bank of Danville building as the headquarters of the Treasury Department. Col. Robert Kean, head of the Confederate Bureau of War, wrote in his diary that the opening of these offices was of great importance "that the country should see that



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www.ncwbts150.com



An old postcard showing the Phifer house in Charlotte, NC. The Confederate Cabinet met here on April 26, 1865.

the government was in operation, though Richmond was evacuated."

Davis toured the defensive works surrounding Danville, and then met with his cabinet at the Benedict House, although Breckinridge remained absent. Following this meeting, Davis returned to the Sutherlin Mansion and drafted a proclamation to the "People of the Confederate States." In his missive, Davis stressed that "it is my purpose to maintain your cause with my whole heart and soul." Davis then admitted that severe reverses had transpired, but these reverses were not the end for the Confederacy. Instead, the seceded states were entering "a new phase of a struggle, the memory of which is to endure for all ages, and to shed ever increasing lustre upon our country." No longer would Southern armies be tied to defensive points, but they could now draw the Federal forces from their bases. Virginia might need to be abandoned, but Davis promised to return. "[N]othing is now needed to render our triumph certain, but the exhibition of our own unquenchable resolve. Let us but will it, and we are free." Davis later admitted that given what was to take place in the next few days, the proclamation "was over-sanguine." The declaration was given to Benjamin who had delivered it to the office of the *Danville Register*. It was printed on April 5 and sent by telegraph to other newspapers, although just how many of them received the proclamation and printed it is unknown.

The next few days were spent anxiously waiting for word from Lee. No one knew where he was or what was happening. Rumors floated in the air that Lee had turned and swept everything in his path, and even then,

was re-entering Richmond. On April 8, Lt. John S. Wise, the son of a governor of Virginia whom Davis had sent out to gather information, returned to Danville. He found Davis and several cabinet members having dinner at the Sutherlin home. One of the party asked Wise if he felt Lee would be able to reach the new capital at Danville. "I regret to say, no," Wise recalled years later. "From what I saw and heard, I am satisfied that General Lee must surrender ... after seeing what I have seen of the two armies, I believe the result is inevitable. ..." Wise remembered that his words initiated a "shudder" throughout the room.

On April 9, Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Federal forces at Appomattox Court House. Davis and the rest of the cabinet were up early in Danville, attending services at local churches. It was Palm Sunday. On April 10, Mallory recalled that Davis and the other cabinet members were at their office when around 4:00 PM, a courier arrived with news of Lee's surrender. "It fell upon the ears of all ... like a fire bell in the night," Mallory wrote a few weeks after the event. The message was passed around the room so that all of the cabinet and staff present could read it.

There is one final spot which claims a spot in the race to be last. In 1940, World War I fighter ace Capt. Elliott White Springs erected a monument at his family's home near Fort Mill, South Carolina. While standing on the lawn of the Springs home near Fort Mill, South Carolina, Jefferson Davis called a meeting of his cabinet, then composed of Benjamin, Breckinridge and Mallory, and appointed Reagan, who was running late, as acting secretary of the treasury. The memorial installed

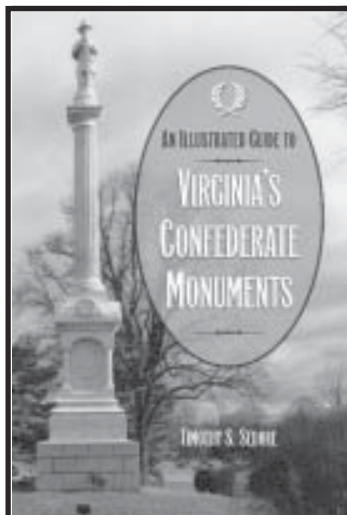
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by Timothy Sedore

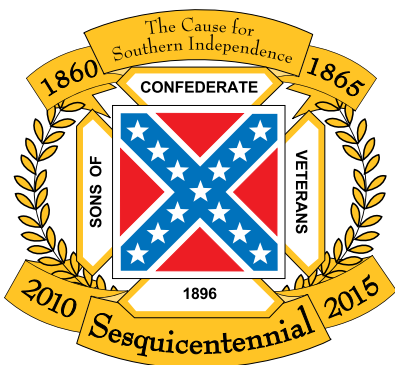
This first-of-its-kind field guide and survey of Virginia's Civil War monuments presents nearly 400 memorials: statues of common soldiers, mounted figures of Lee or Jackson or Stuart, obscure country cemetery obelisks—all of them, at battlefields, cities and county seats and across the state. Designed for the traveler, historian and armchair enthusiast alike, the book offers copious photographs, descriptions, background stories, history, commentary, maps and directions.

