

Confederate Veteran.

November/December 2016



John H. Reagan, Postmaster General

— General Conrad L. Bush

Centennial Wars

— Philip Leigh

Punished **With** Poverty



North Carolina circa 1939



Mississippi circa 1939

The Suffering South — Prosperity to Poverty & the Continuing Struggle

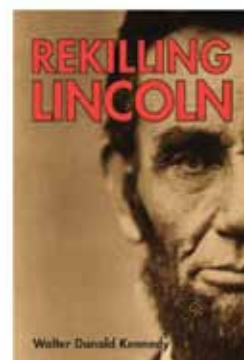
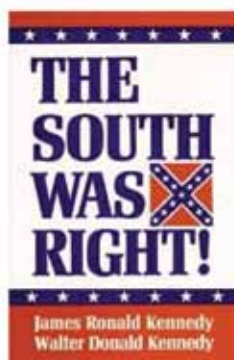
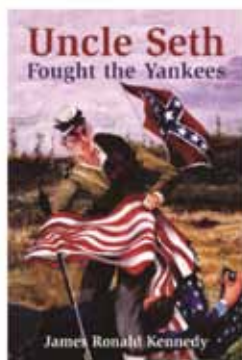
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Chapter Titles

1. Subjugating Southerners
2. Black & White Southern Poverty
3. Prosperity beyond belief — the rich South
4. The Engine of Southern Impoverishment
5. Emancipation: the good the bad the ugly
6. Teaching Hatred
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8. Poverty Imposed by Radical Abolition
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14. Reparations for the South

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THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
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S. A. Cunningham

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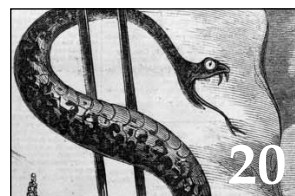
Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

John H. Reagan, Postmaster General and the Stamps of the CSA16

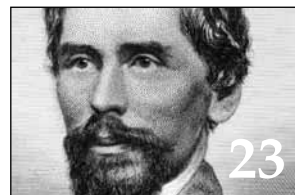


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ON THE COVER — A selection of Confederate covers from the private collection of Robert Outlaw. Photo by Frank Powell.

Confederate Soldiers *are also* United States Veterans!



Through the following Congressional acts, Confederate Veterans were recognized by the United States Government as equivalents to Union Veterans.

Congressional Appropriations Act, FY 1901, signed 6 June 1900

Congressional Act of 9 March 1906

U.S. Public Law 810, Approved by 71st Congress 26 February 1929

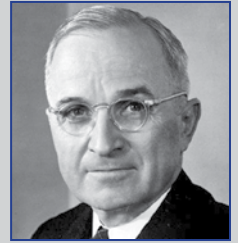
U.S. Public Law 85-425: Sec. 410 Approved 23 May 1958



Did you know these famous Americans were also descendants of Confederate Veterans?



- 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps General John A. Lejeune's father was Confederate Captain Ovide Lejeune.
- Marine Lt. General Lewis "Chesty" Puller's grandfather was Confederate Major John Puller, 5th VA Cavalry killed in 1863.
- Army General George S. Patton's grandfather, Confederate Colonel George Patton, was killed at Winchester, VA in 1864.
- Army Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr. was killed on Okinawa in 1945 as the Commander of the US 10th Army. His father was Confederate General Simon Bolivar Buckner.
- US Army Air Corps Brigadier General Nathan Bedford Forrest, III was shot down and killed over Germany in 1943. His great grandfather was Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest.
- President Theodore Roosevelt's uncle was Georgian Confederate chief foreign agent Captain James Dunwoody Bulloch, CSN.
- President Woodrow Wilson's father, Reverend Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, was a chaplain in the Confederate Army.
- President Harry S. Truman was a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans on the record of William Young, a trooper in Upton Hayes Company of Missouri Partisan Rangers.
- More than 70 million Americans are descended from these men, many of whom have served honorably in our armed forces.
- Confederate Generals Joe Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, Thomas Rosser and Matthew Calbraith Butler, Colonel William Oates and Captain William Washington Gordon II all served our nation after the war as generals in the Spanish-American War in 1898.



After the War, Union and Confederate Soldiers, Sailors and Marines came together in a national spirit of unity and reconciliation. If the men who fought against each other came together in reconciliation, then why can't we honor all American veterans? If we don't honor all veterans today, then we will set the precedence to dishonor our veterans tomorrow. Help the Sons of Confederate Veterans honor them, their monuments, their symbols, and their memories.



Sons of Confederate Veterans

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FROM THE EDITOR



Fall is upon us once again and winter will be here before we know it. As the end of this year nears, it is good to review the events which have passed and see what can be improved. Did your camp hold a memorial service? Did you contact your local and state government officials and let them know how much you care about our shared heritage? And the list could go on and on. The Sons of Confederate Veterans is a great organization and we're the last line of defense for our ancestor's good name. Let's not let them down.

Postmaster General John H. Reagan and Confederate stamps are the subjects of our featured article this issue. The Confederate Post Office is often overlooked, but it was a great success story. Most people don't know about Confederate stamps, much less have seen one. But, the Confederate Post Office made money throughout the War, unlike the Yankee Post Office which remains in the red to this day. This is a fascinating story I hope you will learn from and enjoy.

Philip Leigh shares with us his article titled, *Centennial Wars*, which points out the differences between observances of the Centennial of the War for Southern Independence and the Sesquicentennial. There are some good lessons to be learned and we should start now to form the narrative for the Bicentennial which will be here sooner than we think.

Compatriot Rick Montgomery shares his thoughts on the recent resolution from the Southern Baptist Convention and compares it to an 1861 resolution from the same group. Many of us, including Rick and myself are Southern Baptists, and we were very upset by the actions of the Convention. Delegates of this year's SCV Reunion in Texas passed a resolution in response to this and it is included on page 29.

You may have noticed we've gone to 72 pages in every issue in the past year. This is a result of our growth and increased activities. Please continue sending in your camp photos and letters to the editor. I always enjoy hearing from our members. I would like to wish everyone a very Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
THOS. V. STRAIN, JR.

CIC@SCV.ORG

Education is the key

Fellow Compatriots,

It is hard to believe that it has been two months since I was elected to serve you as your Commander-in-Chief of this stellar organization. Since the election I have spent most weekends on the road traveling from Division to Division and having the opportunity to meet with many members personally. If any of your camps or Division would like for me to come and be your guest speaker at your event, please contact me and we will attempt to work out a date.

In my last article I spoke about our new “*The National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs*” and about the significance of it being built and run by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It will be up to our organization to tell the true story of the South and her sons who went off to fight in the War for Southern Independence. This museum will serve as an opportunity for students to come learn how the Confederate soldier lived on a daily basis during the war and what they were actually fighting for. With about \$500,000 in our account, we are going to need to raise more than \$2.5 million to turn this dream into reality.

The 47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166 in Wake Forest, North Carolina, has issued a challenge to each of our camps to raise and donate at least \$1,000 for the Confederate Museum. As I believe that competition is normally healthy, I would like to accept this challenge for our Confederation and I will have a prize for the camp which donates the

greatest amount of money for the building of our museum. What that prize is will be a secret, but I can assure you it will be worthy of the momentous sacrifice to achieve it. The start date of the competition is 7 September 2016, and the date we close this competition will be 31 December 2017, so each camp has a little less than 16 months to collect and donate their monies for this significant camp prize. You do not have to make just one donation — we will keep track of each donation for each camp, no matter how small or large. As a reminder, any person or camp who donates \$1,000 or more will be included on a plaque at the new museum.

As much as I look forward to this competition, let us work together in a true spirit of brotherhood as the ultimate prize is our museum. I ask that each camp try to match this challenge and, if possible, exceed it so that we may pay off the debt which we are going to incur to make this a reality. Our museum is so essential to our long-term mission for providing *THE* educational venue for teaching our ancestors’ story properly and truthfully. Let us build this museum together for our posterity!

Over the past few months we have had some fairly large natural disasters which have affected many of our members. First, we had historic flooding hit our brothers in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and then for the first time in eleven years, a hurricane hit the Gulf Coast and our brothers in Florida before wreaking havoc on the East Coast region. A few years ago the General Executive Council set

up a "Relief Fund Committee" with the goal of being able to assist our members affected by a disaster of some sort. The purpose of the SCV Relief Fund is to provide emergency monetary assistance in the form of grants up to \$500 (not loans which need to be repaid), to SCV members and their families who have been displaced from their homes due to hurricanes, tornadoes, fires or other natural disasters in their geographical areas. Written requests may be submitted by a camp or Division commander for review by the SCV Relief Committee. SCV General Headquarters sends a check to the member when the committee approves the grant request. This is a very worthwhile cause and a chance for camps and members to help their fellow SCV members during times of great need and personal tragedy. Over the years we have assisted many members' families with a small sum of money to help them get some necessary and urgently needed items. The Relief Fund is in dire need of donations so that we can continue to offer this assistance in the future.

After the flooding in August in Louisiana, the Alabama Division raised more than \$1,300 and sent \$25 gift cards to the Louisiana Division to help those affected, and Division Commander Jimmy Hill asked me to issue a challenge to the other Divisions to make a donation to the relief fund to help replenish what we have sent out. It was decided that the Division which accepts this challenge and raises the most funds for the Relief Fund will receive a special award and recognition from the National organization. This competition will run through December 31, 2016, and the donation can be made to headquarters with a note that the donation goes to the Relief Fund.

The lifeline to any volunteer organization is education and further educating its members. We are in the process of planning some educational workshops to be held in each Army over the next few months. At these seminars we will have sessions about organizational procedures, Heritage Operations and other key topics. It is our intention to record these workshops, and after they have been edited, release them to the camps so they can be used in the future as camp programs or even to be played at Division events. Those who attend these workshops will receive a certificate indicating they have completed the training. It is imperative that you try to attend one of these and enjoy the fellowship with other like-minded people.

In closing, my family would like to wish you and your families a very safe Thanksgiving holiday.

Deo Vindice,

Thos. V. Strain Jr.
Commander-in-Chief
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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Enjoyed reading articles in last issue

To the Editor:

In my opinion, the September/October 2016 issue of the *Confederate Veteran* is one of the best ever!

Please continue publishing diaries, reminiscences, and stories about individual Confederate Soldiers. These articles reveal much information which can be further researched on websites such as Fold3. Great reading!

*Stewart Cruickshank
Sam Davis Camp 1293
Brentwood, Tennessee*

Proudly display our logos and other symbols

To the Editor:

Over the past several years I have run for political office in a Department of Justice mandated "black majority district," without success. I have campaigned with the Sons of Confederate Veterans logo decal and license plate proudly displayed on my vehicle, and always will. In this part of Louisiana, in an effort to, I guess be politically correct, I see very few SCV logos displayed.

During the campaign for a school board seat, the incumbent, who is black, made a big deal out of the fact that I displayed the SCV logo, by telling voters there was no way a person with a Confederate Flag on his vehicle could represent black people. At first I thought maybe he was ignorant of what the SCV organization stood for, but then later, he revealed his true racist views.

Recently, because our local school district, as most do, celebrated Black History Month, a member of the community requested the school system also have a Confederate History Month. At that point, this black school board

member put his racist views on full display. He told the white person who made the request for Confederate History Month, there was no way he would support that, and when asked why, he said it was because the ancestors of while people were "ALL SAVAGES."

The haters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, what they stand for, and the true history of the War of Southern Independence will always be haters, no matter what. So I encourage all to go right ahead, and proudly and respectfully display our SCV logo, and take the time to promote our history and the ancestors we honor. No one can change history, no matter how small-minded and prejudiced they are.

*Milton J. Allemand, Jr.
Major Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Hahnville, Louisiana*

War was long-time in the making

To the Editor:

A good friend of mine, Dr. James I. "Bud" Robertson, once said the War Between the States was thirty-plus years in the making when General P.G.T. Beauregard ordered artillery fire against Fort Sumter in South Carolina.

The War was not about slavery, or the preservation of the Union. Although those issues became goals and objectives during the conflict, its root cause was in our inability to reasonably and rationally compromise in spite of our differences.

Dr. Robertson also said, "A politician looks to the next election. A statesman looks to the next generation." Keep this in mind in November, Compatriots.

*Stephen Christopher Kelly
Major Gen. William D. McCain Camp 584
Lynchburg, Virginia*

Also had an ancestor in the 5th Alabama

To the Editor:

I enjoyed Woodie Walker's article on the 5th Alabama Cavalry. I also had an ancestor, William Oscar Stevens, in the 5th. He mentioned they served in a brigade under Phillip Roddey. They met the Army of Tennessee at the conclusion of Hood's 1864 campaign. The army's pontoon wagons had broken down along the way, and the soldiers knew they did not have enough to bridge the Tennessee River. Roddey's cavalry had captured 15 pontoons on the south bank. On Christmas day, Hood's army began building the bridge from the north bank. The Alabama cavalry worked from the south bank, to ensure Hood's escape to safety.

Compatriot Walker referred to General Bragg commanding the Army of the Mississippi. Beauregard had named it the Army of the Mississippi for the river. Bragg changed the name to the Army of Tennessee after the Kentucky Campaign. The Army of Mississippi was named for the state. Leonidas Polk commanded it as a separate army before it became a corps in the Army of Tennessee.

*Ross Massey
General Joseph E. Johnston Camp 28
Nashville, Tennessee*

Conversion of the American Republic

To the Editor:

America was founded as a Constitutional Federal Republic composed of a limited Federal government and sovereign states. It is said a lady asked Benjamin Franklin "What kind of government have you given us?" He replied, "A Republic if you can keep

it." What led to the loss of the American Republic? The Socialist revolution in Europe led by Karl Marx and Fredrich Engels failed in 1848. They saw America as an opportunity to keep their Socialist dream alive. In 1849 and 1850, they sent approximately 2,000 primarily German Socialists, to America to New York City. They joined with American Socialists to form the Republican Party in 1854, which until 1877 was similar to the modern Socialist Democratic Party. Prior to 1861 American Socialist Horace Greeley published 487 of Karl Marx's articles in the *New York Tribune* newspaper including, the *Communist Manifesto*.

By 1861, the Socialist Republican Party had figured out how to start a war and blame the South because Southern statesmen adhered to the Constitution and sought to preserve and maintain the Republic. Also, the Northern industrialists wanted the South's resources, land, timber, coal, and cotton, for pennies on the dollar, which they got during Reconstruction from 1865 to 1877 which was the plunder, pillage, and economic rape of the Southern states. They set up the Ft. Sumter incident to provoke the South into firing the first shot so war could be blamed on the South. The correspondence between Abraham Lincoln and Naval Commander Gustavus Fox has survived and stated "the result which we anticipated has been accomplished."

Southern statesmen tried to preserve the Republic established by America's Founding Fathers who were primarily Southern gentlemen from Virginia. The North invaded the South 1861-65 and conducted a barbarian Socialist Culture War consisting of murder, torture, rape, arson, theft, plunder and pillaging. Southerners fought valiantly against overwhelming numbers and resources, but were forced to yield. The Socialists prevailed, and the conversion of the American government from Republic to Socialist Democracy was set in motion and achieved in a few years. The 14th Amendment was fraudulently ratified, and it eviscerated the 9th and

10th States' Rights Amendments in the Bill of Rights and converted the Constitutional Federal Republic to a Centralized National Government — a Socialist Democracy.

In 1892, when Socialist Francis Belamy wrote the "Pledge of Allegiance to the US Flag," he included "to the Republic for which it stands" This was Socialist deception. Socialism and corruption have continued to expand, and both Democrats and Republicans are at fault. Progressive and critical thinkers are alternate deceptive names for Socialist and Communist. A Socialist is best described as a Communist who does not yet have enough political power to take everything you own.

Socialism has progressed in three stages during the past 150 years. Political in 1865 with the conversion from Republic to Socialist Democracy. Economic in 1913 to 1917 with the establishment of Federal Income Tax and the Federal Reserve, and Cultural 1960 to current with the development of the Welfare State.

*James W. King
Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson Rangers
Camp 141
Albany, Georgia*

Can't judge the past with today's values

To the Editor:

My great-great-grandfather and both his younger brothers fought for the CSA during the War. None of them owned slaves because they were too poor to afford them. Slavery had been an accepted institution in America for more than 200 years before the War. Many other uncles and cousins and in-laws also fought for the CSA because they believed it was their duty.

The idea that we of the 21st century would take it upon ourselves to dig up the graves of General Forrest and his wife and remove them to some other place due to the ever-changing judgments of the day is horrible, and an at-

tempt to rewrite history. Memphis has already decided to remove his statue from its place, so what's next? Will someone want to dig up George Washington because he and Thomas Jefferson were slave holders? Ben Franklin was a slave holder at one time. Should his sins blot out all the good he did during the Revolution? Many of our founding fathers were slave holders and believed that black people were inferior beings. We know better 200 years later. Just a hundred years before the Constitution was signed, we were hanging witches.

We cannot judge the men of 1861 with our eyes of 2016. Maybe someone should stand in judgement of William T. Sherman, who made war on the civilian population of the South. Maybe we should judge the Union for setting the South back 100 years in economic development due to the almost total destruction of the Southern infrastructure. We treated the Nazi German state better than the North treated the South after the War. The dead have buried the dead, and that is the way it should be left alone.

*John T. King
Camp Jubal Early 556
Tampa, Florida*

Glad to see proposed museum plans

To the Editor:

It is finally great to see the proposed museum floor layout and rendering. Although without looking like a large Cracker Barrel, there should be banners lowered on the sides, perhaps our flags and images of Confederate soldiers and cabinet members projected on the walls at night. I do not see in the plans a theater. A theater would offer to every visitor a short story of the Confederacy. Perhaps a reflection pool, later could be incorporated with names of all the units and regiments near Memorial Park.

Continued on page 52

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
PAUL C. GRAMLING, JR.**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

'Gone, but not forgotten'

Are you a thermometer or a thermostat? Yes, you read that correctly ... and no, I am not saying our members are getting red in the face due to the heat ... however, there IS a point to this question.

As we all know, a thermometer is an instrument for measuring the temperature. It notifies, points out, makes aware and brings attention to current conditions of its surroundings. A thermometer shows the severity of heat ... or cold. It does not fix the problem or even attempt to do so, it just reports it. A thermometer is an important piece of equipment, but it is only a part of the equation.

Do we as Sons of Confederate Veterans have members that point out, notify, make aware or bring attention to the various problems we face? Are there those in our ranks who will sound the rallying cry and not show up for the rally? How about encouraging others to write letters, send e-mails, make phone calls and not doing any of those things themselves? We have camps with members that may or may not go to meetings depending on their mood, but when they do go, they tell the other members we have a serious problem ... but that is all they do. When it comes to recruiting and retention, these members tell us we should do more of it or that the camp needs to do better at keeping

members once they join, but they do nothing.

Like the thermometer, these members have only one function ... to indicate the surrounding conditions. Although this is a necessity, it does not get the job done.

A thermostat ... we all know what a thermostat is. It is a device that automatically responds to temperature changes and activates switches controlling equipment. That's right — a thermostat will fix the problem. It recognizes the situation has changed from what was normal or right, then jumps into action to correct it. The thermostat is always vigil and working to do what is required to make the surroundings comfortable for all man, animal and plant life in the area ... okay, that is a bit dramatic, but you get the picture. The thermostat gets the job done.

We have men in the SCV that work tirelessly to recruit new members and engage them in camp activities. When there is a cemetery that needs to be mowed, graves which need to be manicured, tombstones that need to be cleaned ... there are men that quickly perform these duties. If a camp has a booth at a fair or festival, there are men who volunteer to work the booth, men who march or participate in parades, flag rallies or attend local county/parish meetings in support of Confederate Heritage ... these

men are doers. They are visible ... seen by our enemies as someone who cares and will fight for what is right.

All of us know that it takes men of all talents to grow this organization. Men who automatically raise their hand and say, "Put me in coach!" Yes, these men are the "thermostats" of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

It is common knowledge that about 10 percent of a camp's membership is active; i.e., thermostats. That means 90 percent of the camp's membership is thermometers. So I will ask the question again — are you a thermometer or a thermostat?

While you contemplate your answer, ask yourself, "Am I doing everything in my power to build the SCV ... and make my ancestors proud?" If your answer is yes, that is terrific. However, if your answer is no, your local camp and/or Division will be more than happy to change that answer to the affirmative. There are numerous reasons why we honor and remember our Confederate heroes, just as there were many reasons why they took up arms against an invading enemy. Reminds me of a brief exchange between a Confederate soldier and a Federal soldier at a Reunion years later:

"Why is it," asked the Yankee of the Confederate, "that you Rebels are always fighting for liberty, while we Federals only fight for honor?" "I suppose," said the Confederate, "that each are fighting for what they most lack."

Seriously, gentlemen, the attacks being levied against our ancestors ... our FAMILY, are unprecedented....

"My family was among the living, My family was among the fighting, My family was among the wounded, My family was among the dead; I will never abandon them."

The Confederate Veteran knew this

would happen at some point in time. The men of the Confederacy knew the victor would write the history books. He knew the men (and women), who carried his DNA would be the ones dedicated to protecting the honor of the Confederate soldier. The Veterans themselves entrusted their legacy to the Sons ... a responsibility not to be taken lightly. In my humble opinion, I do not see how *ANYONE* could possibly leave the SCV after becoming a member. For me, not only is it a duty, but it is a distinct privilege to belong to such an organization. We must remember, it is not about us. It is not about our enemies who deem it necessary to eradicate everything Confederate. It's not about those who agree with us, but don't join. It is about our ancestors ... and our descendants. The following is one of my favorite verses and why the SCV is so important to me:

Gone But Not Forgotten

*He is gone but not forgotten;
We remember him and his glory days.
He is gone but not forgotten;
That's why we came to sing his praise.
Once again the drum will roll
To salute this hero of old.
No, we won't forget his soul.
Here today our voices cry to fill the
Southern skies.
And again the South shall rise!
He is gone but not forgotten.*

Thermometer or thermostat ... just a thought....