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by Captain Springs was replaced in 2005 with a state historical marker commemorating the site.

Will the question of which was really the last Confederate Capital ever be answered with any finality? Probably not. Danville has staked a claim on being the last Confederate Capital, based upon the establishment of offices, the reorganization of a clerical force, and issue of an official proclamation, plus meetings of part of the cabinet. Greensboro simply claims to have held Confederate cabinet meetings, although once again, the entire cabinet was not present. Charlotte undoubtedly has the strongest claim. There were government offices established, though probably not as numerous as those in Danville. Unlike Danville, Greensboro, and points further south, the entire Confederate cabinet met in Charlotte, and rendered, on paper, their most important decision in the final months of the war. Davis agreed to terms which could have led to his surrender in Charlotte, and the Confederate government stayed in the city longer than in any other place. It has been the opinion of at least one historian, James Walmsley of Winthrop College, that Charlotte held the final meeting of the Confederate cabinet. Of course, Fort Mill and Abbeville in South Carolina and Washington in Georgia, would all argue against that idea in their own quest to be designated as the last spot that hosted the Confeder-


ate government.

In the end, it is safe to say that after the loss of Richmond, the Confederate government was never able to re-establish a permanent seat of government for any length of time. No matter which of these cities holds the true claim to be the Confederacy's final seat of government, the fact remains that each of them was part of something that was dying and for which even those last records are uncertain. Today, we are left with just a few faded postcards, stone monuments, and brass plaques to mark the final days of a lost cause.

About the author


Michael C. Hardy has been interested in military history for more than thirty years. A graduate of the University of Alabama, Michael has penned twenty books, and his articles have appeared in *America's Civil War*, *Civil War Times*, *Gettysburg Magazine* and the *Tar Heel Junior Historian*. Michael's works have won numerous awards, and, in 2010, he was named the North Carolina Historian of the Year by the NC Society of Historians. Michael became a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in 1994 and has served as historian for the North Carolina Division since 2014. He lives in Western North Carolina with his wife Elizabeth and their children, Nathaniel and Isabella.



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 RING OF FIRE PUBLISHING



120th National Reunion Sons of Confederate Veterans Richmond, Virginia July 15 - 19, 2015 Speakers and Performances

Reception at Museum of the Confederacy

These plans are very tentative and subject to change depending on the turn of events between now and then; there is no certainty that it will happen at all. Our intentions are that the reception will be either 1) a celebration of our victory in court where we will have attempted to stop the completion of the merger of the MoC with the American Civil War Museum at Historic Tredegar or 2) your last chance to view the world's largest collection of Confederate memorabilia before it disappears forever. Contingency plans call for an alternate venue should these fall through.



Museum of Confederacy

History Talks

Michael D. Gorman, *Richmond Again Taken:
Photographing the Confederate Capital, 1865.* 3D



John J. Fox, III, *Stuart's Finest Hour:
The Ride Around McClellan, June 1862*



Theatrical Production



Kelly Hinson portrays
Mrs. Anna Jackson,
wife of
Gen. Stonewall Jackson
in a very moving reading of
their wartime letters.
Tissues provided.

Heritage Luncheon



James Ronald and Walter Donald Kennedy

Special Edition Medals

Are available while supplies last;
they are numbered 1-150 and numbers will
be assigned on a first-come, first-served
basis. If you would like a specific
number(s) please make a note on your
registration form.

The purchase cost for Special
Edition Medals is \$150.00

Extra regular reunion medals are
also available.



Chaplains' Breakfast

Chaplain-in-Chief
Dr. Ray L. Parker





120th National Reunion Sons of Confederate Veterans Richmond, Virginia July 14 - 19, 2015 TOURS

Tours start at the DoubleTree Hotel.

**Transportation to all tour sites will be via air-conditioned motorcoach.
Cold water provided. See Reunion website for more detailed information.**

Appomattox (Tuesday / Sunday)

Follow the road to Appomattox as General Lee and the remains of his army make a vain attempt to escape Grant in the days following the breakthrough of Confederate lines just south of Petersburg. Visit the pristine Sailors Creek Battlefield Park. Tour the new Museum of the Confederacy-Appomattox. Conclude the day at the National Park Appomattox Court House Village where the long four-year struggle ends. This tour includes a boxed lunch.



McLean House

Battlefield Tours with Bob Krick

He is regarded as the top historian in modern times on the Army of Northern Virginia.



North Anna Battlefield Tour (see Reunion website)

Cemetery Tour I

Hollywood is the famous cemetery where three presidents and thousands of Confederate soldiers rest. Visit the final resting place of President Jefferson Davis. Huguenot Springs is a smaller, not so famous cemetery owned/maintained by the J. E. B. Stuart Camp. Learn about its unique and interesting history.

Cemetery Tour II

The Jewish Confederate Cemetery is the largest Jewish military cemetery in the world outside of Israel. Shockoe contains the third largest number of Confederate burials among Richmond cemeteries. We were asked by the General Executive Council to emphasize Oakwood and draw as many attendees as possible to learn about its history, the last twenty years in particular.

Ride Around McClellan

John J. Fox, III will guide the tour of the complete Ride around McClellan. Trace the Hanover portion of the new Stuart's Ride Virginia Civil War Trail. Follow the trail of Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart's famous ride around Union General G. B. McClellan in June of 1862. Key sites include Hanover Court House, Enon Church, Old Church.

Ladies Tour I

You will tour Richmond as the Confederate capital, including the James River, Shockoe Bottom, and Church Hill. Tour the recently-renovated Virginia State Capitol, home of the Confederate Congress for most of the War, and the site where Robert E. Lee accepted command of Virginia's forces in 1861. Walk around the historic Capitol Grounds; visit Chimborazo, NPS, site of the largest hospital in the world during the Civil War. There is some moderate walking at the Capitol and Grounds.

Ladies Tour II

Enjoy a visit to Second Presbyterian Church, the church of Dr. Moses Hoge, who was chaplain to the Confederate Congress as well as Camp Lee and a fascinating and brave man. Next, sit in the pew of General Lee or President Davis at St. Paul's Church and hear about the final days of the Confederacy and the Evacuation Fire. Enjoy an exclusive visit to the Stewart-Lee House, the site of the famous Matthew Brady photographs of the general. Enjoy a driving tour of Monument Avenue, one of the most beautiful boulevards in America and a testament to Southern heroes, with statues of Generals Lee, Stuart, Jackson, and more.

Battlefield I

Visit the battlefield of Gaines's Mill June 27, 1862. This was the site of R. E. Lee's first victory as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. Visit the new (2012) monument to Hood's Texas Brigade. Follow in Hood's footsteps, where his command made the decisive break in the Union line.

Battlefield II

Explore the final two of the Seven Days battles: Frayser's Farm (Glendale) and Malvern Hill, from June 30 and July 1, 1862. At Frayser's Farm the Confederate army had a rare opportunity to split the Union army in half. The next day the Confederate Army stormed up the slopes of Malvern Hill.

**Visit reunion website for more detailed
Information and restrictions on tours.**



120th National Reunion Sons of Confederate Veterans

Richmond, Virginia July 15-19, 2015

Official Registration Form

Name _____ Title/Position _____

SCV Camp Name & Number _____

Personal Address _____ City & State _____ Zip Code _____

Home Phone _____ Daytime Phone _____

Email _____ Spouse's Name _____

Guest Name _____ Guest Name _____

Registration is required of all members attending Reunion. Guests do not pay registration but must pay for meals and events.

Registration and Meals

Early Registration (Before April 1, 2015).....	Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____	
Late Registration (After March 31, 2015).....	Qty _____	x \$ 60.00 = \$ _____	
Extra Reunion Medal.....	Qty _____	x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____	
Numbered Special Edition Reunion Medal..(Limited to 150 Medals).....	Qty _____	x \$150.00 = \$ _____	
Reception at Museum of the Confederacy (Wednesday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 25.00 = \$ _____	
Chaplain's Breakfast (Thursday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 25.00 = \$ _____	**
Heritage Luncheon (Thursday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 30.00 = \$ _____	**
Forrest Cavalry Breakfast (Friday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 30.00 = \$ _____	**
Awards Luncheon (Friday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 35.00 = \$ _____	**
J. E. B. Stuart Breakfast (Saturday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 25.00 = \$ _____	**
Debutante Luncheon (Saturday - free for Debutante, female-only guests \$28.00).....	Qty _____	x \$ 28.00 = \$ _____	**
Grand Ball and Banquet (Saturday).....		(\$65.00 Single / \$120.00 Couple) = \$ _____	**