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SCV NATIONAL FLAG PROGRAM

Conservation, Education, Heritage

For the first time in its 120-year history, the Sons of Confederate Veterans has entered the commercial flag market, competing with traditional suppliers of Confederate Flags. Not only did the SCV enter the flag business, we redefined it.

Facing the exigency created by the 2015 ban of Confederate Flag sales by Google, Amazon, Ebay, Walmart, Hollywood and flag manufacturers, Executive Director Mike Landree pioneered this project along with VA Div. Quartermaster Ron Moore.

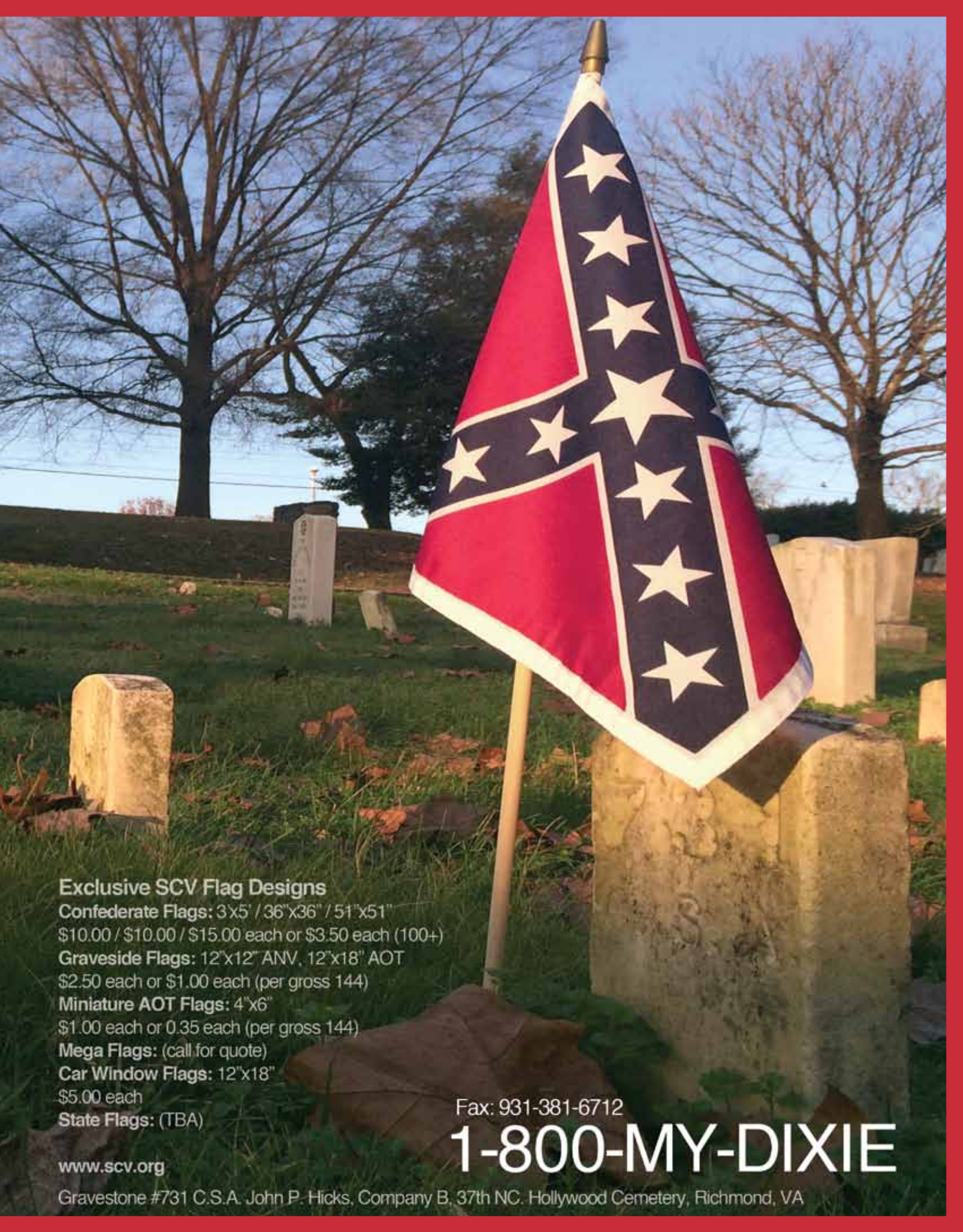
Richmond Depot Flags, of which Moore—a professional artist—is CEO, redesigned 13 historic Confederate Flags, correctly reproducing many of them for the first time. *"We reinvented the wheel"* states Moore. All the designs were based on original flags which were surveyed from numerous museums across the United States, as well as personal visits by Moore to the Museum of the Confederacy.

For an organization to enter the commercial flag market for the first time, this is a remarkable achievement. Landree states, *"We aren't just providing Confederate Flags; we are providing historical representations of the originals, all the way down to the details like star alignment and placement, colors, and proportions. That's the value we are providing our members, so we can teach about our ancestors and their sacrifices. It's not just a flag, it's a faithful reproduction of an original historic flag, and you'll not get them anywhere else in the world."*

In the future, the SCV will introduce other historical flags such as the Virginia State Flag, Hood's Texas Brigade Flag, Florida Secession, Georgia, Kentucky Orphan Brigade, and many others, including mega flags for the many roadside flag programs. Moore will painstakingly redesign each one based upon originals in museums and/or private collections. Moreover, **these flags are exclusive to the SCV.**

Today the Sons of Confederate Veterans is the premier supplier of Confederate Flags in the United States. The SCV Flag Program enables conservation of the real flags which these reproductions represent as well as various memorial projects. The Program educates the public about the meaning of these flags and their place in American history, and preserves our valuable American and Southern heritage.

1st National
2nd National
3rd National
ANV
AOT
Polk
Taylor
Hardee
Cherokee



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Graveside Flags: 12"x12" ANV, 12"x18" AOT

\$2.50 each or \$1.00 each (per gross 144)

Miniature AOT Flags: 4"x6"

\$1.00 each or 0.35 each (per gross 144)

Mega Flags: (call for quote)

Car Window Flags: 12"x18"

\$5.00 each

State Flags: (TBA)

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1-800-MY-DIXIE

www.scv.org

Gravestone #731 C.S.A. John P. Hicks, Company B, 37th NC. Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, VA

Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker
Chaplain-in-Chief



Christmas and the Confederacy

The Southland has a strong tradition of Christmas celebration. Although Christmas did not become a recognized Federal Holiday until 1870, most of the trappings of the season were in place. There were Christmas trees, carols, decorations, cards, and the exchange of presents. Charles Dickens published his *A Christmas Carol* in 1843. Thomas Nast, a German-speaking immigrant, introduced the first modern images of a jolly and chubby Santa Claus. Soldiers both North and South celebrated on fields of battle, and at times, with each other during a Christmas truce.

The Confederate home front maintained the traditional celebration as best they could, although during the War, the celebrations were greatly impacted by Federal blockade and Federal invasion. These Federal activities placed a definite hardship on the Southern population in gathering around the Christmas tree with family and friends. Often

there were no homes, churches, or even cities in which to gather. Many Southerners were refugees and pressed with the challenge of mere survival.

The War Rages

Each Christmas season during the War Against Southern Independence, Southerners celebrated with the meager means available. While Northern cities were ablaze with light, festival and song, cities in the South drew their meager supplies about them and celebrated the best they could in the midst of a raging war — a war which was thrust upon them by invading forces. One soldier wrote, “It is Christmas morning and I hope a happy and merry one for you all, though it looks so stormy for our poor country, one can hardly be in merry humor.” Sallie Putnam wrote from Richmond, “Never before had so sad a Christmas dawned upon us ... We had neither the heart nor inclination to make the week merry with joyousness when such a sad

calamity hovered over us.” For the brave people of the South, battlefields were only miles — or perhaps only feet — away. The wounded and maimed were daily visible. Enemy soldiers were often riding or marching by. Southern cities were burned, Southern populations were dispersed, Southern crops were set afire, Southern farms were destroyed, and Southern churches used as stables. The South learned the viciousness of Mr. Lincoln’s war.

Confederate soldier Tally Simpson wrote to his sister on December 25, 1862, from the battlefield at Fredericksburg, “When will this war end? Will another Christmas roll around and find us all wintering in camp? Oh! That peace may soon be restored to our young, but dearly beloved country and that we may all meet again in happiness.” Johnny Green, 4th Kentucky, wrote in the Christmas season of the Federal invasion of the South, “Peace on Earth, Good will to men should prevail. We certainly would pre-

serve the peace if they would go home and let us alone."

Confederate General Gordon, writing from his headquarters near Petersburg, wrote: "The one worn-out railroad running to the far South could not bring us half enough necessary supplies: and even if it could have transported Christmas boxes of good things, the people at home were too depleted to send them."

Varina Davis, the wife of Confederate President Jefferson Davis wrote, "Due to the blockades around Confederate states, families could not find certain types of food and merchandise for their holiday celebrations, and available items were outrageously priced. The Southerners had to substitute many of the ingredients in the favorite Christmas recipes, and they had to make most of their gifts and tree decorations."

Years after the War, Mrs. Davis wrote of the last Christmas in the Confederate White House: "The night closed with a 'starvation' party, where there were no refreshments, at a neighboring house. The rooms lighted as well as practicable, someone willing to play dance music on the piano and plenty of young men and girls comprised the entertainment.... The officers, who rode into town with their long cavalry boots pulled well up over their knees, but splashed up their waists, put up their horses and rushed to the places where their dress uniform suits had been left for safekeeping. They very soon emerged, however, in full uniform and entered into the pleasures of their dance with the bright-eyed girls, who many of

them were fragile as fairies, but worked like peasants for their home and country. These young people are gray-haired now, but the lessons of self-denial, industry and frugality in which they became past mistresses then, have made of them the most dignified, self-reliant and tender women I have ever known — all honor to them."

The Spirit of Christmas Endures

In spite of the battles and devastation of the War, the Christmas message of love, forgiveness and salvation continued to affect hundreds in the Southland. In a Christmas season communique, a Confederate chaplain wrote, "We are receiving some very refreshing accounts of the work of grace in the army from our missionaries:

"Rev. P. H. Fontaine reports the baptism of fifty soldiers.

"Rev. Harvey Hatcher has held several very interesting meetings, in which some seventy souls professed faith in Christ. Brother Hatcher is employed by the board to visit destitute regiments and battalions. He is eminently adapted to army work.

"Brother R. W. Cridlin, of the 38th Virginia, has been greatly blessed. A large portion of his regiment has made a profession of faith in Christ since Brother Cridlin has been connected with it.

"Rev. A. Broaddus has recently spent two weeks in protracted meetings in Charlottesville, in which forty persons professed conversion. Rev. J. William Jones has baptized within twelve months two hundred and

twenty-two soldiers.

"Rev. T. Hume, of Petersburg, writes as follows, 'I have baptized here, and in adjacent parts, during the past six months, fifty-four — mostly young men of great promise. Some now are awaiting baptism, and not a few scattered about in the trenches and hospitals are earnest seekers after salvation'" (*Christ in the Camp*, pp. 386-387).

The Christ of Christmas was real in the midst of Confederate camps. The clergy worked with diligence to share the wonderful story of Christmas love. The Spirit of God worked His miraculous ministry through the message shared by the chaplains. The result: powerful spiritual revival in the Southern Army. Thousands of Southern soldiers came to faith in Christ. Those who survived the war took this faith with them in their return home. The South still enjoys the results of this spiritual awakening.

Confederate Soldiers Press On

Jefferson Davis wrote, "The military operations of the Confederate States need no defense; the bravery of our armies and the genius of their commanders were displayed on many battlefields" (*A Short History of the Confederate States of America*, p. 85). During four Christmas seasons, Confederate forces were in the field of conflict. We can only imagine the heartache and homesickness felt by these brave young men and their leaders. These feelings were heightened even more by the total war practices of the Federal invaders. Many of their homes

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The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes 11
Mobile, AL
Frederick Alan Marchman
James Reynold Thomas

Egbert J. Jones 357
Huntsville, AL
John D. Stice

The Prattville Dragoons 1524
Prattville, AL
Jimmy Palmer White

Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne 1433
Pine Bluff, AR
David Edward Halstead

Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers 1202
Tucson, AZ
Elwin Douglas Myres

Father A. J. Ryan-San Diego 302
San Diego, CA
Gregory Alan Sims

General George Blake Cosby 1627
Sacramento, CA
Murray Lee Eiland

General Tyree Harris Bell 1804
Fresno, CA
Edwin Hugh Waldron
Frank David Maul

CSS *Florida* 102
Orlando, FL
Renaldo J. Hamilton

Brig. Gen. Evander M. Law 1323
Lakeland, FL
E. Leslie Knight

Battle of Olustee 1463
Lake City, FL
Raleigh Lilley
Harold Dean Williams

Finley's Brigade 1614
Havana, FL
Jerry Earl Reeves

Judah P. Benjamin 2210
Tampa, FL
Archie McCallister

Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy Jr. 18
Macon, GA
Tom Smalling Shadburn

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb 97
Athens, GA
Paul Thomas Stephenson

Black Creek Volunteers 549
Sylvania, GA
Bruce Irving Jenkins

General Stand Watie 915
Calhoun, GA
William Lee Worley

Lt. James T. Woodward 1399
Warner Robins, GA
Edward E. Lusk

The Roswell Mills 1547
Roswell, GA
Roland Thomas Hoke

Camp McDonald 1552
Kennesaw, GA
Charles Edward Phelps

The Savannah Militia 1657
Savannah, GA
Jack Wilber Williams
Harold E. Hudson
Robert L. Cail

Johnson Greys 1688
Wrightsville, GA
William Ervin Garnto

Dixie Guards 1942
Metter, GA
Jesse Carlton Clifton

Dixie Grays Camp 2155
Ladoga, IN
Meredith S. Hunt

Col. Andrew Jackson May 1897
Prestonsburg, KY
David R. Hereford



Jim Pearce 2527
Princeton, KY
Archie Edward Stone

Gen. Richard Taylor 1308
Shreveport, LA
Jackson B. Davis

Col. Samuel D. Russell 1617
Natchitoches, LA
Rex Lee Keiffer

Battle of Sharpsburg 1582
Sharpsburg, MD
William J. Howell

Elijah Gates 570
Fulton, MO
John William Moore

Lowry Rifles 1740
Rankin County, MS
George E. Bishop

Calhoun Avengers 1969
Calhoun City, MS
Robert Thompson Gaston

Zebulon Baird Vance 15
Asheville, NC
Clayton Jr Bright

47th Regiment NC Troops 166
Wake Forest, NC
Hoyle Scott Barker
Anthony Carroll West

Rowan Rifles 405
Salisbury, NC
Thomas Eugene Grubb

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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Greetings, Compatriots and Heirs to the Old South!

What a glorious gift our Lord provided us to be descended from the best stock of men and women the world's history has ever known. We have such a rich tradition to embrace and a unique culture unknown outside of the borders of the South. Several musical genres originated in the South, we have our own food (and mighty tasty it is!), our own dialects, and our own flag. We are known throughout the world as the Bible Belt due to our embracing of Christ and His principles and our country's military is vastly filled with the patriotic stock from our region. The Southern culture is unique and celebrated. We have Southerners who live outside the South, but the land from which they emanated is unlike any the world has ever seen or ever will. Our inheritance from our ancestors is rich and it will continue only as long as we embrace it and live it.

As such, I welcome you to join us from 11-13 November here at *YOUR* headquarters, Historic Elm Springs, Columbia, TN and celebrate our heritage and our uniqueness in the world at our **2nd Annual Southern Heritage and Veterans Festival**. Come re-energize your "bat-tries" with like-minded Southrons. You are not alone, for we are many and strong. Come join us!

Continuing on the subject of heritage, our museum is pushing forward quickly, and we are very excited for the next year or so as we work to build the epitome of Confederate museums. **The National Confederate Museum at Historic Elm Springs** will be the preeminent location for the vindication of our ancestors' cause and the veneration of these men and women (<http://theconfederatemuseum.com>). Soon enough we will need items to fill the halls of our museum, but first we need your financial support. Please donate to this worthy cause! In addition, the headquarters staff is collating each camp's files in anticipation of moving them to the new museum archives and library. In searching through our records, it is evident that although we are an organization of historians, we don't do very well preserving our own SCV history. I would recommend each camp compile a written history of the camp and submit it to our headquarters so that we can place it in your camp files. Camps endure and camps implode, but memories of the camp only endure as long as those who remember. We have camps that re-charter old defunct camps and, without some written history we can provide, the only records are the "clinical forms" we preserve due to our daily administration of the business aspects of the SCV organization. For those camps sending

news-letters to headquarters, we preserve them in your camp files either electronically or in paper form.

Lastly, at a time when others are taking down monuments, the SCV is erecting and dedicating new ones. Our organization is a perpetual one and placing memorials and monuments to our fallen warriors is not only a duty, but an honor. On the SCV Headquarters Merchandise pages, please check out our new monument we are working on placing at Elm Springs. Its name (Advance the Flag of Dixie!), comes from the refrain of the war version of the song *Dixie* and serves as a reminder of the role the SCV has in vindicating our ancestors' cause, preserving their memories, and fighting those who attack our symbols.

During a pitched and costly battle, regiments falter, men grieve from losses, courage wavers, and broken and weary ranks look for leadership during so desperate a struggle. It is the regimental commander, through his own personal bravery and intrepidity, who grasps the colors to lead his regiment to ultimate



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John H. Reagan, Postmaster General *and the Stamps of the Confederate States of America*

By General Conrad L. Bush CSA

Reagan was born in Sevier County, Tennessee on October 8, 1818. At the age of 21 he moved to the Republic of Texas and served in the army, then worked as a surveyor, justice of the peace and farmer, followed by taking up the practice of law. He was the first County Judge of Henderson County and a lieutenant colonel in the militia. He served in the Texas legislature in 1847 and then as a district judge in Palestine, Texas. In 1857 and again in 1859 he was elected to the United States Congress. In 1861 He served as a member of the Secession Convention of Texas and as a member of the first Confederate State Congress.

Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States, asked him to accept the cabinet post as postmaster general. He refused not once, but twice. After this second refusal he was approached by several members of Congress and asked again. All of the people

present at this meeting stated they would do all they could to aid and sustain him against any unjust criticism. He was reluctant to accept the position as he felt he would be hated by the populace who expected their mail to move expeditiously and on time.

In President Davis' office, on March 9, 1861, with the rest of the cabinet present, he finally accepted the appointment but worried about how he would be able to carry out the duties of the office.

On his way home from this meeting he met H. P. Brewster Esq., an old friend, and sought his aid by asking him to go to Washington City and hand-deliver letters to all of the important people in the Post Office Department of the United States Government. These letters asked them to accept positions in the Post Office Department of the Confederacy and bring with them copies of the annual reports, and all the forms in the department and the route

maps of the Southern States. All except two of the people asked accepted his offer. They brought with them all of the necessary information needed to establish the postal service in the Confederacy though the only map they brought was Texas. Reagan began the organization of the department in earnest and by the president's cabinet meeting in May, everything was in place and outlined in his report. He was given permission to retain all postal employees in their current positions and to have them pay all monies due the United States until the Confederate government was able to take over all operations.

One of the pressing needs was for postage stamps and the general population was becoming restless by the fall of 1861. Because of this delay in procuring government printed stamps, some of the more enterprising postmasters took it upon themselves to print their own stamps. These were

known as "Provisional Stamps."

It had been impossible to find steel-plate engravers, so a solution known as a "temporary expedient" was implemented. It involved asking the firm of Hoyer & Ludwig of Richmond, Virginia, to prepare stamps using lithography, a process which utilizes a fine-grained block of limestone, in a flat-bed press. Thus, the first stamps of the Confederacy, born of dire necessity, were printed and placed into the hands of the people.

The first stamp printed by Hoyer & Ludwig was a five-cent green stamp, (Fig. 1) bearing the likeness of Jefferson Davis and used to pay the current rate for letters traveling less than 500 miles. A likeness of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, was chosen so as to acquaint the populace with their president. A ten-cent blue stamp with a portrait of Thomas Jefferson (Fig. 2) was printed to pay the rate for more than 500 miles. Also printed was a two-cent green stamp with a likeness of Andrew Jackson, which was used to pay the drop letter and circular rate. (Fig. 3) Drop letters are those which were placed in a post office to be picked up at that office. Suddenly the Post Office found themselves with two green stamps and Reagan was sure confusion would be rampant. He ordered that the five-cent green stamp, of which just more than nine million had been printed, be changed to blue. (Fig. 4) That now left them with two blue stamps of different denominations so the color of the ten-cent blue stamp was changed to rose. (Fig. 5)



Postmaster General John H. Reagan

Hoyer & Ludwig, being a small printing firm, could not keep up with the production of the ten-cent blue stamp, and they sub-contracted some of the printing to J. T. Paterson & Co. of Augusta, Georgia. Because of the large printing of the ten-cent blue stamps, there was little need or use for the ten-cent rose issue and only a little more than one million were printed.

Still wishing to have engraved stamps, Reagan sent Major Ficklin to England to contract with the firm of De La Rue of London, England. Major Ficklin, know-

ing very little about stamps, and even less about printing methods, ended up contracting for typographed stamps. This process is similar to using a fine-grained woodblock carving and was not very satisfactory. The stamps were to be in a five-cent denomination with a portrait of Jefferson Davis. The printer, De La Rue, was to supply, along with the plates and five million stamps, a supply of paper, gum and ink.

The plate for the five-cent stamp was apparently ready by the end of January 1862 as the records of De La Rue & Co.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

show it was invoiced on January 30th. On that date 2,150,000 stamps and a supply of paper and ink were shipped to the Confederacy. The first shipment was received and acknowledged in Reagan's report of February 28, 1862. The plate itself, which was invoiced on January 30, 1862 was not shipped out until February 11, 1862 along with another supply of stamps, paper and ink on the ship *Bermuda*. The *Bermuda* left Liverpool on March 1st and arrived in St. Georges, Bermuda three weeks later, but delayed departure for another five weeks. Meanwhile it was captured and along with all the stamps and supplies aboard, the ship was taken to Philadelphia as a prize of war. An order was then let for another supply which was shipped in smaller quantities. These other ships arrived safely, the stamps were distributed to the post offices and the plates, paper and ink turned over to Archer & Daly of Richmond, Virginia, to start printing more stamps.

Meanwhile, as of July 1, 1862, the rate for all letters east of the Mississippi was increased to ten cents. The first of these entirely new stamps were printed by Archer & Daly. They went on sale on August 15, 1862 and were mostly used in pairs. The only five-cent rate stamps used prior to July first were some left over five-cent lithographs and the London prints. As the paper and ink from London ran out, local supplies of inferior quality were obtained and printing continued.

De La Rue also prepared plates for a one-cent rate, but the drop letter and circular rate had already changed to two cents and the shipment had been lost along the way. It was orange with a portrait of John C. Calhoun. (Fig. 6) No legitimate copies of this stamp were validly used.

During the printing of more than 36 million of these five-cent blue stamps, (Fig. 7) engravers, along with their tools, arrived from the North. John Archer who formed a partnership with Joseph Daly began engraving a new stamp. Frederick Halpin joined them, and he also began engraving master dies. The remaining stamps of the Confederacy were engraved, and Reagan had finally reached his goal.

The first stamp was printed by the copper plate method using an Archer engraving, and only 500,000 were printed, again bearing the portrait of Jefferson Davis. The plate was ruled into one hundred squares, giving each stamp a "FRAME LINE" (Fig. 8) and that has remained the philatelic designation to the present day.

The next stamp had a different rendering of the Davis bust and the denomination, T-E-N, was spelled out. Only one million of these stamps were printed. (Fig. 9) It has been said that the portrait resembled President Lincoln, and Mrs. Davis asked that it be discontinued, so Archer & Halpin took the master die from the frameline stamp and each of them engraved a new rendering with little change.

There was little quality control, and as the inks were mixed each day, the colors ranged from a dark blue to a true green. They are known as the type 1 & type 2 Archer & Daly prints. (Fig. 10-11) During this period they procured a perforating machine and a few sheets of these two stamps were officially perforated. The machine was laborious and inefficient and the process was quickly abandoned. These are the only officially perforated general issue stamps. (Fig 12)

Halpin also did an entirely new two-cent stamp, for drop letters and circulars, with Andrew Jack-



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8

son's portrait to be printed in a dark red/brown. (Fig. 13) He next did a twenty-cent stamp with the bust of George Washington to be printed in a bright green. (Fig 14) It must be remembered that George Washington was the "Father of His Country," and of course, this included the South. Near the end of 1864, when it appeared Richmond was about to fall Reagan had the printing plates of both ten-cent stamps removed to the firm of Keatinge & Ball in Columbia, South Carolina. They continued to print these stamps, but their quality control was not as good as Archer & Daly's, so the stamps are of a much poorer quality. (Fig. 15-16) The thick and yellow gum applied on the back with wide wallpaper brushes contributed to the stamps poor quality, but Reagan did manage to keep the post offices supplied with stamps.

Of the seventeen different stamps, he had Jefferson Davis' likeness placed on eleven of them. The Confederate Post Office Department remained in the black throughout the war due to Reagan's judicious use of the railroad system and the closing of Post Offices which did not generate enough revenue. Near the end of the war the Confederate

dollar was worth only three cents, but you could still purchase 10, ten-cent stamps and mail 10 letters.

On May 28th of 1865, Reagan was captured and held in solitary confinement at Fort Warren, Massachusetts. It was October before he was finally released and able to return to Texas. As his home in Palestine had been destroyed, he went with his motherless children to his Fort Houston farm to till the soil and attempt to support them. He could not practice law as the people were too impoverished to pay lawyers' fees so he just managed his farm and continued to hope there might be better times ahead.

John H. Reagan was laid to rest on March 8, 1905. In the intervening years he was a member of the State Democratic Convention in 1866 and practiced law until 1875, when he re-entered Congress. He was a member of the State Constitutional convention in 1876. After 16 years in the House of Representatives in 1887, the Texas legislature chose him for United States Senator, and he served in that capacity until 1891.

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Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11



Figure 12

Centennial Wars

By Philip Leigh

Fifty years ago the master narrative of the War Between the States Centennial failed to synchronize with the momentous 1960s Civil Rights movement. It minimized the roles of slavery and race. Instead the War was characterized as a unifying ordeal in which both sides fought heroically for their individual sense of “right” eventually becoming reconciled through mutual sacrifice. Slavery was considered only one of several causes of the War.¹

Afterwards, most historians began rejecting the Centennial interpretation. Yale professor David Blight explains that historians who came-of-age during the 1920s economic boom, ensuing crash, and Great Depression were the ones chiefly responsible for shaping the twentieth century understanding of the War’s causes — until the 1960s. Such writers “tended to see the world through the frame of the Great Depression” and interpreted sectional differences as more important than differing ideologies on slavery.²

His signature example was Charles Beard, who “saw the South and North as essentially two economies.... [U]ltimately the War, in Beard’s view, wasn’t really about any particular ideology ... it was two economic systems living together in ... the same nation, and coming into conflict with one another in insolvable ways; forces meeting at a crossroads, and they had to clash. Beard is laden with inevitability, as any great economic determinist usually is.”³

If Blight correctly reasons the accepted causes of the War

fifty years ago were distorted because the Great Depression personally affected influential authors, it is reasonable to examine whether the Civil Rights movement similarly impacted Sesquicentennial historians. Princeton’s James McPherson is a good starting place. He won a 1989 Pulitzer Prize for *Battle Cry of Freedom*, which was his historical interpretation of disunion and the War. His influence is evident from the book’s massive popularity as a college text. Moreover, he’s repeatedly stated that the 1960s Civil Rights movement molded his study of the War. The effect was evident as early as his dissertation selection:

... [T]he selection of a dissertation topic was one of the most difficult experiences during my four years at Johns Hopkins from 1958–1962.... My adviser ... encouraged me to write ... on Alabama Reconstruction ... [T]

he Civil Rights Movement was in full swing, and I knew [presumed?] that as a Yankee (born in North Dakota and raised in Minnesota) I might be less than welcome in Alabama. The prospect ... left me considerably less than ecstatic.... Meanwhile, I had become fascinated with the abolitionists.... My empathy with these civil rights’ activists generated more excitement than ... Alabama.⁴

Additionally, McPherson echoes Blight’s criticism of Beard: “As Beard viewed it, slavery and emancipation were almost incidental to the real causes and consequences of the war. The sectional conflict arose from the contending economic interests.”⁵ On the



eve of the Sesquicentennial McPherson concluded that Beard's once-popular economic-centric explanation had been nearly universally rejected by contemporary historians, who define slavery as the overarching cause: "Probably 90 percent, maybe 95 percent, of serious historians of the War would agree on ... what the war was about ... which was the increasing polarization of the country between the free states and the slave states over issues of slavery, especially the expansion of slavery."⁶

After winning the Pulitzer, McPherson steadily attracted followers. While nearly all correctly emphasizes slavery as the reason the cotton states seceded, they generally fail to satisfactorily explain why the North declined to let the South depart peacefully. After all, if the South quietly left the Union, slavery would have ceased to exist in the United States. It was precisely what prominent abolitionists frequently advocated prior to the War. Examples include William Lloyd Garrison, Henry Beecher, Samuel Howe, John Greenleaf Whittier, James Clark, Gerrit Smith, Joshua Giddings, and even Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner, who became a leading War hawk. For years, Garrison had described the United States Constitution as "a covenant with death and agreement with hell."⁷

Moreover, Lincoln continually rejected emancipation for the first seventeen months of the War. During the first year, he overruled Major Generals David Hunter and John C. Fremont when each attempted to emancipate slaves in their districts. As late as August 1862, he famously replied in a letter to publisher Horace Greely's call to free the slaves, "My paramount objective in this struggle is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it and if I could do it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that."⁸ *Saving the Union*, however, was really merely a slogan to avoid the consequence of disunion and *those* reasons are chiefly linked to economics, not abolitionism.

A surviving independent Confederacy would undoubtedly employ much lower tariffs than the United States. In his inaugural address, President Jefferson Davis stated, "Our policy is peace, and the freest trade our necessities will permit. It is ... [in] our interest, and that of [our trading partners],

that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon interchange of commodities."⁹ Similarly, Confederate Secretary of State Judah Benjamin later offered France a special tariff exemption "for a certain defined period" in exchange for diplomatic recognition.¹⁰

A low Confederate tariff presented the remaining states of the Union with two consequences. First, the federal government would lose the great majority of its tax revenue because 82 percent were obtained from tariffs.¹¹ Articles imported into the Confederacy from Europe would divert tariff revenue from the North to the South. Additionally, the Confederacy's low duties would encourage Northern-bound European imports to enter in the South, where they could be smuggled across the Ohio River into Midwestern states and thereby evade US duties. Tariff compliance would nearly vanish and cause a collapse in federal tax revenue. Second, given the Confederacy's lower tariffs, its residents would likely buy more manufactured goods from Europe rather than as previously from the Northern states where prices were inflated by protective tariffs.¹²

Northerners quickly realized that such concerns were not mere abstractions. In March 1861, New Yorkers were panicked to read a dispatch from St. Louis in a Manhattan newspaper: "Every day ... our importers are receiving, by way of New Orleans very considerable quantities of goods, duty free.... If this thing is to become permanent, there will be an entire revolution in the course of trade and New York will suffer terribly."¹³ Cincinnati also reported that goods were arriving from New Orleans tariff-free. Three months earlier the *Philadelphia Press* editorialized, "It is the enforcement of the revenue laws, not the coercion of the [Rebel] state[s] that is the question of the hour. If those laws cannot be enforced, the Union is clearly gone."¹⁴ Historian Charles Adams explains:

If trade were to shift to the Southern ports because of a free-trade zone, or extremely low duties relative to the North, then [the] great cities [of the Northeast] would go into decline and suffer economic disaster. The image painted by these editorials [from secession-era newspapers of Northeastern cities] is one of massive unemployment,

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Elmira Prison

The Confederate shown in this CDV photo wears a home-made, four-button frock coat with black facing to the collar and cuffs and two side pockets. This type uniform was associated mainly with Kentucky and Tennessee troops of the Army of Tennessee. The photo was taken in the studio at Waverly, New York, located 15 miles southeast of Elmira. Our unfortunate soldier was probably being marched to Elmira when he was allowed to have his photo taken during a brief stop at Waverly.

In May 1864, abandoned barracks in Elmira were turned into a prison by building a stockade fence around the camp. Two months later, about 700 prisoners from Point Lookout were transferred here. By the end of August, the POWs numbered almost 10,000 men.

Only half of these men could be housed in the barracks, the other half were crowded into tents, even in winter.

Lacking vegetables by the end of August, there were 793 re-




Unidentified Confederate prisoner.

ported cases of scurvy. Secretary of War Stanton's hatred of Confederates complicated matters when, in October, he cancelled delivery of beef to the prison and efforts to buy vegetables for the prisoners

was also stopped.

By November 2, 011 patients were sent to the hospital and 775 deaths reported. Other diseases reported in camp were smallpox, dysentery and pneumonia. May 12, 1865 was the last day that POWs were admitted to Elmira, bringing the total prison population to 12,122. The last sick prisoner was repatriated in September 1865.

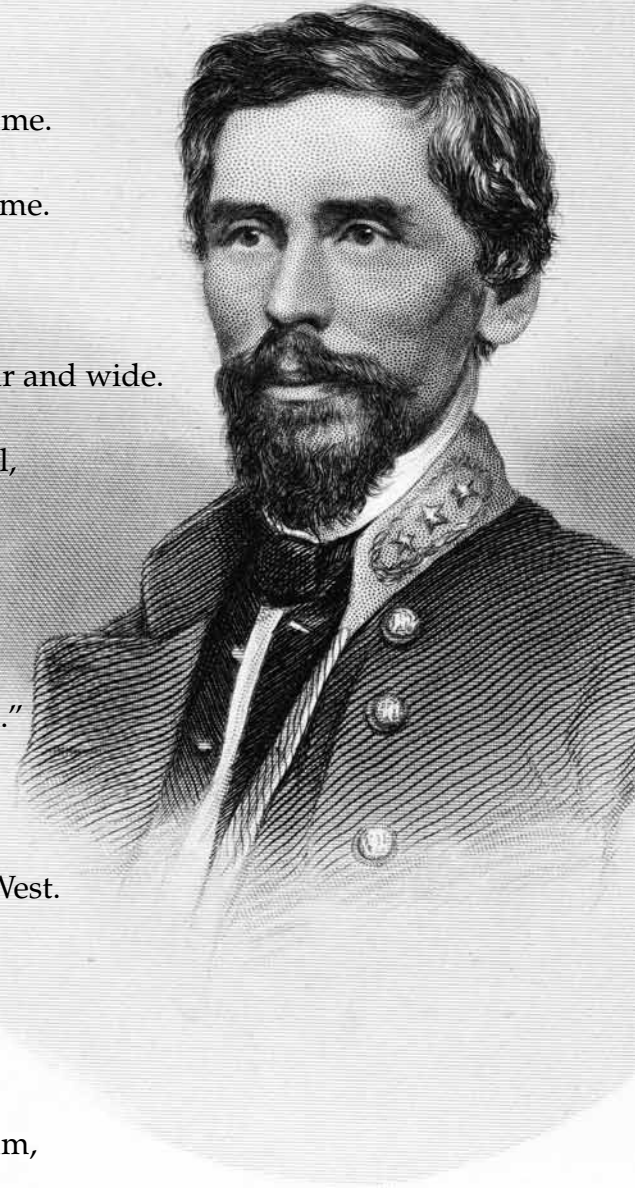
Although Elmira wasn't open as long as Andersonville, 3,000 of its 12,000 inmates died. Andersonville, with three-times the prison population as Elmira, had a 28-percent mortality rate, while Elmira had a 24.4 percent rate. Other Union camps had a 11.7 percent average. Elmira's percent is also higher than the average 15.3 percent death rate for all Southern prison camps. Little reason why inmates called Elmira, "Hellmira."

We can only wonder the fate of this unknown Confederate POW who had his photo taken at Waverly. 

Honoring General Cleburne

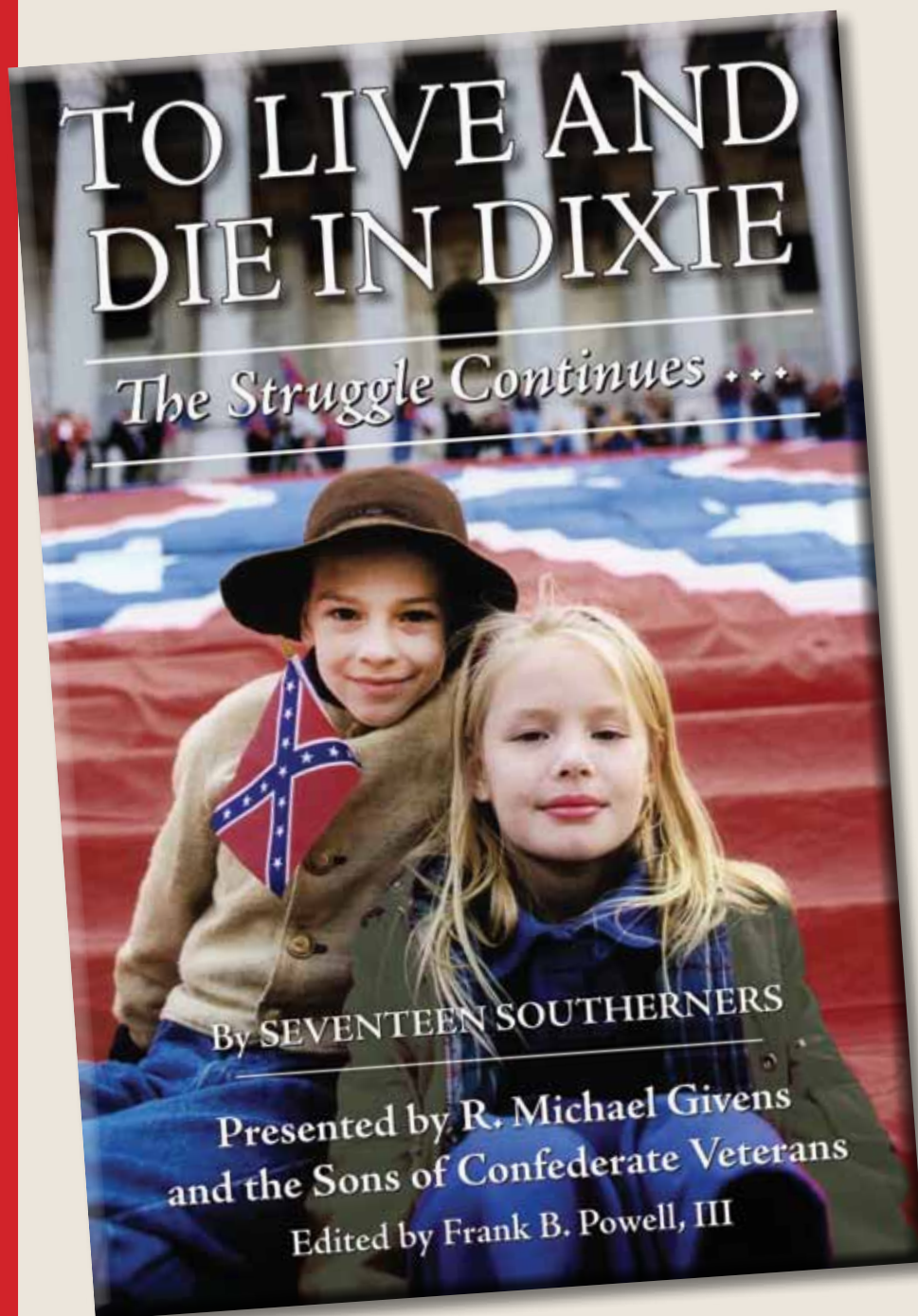
By Melvin (Sonny) Burt

On the list of famous people, one name may not appear —
That name is Patrick Cleburne, a name we hold so dear.
A man who was so honored, with his men he shared his fame.
When returning home to Texas, they gave this town his name.
He so inspired his soldiers with his bravery and his pride.
And his deeds were so respected that his fame stretched far and wide.
Sadly, the Battle of Franklin, where the General gave his all,
Leading his men in battle, his Division did not stall.
Our General lost two horses, before he reached his end.
His final words before the charge were, "Let us die as men."
The South had lost the battle; the men had done their best.
But somewhere in the struggle died, the Stonewall of the West.
Forward to the present, to this place of hallowed ground,
Stands a statue of his likeness, as it looks out over town.
As we carve his place in history, his soul won't have to roam,
The namesake of our city, has finally found his home.



*Written for the Statue dedication of General Patrick R. Cleburne April 10, 2015
by Commander Melvin (Sonny) Burt, a member of Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937, Cleburne, Texas*

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Books in Print

Comes The Retribution

James R. Elstad was born on Staten Island, New York, and raised in Southern California. He has retired from a twenty-eight-year career in the California Army National Guard, which included a three-year enlistment in the U. S. Marines. Author Elstad currently lives in Tigard, Oregon, and is working on four mystery novels.

Comes The Retribution is a sequel to *Comes The Southern Revolution*, previously reviewed in the November/December 2013 issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine by Ann Rives Zappa.

In his Prologue, Author Elstad brings readers of this sequel up to speed on the plot. *Comes The Southern Revolution* began in 1972 when Second Lieutenant Jefferson Hampton Lee, a recent graduate of West Point, joined his grandfather, George, at the Lee mansion in Rock Hill, South Carolina. George was General Robert E. Lee's grandson. Before his death, the General had chosen twelve men as a "counsel" to advise his grandson on how to handle finances. However, this Council of Advisers had succeeded in manipulating young George into believing General Lee really "wanted to resume Mr. Lincoln's war." In the following decades, successive Councils of Advisers had planned to restart the War. But each time, world events such as the Spanish-American War and World Wars I and II forced postponement of plans to drive Federal Occupation Forces from Dixie.

Reluctant at first, General Jefferson Hampton Lee used military connections during the ensuing forty-four years to organize a vast conspiracy of interest groups into small cells. Some of them

knew the true goal. Others believed their benefactor was a true believer who wanted to remain anonymous.

In the 2016 Primary Election Campaign, General Lee did not run for office. Vice President Larry Gressette became the first president of "The Republic of America."

Fighting started and initially went well for the ROA forces. Rebels, with help from "The Knights of the Golden Circle," removed sixty-five cargo truckloads of gold bullion from Fort Knox, disabled three US Navy carriers, and sank six submarines.

Federal forces recovered from shock and launched an attack with stealth gliders. Rebels were caught off guard. Federals then overran General Lee's Headquarters in Rock Hill, South

Carolina, and killed several Council members. The remaining ones fled, and General Lee died of an apparent heart attack. All appeared lost again for the Republic of America. But Bobby Lee, General Jefferson Hampton Lee's last surviving grandson and heir-apparent, escaped in a small aircraft from an underground hangar.

Comes The Retribution begins at this point. Author Elstad writes a gripping and fast-paced story. Actions shift from group to group and location to location. Again, readers need a scorecard to track characters. Motives and loyalties are sometimes murky, and the author springs several surprises as to who is who.