Tours and Performances

Appomattox Tour (Tuesday, includes box lunch - 4 hr. round trip)	Qty _____	x \$ 90.00 = \$ _____
Cemetery Tour Part 1 (Thursday - Hollywood, Huguenot Springs).....	Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____
Battlefield Tour 1 Led by Robert E. L. Krick (Thursday - Gaines' Mill).....	Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____
Ladies Tour Part 1 (Thursday - Richmond as Confederate Capital)	Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____
Theatrical Production - "Reflected Glory: Letters to Anna" (Thurs.).....	Qty _____	x \$ 10.00 = \$ _____
Cemetery Tour Part 2 (Friday - Shockoe, Jewish Confederate, Oakwood).....	Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____
Battlefield Tour 2 Led by Robert E. L. Krick (Fri. - Frayser's Farm / Malvern Hill).Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____	
Ladies Tour Part 2 (Friday - Richmond as Confederate Capital)	Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____
Theatrical Production - "Reflected Glory: Letters to Anna" (Fri.).....	Qty _____	x \$ 10.00 = \$ _____
Ride Around McClellan Tour (Saturday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 55.00 = \$ _____
North Anna Battlefield Tour (Sunday).....	Qty _____	x \$ 40.00 = \$ _____
Appomattox Tour (Sunday, includes box lunch - 4 hr. round trip)	Qty _____	x \$ 90.00 = \$ _____

Ancestor Memorial.....Qty _____ x \$ 10.00 = \$ _____

Total Amount Enclosed.....\$ _____

Medals are available while supplies last. Each registrant receives one Reunion Medal. The purchase cost of extra Reunion Medals will be refunded if supplies run out. Special Edition Medals are numbered 1-150 and numbers will be assigned on a first-come, first-served basis. If you would like a specific number(s), please make a note on your registration form. Meals and tours may not be available for at the door registrations. **Note: To guarantee meal tickets, registration must be received by July 1, 2015.

Make Checks Payable to: **SCV Reunion 2015**

Mail Registration To: **SCV Reunion 2015 • PO Box 29814 • Henrico, VA 23242-0814**

Contact the DoubleTree by Hilton Richmond-Midlothian at 804-379-3800 (rates are \$109.00 per night)

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

For more information contact Edwin Ray, Committee Chairman – 804-517-6587

or jray250443@aol.com or JEBStuartCamp@Gmail.com

Reunion Website: www.jebstuartcamp.org/2015reunion

Camp Website: www.jebstuartcamp.org



120th National Reunion Sons of Confederate Veterans Richmond, Virginia July 14-19, 2015