Southerners and Confederate history lovers will relish the humiliating military defeats of Northern troops. Yankees suffer every dastardly crime inflicted on the Southern States by the likes of Sherman. The US government

is portrayed as rotten with corruption.

As the title predicts, the ending of *Comes The Retribution* is revenge served hot. Female Vice President Underwood calls the US Cabinet together and reads from her tablet: "Here are our options: 1) To continue fighting and hope Boeing comes through with another miracle. 2) Sign the damned paper and accept defeat. And 3) Accept assistance from the Chinese."

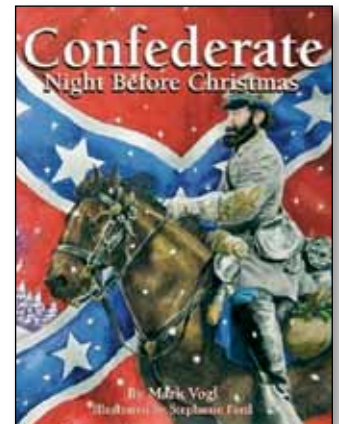
Many readers will glean satisfaction from both of these pro-Southern books written by James R. Elstad. We all would have hoped for such a result from the War Between the States.

Author: James R. Elstad
Publisher: James R. Elstad
www.jameselstad.com
Paperback \$17.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Confederate Night Before Christmas

Though Christmas was not declared an official holiday until 1870, many in the South felt the need to share what little they had around Christmas time. In a new interpretation of Clement Moore's memorable poem, this adaptation is a testament to the best of human nature during a trying time.



Continued on page 54

Centennial Wars

the closing of factories and businesses, followed by unrest, riots, and possibly revolution. The inland cities of the North would also go into decline, like Pittsburgh, where duty-free British steel and iron products would cripple the American steel industry.¹⁵

States northwest of the Ohio River had additional economic reasons to fear dissolution of the Union. Specifically, they were apprehensive that the Confederacy would jeopardize free trade to the mouth of the Mississippi River. The concern was sufficiently acute that some Midwesterners toyed with the notion of forming a Northwest Confederacy of states to be allied with the Southern Confederacy. Although the Davis government promised that the river would be open to free trade, many Midwesterners regarded such assurances as mere paper guarantees. They remained worried that the Confederacy may impose fees and import duties at some future date.¹⁶

Finally, after the opening guns at Fort Sumter, many Northern capitalists reasoned that a war would be good for business. Initially, Wall Street looked at disunion as a menace to their investments. Government bond quotations dipped with every incident of federal indecision. But eventually, Northern industrialists correctly reasoned the demand for war goods would lift the overall economy. Since hos-



tilities would block much of the Mississippi River trade, Eastern merchants concluded they could monopolize commerce with the Midwest through the Erie Canal, Great Lakes and railroads. Manufacturers would get many profitable military supply contracts. The Midwestern states would supply Union armies with provender. Such expectations proved to be valid. From 1860 to 1865, the gross national product increased from \$4.3 billion to \$9.9 billion, which translates to an 18 percent compounded annual growth rate. Since the economy in the South was shrinking, the rate applicable to the Northern states was probably well above 20 percent annually.¹⁷

Critics of the Centennial story line have successfully placed slavery and race at the center of the Sesquicentennial narrative. Some have over-corrected to a point where some historians are wrongly blacklisted as “neo-confederates.” One example is

Gary Gallagher, presently of the University of Virginia. Despite agreeing that slavery was “central to the coming of the War and the conflict itself,” his most important books focus on Confederate topics, thereby leaving him feeling compelled to explain, “Don’t dismiss me as a ‘neo-Confederate’.... As a native of Los Angeles who grew up on a farm in Southern Colorado, I can claim complete freedom from any special pleading ... [and] not a single ancestor fought in the war.”¹⁸

Consequently, during the past fifty years, numerous authors have competed with one another to devalue everything about the Confederacy to the point of absurdity. E. L. Doctorow’s fictional account of Sherman’s March to the Sea entitled *The March* became a best seller, won the National Book Critic’s Circle Award, and was made required reading at a Yale University War Between the States history course, while portraying every male Southerner in the story as reprehensible.¹⁹ Characteristic of the mantra which typically depicts Southern failures as resulting from stupidity or arrogance, modern Sharpsburg scholars conclude that Lee’s invasion of the North after Second Manassas was driven by overconfidence. Yet they fail to even consider an important aspect of Lee’s viewpoint, which was the fact that Beauregard and Johnston were castigated

in Richmond about a year earlier for *failing* to try what Lee attempted.²⁰ Annapolis students are taught the consensus of historians agree that Grant was the War's best general.²¹ Illinois professor Bruce Levine portrays as undisputed fact a dubious allegation denied by Lee that he ordered three slaves — including a female — to be whipped and urged the flogger to “lay it on” as Lee watched.²² The list goes on and on.

Those who worry that the *Gone With the Wind* version of War Between the States' history currently holds too much public influence fear a ghost. By capturing an average 66 percent share of the TV audience over eight nights, the race-centered narrative of the *Roots* miniseries has surely been as influential as the countervailing account provided by Scarlett's story. Although *Roots* was presented as factual history, it was later demonstrated to be extensively plagiarized from a little-known novel and most likely a hoax. It has been 39 years since *Roots* shifted Hollywood's War Between the States focus to slavery and race. By comparison, the interval between *Gone With the Wind* and *Roots* was 38 years. Historians should lead public knowledge about the war, not trail it by 39 years. It's time to give up the ghost.²³

Endnotes

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⁸ David Donald, *Lincoln* (London: Jonathan Cape, 1995), 314–317, 363.

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¹⁵ Adams *When in the Course*, 25–26.

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¹⁸ Edwin M. Yoder. “Cause and Effect in the Civil War.” *The Weekly Standard* (June 6, 2011). www.weeklystandard.com/keyword/Gary-W-Gallagher (accessed January 13, 2014); Clayton Butler, “Understanding Our Past: An Interview With Gary Gallagher,” *Civil War Trust*. www.civilwar.org/education/history/civil-war-history-and-scholarship/gary-gallagher-interview.html. (accessed 3/17/2014).

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²⁰ D. Scott Hartwig, *To Antietam Creek* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2012), 77; Brian Jordan, Interviewed on *Civil War Talk Radio* on April 5, 2013 www.voiceamerica.com/episode/69951/brian-jordan-unholy-sabbath-the-battle-of-south-mountain-in-history-and-memory(accessed 3/19/2014)

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Resolutions From the Southern Baptist Convention in 1861

By Richard Lee Montgomery

As far back as back as I can remember, I was raised a Southern Baptist in Corpus Christi, Texas. I heard the Gospel preached at Lindale Baptist Church and it was there, that the mercy and grace of God was extended to me — it was there that the Lord Jesus Christ regenerated my soul — it was there that I was saved and in obedience to my Lord, I received believers' baptism.

When I was a Junior at W. B. Ray High School in Corpus, God extended to me, the call to the Gospel Ministry of Jesus Christ. One Sunday morning at Lindale we had a guest preacher who introduced me to a college in Brownwood, Texas, called Howard Payne College, which was a Southern Baptist institution. After high school graduation, I was enrolled at HP and eventually would receive my Bachelors Degree. From there I went to Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, Texas, another Southern Baptist institution, and in time graduated with a Master's Degree.

I now began my full-time

work in ministry in Southern Baptist churches. My first stop was in Stanton, Texas, serving as Minister of Education. Next was San Antonio serving as Minister of Education and Youth. Then came my first pastorate position in Sheridan, Wyoming. After seven years as pastor, I resigned and began working and eventually received my Doctorates Degree from an institution where many Southern Baptist attended, called Covington Theological Seminary, then in Rossville, Georgia. My next pastorate was in Denton, Texas, and I served in a Southern Baptist church there

for almost twelve years.

I stated all of this background, whether it was needed or not, to show that Southern Baptist principles, theology and history played a pivotal roll in my life. In February of 2012 I became a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans under my great-great-grandfather, John L. Wynn, who served in the Thirty-Second Alabama Infantry for the Confederate States of America.

Today, with the banning of "*All things Confederate*" based on the idea that the "*War For Southern Independence*" was over the institution of slavery and now we see that my dear Southern Baptist Convention's Resolution Committee has made resolutions at the June 2016 meetings in St. Louis stating, "*RESOLVED, That we call our brothers and sisters in Christ to discontinue the display of the Confederate battle flag as a sign of solidarity of the whole Body of Christ, including our African-American brothers and sisters ...*"¹ Suffice to say — I was dismayed.

According to documented history of this Confederate

Continued on page 30





Resolution in response to Southern Baptist Convention (SBC) Resolution 7 on Sensitivity and Unity Regarding the Confederate Battle Flag

WHEREAS, the history of the Southern Baptist Convention (SBC) has been inextricably tied to the Confederacy and her heirs for over a century and a half, and

WHEREAS, many Southern soldiers influenced by the great spiritual revival that swept through the Southern camps during the War were influential in the starting and supporting of many Southern Baptist Churches throughout the South, and

WHEREAS, many Southern Baptist pulpit expositors, as well as seminary professors, who left their mark in the area of Biblical thought and world view, served as Confederate chaplains and men of arms as well, and

WHEREAS, thousands of Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) members are member of Southern Baptist churches and many Southern Baptist churches have cultivated great relationships with SCV camps by opening their facilities for regular meetings, special occasions, and cemetery memorial services, and

WHEREAS, the Confederate Battle Flag (the Christian cross of St. Andrew), rather than being a symbol of hatred, bigotry, and racism is the soldier's flag used in the fog of battle to identify Southern forces from invading Northern forces, and

WHEREAS, the Scriptures compel us to "honor father and mother" (Exodus 20:12) and to "speak the truth in love" (Ephesians 4:15), we who enjoy Confederate ancestry are bound to tell the Truth of our ancestors' fight and flag, and

WHEREAS, the tone of SBC Resolution 7 has the effect of intimidating the consciences of Southern Baptist into holding terribly negative opinions of Confederate symbols, and

WHEREAS, each Southern Baptist Church is autonomous and thus not bound by any resolution of the Convention

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sons of Confederate Veterans call upon Southern Baptist Congregations to ignore the distraction of SBC Resolution 7 and to continue in helping their communities to retain historic truth and honor the men who rebuilt these communities after the tragic War and devastation reconstruction and to move forward with the priorities of Gospel proclamation, building up the fellowship of Faith and the pursuit of a witness of goodwill

**Adopted, without objection, in Convention Assembled at Richardson, Texas,
this 16th day of July 2016.**

Battle Flag, it was never associated with slavery — never. It originated with the Confederate States of America, especially known in the Army of Northern Virginia as the “soldiers flag” — nothing more, nothing less. It did not originate with anyone else. Yes, I know we are told of its use in the KKK and other hate groups. But if this is the basis for banning a flag, simply because hate groups have taken use of it, to advance their cause, then a precedent has been set in motion for all flags used in these hate groups to be banned. Now, just a side-note: I am not for the banning of any historical bonafide flag, which has been stolen from its historical meaning, by any hate group. In fact, according to research, the Confederate Battle Flag is not the flag that is used

most by the KKK and other hate groups. It is the United States Flag.

With this said, the Southern Baptist Convention has alienated who knows how many Southern Baptists, who are members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. As a chaplain of a local camp in Denton, Texas, I know of many who now state they are no longer Southern Baptist, based on the newest resolution that Southern Baptist are no longer to fly the Confederate Battle flag. This flag, by the way, is the logo for the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Also, every member is given this charge, taken from a speech by Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General of the United Confederate Veterans Reunion in New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906: “To

you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish.”²

Every member seeks to give their ancestor, the Confederate soldier, a good name. Point is, racism or bigotry or any kind of hate directed toward any group of people, is not and will not be tolerated. Those are grounds for dismissal from the Sons of Confederate Veterans membership. To ban the flag and/or logo of this organization, founded in

Continued on page 62

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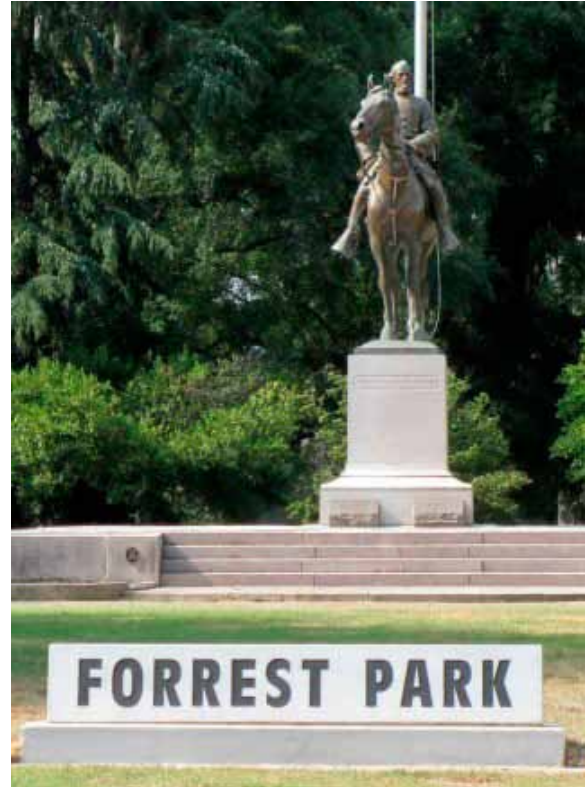
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SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Help Save General Forrest



The Memphis City Council has passed a resolution to remove the Forrest Equestrian Statue from Forrest Park and to dig up the graves of General Forrest and his wife MaryAnn from beneath the statue.

The N B Forrest Camp 215 SCV and the Forrest family descendants must raise money to fight the city in this second attack on General Forrest. We need your help.

Help us to save the graves and monument of General Forrest

Can you, or your camp or Division donate \$100, \$500 or \$1000 to the defense ?

Please sign me up as a supporter. No membership fee.

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Forrest Park Defense Fund

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Army of Northern Virginia



McNeill's Rangers Camp 582, Moorefield, WV, Commander David Judy, presented a certificate of appreciation to Robert Reedy and the Shenandoah Valley Minstrels during a recent Heritage Weekend in Moorefield. Member Jay Schroeder holds the first-place trophy the camp received at the Heritage Parade Treasure Mountain Festival in Franklin, WV, earlier.



Captain William Latané Camp 1690, Mechanicsville, VA, Color Guard participated in the Annual Jefferson Davis Memorial Service at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, VA. Shown from left, Billy Brady, Larry Smith, Kenneth Cahoon, Arthur Ledbetter, Ray Rice, Ray Easter, Dave Irvin, Devin Toney, Doug Raynor, Frank Yates and Francis Yates.



General John R. Chambliss Camp 1779, Emporia, VA, Cadet Bradley Wayne Hammond participated in a camp-sponsored memorial service for Captain W. H. Briggs, a member of Company K, 21st Virginia Infantry.



Marion Camp 24, Marion County, SC, held their annual Confederate Memorial Service at Nichols Baptist Church, Nichols, SC.



Nicholas Haywood was sworn into the Colonel E. T. Steakhouse Camp 1576, Latta, SC, at the Florence Comic-Con, and is shown with his grandfather, Archie Herring, camp adjutant and chaplain. Camp members set up at the Pee Dee Deer Classic, Southern 500 and the Florence Comic-Con, selling Confederate merchandise.



From left are 47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166, Wake Forest, NC, Commander Byron Brady and Lieutenant Commander Gary Lee Hall at the historic Albert Docks in Liverpool, England, in November, 2015, holding a reproduction of the 2nd National Confederate Flag which flew on the *Shenandoah*, the only Confederate ship to circumnavigate the globe during the War for Southern Independence. They were participating with SCV members from 10 other states and members in Europe for the Last Flag Down event commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the return of the CSS *Shenandoah* to Liverpool in November 1865.

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



Jordan Saintsing received a certificate of appreciation for his hard work with the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, from Michael H. Scott and Joe Hampton.



The **Stonewall Jackson Camp 23**, Charlotte, NC, and the **Mary Anna Morrison Jackson 57 OCR** placed a new Confederate Gravestone at the Steele Creek Presbyterian Church in Charlotte for Private Andrew H. Brown, 1st NC Infantry, Company C.



WV Delegates attended the Awards Luncheon in Richmond at the SCV National Reunion. On the far left is Brigade Commander Blaine Hypes; far right is WV Division Commander Paul Williams; second from right is **Flat Top Copperheads Camp 1694** Commander Bobby Tabor.



Five Compatriots of the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, installed 14 Urethane Southern Crosses at Draytonville Baptist Church in Gaffney. From left, Jordan Dill, Lee Edwards, Ed Moss, Jerry Cooper and Roger Williams. The church was founded by a group of Confederate soldiers immediately after the War.



Zebulon Baird Vance Camp 15, Asheville, NC, was visited by its youngest member, Cadet Antonin Cooper (age 5), Prague, Czech Republic. Holding him for the picture is his father, Garth Cooper, while his grandfather, Life Member George Cooper smiles proudly.



Members of the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, participating in the Fayetteville Veterans' Day Parade.

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



Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741, Upper Marlboro, MD, Commander Tom Dale Sr., left, watches as Chaplain Mike Hinton spoke at the grave dedication of Private William H. Claggett.



Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794, Whiteville, NC, was well represented at the groundbreaking of the Columbus County Veterans' Memorial Park by Compatriots T. Layton Dowless, Whiteville; Hosea Ray, Fayetteville; Bernhard Thuersam, Wilmington; Thomas Jolly, Tabor City; Mike Hollingsworth, Lake Waccamaw; and Keith Fuller, Fair Bluff. The park will memorialize all Columbus County Veterans back to the Revolutionary War.



Two charter members, Jayson Ruff and Ryan McGuinn of the **Polk Volunteers Camp 919**, Columbus, NC, are being presented their membership certificates by Commander McGuinn.



Members of the **R. E. Lee Camp 726**, Alexandria, VA, enjoyed Past CIC Kelly Barrow and his wife Cassie and children, William and Georgianah, at the DC UDC Lee Birthday Commemoration.



Members of the **Berkeley Border Guards Camp 199**, Martinsburg, WV, participated in the Veterans' Day Ceremony at the Masonic Cemetery in Middleway, WV. From left, Randy Taylor, Camp 199 and WV Division Commander Paul Williams, Richard Imboden, Vinnie Kimbel, two members of the 18th VA Infantry Reenactors, Keith Hedges and Mrs. Imboden.



The **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, inducted into its ranks, John Corbin Ledford and Dennis T. Green. Pictured from left are Commander Brian Duckworth, John Corbin Ledford, Dennis T. Green and Chaplain Jeff Cash.



Army of Northern Virginia



The **Bedford Rifle Grays Camp 1475**, Bedford, VA, is very fortunate to maintain a small garden in front of the Bedford Middle School, Bedford. The sign had deteriorated and was recently replaced by the camp. This garden and sign are on a major street and walking path, and are viewed by thousands daily.



At the **Gaston Guards Camp 1822**, Stanley, NC, meeting, two members were presented with Vietnam Service Medals. Pictured from left, Commander Johnny Tyson, Darryel Connell and Morrisett High.



The **General Robert F. Hoke/William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, drew a huge crowd to their May 10th Confederate Memorial Day observance.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, welcomes newest member Jordan Colby Hucks, who joined on the service of his third great uncle, Corporal Collin Postell Hucks, 26th South Carolina Infantry, Co. A, CSA at a special meeting during Delaware's General Lee/Jackson Birthday Celebration.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, swore in its two newest members recently. Mr. Edward Fisher and Mr. Bo Watkins were sworn in upon the verification of their ancestor's service in the Confederate military. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Michael Wasiljov, Edward Fisher, Bo Watkins and Toby Law.



The **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC, swore in four new members. Pictured from left are Jerry Foley, Clint Smith, Nathan Garrett, Adam Garrett and Commander Steven Smith.

Army of Tennessee



A Real Daughter of the Confederacy marker dedication was held at Pine Level Cemetery in Coffee County, AL, by the General Rucker Chapter UDC. Colors were posted by **Coffee County Rangers Camp 911**, Enterprise, AL, and the 15th AL Infantry. Seventy-five members of the Day/Morgan family gathered to honor Bonnie Eva Jane Day Morgan as a Real Daughter. Her father was Henry Joel Day, of Co. B, 15th AL from Covington County, AL.



Members of the **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, joined other camps of the Memphis Brigade in attending the commemoration and rededication of the Jefferson Davis Statue in Historic Confederate Park in downtown Memphis on the 50th Anniversary of the original dedication. The rededication was sponsored by the Shelby County Council of the UDC.



Members of the **Colonel W. P. Rogers Camp 321**, Corinth, MS, held a Roll of Honor Dedication Ceremony for Corporal Samuel L. Neely, Co. A, Tishomingo Rifles, 2nd MS Volunteer Infantry. Corporal Neely is listed five times for his actions in the following battles: Wilderness, Spotsylvania Courthouse, Bethesda Church, Talley's Mill and Weldon Railroad.



Along with the UDC, **Camp Davis Camp 2073**, Guyton, GA, and other camps dedicated a new marker to 33 unknown Confederates who died in Savannah hospitals during the War. Buried in the Isle of Hope Church Cemetery, their names were lost over time. If anyone has any information on the 33, please contact Camp Davis Adjutant James Rahn at 912-531-3523.



Paul Swader, left, received an award for being a Real Grandson of a Confederate Veteran from the **Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824**, Sylvania, AL, Lieutenant Commander Dale Crawford. Paul is a longtime member of the camp.



Great-great-grandsons of Admiral Raphael Semmes attend **Raphael Semmes Camp 11**, Mobile, AL, meeting. Left is Richard, right is Capt. Oliver J. III, USN Ret. Both are camp members.

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



In honor of his Confederate ancestors and the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States, **Major General William D. McCain Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, member Tony Trent selected 16 favorite t-shirts purchased at SCV reunions and other heritage events, and had them made into a quilt. Shown with Compatriot Trent are his daughters, Krista and Katelyn.