Schedule of 2015 General SCV Reunion

Tuesday – July 14, 2015		
Appomattox Tour	James River Pre-Function Foyer	9:00 am – 4:00 pm
Wednesday - July 15, 2015		
Vendor Setup and Sales	James River Ballroom Corridor Shenandoah Corridor/Foyer/Parlors A & B	8:00 am - 6:00 pm
Dr. Weaver Monument Dedication	Hollywood Cemetery	10:00 am - 11:00 am
Registration (including OCR)	James River Pre-Function Foyer	12:00 noon - 7:00 pm
GEC Meeting	TBD	3:00 pm - 5:00 pm
Reception	Museum of the Confederacy	5:30 pm – 8:30 pm
History Talk	Parlor G	7:30 pm - 8:30 pm
Concert	Parlor H	9:00 pm - 10:00 pm
Thursday - July 16, 2015		
Registration (including OCR)	James River Pre-Function Foyer	7:00 am - 5:00 pm
Credentials	James River Pre-Function Foyer	8:00 am - 2:00 pm
Vendor Area Open	James River Ballroom Corridor Shenandoah Corridor/Foyer/Parlors A & B	8:00 am - 6:00 pm
Chaplain's Breakfast	Parlors C & D	7:00 am - 8:00 am
Opening Ceremony	James River Ballroom	8:00 am - 8:30 am
Business Session #1	James River Ballroom	8:45 am - 12:15 pm
Ladies Tour 1	James River Pre-Function Foyer	8:30 am - 12:15 pm
Heritage Luncheon	Parlors C & D	12:30 pm - 1:30 pm
Mechanized Cavalry Meeting	Parlor C	2:00 pm - 3:00 pm
Cemetery Tour 1	James River Pre-Function Foyer	2:00 pm - 6:00 pm
Battlefield Tour 1	James River Pre-Function Foyer	2:00 pm - 6:00 pm
History Talk / Theatrical Play	Parlor A	7:30 pm - 9:00 pm
Friday - July 17, 2015		
Registration (including OCR)	James River Pre-Function Foyer	7:00 am - 5:00 pm
Credentials	James River Pre-Function Foyer	8:00 am - 2:00 pm
Vendor Area Open	James River Ballroom Corridor Shenandoah Corridor/Foyer/Parlors A & B	8:00 am - 6:00 pm
Forrest Cavalry Breakfast	Parlors C & D	7:00 am - 8:15 am
Business Session # 2	James River Ballroom	9:00 am - 12:00 noon
OCR Meeting	Anna Room	9:00 am - 12:00 noon
Ladies Tour 2	James River Pre-Function Foyer	8:15 am – 12:15 pm
Awards Luncheon	Parlors C & D	12:15 pm - 1:45 pm
Cemetery Tour 2	James River Pre-Function Foyer	2:00 pm - 6:00 pm
Battlefield Tour 2	James River Pre-Function Foyer	2:00 pm – 6:00 pm
Memorial Service	TBD	2:30 pm – 3:30 pm
History Talk / Theatrical Play	Parlor A	7:30 pm - 9:00 pm
Oratory Contest	Parlors G & H	9:15 pm - until
Saturday - July 18, 2015		
Registration (including OCR)	James River Pre-Function Foyer	7:00 am - 12:00 noon
Credentials	James River Pre-Function Foyer	8:00 am - 12:00 noon
OCR Meeting	Anna & New River Rooms	8:00 am - 12:00 noon
Vendor Area Open	James River Ballroom Corridor Shenandoah Corridor/Foyer/Parlors A & B	8:00 am - 1:00 pm
J. E. B. Stuart Breakfast	Parlors C & D	6:45 am - 8:00 am
Army Meetings		8:00 am - 9:15 am
ANV	Parlor G & H	
AOT	Parlors C & D	
ATM	Parlors E & F	
Business Session 3	James River Ballroom	9:30 am - 12:00 noon
Debutante Luncheon	Rehearsal, Luncheon & Dance Lessons	10:30 am - 3:00 pm
Ride Around McClellan Tour	James River Pre-Function Foyer	12:30 pm - 5:30 pm
GEC Meeting	Parlor C	2:00 pm - 4:30 pm
Commander-in-Chief Reception	Parlor C	6:00 pm - 7:00 pm
Grand Banquet, Debutante Presentation & Grand Ball	James River Ballroom	8:00 pm - 11:00 pm
Sunday – July 19, 2015		
Church Service	TBD	8:30 am – 9:00 am
Appomattox Tour	James River Pre-Function Foyer	9:15 am – 4:00 pm
North Anna Battlefield Tour	James River Pre-Function Foyer	9:15 am – 1:15 pm

All events will take place at the DoubleTree by Hilton Richmond-Midlothian unless otherwise noted.

Chaplain's Comments

Robert E. Lee: 1870 "Promoted to Glory"

General Robert E. Lee suffered a stroke on September 28, 1870. Two weeks later, he died of pneumonia (October 12, 1870) at the President's House on the campus of Washington College. The college trustees almost immediately changed the name of the institution to Washington and Lee, linking Lee's name with Washington's. Lee was buried on the lower level of the chapel he built at Washington and Lee University. His body remains there to this day.

An Historic Note "Lee Chapel"

With the passing of time and the change of culture, some seem to have forgotten the man who not only saved Washington College

financially but also transformed the institution from a classical educational venue to a progressive, practical school of higher education with a life-style code based upon honor. It is only right that General Robert E. Lee be respected at his last place of earthly service and where his earthly remains lie. Why would Lee Chapel — "the house that Lee built" — not display Confederate Flags? Why would the Southern Banners not be appropriate over the burial site of Confederate General Robert E. Lee? Why would it not be correct for a Southern University in a Southern city to remember their Southern heritage and the sacrifices that made for this heritage? Young men from Washington College died to defend Virginia and the South. Is it right to cast their service to Virginia and the South aside? Does their

love of State now mean nothing to us? Why would we disrespect them in this way? Why should there be any shame at the sight of that noble banner under which they fought and died?

In addition, why would it be incorrect for heritage groups (as the Sons of Confederate Veterans) to use Lee Chapel — "the house that Lee built" — to celebrate the life and service of General Robert E. Lee? Would this not be a most appropriate place to remember him? Why would it be incorrect for the premier guardian of Southern history (the SCV) to use Lee Chapel for historic lecture presentations regarding Robert E. Lee? In all truth, it is right for Lee Chapel to be utilized in this way and it is wrong for the SCV to be barred from "the house that Lee built."



Continued from page 15

Confederate Images

Confederate Army unit, the Lucy Holcombe Legion. The flag of this unit was a blue banner with the South Carolina palmetto tree and a star of Texas, Lucy's home. Her likeness appeared on the \$1 and \$100 bills of Confederate currency. She was the only living woman to appear on Confederate currency. Journalists of the day dubbed her the "Queen of the Confederacy." Although many plantation owners lost their properties during the war, Lucy managed to keep their South Carolina plantation, *Edgewood*, where her husband died in January 1869.

With help from her brother she continued to live there and managed three other plantations. Lucy never remarried.

She helped have George Washington's home declared a historical site and was the originator and president of an association to erect a monument to the Confederate dead of Edgefield County, South Carolina.

Lucy died at her home, *Edgewood*, on August 8, 1899, and was buried near her husband and daughter (who had died in 1894), in Edgefield Cemetery.

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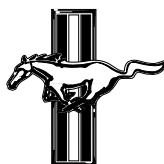


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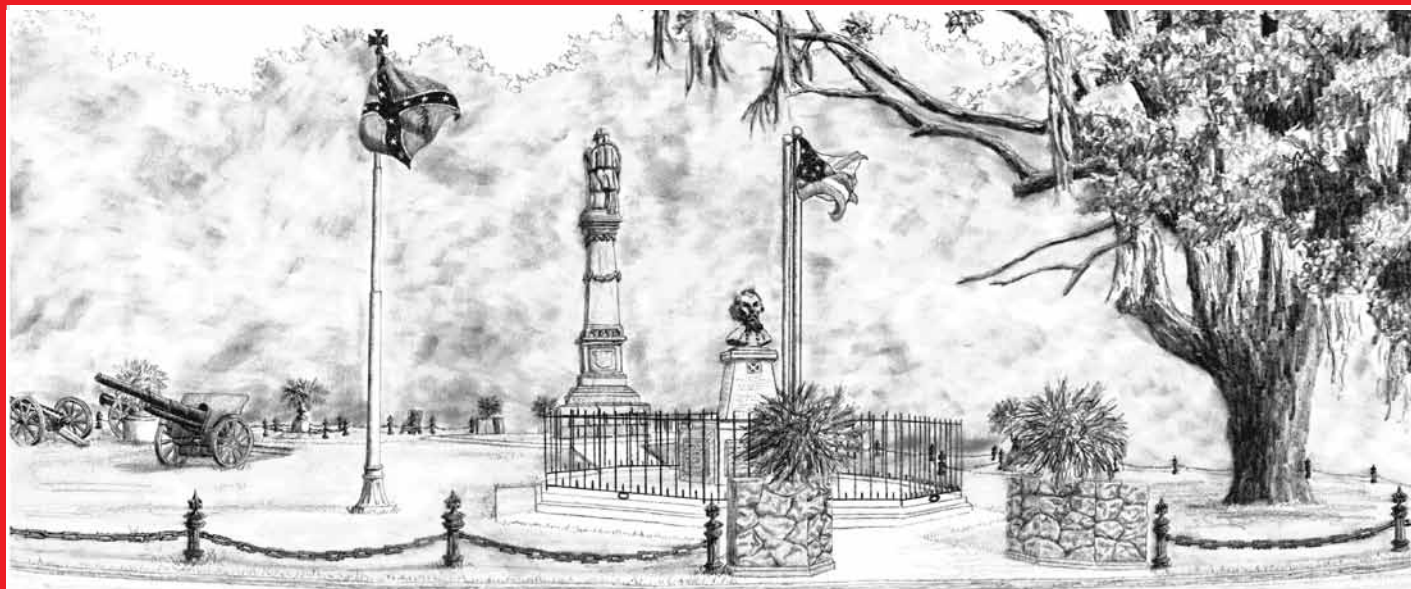
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Confederate Memorial Circle ~ The Finished Symphony

**The Friends of Forrest and Selma Chapter 53, UDC
Cordially Invite You to Attend & Share The Celebration
of our Historical and Monumental Victory!!!**

Saturday, May 23, 2015 — 1:00 PM
Confederate Memorial Circle
Historic Live Oak Cemetery, Selma, Alabama

A Guided Tour of Live Oak Cemetery 9:30 am. Reception to follow program at the Smitherman Building Museum. (The Original Site of the NB Forrest Monument) 109 Union Street

The host hotel is the Quality Inn in Selma, 334-874-8600. Special Friends of Forrest rate of \$69 per night plus tax. Call NOW for your reservations! For more information contact: Pat Godwin at 334-875-1690; 334-419-4566 (cell) or e-mail: oldsouthrebel@zebra.net

Confederate Memorial Circle was originally dedicated 137 years ago on April 26, 1878. It's time to celebrate, commemorate and rededicate Confederate Memorial Circle where we will rededicate the Nathan Bedford Forrest Monument by unveiling the REPLACEMENT bronze bust of Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest. We will rededicate the Confederate Soldiers' Memorial and also the new Battle of Selma Memorial.