Members of **Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, participated in the Dollywood Parade. Pictured, from left, Scott Hall, Larry Shessler, John Lee, Larry Williams, Manami Murphy, G.W. Murphy, Karen Williams, JoAnn Miller, Tricia Hall, Kent Yokley, Sam Miller and John Hitt.



N. B. Forrest Camp 3, Chattanooga, TN, participated in the Dalton/Chickamauga CW Show. Pictured with the display booth are Camp Adjutant Herb DeLoach and Bob Epperson. Thanks to John Campbell for his contributions to the merchandise for sale.



Members of the **Brigadier General E. Porter Alexander Camp 158**, Augusta, GA, attended the Lee-Jackson Banquet. All are SCV members of the family. Pictured are Greg Murphy, Ryan Murphy, Life Members Carl Tommy Miller, Carl T. Miller Jr., Carl T. Miller, III.



At a recent meeting of the **Clement A. Evans Camp 64**, Waycross, GA, William M. Denton Jr., was presented the Real Grandson Award on the record of his grandfather, Private William Manning Denton, who served with Co. F, 4th Regiment, GA Cavalry from May 9, 1862 until April 1865. Shown left, Adjutant Chuck Griffin and William Denton, right.



Members of the **Fort Heiman Camp 1834**, Murray, KY, recently heard Rev. Joe Thorn speak on Illinois Confederates. Pictured are, front, Rev. Joe Thorn, Dr. Don Duncan, Mike Burchett, David Garland and Sandy Forrest. Back row, Gillis Bridges, Charles Henry, Clyde Tidwell, Barry Grogan and William Huffman.

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



Members of **Kirby Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, assisted in the erection of a formal entry way into Camp Captain Mooney Cemetery in Jacksonville. The archway was erected as part of Miss Jessica Sizemore's President's Project. Miss Sizemore is president of the FL Division of the Children of the Confederacy. Besides erecting the archway, Miss Sizemore raised money to maintain the cemetery grounds. The cemetery is the final resting place of Confederate soldiers who were killed in a nearby skirmish with Union troops fleeing back to Jacksonville after the battle of Olustee.



William Henry Harris Camp 1395, Fort Lauderdale, FL, has participated in the Ft. Lauderdale street clean-up program for twenty years. Pictured from left, front, Jim Pinkston, Brian Turner, Ken Nance; back, Rene Marders, Bob Elick and Bill Hardy.



McDaniel-Curtis Camp 165, Carrollton, GA, Commander Sam Pyle, Chaplain Bill Maddox, Ted Thomas, and Hunter Mulkey at the Mt. Zion's Founders Day.



Tippah Tigers Camp 868, Ripley, MS, visited Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest Chapter 100 Military Order of the Stars and Bars at New Albany Library. Their guest speaker was Cassy Gray, and her topic was General Forrest at Fort Pillow. Ms. Gray gave a wonderful presentation and was thoroughly enjoyed by all in attendance.



A group comprised of members of **The Camp of the Unknown Soldier 2218**, Jones County, GA; **Logan Bleckley Camp 1998**, Cochran, GA, and **Lt. James T. Woodward Camp 1399**, Warner Robins, GA took part in an Olustee, FL, ceremony to honor the Confederate dead of the Battle of Ocean Pond, February 22, 1864.



Sergeant William A. Hamby Camp 1750, Crossville, TN, members Gregg Davis and Charles Ervin, along with members of the Roses of the Cumberland Chapter 1, attended the Bobby Horton concert featuring War music at the Tennessee Valley Theater in Spring City, TN, where they served as greeters and ushers for the event.



Army of Tennessee



George "Tige" Anderson Camp 453, Anniston, AL, members participated in Oxfordfest in Oxford, AL, recruiting new members and selling merchandise to raise funds. From left, 1st Lt. Commander Wayne Jennings, Compatriot Larry Fleming, Chaplain Don Golden, Commander George Hardy, Adjutant Trent Webster and Compatriot Lee Gay.



The Lieutenant Robert J. Tipton Camp 2083, Elizabethton, TN, held a ceremony in Drake Cemetery to honor black Confederate Veteran Robert Stover.



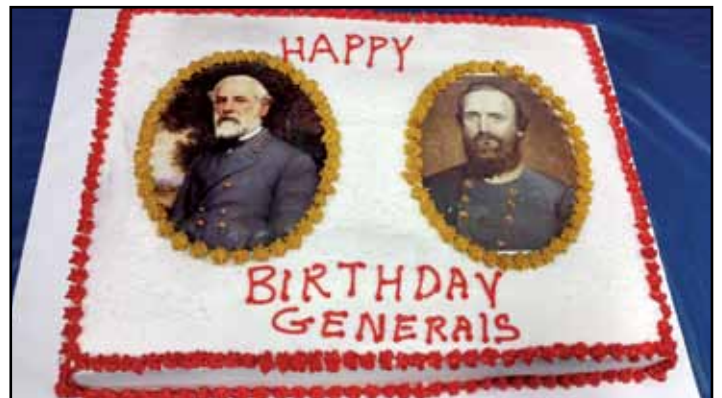
Members of the Fort Heiman Camp 1834, Murray, KY, on a field trip visit to Jack Hinson's cave hideout at Dover, Tennessee.



The Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210, Tampa, FL, participated in a dedication ceremony for the Hispanic Confederates Memorial Marker at Hillsborough County Confederate Memorial Park in observance of Hispanic Heritage Month. The ceremony was in conjunction with the Augusta Jane Evans Wilson Chapter 2640, UDC. The marker was sponsored by Compatriot Greg Tisdale, shown pointing to marker. From left, Jason Montes, David West, Phil Walters, Ann Barnes Baron, Greg Caulley, Lunelle Siegel and David Munson Chestnutt.



Members of Lt. General Stephen D. Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140, Caledonia, MS and Stephen D. Lee UDC Chapter 34 manned information and recruiting booths at the local Caledonia Day Festival in Caledonia, MS. From left, Mike Shizak, John Wiggins, David Hartness and Elisa Barnes-Shizak.



Members and guests of the Private Augustus Braddy Camp 385, Troy, AL, gathered for their annual Lee-Jackson Dinner at Beulah Church. Past Division Commander Ronnie Simmons delivered an informative recount of General Jackson's life. Shown is the birthday cake enjoyed by all.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Carlos Hamilton, Jr. with fellow Bright Sky author and **Albert Sidney Johnson Camp 67**, Houston, TX, member James P. Bevill stand in front of the piano once owned by Hamilton's great-grandmother which was central to the love story in his book, *A Rose Blooms in Texas, Coming of Age in the Civil War Era*. The piano now permanently resides in the Hamilton's home.



Commander Turnage of the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX, presented a membership certificate and pin to new Cadet Mason Dixon Barnett with his proud father, 1st Lieutenant Commander Kirt Barnett looking on.



Shown are members of the **Colonel Charles D. Dreux Camp 110**, New Orleans, LA, where SCV Executive Director Michael Landree was the speaker.



Dr. Chris Owen and his son Isaac Owen are the newest members of the **Colonel Dew Moore Wisdom Camp 307**, Muskogee, OK.



Recently, the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, had the privilege of swearing in Compatriot Jackie Martin who joins on the Confederate service of his 2nd great grandfather, Private Jeremiah Bryant, Co. B, 3rd Florida Infantry. The ceremony was conducted by, from left, Chaplain David Hudgins, Commander Larry Wilhoite, Jackie Martin and Adjutant Jay Bowden.



Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, Commander Dan Huskisson, presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Senior Chief Petty Officer Johnny Rodriguez at the Moon Valley High School Naval JROTC Battalion's change of command and awards ceremony.

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



Lt. Colonel Jackson F. McCurtain Camp 513, Moore, OK, held a memorial event for 16 Confederate Veterans buried in Naples Cemetery in Northern Grady County. The color guard was furnished by Shelby's Oklahoma Iron Men Camp 1356, Duncan. Camp 513 restored the cemetery by mowing, trimming, chopping trees and raised money for future care. In the process, they were able to identify the 16, five of which had previously been unknown.



Camp Moore Camp 1223, Tangipahoa, LA, welcomes Lewis Wallace into the camp and the LA Division.



Major W. H. "Howdy" Martin Camp 1241, Athens, TX, had very special guests attend their meeting. Pictured from left, **Captain James Douglas Camp 124**, Tyler, TX, Past Commander Dennis Brand, 8th Brigade Commander Marc Robinson, TX Division Commander Johnnie Holley and Camp 1241 Commander Jimmy Abney.



The **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford TX, participated in the Parker County Sheriff's Posse Ranch Rodeo Parade in Weatherford. The camp is well received in Parker County. People stood and cheered at the Confederate Flags and our Compatriots!



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, inducts its newest and youngest member, Joseph O. Sober, who is descended from Sergeant David Walter Butler, Co. C, 2nd MO Cavalry. Joseph's father, J.R. Sober, III, and his grandfather, James R. Sober, Jr., are also Camp 1710 members. Pictured from left, Ben Middleton, Curt Tipton, Compatriot Joseph Sober and Lt. Commander Dwaine Bright.



Ladies of the Alamo Rose Chapter 4, Texas Society of Confederate Rose, presented "Unique Women of the 1860s" at a meeting of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX. Pictured from left, Maxine Dudley, Jean Lane, Loretta Smith, Eileen Lehmborg and Phyllis Tausch.

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



Members and guests of the **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, participated in a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony held at the Mesa City Cemetery.



The **Colonel Gustav Hoffman Camp 1838**, New Braunfels, TX, cannon trailer, provided by Compatriot Dan Smith. From left, **Hill Country Camp 1938**, Fredericksburg, TX, SCV/OCR Compatriots: Bonnie Taylor, John Miller, Sherrell Eckstein, Midge Glor, Bob Goldsborough and Dee Maxwell.



Past CA Division Commander Farrell Cooley awarding **Inland Empire Camp 1742**, Inland Empire, CA, Commander John Smoley, Leadership and Distinguished Awards.



The **Red Diamond Camp 2193**, Texarkana, TX, hosted a leadership training seminar attended by 75 men from 35 camps in AR-LA-TX. Speakers were Lt. CIC Thomas Strain, Jr., Past CIC Chuck McMichael, ATM Commander Charles Lauret, ATM Councilman Paul Gramling, AR Division Commander Robert Edwards, TX Division Commander Gary Bray, past TX Division Commander Johnnie Holley, AR Heritage Operations Chief Tom Bird.



Texas **John H. Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ, Adjutant Don Rodgers, presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Master Sergeant Efrain Ruiz at the Nogales High School Air Force JROTC Squadron's change of command and awards ceremony.



Members of the **Colonel John S. (RIP) Ford Camp 2216**, Harlingen, TX, at the grave of the camp namesake in San Antonio. From left, Jack Ayoub, Adjutant Wayne Powell, Past Commander Craig Stone and Commander Ruben Cordova.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Lieutenant J. Y. Sanders Camp 2092**, Morgan City, LA, participated in the LA Division's official Sesquicentennial event in Shreveport. The Sanders Camp members traveled a considerable distance from the bayous of South Louisiana to the Northwest corner of the state to honor the Army of the Trans-Mississippi, the last major Confederate force to surrender.



Medina Greys Camp 2254, Hondo, TX, Commander Peter Baron is cutting the red ribbon in their induction ceremony into the Hondo Area Chamber of Commerce.



The **Major Thomas E. Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS, presented a portrait of the Confederate Memorial at Mine Creek Battlefield to be displayed in the battlefield visitor center. Pictured from left, Paul Allen, Carl Linck, Jim Tucker, John Weir, Commander Jim Thornton, Betsy Owens, John Coney and Jack Poynter.



Past CA Division Commander Farrell Cooley awarding **Captain James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, Commander Scott Price a Leadership Certificate. "General Lee" in the center is their new-to-be Cadet, Sean Freman.



Colonel Thomas Green Camp 2251, Apache Junction, AZ, Commander Rob Guyton presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet 2nd Lieutenant Devin Kramer at the Westwood High School Air Force JROTC Squadron change of command and awards ceremony.



Chris Mathis, a member of the **Private C. W. Lucas-Forrest's Escort Camp 2316**, Prescott Valley, AZ, and his son visited the graves of Confederate soldiers buried in the post cemetery at Fort Riley, KS. The soldiers were brought to Fort Riley following the battle of Glorieta Pass in the New Mexico Territory in 1862.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11
MOBILE
MEAHER, JOSEPH LYONS

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16
AUBURN
HINTON, WALTER LEE
CASTELLOW

COLONEL SNODGRASS 232
STEVENSON
HICKS, ROBERT ALLEN
NICHOLS, ANDREX
PEREIRA, PATRICK WILLIAM

EMMA SANSOM 253
GADSEN
CROWDER, ELI C.

THOMAS GOODE JONES 259
MONTGOMERY
DEAN, WILLIAM THOMAS

GEN. ROBERT E. RODES 262
TUSCALOOSA
BOYKIN, MICHAEL CLINTON
CHANDLER, RANDOLPH NEAL
HINTON, BENJAMIN KING

ST. CLAIR 308
ASHVILLE
CAMPBELL, NATHAN RYAN

BEN BRICKEN 396
LUVERNE
JOHNSON, DANNY CLYDE

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443
JASPER
LOLLAR, ROBERT MICHAEL

JOHN RAYBURN 452
GUNTERVILLE
PHILLIPS, TIMOTHY EUGENE

SAVAGE-STEWART 522
PIEDMONT
WHISTENANT, JAMES L.

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768
ATHENS
EVANS, WILLIAM NELSON
LAWRENCE, EDWARD PORTER

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY 1442
CULLMAN
BRYAN, PERRY DON
HETHERINGTON, JAMES
MERRILL

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS 1524
PRATTVILLE
DeVAUGHN, JAMES EARL
SWANNER, THOMAS (TATE
KIRKPATRICK

DEKALB RIFLES 1824
SYLVANIA
COSTNER, MATTHEW GERALD
DODD, J. DAVID
FREEMAN, JOHN MATTHEW
HERRON, RONNIE LEE
PAINTER, GLENN W.
STIEFEL, JOHN ABBOTT

FORT BLAKELEY 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY
HICKS, JALEN TIMOTHY
RICE, CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL
WELLS, JAMES RYAN

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY
GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE
FLOYD, HUNTER BRENNAN
LOVE, BARRY LEE
NORRIS, JOSHUA DANIEL
SHORT, JERRY WAYNE
TAUNTON, ALAN JOSEPH
UHLIG, HENRY CHARLES
UHLIG, PETER EDWARD
WHATLEY, CHARLES WILEY

GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY 1980
GORDO
PATE, BOBBY R.
PATE, CHRISTOPHER

PVT. WILLIAM M. CARNEY 2088
ATMORE
WHITE, WILLIAM ALLEN

CAPT. WILLIAM R. McADORY 2114
PLEASANT GROVE
GRAY, RALPH
HOSMER, JAMES STANLEY

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197
LITTLE ROCK
LOWRY, JOE KEITH

3rd REGIMENT ARKANSAS
INFANTRY 246
EL DORADO
KAVANAUGH, ERNEST GALE

9th ARKANSAS INFANTRY 652
STAR CITY
BOREN, DAVID FRANKLIN
NEAL, LUKE

THOMAS C. HINDMAN 656
PRAIRIE GROVE
NIEMAN, GREGORY PAUL
NUNN, LEIGHTON BRIAN

GEN. JO SHELBY 1414
HARRISON
JENKINS, RALPH LEE
SNOW, JAMES DAVID

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655
JONESBORO
HORNER, SPENCER ISAAC

POLK COUNTY INVINCIBLES 2264
MENA
FORSYTH, JOHN DONALD

ARIZONA

CAPTAIN HUNTER'S ARIZONA
RANGERS 1202
TUCSON
GOODWIN, MICHAEL LEE
VAN ZANDT, LAWRENCE DOW

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
CAMP PVT. PETER HAIL 1647
PRESCOTT
SWORD, GREGORY

PVT. NATHAN TERRY
WANSLEE 2096
SAFFORD
COURTNEY, JOSEPH ANDREW

COLONEL THOMAS GREEN 2251
APACHE JUNCTION
TAYLOR, ROBERT W.

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN
DIEGO 302
SAN DIEGO
GREEN, JASON ROBERT
PETERSON, MICHAEL EUGENE

GEN. JOHN B. HOOD 1208
LOS ANGELES
HOLLANDER, ERIC

THE STAINLESS BANNER 1440
SAN JOSE
MALAZNIK, LINN WILLIAM

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE
COSBY 1627
SACRAMENTO
EILAND, MURRAY LEE
GUNTER, JAMES WILLIAM
SMITH, DANIEL R.

CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL
WADDELL 1770
ORANGE COUNTY
MYERS, DOUGLAS R.
STEINBERG, STEVEN HARRY

GENERAL TYREE HARRIS
BELL 1804
FRESNO
ATWOOD, DAVID MICHAEL
OTT, JORDON ALEXANDER

GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON 2048
TEHACHAPI
WELSH, ZANE MICHAEL

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556
TAMPA
CARDWELL, JAMES NICHOLAS
JOHNSON (BIGGERSTAFF),
MARK WILLIAM
ROBINSON, GUY C.
SWEAT, NICHOLAS L.

WAKULLA GUARDS 742
CRAWFORDVILLE
CROWSON, ROBERT WALKER
McKENZIE, AUDIE LYNN

GENERAL JOSEPH FINEGAN 745
YULEE
ARPEN, CLAUDE CALVIN
BAINE, THOMAS WILLIAM
CURTIS, GARY LEE
SULLETTE, ROBERT A.

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770
TRENTON
HAGUE, JACOB HUNTER

KIRBY SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE
BUCHANAN, RICK
ELANDS, JOSHUA KYLE
ISAACS, GREG
NICHOLS, TYLER SCOTT
SMITH, JAMES COLLIS
THOMPSON, ROBERT
MICHAEL

MAJ. PICKENS BIRD 1327
MONTICELLO
BURNS, KENNETH S.

JAMES F. HULL 1347
DAYTONA BEACH
DIXON, WILBUR DAVID

STONEWALL JACKSON 1381
ST. PETERSBURG
MORDVAR, PAUL

CAPT. J. J. DICKSON 1387
MELBOURNE
NORMAN, RAYMOND LEWIS

BATTLE OF OLUSTEE 1463
LAKE CITY
McCULLERS, ADMIRAL MARK

PVT. GEORGE W. THOMAS 1595
FT. PIERCE
ROGERS, STEVEN J.

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614
HAVANA
CLAYTON, LARRY JOE

2nd LT. JOEL KNIGHT 2175
CHARLOTTE HARBOR
SUMMERALL, RALEIGH

CONFEDERATE COW CAVALRY 2181
POB 483 ARCADIA
JONES, RONALD LEWIS
JONES, RONALD LEWIS
SOUTHWELL, ARTHUR M.

GEORGIA

GENERAL LAFAYETTE McLAWS 79
FAYETTEVILLE
ANDERSON, ROBERT ERIC

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89
ELLIJAY
SHUPERT, WILLIAM DEAN

CPT. HARDY B. SMITH 104
DUBLIN
USSERY, GENE LOWELL

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108
MCDONOUGH
TATUM, JOHN ALEX

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON 141
ALBANY
HOWARD, MATTHEW DAVID

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER
ALEXANDER 158
AUGUSTA
FLORIDA, ANDREW "ANDY" T.
McCAULEY, THOMAS B

McDANIEL-CURTIS 165
CARROLLTON
HARDEGREE, PERRY VANCE

GEN. HENRY LEWIS BENNING 517
COLUMBUS
CLEMENT, RONALD DEAN
FAULKNER, JAMES C.

COL. WILLIAM H. STILES- WARREN AKIN 670
CARTERSVILLE
REED, EMMETT HULLEN

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673
WACO
FORRISTER, NATHAN W.

OLD CAPITOL 688
MILLEDGEVILLE
EDWARDS, JAMES ANDREW

YANCY INDEPENDENTS 693
SYLVESTER
CHAPMAN, RONALD EDWIN

KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD 700
MARIETTA
DUNGAN, MARK OLIVER

HABERSHAM GUARD 716
DEMOREST
CHANDLER, WILLIAM
PINCKNEY

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER 863
CONYERS
COKER, JOHN MICHAEL

LT. DICKSON L. BAKER 926
HARTWELL
WAGES, JAMES LEE

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS 932
VIDALIA
DISMUKE, JACOB THOMAS

CURRAHEE RANGERS 935
TOCCOA
PHILLIPS, HAROLD THOMAS
(TOMMY)

FORREST'S ESCORT 1239
KENNESAW
NORTON, WILLIAM CARDELL

McLEOD-MORING 1386
SWAINSBORO
TAPLEY, FRANK KEITH

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397
DALLAS
CALDWELL, THOMAS D. "TOM"
KELLY, ISAAC GRAHAM
KELLY, JAMES ISAAC
SMITH, MICHAEL ALLEN

LT. JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399
WARNER ROBINS
MONK, JAMES M.