If you would like to contribute to our efforts toward preserving our Southern Heritage please make checks payable to: NBF Monument Fund/Selma Chapter 53, UDC and mail to: Patricia S. Godwin, President, Fort Dixie, 10800 County Road 30, Selma, Alabama 36701.

BRONZE PLAQUE: \$1,500 EA — there will be 19 historical interpretive markers installed — donor's name will be at the bottom of the plaque.

ANCESTOR PAVERS: 4x8 — 3 lines with 18 characters each \$50. 8x8 — 6 lines with 18 characters each \$65.

DONORS 500 PLAQUE: Name will be listed on plaque for donations of \$500 or more.

FRIENDS OF FORREST T-SHIRT: \$25 each — includes S&H.

This ad is sponsored by the Colonel C.C. Pegues Camp 62, Selma, AL, and the Friends of Forrest

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

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

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

Restoration of Lt. Staffords Grave.....COMPLETED
Speakers StandCOMPLETED
Soldiers Monument.....COMPLETED
Listed on the Civil War TrailsCOMPLETED

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

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

The Veterans Administration (VA) agreed to provide upright headstones for our resting HEROES

The VA rescinded their agreement to provide upright headstones

The Virginia Division (SCV) retained an attorney skilled in government cases to appeal the VA decision

The SCV attorney has advised the Oakwood Restoration Committee to be patient and wait for the
LEGAL OPINION. HOW CAN YOU HELP?

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

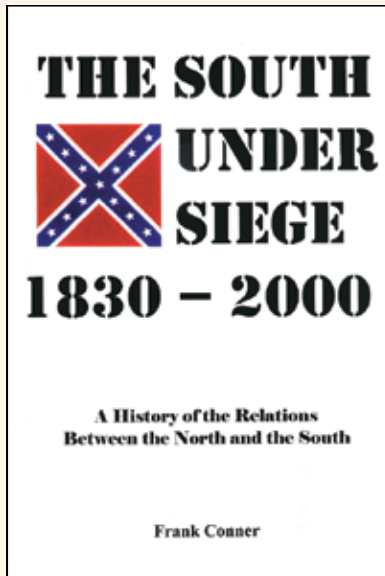
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\$_____ Credit card #_____ Exp. Date _____ Sec. code_____

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

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

Confederate Gifts from GHQ



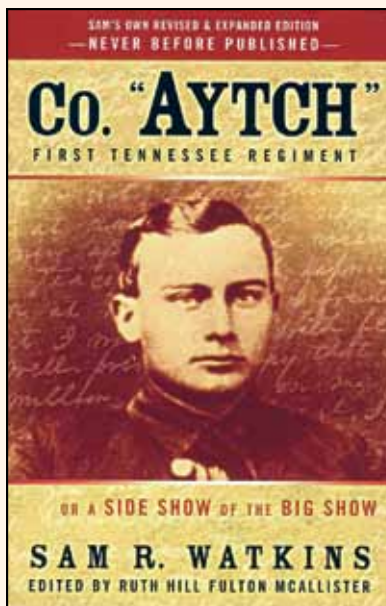
The South Under Siege 1830-2000: A History of the Relations Between the North and the South.

This important new book by SCV member

Frank Conner examines the true relations between the North and the South from 1830 to June 2000. It identifies the real history of each region, and the lies and distortions by which the Northern liberals have created totally false stereotypes of both the Northern liberal and the traditional white Southerner. It tells what the North has done to the South, and why the North claims to have done it, why the North really did it, and what the consequences have been. An excellent defense