27th GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404
GAINESVILLE
JONES, MICHAEL TERRY

CHATTAHOOCHEE GUARDS 1639
MABLETON
GREEN, SAMUEL DAVIS

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657
SAVANNAH
GRAHAM, JEREMY LEE
VAUGHN, DAVID FLETCHER

DECATUR GRAYS 1689
BAINBRIDGE
CLINTON, MICHAEL W.
HARRELL, MARION CLYDE
PALMER, CHARLES LLOYD

COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL 1859
RINGGOLD
HARRELL, KENNETH TODD
TRAVIS, ANTHONY WAYNE

PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM 1977
CHICKAMAUGA
BENNETT, MICHAEL DAVID
McLEOD, LARRY (KEITH)

LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY 2071
COLQUITT
EAST, JIMMY RAY

MONTGOMERY
SHARPSHOOTERS 2164
MT. VERNON
JOHNSON, ARCHIE RAY
McDONALD, BARRY D.
RHODES, JOSEPH WILLIAM

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE
DAY, KENNETH DUANE
GARNER, JEFFREY SCOTT
MURPHY, KENNETH NASH
OLIVER, DONALD RICHARD
ROGERS, SAMUEL ADAM

THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN
SOLDIER 2218
JONES COUNTY
WALDROP, BOBBY

IOWA

BOWENS MOUNTED RIFLES 1759
DES MOINES
BARRINGTON, DAVID
IRBY, CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL

IDAHO

CPL. WILLIAM MINK 2244
NAMPA
REEDY, JIM

ILLINOIS

CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL 516
CHICAGO
CLEMENT, GARY LYNDELL

GUARDIANS OF THE
FORGOTTEN 2275
CHATHAM
McCONNELL, PATRICK

INDIANA

CAPT. ARTHUR M. RUTLEDGE 1413
BLUFFTON
BOWEN, JEFFERY C.
GIROD, WYATT
McMURRAY, EZRA

COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE
ROGERS 1508
INDIANAPOLIS
SMITH, JULIAN DIETRICH
SMITH, JULIAN M.

SENATOR JESSE D. BRIGHT 2158
MADISON
CARROLL, WYATT JOSEPH
FLETCHER, GAIGE ROBERT

KANSAS

B/G WILLIAM STEELE 1857
LEAVENWORTH
BOARMAN, PATRICK R.
ROBERTS, JASON EDWARD

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920
KANSAS CITY
HAMILTON, BENNIE ROBERT
SCHLEY, WALTER H.

KENTUCKY

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342
LOUISVILLE
FUGATE, MARION HERMAN

TILGHMAN-BEAUREGARD 1460
MAYFIELD
PAGE, TED CHRISTOPHER

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495
PADUCAH
McNEELEY, MICHAEL JOSEPH
PENDERGRASS, TIMOTHY GUY
ZIRKLE, ROBERT LEE

GEN. BEN HARDIN HELM 1703
ELIZABETHTOWN
ROSENBERGER, AUGUST
LEONARD

FORREST'S ORPHANS 1744
CALHOUN
CLEMENT, BRADLEY LYNN

GEN. ROGER W. HANSON 1844
WINCHESTER
AUSTIN, CLIFFORD BRUCE
JOHNSON, GARY ALLEN
SMITH, KEITH E.

JIM PEARCE 2527
PRINCETON
WOOD, JASON BRIAN

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110
NEW ORLEANS
LONG, WILLIAM M.
SMITH, JEROME GARFIELD

GENERAL LEROY AUGUSTUS
STAFFORD 358
ALEXANDRIA
NUNEZ, DAMIEN MICHAEL

CAMP MOORE 1223
TANGIPAHOA
COX, CARTER LANE
COX, LYLE RAY
KELLEY, GERALD
PERRILLOUX, ALBERT WAYNE
PRINCE, WILLIAM SHANE

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308
SHREVEPORT
HORNE, ROBERT R.
JACKSON, MICHAEL T.
JORDAN, JOHN P.
ROCHE, JASON T. D.
SHADBURN, CHARLES
CHRISTOPHER

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390
LAKE CHARLES
CANNON, LEE OSCAR

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1931
COVINGTON
BROCKMEYER, GEORGE P.

LT. J. Y. SANDERS 2092
MORGAN CITY
McGOFF, RICHARD A.

WASHINGTON RIFLES 2211
FRANKLINTON
MANUEL, DREW SCOTT
WATTS, BILLY WAYNE

GEN. ST. JOHN RICHARDSON
LIDDELL 2281
JONESVILLE
BONNETTE, JACOB D.
BONNETTE, JACOB CADE
BOOK, JARED CLAY
BORDELON, PATRICK J.
DEVILLE, JOHN KEITH
WHITSTINE, CHARLES
WESLEY
WHITSTINE, JESSE WAYNE

RED RIVER REBELS 2282
MONTGOMERY
BONEY, CHARLES LEE
DICK, JEFFREY ALAN
GRABERT, RICKEY J.
HOWELL, RANDALL
SHIRLEY-GARNETT, ROBERT G.

MARYLAND

CAPTAIN VINCENT CAMALIER
C.S.A. 1359
LEONARDTOWN
JONES, BRIAN HARPER
KENNEY, ROBERT DANIEL

COL. WILLIAM NORRIS 1398
DARNESTOWN
SULLIVAN, WESLEY E.

PVT. WALLACE BOWLING 1400
LA PLATA
DUFFY, PATRICK BEIRN

CAPT. JAMES I. WADDELL
CSN 1608
ANNAPOLIS
RIDEN, DAVID NEAL
"FLEMING"

MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY
TRIMBLE CAMP 1836
ELLICOTT CITY
McGLINCY, JAMES HUGH

MICHIGAN

ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321
DEARBORN
ESLER, ROBERT EUGENE
WATSON, JUSTIN HARRY

MAJ. GEN. PATRICK RONAYNE
CLEBURNE 2257
GRAND RAPIDS
GERYCH, KEVIN SCOTT

MISSOURI

B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614
INDEPENDENCE
DAVENPORT, DIXON H.

B/G MOSBY MONROE
PARSONS 718
JEFFERSON CITY
DINKINS, JOHN PAUL

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1815
FLORISSANT
GRIGSBY, JOHN EDWARD

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COLUMBIA
SHAW, CHASE WILLIAM

SURGEON JOHN CRAVENS
2276
GALLATIN
PHILLIPS, RALEIGH
ALEXANDER

GENERAL M. JEFF THOMPSON
2277
FARMINGTON
CRUMLEY, BARRY LYNN
CRUMLEY, JACOB HARRISON
HENDERSON, JACKSON DAVID
HENDERSON, SAMUEL JAMES
KASSEN, COLTON RUSSELL
KASSEN, GARRETT STEPHEN

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EVANS, RICHARD SAMUEL

COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS 321
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ROBINSON, JAMES R.

SAM DAVIS 596
BILOXI
BUSH, BRAYDEN TRENT
BUSH, RUSSELL BRENT
McGINLEY, ROBERT MICHAEL

ATTALA YELLOW JACKETS 663
KOSCIUSKO
LAWRENCE, CURTIS FLOYD

TIPPAH TIGERS 868
RIPLEY
CARTER, GLEN ALAN
ROWLAND, JIMMY DALE

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION
ROGERS 873
AMORY
HAMILTON, JACKIE RAY
MOFFETT, DAVID

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1353
HATTIESBURG
RUDDER, JOSEPH MATTHEW
STONE, JOE EARL
WILLIAMSON, STEPHEN
"CALEB"

7th MISS. INFANTRY BATT
1490
PURVIS
BARNES, JOE DANIEL

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FORREST 1649
MERIDIAN
HARRIS, HEATH MARTIN

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FORTENBERRY, CHARLES
SCOTT

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OXFORD
GILLESPIE, LENDER KEITH
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WALKER, FRANKLIN N.

CALHOUN AVENGERS 1969
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DOOLITTLE, ROBERT PRESTON
STONE, JAMES MARK

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WARRIORS 2215
LEAKESVILLE
MILLER, CHARLES WAYNE
SUMMERLIN, CHRISTOPHER J.

SHIELDSBORO RIFLES 2263
BAY ST. LOUIS
MATHENY, CHARLES LEE

COL J. A. ORR 2271
BELDEN
ANDERSON, VAN ANDREW
AZLIN, RAYBURN W.
COBB, ROGER GLENN
COFFEY, JAMES MAJOR
KIDD, MICHAEL R.

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McKAY, IAN EDWIN

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MARSHALL, RANDALL
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RAMSEUR/COL. REUBEN
CAMPBELL 387
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CHRISTOPHER

ROWAN RIFLES 405
SALISBURY
JORDAN, JOHNNY LEE

LT. WILLIAM CORBITT 525
FOREST CITY
MILLER, RALPH LYNN

GOLDSBORO RIFLES 760
GOLDSBORO
HOLZKAMM, MARK DONALD

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MARTIN, DAVID ANSON
NORRIS, RANDALL JEFFERY
OWENS, STEPHEN WAYNE

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WILKESBORO
BROWN, ALAN DALE

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GASTONIA
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GREENSBORO
VINCENT, PAUL

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JACKSONVILLE
HAMLETT, KYLE ALEXANDER

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NEW BERN
JONES, JONATHAN ISAAC
PERRY, CHRISTOPHER WAYNE
WHITE, WILLIAM DANIEL

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LENOIR
SIPES, EDWARD WAYNE

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MT. AIRY
SMITH, STEVEN RAY

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HEAFNER, KELLY GRANT

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CHAPEL HILL
LeSESNE, RICHARD
HABERSHAM

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SPIVEY'S CORNER
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GASTON GUARDS 1822
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GREENE, STANLEY DALE

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MICHAEL, HUBERT LEE

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HINSON, REECE DANIEL

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LEONHARDT, BRYSON
RONALD

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TURNER, KATER JASON

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CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS
2187
STEDMAN
ADAMS, TROY WILLIAM

BIG IVY MOUNTAIN GUARD
2230
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MERRILL, BILLY JOE
SIMPSON, FRANK D.

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WINSTON-SALEM
KEENER, RICKY DALLAS

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SHELTER VOLUNTEERS 2267
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RAMSEY, MICHAEL KEITH

NEW JERSEY

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FISLER, EDWARD ALBERT
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BOWDEN, BOBBY JAMES

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WADDINGTON, DEREK EARL

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481
OKLAHOMA CITY
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LT. COL. JACKSON F.
McCURTAIN 513
MOORE
DOWLING, RYAN
CHRISTOPHER
GLENN, WILLIAM EARL
GREEN, CLYDE WAYNE
MCDONALD, MICHAEL V.
O'NEAL, JAMES E.
SIMMONS, TOMMY MICHAEL

CAPTAIN JAMES J.
McALESTER 775
McALESTER
ARGO, FREDERICK BUFORD
COLEY, MONTY JACK
JENNINGS, RALPH D.

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817
MANNFORD
GIBSON, LONNIE HUBERT
PICK, RANDY DALE

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McCROSKEY, STEVEN
WILLIAM

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VANCE, JOSEPH ANTHONY

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PALMETTO 22
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NEWBERRY
CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM
CLARKE

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REGIMENT 36
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THOMAS, WILLIAM HENRY

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ADAM WASHINGTON
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WALTER
INGRAM, JACKSON LEE
INGRAM, KELLY MICHAEL
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FORD, JIMMY A.

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POWELL, LARRY MARK
POWELL, RYAN MARK

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MILLER, JAMES F.

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2222
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TURNER, STERLING HALL

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MURFREESBORO
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EASLEY, CODY
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LINDSEY, JAMES L. (JIM)
LINDSEY, PRESTON DOUGLAS

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WICKER, WALTER JAMES

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260
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PROCTOR, JEFFREY RAY
WHITE, JAMES DAVID

MARSHALL RANGERS 297
LEWISBURG
UZZELL, TIMOTHY SHANE

PVT. IKE STONE 564
HENDERSON
CHERRY, WILLIAM A.

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BROWN, CLIFTON LAWRENCE
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COMBS, MICHAEL P.
DAVIS, FREDRICK LEWIS
DAVIS, PERRAN LEWIS
DOWDY, MATHEW E.
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HARNED, RILEY KILLOUGH
HARRELL, GILBERT W.
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MURPHY, DENNIS P.
NIPPERT, ALFRED KUNO
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RAINEY, RUSTY WILSON
STILLS, JAMES W.

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MOSBY 1409
KINGSFORT
CARR, CARROLL EVAN

BATTLE OF SHILOH 1454
SHILOH
McKNIGHT, JOEY DONALD

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MORRISTOWN
HUFFSTETLER, LYNN
MATTHEW

CROCKETT RANGERS 1774
ALAMO
DePRIEST, PHILIP TATE

DILLARD-JUDD 1828
COOKEVILLE
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GODSEY, PHILLIP WAYNE
PETERS, CLEMENS FREDRIK
YOUNG, DAVID

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LIVINGSTON
GORE, TOMMY ALAN

MAJ. GEN. JOHN HUNT
MORGAN 2053
GREENEVILLE
ROTH, JOHN JACOB

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HORSE 2072
SPRING HILL
SWEENEY, RONNIE EDWARD

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS BENTON
SMITH 2177
PORTLAND
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TEXAS

JOHN B. HOOD 50
GALVESTON
TROHA, DAVID GLEN

MAJ. GEORGE W. LITTLEFIELD
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GRAY, JAMES BRIAN

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MOORE, ROBERT NAIL
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WOOLUMS, JAMES F.

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REESE, JOEL LEON

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WALKER, THOMAS EDWARD

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586
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CLEVELAND, JOHN CHARLES
FLANNERY, ERROL ALAN
WADE, JOHN AARON
WADE, MICHAEL PORTER

GRIMES COUNTY GREYS 924
ANDERSON
LAIRD, WILLIAM S.

GENERAL JOHN GREGG 958
LONGVIEW
ARRENDELL, CLINTON BOYD
LOHR, LARRY LEE
LOHR, LARRY LEE

GEORGE OVERTON STONER
1000
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PRAY, RONALD WAYNE

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CARLETON, CHARLES
CARLETON, DANIEL
JONES, THOMAS
McALLISTER, CHARLES
KENNETH

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WATSON, ROYCE EARL

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ANGLETON
GLOVER, BOYD DEAN
GLOVER, RAYMOND JOSEPH
RODEN, ROBBY ALLEN

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ARLINGTON
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1838
NEW BRAUNFELS
COMBS, ALAN DWAYNE
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1937
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CRAIN, CHRISTOPHER RYAN

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GINN, GREGORY BAVOUX

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CURD, THOMAS LAMAR
EINKAUF, WILLIAM JOHN

W. W. HEARTSILL 2042
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WHITTAKER, ROBY LEE

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FOLMAR, DAVID STUART
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LOVING, WILLIAM EDWARD

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TODD, CORY THOMAS
LAFUER
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COFFEE, CURTIS LYNN

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MOUNT PLEASANT
COVINGTON, BURNIS LLOYD
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UTAH

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PATTON, RANDY DEAN

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RICHMOND
ROSE, SAMUEL
RUTHERFOORD

THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA
MECHANIZED CAVALRY 9
NORFOLK
DIXON, RICHARD EARL
GRUEBEL, GENE THOMAS
HICKMAN, SCOTT

COLONEL D. H. LEE MARTZ 10
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PITTMAN, GRADY LEONARD

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COCKES, DAVID NEIL
GROVES, RAYMOND PAUL
JENKINS, HAYDEN

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BLACK HORSE 780
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EMBREY, CHARLES EDWARD

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828
CALLANDS
EVANS, BOBBY W.
RICHARDSON, BEVERLEY
REUBIN
STOWE, CLARENCE O.

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840
LEBANON
MECKLER, MARC PERRIN
MOREHOUSE, ELNATHAN
PAUL

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DUNCAN, KENNETH C.
SHOCKLEY, GILBERT RALPH

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NEWSOME, CURTIS EDWARD
NEWSOME, WYATT WILSON

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LOUISA COUNTY
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JACKSON

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DARDEN, RICHARD C.
KEPLEY, THOMAS LEONARD

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BEDFORD
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RANSOM, WINFRED PADGETT
TUCK, TROY DEWAYNE

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EVY, CLARK PATTERSON

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HINES, EDWIN ERNEST
HINES, HERBERT ERNEST

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WILLIAM R. CULBREATH, JR.	TN	584	CHRISTOPHER P. WOOD	TX 2182
HENRY NEILL GRAHAM	NC	1423	RONALD P. SMITH	SC 1816
AARON CURTIS ADAMS	CA	1627	ALFRED KUNO NIPPET JR.	OH 584
LEE M. CREWS	FL	1424	CHARLES G. DUNAGAN	TX 1565
ROGER KENT HASKETT	VA	1549	BRENT V. COOPER JR.	KS 1857
WILLARD A. COMBS, JR.	MD	2013	DEE CAMPBELL	NC 584
JAMES E. REECE	TX	129	JOSEPH C. BOARMAN	KS 1857
VERNON L. KEETER	NC	794	BRENT ALAN MITCHEL-GAUDET	AK 1296
BRUCE DURHAM	MS	373	KEITH A. PORTER	LA 1308
JOHN LANE PRESTON	TX	584	GREGORY W. LAMBETH	TX 1565
WAYNE RAY LANCASTER	WY	1944	JOHN J. MORGAN	MS 1803
ROYAL E. SMITH	TX	2235	MARCUS L. THORNTON	FL 1387
LT. COL. ROBERT D. WHITTINGTON	TX	584	ROY LEE WEILAND, SR.	FL 2041
PAUL W. ANNETTS	NY	46	GEORGE E. CHANDLER	TX 2234
MICHAEL R. TATE	GA	670	JOSEPH G. HICKMAN	AL 11
			JACE M. ADKISSON	TN 584
			KRISTOPHER L. IRVIN	TN 584
			JUDGE POWELL T. CALHOUN	TX 2248
			DOUGLAS T. MACDONALD	VA 584
			JIMMY D. PARTON	MO 873

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

victory. This monument symbolizes the SCV's position as leader of General S. D. Lee's Charge, providing the leadership and the will to defend the defenseless and achieve ultimate victory in the face of insurmountable odds. The Christian Cross atop the pole displays our love for Him above all others; the war torn Battle Flag epitomizes our region, our people, and our defiance against tyranny; the drawn sword signifies not only the responsibility of command, but the actions of defense and offense; and the commander's white-knuckled grasp of the flag and sword, erect body, head down barking orders, and boot mounted upon the enemy's parapet demonstrate our resolve to achieve the ultimate victory for those who can no longer fight for themselves.

These solid bronze, numbered personal monuments are hand-cast and finished in the South by renowned sculptor Greg Marra, and a full-sized monument will be placed in front of our new museum at Elm Springs with the names of those purchasing these personal monuments. As these personal monuments will be the first in a series, when you receive your number, you will also get first rights of refusal on that number for each personal monument in the series (if I order #4, then I can purchase #4 of each personal monument which comes out from now on. If I give up #4 at any time, then the next person to order #4 has first rights of refusal for #4 from then on). The SCV is not only committed to raising monuments to our heroes, but also providing you, our mem-

bers, with quality mementoes for your Confederate collections. Each hand finished, numbered sculpture is 22" tall with an 18" statue and a 4" maple base. Monument number 1 is \$10,000, numbers 2-10 are \$5,000 each, and all other numbered monuments are \$3,000. Funds go towards the Museum Fund and the completion of a full-sized monument at Elm Springs. We think these will grow in stature and worth, and we hope that you feel as we do in the purpose behind our actions enough to support us.

God bless you all for what you do every day for our ancestors!

Lt. Colonel Mike Landree
USMC, Retired
exedir@scv.org



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Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____



Advance the Flag of Dixie!

These are numbered miniature personal monuments of a larger, full-sized monument to be dedicated at the National Confederate Museum at Historic Elm Springs. Sculpted and hand-cast in the South by renowned sculptor Greg Marra, this is the first in a series of these monuments to our heroes! Your name will go on the full-sized monument and you will have first right of refusal for your number on all future personal monuments in this unlimited series. Funds go to the Museum Fund and the full-sized monument. 18" hand-cast and finished solid bronze sculpture on a 4" maple base; total 22" high. Call to order yours today and also reserve your number for future monuments!



Detail View



Rear View

(800) 380-1896

or www.scv.org

Number 1 \$10,000

Numbers 2-10 \$5,000

All other numbers \$3,000

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Annual Notice of Dues Renewal

As of November 1, we will be dropping all delinquent members from the active database. All camps who haven't submitted reinstatements for camp members will now require a \$5 reinstatement fee for members to remain active and receive the magazine and all other benefits of membership.

The SCV Headquarters does this every year, but we want to remind every member and camp adjutant that membership is an annual requirement with dues required on August 1 of each year. While we send out renewal notices, this is a service to you as a member.

Regardless of whether you receive notice or not, dues are still a member responsibility each year. We need you and so does your ancestor!

Reunion Bid Deadlines for Hosting 2020 Reunion

Bid packages for those wishing to host the 2020 reunion are due by January 15, 2017. They should be sent to Chairman Joe Ringhoffer at 1211 Government St., Mobile, AL 36604 or e-mailed to ringhje@aol.com.

Bidders should include in their proposals, information such as the cost of guest rooms at the hotel(s), any parking fees, host hotel flag display policy, meeting facility layout, and projected registration cost. This information is needed in addition to the bidders' plans for tours and events and information about attractions in the area.

The Guidelines for hosting a convention can be obtained from Joe Ringhoffer at the e-mail address above.

The place and date of the meeting of the Convention Planning Committee where bidders will make their formal presentations will be announced after receipt of the bids.

For more information, contact Chairman Ringhoffer at 251-402-7593.

2016 IRS Annual Electronic Notice Filing Requirement

SCV camps with gross receipts less than \$50,000 a year are not required to file an IRS Form 990 or 990 EZ nonprofit tax return; however, beginning August 1, 2016, the day after the previous fiscal year ended, all camps are required to submit an annual electronic notice by December 15, 2016. Your cooperation is requested as it is imperative that every camp complete this simple task. Shown below are some simple instructions to assist you in completing the IRS E-Notice requirement:

1. Obtain your camp's tax ID number and copy it into your computer memory or have it written down and readily available. GHQ can provide this number to the camp, if needed.

2. Go to this site and follow the instructions: <http://epostcard.form990.org/>

Important Notice: You must register first, and then be *patient* and wait for the IRS to immediately send you a return e-mail with a link for you to log back online to actually complete the E-postcard. If you use zip plus four, put a dash in between the first five and last four digits.