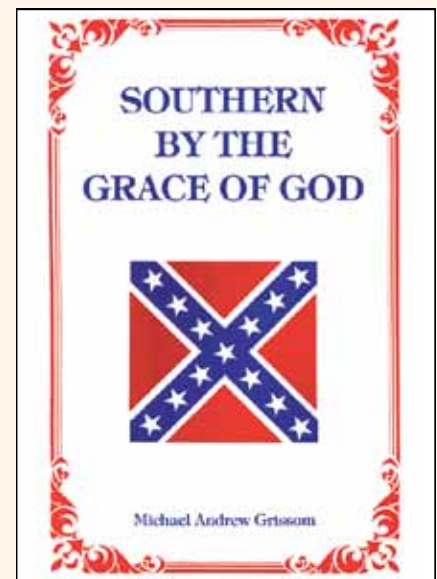
against the *official* history currently taught in the government schools. Hardcover, 752 pages, extensive bibliography. 995 \$34.95

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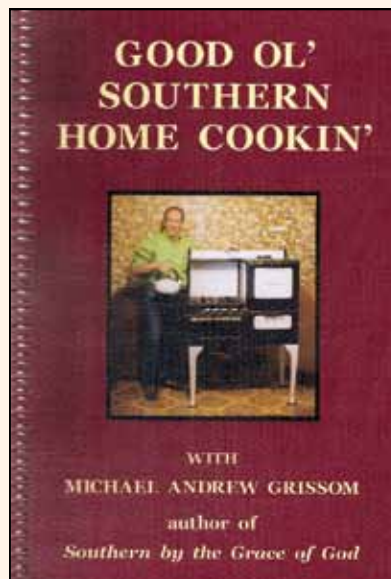


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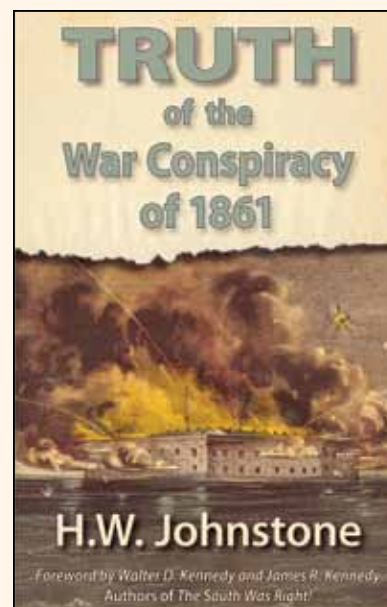
and his co-conspirators used deceit, half-truths, lies and violation of international law to promote their war conspiracy. Johnstone wrote his book in 1917 using documentation which was not available when post war Confederates such as Davis, Stephens, Semmes and Pollard wrote their histories of the conflict. He adds even more documentation and explanation

to how Lincoln managed to initiate his war of aggression against the people of the South who merely wanted to be "left alone" to live under a government ordered on the consent of the governed." — Walter D. and James R. Kennedy, authors of *The South Was Right!* 1111 \$7.99 (pb)



Good Ol' Southern Home Cookin': By Michael Andrew Grissom.

Not too many lifetimes ago, people fondly spoke of something called a *Southern culture*. Today, it is virtually extinct. Our icons have been removed, our music has been banned and our days of remembrance have vanished. About the only thing left us is our famous reputation for fine cooking. Oddly enough, this comparatively lesser feature of the Southern culture is the very one which has survived somewhat intact. Amazingly, even our detractors still dine at our table, which in itself, tells us something about what we have to offer down here in Dixie. So, here's to good eating. And, by the way, dinner is the noon meal in the South. Supper is the evening meal. 142 \$15.00 (pb)



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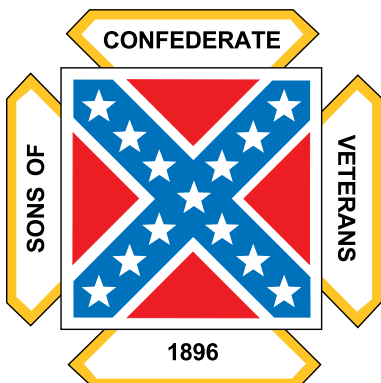
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The Mechanized Cavalry (MC) consists of members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in good standing who enjoy the freedom of the road on the back of their 'iron horses.' Any SCV member is eligible to submit an application to their State Captain for entry into the organization, 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 be eligible is your dedication to the SCV Charge, an interest in being part of an organization that will always be on the front lines in defending and promoting our Southern heritage, and a one time application fee of \$100.00 (induction is at the discretion of the individual states). For more information on the SCV-MC, please visit our website to download an application, find local contacts in a battalion in your area or contact: Colonel Kevin

Stone, 805 Cool Springs Road, Sanford, NC 27330, P. (919)721-1231/

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