The IRS User Guide is located at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p5248.pdf for more information. If your camp's IRS status has lapsed, you need to go to the SCV website for information on regaining your tax exempt status. Unfortunately, the SCV Headquarters cannot help you. You must contact the IRS on their help line at (877) 829-5500. Remember, deadline for each camp is December 15, 2016!

Annual Captain Wirz Memorial Service

The 42nd annual Captain Henry Wirz Memorial Service will be held in the town of Andersonville, GA, on Sunday, November 13, 2016, at 3:00 PM. In case of inclement weather, the service

will be held in the Village Hall in Andersonville. The Captain Wirz Memorial Service is sponsored by the Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78 in Americus, GA, and all SCV members and friends are urged to attend. Guest speaker for the November 13th Memorial Service will be SCV Commander-in-Chief Thomas Strain from North Alabama. The musical group, Southern Sounds, will perform from 2:30 p.m. to 3:00 PM, and will also participate during the service.

Captain Henry Wirz was commandant of Andersonville Prison Camp from 1864-1865. After the War ended, he was paroled, and then taken prisoner and sent to Washington, DC. Many historians have said his trial was the most unjust one in the history of this country. He was made a scapegoat, found guilty of murdering 13 Yankee prisoners (no bodies were ever found, and no names of the prisoners were ever given), and was hanged on November 10, 1865. After his death, the barbaric Yankees cut off his head, arms, and legs, and exhibited them about the country. After four years, his attorney was able to collect a few of the bones for a burial in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Washington. At the present time, some of the bones from one arm are on public display in a Medical Museum in Maryland.

For more information, contact James Gaston, Chairman of the Memorial Service, at 229-924-7460 (e-mail: gaston7460@bellsouth.net) or Camp Commander John Carroll at 229-924-8751.

SCV Approved for Combined Federal Campaign

The United States Government's 2016 Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) has begun with kickoff events at military installations and federal facilities all around the country, as well as at overseas US military bases.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is pleased to announce the SCV has been found eligible for the thirteenth consecutive year to be included on the

National/International Part of the 2016 CFC Charity List.

SCV members, their family members and other nonmember supporters should be made aware of this opportunity to support our efforts through their tax-deductible gifts by cash, check or payroll deduction. The Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc., is CFC charity number 10116.

Camp Museum Fundraiser Challenge

Compatriots,

As you may know, the SCV is moving forward rapidly with the new Confederate Museum at our Headquarters at Elm Springs. With about \$500,000 in our account, we are going to need to raise over \$2.5 million to turn this dream into reality.

The 47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166 in Wake Forest, North Carolina, has issued a challenge to each of our camps to raise and donate at least \$1,000 for the Confederate Museum. As I believe that competition is normally healthy, I would like to accept this challenge for our Confederation, and I will have a prize for the camp which donates the greatest amount of money for the building of our museum. What that prize is will be a secret, but I can assure you it will be worthy of the momentous sacrifice to achieve it.

The start date of the competition is August 15, 2016, and the date we close this competition will be December 31, 2017, so each camp has a little less than 17 months to collect and donate their monies for this significant camp prize. You do not have to make just one donation — we will keep track of each donation for each camp, no matter how small or large. As a reminder, any person or camp who donates \$1,000 or more will be included on a plaque at the new museum.

As much as I look forward to this competition, let us work together in a true spirit of brotherhood as the ultimate prize is our museum. I ask each camp try to match this challenge and, if possible, exceed it, so that we may pay off the debt which we are surely going to incur to make this a reality. Our museum is so essential to our long-term mission for providing *THE* educational venue for teaching our ancestors' story

properly and with truth. Let us build this museum together for our posterity!

Deo Vindice,

Thos. V. Strain Jr.
75th Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Let's use the correct Charge given to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Below is the correct *Charge* given to the USCV in 1906, and it can also be found in our Constitution on pages 3 and 4.

[https://scv.secure-sites.biz/pdf/AIC-SCVCONSTITUTION-\(Revised-Nash\).pdf](https://scv.secure-sites.biz/pdf/AIC-SCVCONSTITUTION-(Revised-Nash).pdf)

Over the years, there have been many variations and add-ons; however, this is the Official Charge, and it is "highly encouraged" it should be the one used. How can we as an organization who defends the truth and fights revisionism, but then in turn, use a version of *The Charge* which is not true or historical accurate be taken seriously? Be sure your Division and its members use the correct *Charge*.

Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee
Commander General
United Confederate Veterans
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906



Constitutional Amendments Deadline

The deadline for those wishing to submit proposed amendments to the SCV Constitution or the Standing Orders, to be considered at the national Reunion in July 2017, is February 10, 2017. Amendments must be submitted to Executive Director Michael Landree at General Headquarters (GHQ). They can be sent either by US Mail to Sons of Confederate Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 or e-mail to exedir@scv.org. E-mail submissions must bear a state stamp on or before February 9, 2017 and those sent by US Mail must be postmarked no later than February 10, 2017.

Those submitting proposed amendments should include their name, camp name and number and complete contact information, including name, mailing address, e-mail address and telephone numbers. Please also send a brief statement as to the purpose of the amendment and the reasons it should be adopted. This will help camps and Compatriots understand the purpose and advantage of the proposed amendment.

Executive Director Landree will acknowledge receipt of the amendment; however, it is the responsibility of the sender to confirm with Executive Director Landree that any amendment was received at GHQ. Please contact Executive Director Landree at the e-mail address listed above, or call 800-380-1896 or Adjutant in Chief Doug Nash at aic@scv.org or 910-635-9700.

End of year giving to the SCV

As the end of the calendar year approaches, many of our members are looking for tax-free donation opportunities. One is to make gifts of stock, and you can designate which SCV fund it goes to. To make gifts of stock to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, please contact our corporate portfolio managers at The Parker Group at Morgan Stanley. Ask for SCV members Drew or Stewart Parker at (931) 560-1900 or (866) 816-5595 or Stewart.Parker@morganstanley.com.

Mike Landree
Executive Director

Dispatches From the Front

This is an opportunity for us to show the world the history, pride and relics we will contribute.

Brian Turner

William Henry Harris Camp 1395

Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

Marksbury responds to comments

To The Editor:

I am grateful for the opportunity I was given to publish my paper on "Culture Wars & Revisionist History: North vs South" in the July/August edition of *Confederate Veteran*. In addition to the published comments in the most recent edition, I received a number of kind emails from SCV members throughout the USA. I would like to address the questions/issues raised by two members in the "Dispatches From the Front" section from the most recent edition of *Confederate Veteran*.

Mr. Traywick is exactly correct when he states there is an important distinction between "the causes of the war" and "the causes of secession." On the other hand, there was a natural and rapid progression from secession-to-war. In contemporary jargon, the two, unfortunately, have become interchangeable. The "cause" of the war can be linked directly to Lincoln's stated objective to preserve the Union which led to his authorizing the military invasion of the South. The "cause" of secession was to establish a new nation; i.e., the Confederate States of America.

Mr. Waltrip is correct in that I chose not to get involved in the tariff issue — which was important and real. There were many issues which fed the beast of Sectionalism between the North and the South; I simply chose to focus on the misconceptions surrounding the slavery issue. I do maintain, however, the issue of *expansion-of-slavery* was a crucial (not *sole* or *only*), factor which contributed to secession. The Missouri Compromise, the Wilmot Proviso, and the quick rise of the Abolitionists certainly exposed

the looming danger that as newly acquired territories became classified as *free*, the South's representative power in Washington, DC, would continue to decline. Such a reduction would leave the South powerless to fight Supreme Court appointments and Constitutional Amendments which would accelerate her demise and ruin. For example, in 1789, South Carolina had one-thirteenth of the representation in Congress, but in 1860, South Carolina had only four members in a House of 233! In 1789, Virginia sent 10 members to the first meeting of the House of Representatives, and New York sent six. On the other hand, in 1860, Virginia had 11 Congressmen, while New York had 30! With these kinds of numbers, the South eventually would lose the *Culture Wars*. As Mr. Waltrip points out, once the Southern states seceded, expansion of slavery into new territories was no longer an issue.

Thanks for the opportunity to respond. I am working on a new paper and its working title is: *Debunking the Cult, Myth, and Religion of The Lost Cause*.

Richard A. Marksbury

Colonel Charles D. Dreux Camp 110

New Orleans, Louisiana

A Southerner can mean many different things

To the Editor:

What is a Southerner?

That is a question which could be answered in 100 different ways by 100 different people, and all answers could be correct. Your own answer will probably depend upon who you are as a person, where you live, and your knowledge of our history and the customs of our people. Let's explore a few and see if we can come to some kind of general agreement.

(1) The Hollywood Southerner:

One has only to watch a few of the outdoor television programs to see what Hollywood's idea of a Southerner is. He's the ones who chase and trap alligators in the swamps or who dive and pull up sunken logs in a river or a toothless hick from the movie *Deliverance* saying "He gatta purdy mouth." Often you will notice when a Southerner speaks on camera, his words are typed out on the bottom of the screen so Yankee audienc-

es can understand what he's saying. All the time, hillbilly banjo music is playing quietly in the background.

This is how Southerners are being presented on television as a source of enjoyment, people to pick fun at, folks Northerners can feel superior to. Some unfriendly Northerners I have met come from two Northeastern states, better not mentioned here, who *I have trouble understanding* when they speak. Can you imagine if they and minorities were stereotyped by Hollywood the same way Southerners are? It just wouldn't happen, would it?

(2) **Southerners in the Confederacy:** It would be easy to simply define a Southerner as someone from the 11 seceding states, but that's not accurate either. As we know full well, to identify a state as Confederate or Union leaves out all the variables which make up its population. During the War of Yankee Aggression, families and neighbors were split as to which side they supported. A map inside a Yankee history book may show a boundary along the Mason-Dixon line, as a Northern Union and Southern Confederacy, but it's just too vague to understand the real differences. Let us not forget Kentucky and Missouri, who SCV members will be very quick to tell us they too are true Southerners.

Today, people have relocated all over the US and brought with them their own regional values, which, along with new foreign immigrants, have no attachment to the old South, it's symbols, or its traditions. True Southerners are again feeling displaced within their own communities by a new generation of domestic and foreign carpetbaggers who are determined to change the South rather than to help preserve it.

(3) **Southerners and their supporters within the Northern states:** Also consider the many *Southern-friendly* businessmen in the North who violently opposed Lincoln's war of aggression against their Southern brothers. Copperhead organizations put a real fear in Lincoln and his re-election plans. It's been estimated one quarter of the people within my own state of Indiana felt a kinship to the Southern Cause.

Many might be surprised to learn of the 1861 Boggstown Resolution from my own Hoosier state. In it, the citizens of

Sugar Creek Township, Shelby County, Indiana, stated their earnest recommendation that the Crittenden Resolution be adopted to allow the seceding states to return to the Union and if not:

"Resolved, that if, after all peaceable efforts have been made to keep the several states united in one grand confederacy, they must divide, and we must cast with one or the other portion, we do of choice prefer to be attached to the Southern Confederacy."

I would have liked to have seen Old Abe's ugly face when he read this resolution published in the *Shelby Volunteer*, March 7, 1861. In 1961, one hundred years later, a measure was introduced to repeal this proclamation but was rejected. Good for them!

Indiana also produced General Francis A. Shoupe, who commanded a Louisiana brigade at Vicksburg. In 2006, the Indiana Division placed a historical marker in his hometown of Laurel, Indiana, to honor General Shoupe.

(4) Identifying a Southerner by his accent: While this may have been true 150 years ago, it certainly isn't so today. As I said earlier, our mobile population has pretty much called this trait into question. And nothing hurts me more than to hear someone with a beautiful Southern diction spouting Northern propaganda they were spoon fed in school or by the liberal news media.

Folks from Tennessee or Virginia certainly sound different from those in Slidell, Louisiana. I remember a co-worker at England AFB, Alexandria, LA, saying that anyone north of Shreveport was a Yankee — so again — location has much to do with one's perception of being a Southerner.

From these few examples, one can see that being a Southerner isn't cut and dry or black or white. Being a Southerner may be largely gray — Confederate gray that is.

Alan E. Losure
A.J. Ringo Camp 1509
Muncie, Indiana

Camp using pledge to constitution

To the Editor:

In the *Confederate Veteran* September/October 2016 issue on page 52, Compatriot Richard Lee of the Ten

Confederate Veteran

Island Camp 2678 is right on target in his advocating a new Pledge to the Constitution, rather than the flag.

We of the General Joseph L. Hogg Camp 972 have recently started using a different pledge for our camp meetings. It goes as follows: "I Pledge Allegiance to Constitution of United States, Which is Represented by This Flag, and to the Republic For Which It Stands, A Union of Sovereign States, Bound Together by a Common Judeo-Christian Heritage and English Language, Which Offers Freedom to All."

Col. (ret.) David E. Pierson
General Joseph L. Hogg Camp 972
Rusk, Texas

Colonel Rhett's brother's picture used by mistake

To the Editor:

I was glad to see the article on my second cousin, Alfred Rhett, on page 22 of the September/October 2016 edition.

I have to inform you that the picture shown is that of his brother Robert Jr., the link below may be helpful for a correction. I will send you two more e-mails with links showing Alfred and another Rhett cousin, Alicia Rhett. Thank you for your work.

Frank Shorter
Secession Camp 4
Charleston, South Carolina



Colonel Alfred Rhett

Don't let our ancestors down when they need us

To the Editor:

My family who fought for the South in the War Between the States was too poor to own any slaves, but fought for

what they believed in against the abuse of the government and what their ancestors who came from Germany. Not sure before or after America got their freedom from England to be faithful and strong-willing, the war was not about race, it was about standing up against the abuse of power from the Federal government.

If it was about race in the South, the Germans, German Jews and other non-US citizens would not be allowed to fight for the Southern army, the men in grey.

As in my last letter, Confederate Vets are American Vets. I did more research on my family. In the battle at Chickamauga, GA, not only General Longstreet showed up to turn the battle around for a Confederate victory, but my family was attached to him on his left wing. They saw a break in the Union line and pushed them all the way back to Horse Shoe Ridge. Isaac was wounded in action after that battle, then they faced Sherman in two states — first was Georgia, and the other was North Carolina. They fought him hard in Georgia for four months leading up to Atlanta being destroyed and Isaac's brother Charles was wounded.

Three months hard fighting ended in Bentonville, NC, where Isaac and Charles's brother Joseph was also wounded and paroled on May 1, 1865. They learned their father and been under command of General Bragg, and fought one battle under General Longstreet and along with General N.B. Forrest, and at near-end of the war General Johnston. Only God knows the outcome of my family.

I don't mean to brag about Longstreet — all of the leaders down to the soldiers were brave and faithful men fighting for a good reason, and we need to do the same. Just put on the grey hat and think what would our Confederate family and their leaders and brothers on the battle line do today.

Here is something to chew on. How would our family feel about us for letting them down when they need us the most?

Donald Lefler
Clinch Mountain Rangers Camp 858
Gate City, Virginia



November/December 2016 — 53

Continued from page 25

Books in Print

Though not based on actual events, it is reminiscent of events documented during the War Between the States. Illustrator Stephanie Ford relies on historical evidence and her own vast knowledge of camp life to visually fill the illustrations with images of camp life and generals such as Jackson and Beauregard.

It has a fulfilling ending and is bound to become a Southern Christmas classic.

Author: Mark Vogl
Publisher: Pelican Publishing
800-843-1724
www.pelicanpub.com
Hardback \$16.99

Reviewed by Amy R. Huss

The Lost Papers of Confederate General John Bell Hood

The name, General John Bell Hood, is one often mentioned in heated discussions of the War. This volume provides additional input to those controversies. A cache of once lost, personal papers belonging to Hood are presented with explanatory passages at the beginning of each chapter. Clear footnotes also provide information on individuals who wrote these letters. This format is valuable to readers in interpreting Hood's papers.

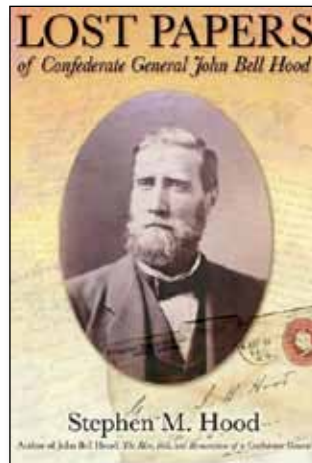
Wounded in the left arm at Gettysburg and losing his right leg at Chickamauga in 1864, Hood led the Confederate army into Tennessee in a futile attempt to draw marauding Sherman from Georgia. A campaign against the Union army in Tennessee was arguably one of few options available to Confederate forces in 1864.

Hood himself gave a romantic picture of his army's situation outside of

Atlanta, in his letter to Sarah A. Dorsey, 30 March 1867. The General wrote of standing "upon the flat plains of Ga.," with the Yankees infesting "all the mountain fortresses" before him, "and with no spring ridge between them and the sea." This is an accurate, and poetic, description of Hood's position at the time when he must decide what action to take. History records his decision was to swing around Sherman and create havoc to the Union supply lines in order to force Sherman to fall back. Although this move failed, it set the stage for one of the most discussed episodes of Hood's Confederate career, the Battle of Franklin.

Certainly, a review of what happened with Hood in Tennessee is a must in any study of the General. After the war, meetings were held, and letters written, concerning participant's recollections. Hood was gathering material for an upcoming memoir, and other participants were staking their claim on future history. Gen. S. D. Lee, who gave the commission to the SCV, is prominent here. S. D. Lee ended one letter with, "My hands are certainly clean, I did my best."

One of this reviewer's favorites, is Chapter Two which discusses the wounds and care of Hood's injuries in 1863 and 1864, but also the particulars of general medical care at the time. Journals of Dr. Darby takes the reader through day-to-day treatment of General Hood and his recovery. Such a detailed account allows readers a clear understanding of the treatment of other Confederates with similar wounds. Chapter Two places readers in the presence of Hood and his treating physician. To students of this period, this medical presentation alone is worth the value of



the volume.

Most letters address remembrances of those involved in the War; however, a few personal letters to his wife are also included. Touchingly, letters to his wife are signed "Bell" the name she affectionately called her husband.

A closing chapter addresses the ten orphans of General Hood after he and his wife died within a week of each other in 1879. Appeals were made to the people of the South to aid "these dear tender little ones," in "their overwhelming misfortune and distress." Photographs of his children and the stories of how the life of each Hood orphan played out, are included.

Interesting subject presented in a very appropriate format. Stephen M. Hood's work is commendable and well worth reading.

Author: Stephen M. Hood
Publisher: Savas Beatie
El Dorado Hills, California
www.savasbeatie.com
Hardback \$32.95

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

Understanding "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Battle Hymn of The Republic"

Howard Ray White has excerpted these two essays on *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" from his four-volume history, *Bloodstains, An Epic History of the Politics That Produced and Sustained The American Civil War and The Political Reconstruction That Followed*.

In his Introduction, the author divides the Anti-Slavery Movement into three groups:

"Abolitionists" advocated emancipating bonded African Americans and permitting them to live anywhere.

"Deportationists" advocated making African Americans independent prior to deporting them to Haiti, Liberia, or Central and South America. During the first year of the War, President Lincoln promoted this "solution" and launched a trial Federal Deportation Program to Haiti.

"Exclusionists" advocated denying

bonded African Americans the right to live outside the Southern States. Voters in Northern States insisted on this “immediate solution” in the 1850s. This policy became an underlying political factor in the Republican Party and was partly responsible for compelling the first seven Southern States to secede.

Author White begins these essays with the observation that mid-1800s women were not ordinarily leaders in politics or religion. Both Harriet Beecher Stowe and Julia Ward Howe were unfortunate exceptions who incited Southern Secession and fueled hatred for the South.

During 1851, Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* for serial publication in *The National Era*. After the final episode, the book was published in March of 1852. Astounding numbers of copies were sold. Historians later concluded that this book contributed significantly to hatred against the South.

Author White begins this essay with a synopsis of the plot and observations of where Stowe gleaned ideas for her story and characters. He points out that she never encouraged any reader

to purchase or rescue a slave or train him or her to become self-sufficient. Her stated final solution was to have Northern churches “receive these poor sufferers ... educating advantages of Christian republican society ... and then assisting them in their passage to those shores, where they may put into practice the lessons they have learned in America.” Harriet Beecher Stowe was a Deportationist.

The essay on *The Battle Hymn* begins on November 19, 1861, as Julia Ward Howe and husband Samuel Howe picnicked on a lawn in Washington, DC.

The Howes were free-thinkers and embraced Unitarianism, Transcendentalism, and pretend-Christian theology. They were not Christians in the traditional sense. Dr. Howe was a well-known Boston physician, Abolitionist, Deportationist, and secret financier of terrorist leader John Brown. Upon hearing of Brown's capture, Dr. Howe fled to Canada. He returned to Massachusetts and faced questioning by a special committee in the Federal Senate about his financial involvement. He lied under oath to the Committee and denied having given money and encouragement to John Brown and other terrorist gangs raiding Southern settlers in Kansas.

On that afternoon, Julia listened as marching Massachusetts Troops sang “*John Brown's Body*” to a lovely tune composed by South Carolinian William Steffe for a Methodist camp meeting five years earlier. She believed the John Brown song symbolized “the coming of the Lord.” That day and the next morning in Willards Hotel in Washington, she wrote lyrics to “*The Battle Hymn of*

the Republic.” Her first version was an emotional tribute to the martyrdom of John Brown.

The hypocritical changes she and the editors of *The Atlantic Monthly Magazine* made before publishing the final version of *The Hymn* in the February 1, 1861, issue are fascinating. The words, even in final version, leave no doubt that she is glorifying her perceived “martyrdom” of John Brown.

Author White compares Julia's original version in great detail with the printed one to demonstrate her ambiguity of whether to glorify Jesus Christ or John Brown. In either case, *The Hymn* became a slick piece of Northern propaganda giving “Our (Yankee) God” full power to crush the “infidel” South, bring wrath on sinful Southerners, and wipe out the hated region with a “Holy Crusade.”

Southerners and Confederate history lovers may or may not want this slender volume on their bookshelves.

Author: Howard Ray White
 Publisher: Howard Ray White
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Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa



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Confederate Stamps



Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16

He was married in 1842, but his wife died in 1845. He married again in 1852 and had six children with his second wife who died in 1863. In 1865 he took a third wife and had five more children. It must be said that John H. Reagan had a full and interesting life.

About the Author

More than forty years ago General Bush began collecting and writing about Confederate Philately.

His exhibits have received many Gold medals and a few National Best of Show. He has been awarded the CSA Trophy

from the Confederate Stamp Alliance and the Ruby award from the AAPE.

He is most proud of the honorary title of general from the Confederate Stamp Alliance.



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Southern Baptists

Richmond, Virginia, in 1896, is like seeking to wipe out or obliterate this legitimate historical organization.

Well, anyway, I am very disappointed in the move the Southern Baptist Convention has taken. If the Confederate Battle Flag is guilty of racism and is to be banned, we can only give the same remedy to the United States Flag. Again, I don't want either one to be banned because they are not the culprits who need to be punished, reprimanded or whatever. History has to be studied honestly. Many interpret history to say the Battle Flag was about slavery and/or racism, which leads us to the controversy today. Wrong on both accounts. But then, this is the reason the Southern Baptist Convention of today bases its decision on. History must be studied honestly, and with integrity.

Here is a little synopsis of the history of the Southern Baptist Convention, when truly seeking to understand what was happening in 1860/61. The following report was adopted May 13, 1861. "In 1860, by a minority both of the electoral and popular votes, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, was elected president — a 'sectional president,' as he was called; and this was deemed the signal for action by those in the South who recognized the right of secession.

The union of the States they believed to be merely a voluntary bond, that could be dissolved at will by those States which might choose such a dissolution, whenever a sufficient inciting cause should occur to justify it. The election of Mr. Lincoln, the Abolition candidate was, by the Southern leaders who favored secession and believed it constitutional, considered a sufficient reason for severing the Federal compact. This was regarded as one of the reserved rights of the States, a fair and logical consequence of the doctrine of State sovereignty, then maintained at the South. This doctrine was advocated by nearly all the most prominent politicians in Georgia, even by the Hon. A. H. Stephens himself, who nevertheless opposed secession as an impolitic and unwise measure that would prove disastrous. South Carolina took the lead in secession from the Union, and, in a called State Convention, passed an ordinance of secession, on the 24th of December, 1860. In rapid succession her example was followed by six other States — Mississippi on the 9th of January, Florida and Alabama on the 11th of January, Georgia on the 19th, Louisiana on the 26th, and Texas on the 1st of February. The Secession Convention of Georgia met at Milledgeville, the capital, and the secession ordinance, written by Hon. Eugenius A. Nisbet,

of Macon, was adopted, overwhelmingly. Delegates from the seceded states met at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 4th of February, and on the 8th Jefferson Davis was elected Provisional President, and Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President.

A new government was thus formed, under the name of THE Confederate States of America. It is but right and proper to say that the Southern States firmly believed that they had a right to secede from the Union, and it was a prevalent opinion, and one expressed by President Buchanan himself, that no coercive measures would be employed to keep such States in the Union as, in their sovereign capacity, might decide to go out of it. Of course Southern Baptists held generally to these views, and sustained the political action of their States and section.

In May, 1861, the Southern Baptist Convention met in Savannah, and Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, was elected president. On motion of William H. McIntosh, of Alabama, a committee, composed of R. Fuller, of Maryland, B. Manly, Sr., of Alabama; P. H. Mell, of Georgia; R. B. C. Howell, of Tennessee; J. B. Taylor, of Virginia; E. T. Winkler, of South Carolina; L. W. Allen, of Kentucky; Wm. C. Crane, of Louisiana; G. H. Martin, of Mississippi; J. E. Broome, of Florida; J. L. Prichard, of North Carolina, was

instructed to report on the 'State of the Country.' The following is the report, which was unanimously adopted, and it should be remembered that about one-half of the delegates were Georgians."

Dr. Richard Fuller, of Maryland, made the report:

'We hold this truth to be self-evident, that governments are established for the security, prosperity and happiness of the people. When, therefore, any government is perverted from its proper design, becomes oppressive and abuses its power, the people have a right to change it.'

'As to the States once combined upon this continent, it is now manifest that they can no longer live together as one confederacy.'

'The Union, constituted by our forefathers, was one of co-equal sovereign States. The fanatical spirit of the North has long been seeking to deprive us of rights and franchises guaranteed by the Constitution;" and, after years of persistent aggression, they have, at last, accomplished their purpose.'

'In vindication of their sacred rights and honor, in self-defence, and for the protection of all which is dear to man, the Southern States have, practically, asserted a right of seceding from a Union so degenerated from that established by the Constitution and they have framed for themselves a government based upon the principles of the original compact — adopting a character which secures to each State its sovereign rights and privileges.'

'This new government, in thus dissolving former political connections, seeks to cultivate relations

of amity and good will with its late confederates, and with all the world; and they have thrice sent special commissioners to Washington, with overtures for peace, and for a fair, amicable adjustment of all difficulties. The government at Washington has insultingly repelled these reasonable proposals, and now insists upon devastating our land with fire and sword; upon letting loose hordes of armed soldiers to pillage and desolate the entire South, for the purpose of forcing the seceded States back into unnatural union, or of subjugating them, and holding them as conquered provinces.'

'While the two sections of the land are thus arrayed against each other, it might naturally have been hoped that, at least, the churches of the North would interpose and protest against this appeal to the sword—this invoking of civil war—this deluging the country in fratricidal blood; but, with astonishment and grief, we find churches and pastors of the North breathing out slaughter, and clamoring for sanguinary hostilities with a fierceness which we would have supposed impossible among the disciples of the Prince of Peace. In view of such premises, this Convention cannot keep silence. Recognizing the necessity that the whole moral influence of the people, in whatever capacity or organization, should be enlisted in aid of the rulers, who, by their suffrages, have been called to defend the endangered interests of person and property, of honor and liberty, it is bound to utter its voice distinctly, decidedly, emphatically, and your committee recommend, therefore, the subjoined resolutions:

'Resolved, 1. That impartial history cannot charge upon the South the dissolution of the Union. She

was foremost in advocating and cementing that Union. To that Union she clung, through long years of calumny, injury and insult. She has never ceased to raise her warning appeals against the fanaticism which has obstinately and incessantly warred against that Union.'

'Resolved, 2. That we most cordially approve of the formation of the government of the Confederate States of America, and admire and applaud the noble course of that government up to the present time.'

'Resolved, 3. That we will assiduously invoke the divine direction and favor in behalf of those who bear rule among us, that they may still exercise the same wise, prompt, elevated statesmanship, which has hitherto characterized their measures; that their enterprises may be attended with success; and that they may attain great reward, not only in seeing these Confederate States prosper under their administration, but in contributing to the progress of the transcended kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.'

"Resolved, 4. That we most cordially tender to the President of the Confederate States, to his Cabinet, and to the members of the Congress now convened at Montgomery, the assurances of our sympathy and entire confidence. With them are our hearts and our hearty co-operation.

'Resolved, 5. That the lawless reign of terror at the North, the violence committed upon unoffending citizens, above all, the threats to wage upon the South a warfare of savage barbarity, to devastate our homes and hearths with hosts of ruffians and felons, burning with lust and rapine, ought to excite the horror of all civilized people. God forbid that we should so far forget the spirit of Jesus as to suffer malice and

vindictiveness to insinuate themselves into our hearts; but, every principle of religion, of patriotism and of humanity, calls upon us to pledge our fortunes and lives in the good work of repelling an invasion designed to destroy whatever is dear in our heroic traditions—whatever is sweet in domestic hopes and enjoyments—whatever is essential to our institutions and our very manhood—whatever is worth living or dying for.'

'Resolved, 6. That we do now engage in prayer for our friends, brothers, fathers, sons and citizen-soldiers, who have left their homes to go forth for the defence of their families and friends, and all which is dearest to the human heart; and we commend to the churches represented in this body, that they constantly invoke a holy and merciful God to cover their heads in the day of battle, and give victory to their arms.'

'Resolved, 7. That we will pray for our enemies in the spirit of the Divine Master, who, 'when he was reviled reviled not again,' trusting that their pitiless purposes may be frustrated; that God will grant to them a more politic, a more considerate, and a more Christian mind, that the fratricidal strife which they have decided upon, notwithstanding all our commissions and pleas for peace, may be arrested by that Supreme Power who maketh the wrath of man to praise Him; and that thus, through the divine blessing, the prosperity of these sovereign and once allied States may be restored under the two governments to which they now and henceforth, respectively belong.'

'Resolved, 8. We do recommend the churches of the Baptist denomination in the Southern States, to

observe the first and second days of June, as days of humiliation, fasting, and prayer to Almighty God, that He may avert any calamities due to our sins as a people, and may look with mercy and favor upon us.'

'Resolved, 9. That, whatever calamities may come upon us, our firm trust and hope are in God, through the atonement of His Son, and we earnestly beseech the churches represented in this body (a constituency of six or seven hundred thousand Christians), that they be prompt and importunate in prayer, not only for the country, but for the enterprises of the gospel which have been committed to our care. In the war of 1812, the Baptists bated not a jot of heart or hope for the Redeemer's cause. Their zeal and liberality abounded in their deep afflictions. We beseech the churches to cherish the spirit, and imitate the example of this noble army of saints and heroes; to be followers of them who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises; to be steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as they know that their labor is not in vain in the Lord.'

'Resolved, 10. That these resolutions be communicated to the Congress of the 'Confederate States,' at Montgomery, with the signatures of the President and Secretaries of the Convention.'

P. H. Mell, James E. Broome, G. H. Martin, W. Carey Crane, R. Fuller, James B. Taylor, R. B. C. Howell, L. W. Allen, J. L. Prichard, E. T. Winckler, B. Manly, Sr.³

I hope you noticed that the topics of slavery and racism were not the motives for seceding from the United States.

They were not the motives why the Southern Baptist Convention supported the Confederate States of America. I believe that this is important. Also, who were these men on this committee giving this report on the *State of the Country*? Here are just a few.

Patrick Hues Mell served as "Moderator of the first body and president of the Georgia Convention for twenty-six years, and for seventeen years he was president of the Southern Baptist Convention."⁴ In fact, Dr. Mell became the fourth president of the Southern Baptist Convention during the War Between the States in 1863. During the war, Mell organized a company known as the Mell's Riflemen or Mell's Volunteers and it was the governor of Georgia, Joseph E. Brown, who appointed Mell as the unit's captain.⁵ However, with the death of his first wife Lurene⁶ in that same year Mell was left with eight young children, and was unable to leave Athens. However, he reported back to active duty in 1863, as a colonel⁷ in the Ninth Georgia State Guards, which was a part of General Bragg's army. He and this unit served for six months, stationed near both Rome and Savannah during the latter half of the year. During the invasion



Patrick Hues Mell

of Sherman's march of Georgia in 1864, Mell served as commandant of Athens with a cavalry company, an artillery company, and two infantry companies under his command.

Then there was **Littlebury Woodson Allen** who resigned as the pastor of the Walnut Street Baptist Church in Louisville, Kentucky, and returned home to Virginia. He would become the pastor of the Old County Line Baptist Church, Caroline County. When the War for Southern Independence broke out, Allen tendered his services to the Confederacy and served almost four years as an officer (chaplain, captain, colonel and volunteer aide-de-camp to the general), in the 24th Virginia Cavalry under General John Magruder.

Here is one report Allen gave concerning his regiment, "There is a pleasant state of religious feeling in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Virginia Cavalry. We have occasional preaching and frequent prayer-meetings among the young men. They conduct them almost exclusively. We have several who exercise a public gift in speaking. When our chapel is completed we hope to have a protracted meeting."⁸

Also, with profundity, Allen stated, "My speech to my men, in the presence of the enemy, is, 'There are the Yankees, boys — our cause is just — trust in God, and charge them.' This has been my motto, and I expect it to be so long as I find the Yankees, the avowed enemies of my country's freedom."⁹

Another is **Edwin Theodore Winkler**, while serving as chaplain of the Moultrie Guards,

preached a sermon at the First Baptist Church of Charleston, South Carolina, and stated this encouraging word to the Confederate soldiers,

*"Within the lifetime of a single man, the government of the United States has been perverted into a tyranny — the asylum for the oppressed into the prison house of oppressors: within a few weeks we have heard the ominous threatening, that the power of a foreign government shall be applied to coerce a long-enduring, and yet a sovereign State: and we behold the imposing spectacle of Valor arming in defence of Liberty, and now appearing in the sanctuary to invoke upon its righteous cause the blessing of the Lord of Hosts."*¹⁰

When viewing the Southern Baptist Convention resolutions of 1861 and then comparing them to the resolutions of the 2016 Convention, it can clearly be observed that Southern Baptists then and now are on two different pages. Certainly just comparing the theological differences of then and now, is major enough, but certainly it can be concluded that both historical eras of Southern Baptist hold to two very different outlooks of the Confederate States of America.



Edwin Theodore Winkler

sensitivity-and-unity-regarding-the-confederate-battle-flag

² S. A. Cunningham [Editor & Proprietor] *Confederate Veteran*, Volume 14 (Nashville, 1906), 255.

³ *History of the Baptist Denomination in Georgia: With Biographical Compendium and Portrait Gallery of Baptist Ministers and Other Georgia Baptists* (Atlanta: James P. Harrison & Company, Printers & Publishers, 1881), 225-227.

⁴ P. H. Mell Jr., *Life of Patrick Hues Mell* (Louisville: Baptist Book Concern, 1895), 150.

⁵ *Ibid*, 136.

⁶ *Ibid*, 137.

⁷ *Ibid*, 143.

⁸ J. William Jones, *Christ In the Camp or Religion In Lee's Army* (Richmond: B. F. Johnson, 1887), 388.

⁹ *Ibid*, 388.

¹⁰ Edwin Theodore Winkler, *Duties of Citizen Soldier: A Sermon Delivered At the First Baptist Church of Charleston, S. C.* (Charleston: A. J. Burke, 1861), 5-6.



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Endnotes

¹<http://erlc.com/resource-library/articles/resolution-7-on->

Chaplain's Comments

and cities lay in ruin at the hand of Federals. The soldiers on the field often had no word of the well-being of their loved ones; yet, they pressed on in the struggle for liberty, freedom, justice and self-determination.

The end of their wartime struggle came in April, 1865. The colors were lowered, the arms were stacked, the Army disbanded, and the government dissolved. These young men left silent battlefields and returned home to a different kind of battle. They had to struggle to rebuild their lives, their homes, their towns, and their culture. They had to make sense of a new age

dawning upon the South. They had to find creative ways to support the continual struggle for liberty — a struggle for which they had taken up arms in a new American Revolution. They faced the Christmas of 1865 with warfare of a different variety.

We are more than one hundred and fifty years removed from their struggle, but the struggle continues. Their example is daunting indeed. They left home and family. They shouldered arms. They faced death. They remained faithful. In defeat, they did not give up the ideal for which they sacrificed so much. As we approach Christmas 2016,

may we find ourselves in step with their march. May the God who sustained them sustain us as well. Let us enjoy the thrill of this season, and be reminded that the Savior is born. Let us renew our faith in Him, that One so precious to so many Confederate soldiers.

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Jones, J. William (1986). *Christ in the Camp*. Harrisonburg, VA: Sprinkle Publications. ❏

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Make Your Donation Today!

Help replenish our Heritage Defense Fund!

Cleburne Guild \$1,000 +

Platinum Level \$250

Gold Level \$100

Silver Level \$50

Send to: SCV Heritage Defense Fund
PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

Thank You!



Confederate Gifts from GHQ



Homespun Songs of the Christmas Season (Bobby Horton). Christmas carols and seasonal tunes popular with Americans, North and South, during the War Between the States, presented in beautiful instrumental (no vocals) arrangements. These Christmas favorites are played in the style of 1860s America and performed on (mostly) 19th century instruments for the maximum period feel. Contains 28 selections such as *Deck the Halls*, *What Child is This?*, *The Holly and the*

Ivy, *Joy to the World*, etc. The perfect background music for your family tree decorating or Christmas gathering, and sure to become your favorite Christmas recording.

720 \$14.99 (CD)

Joyful Harps Christmas. A variety of timeless Christmas carols on twin Celtic harps. Includes a mixture of the quietly reflective and the energetically bright, and will add a real glow to your Southern home during the holiday season. Total playing time is a little more than 46 minutes. Includes: *What Child is This?*, *Lo, how a Rose*, *Deck the Halls*, *Wonder as I Wander*, *Silver Bells*, *We Wish You a Merry Christmas* and 12 others. **821 \$15.00 (CD)**



Elm Springs



Confederate Christmas Cards

These beautiful cards come packed with 12 cards and envelopes.

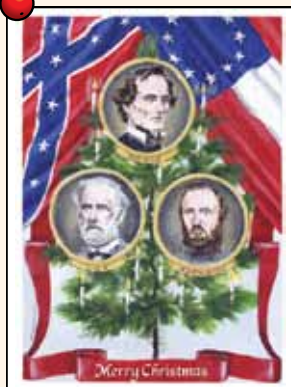
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| 901 Confederate Heroes | \$12.00 |
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902



903



901



905



904



906

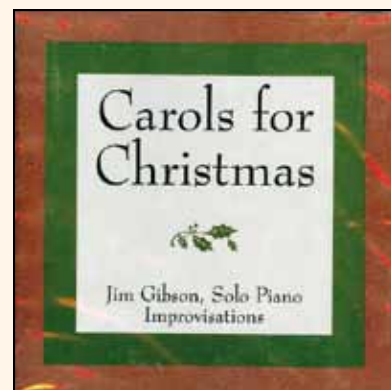


907



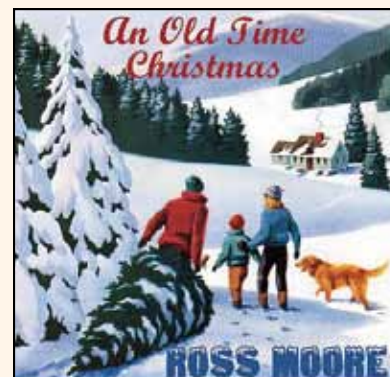
Call 1-800-My-Dixie or fax order to 1-931-381-6712

Carols for Christmas (Jim Gibson) Christmas memories abound, but of them all the old carols truly capture the special spirit of the day. In this graceful collection of much-loved songs of the season, Jim Gibson shares his special, easy touch. Perhaps this recording will help you find the quiet place where the real spirit of Christmas lives. Includes: *Hark! the Herald Angels Sing*, *Silent Night*, *O Christmas Tree*, *The First Noel*, *O Come All Ye Faithful* and nine other pleasant melodies. **176 \$14.95 (CD)**



Unreconstructed: Christmas 1864 From the artists who brought you *Cotton Bales and Barley* and *Thistle 'n Dixie* — a wonderful Christmas album featuring *What Child is This?*, *Auld Lang Syne*, *I Wonder as I Wander*, *Mistletoe Waltz* and six others. **722 \$14.99 (CD)**

An Old Time Christmas (Ross Moore) A magic combination of beloved Christmas songs and the instruments which knew them first. Ross brings you the treasured acoustic sounds of a 19th century Christmas. Includes: *Carol of the Bells*, *Silent Night*, *What Child Is This*, *Silver Bells*, *Away In The Manger*, *Christmas Time's A' Coming*, *Go Tell It On The Mountain* and five others. **1122 \$14.99 (CD)**



Christmas Ornaments. These solid pewter ornaments will look great on any Southern Christmas tree. Each measures about 3" tall. Specify: *Robert E. Lee*, *Jefferson Davis*, *Stonewall Jackson*, *J.E.B. Stuart*, *A.P. Hill*, or *Nathan Bedford Forrest*. **702 \$11.95**



Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 • 800-693-4943 • Fax: 931-381-6712 • www.scv.org

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone _____

SCV ID # _____ Camp # _____

Quantity Title Price

Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

Card Number: _____ Exp: _____

Signature: _____ Security Code: _____

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

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge	\$6.00	
\$20.01 – \$35.00	\$7.75	Add \$2 extra for every
\$35.01 – \$50.00	\$9.00	\$25 increment over \$100
\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$10.50	
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$11.50	
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$12.75	Tennessee Residents
\$95.01 – \$100.00	\$14.50	add 9.25% Sales Tax



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:

Check, Money Order or Credit Card Name _____

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

Planned Giving is also an option. Please contact Edwin Ray 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 Edwin Ray at gray250443@aol.com or 804-517-6587. Thank you!

Help Fight for the New Orleans Monuments



Since September 2015 the Beauregard Camp 130 has been involved in a legal fight to keep Mayor Mitch Landrieu from removing the Confederate statues which are around the city.

The city has been sued in Federal and State Court where they prevailed.

These court fights cost money. We need to ask you for help. As long as there is a venue to fight these scalawags we intend to continue but without the funding we are dead in the water.

Please donate anything that you can to help fund the fight.



The suits are being appealed in both courts and, if necessary, we will go as far as the courts will allow in our efforts to keep the statues in place.

**United Sons of Confederate Veterans
Beauregard Camp 130
Post Office Box 145
Arabi, Louisiana 70032-0145**

**www.scv-camp130.org
www.facebook.com/beauregard.camp130**



IRS regulations require all charities disclose the value of any goods and services conveyed to donors in connection with their gifts. Since Beauregard Camp 130, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will not provide goods or services in exchange for this gift, the entire amount of your contribution will be tax-deductible. Beauregard Camp 130, Sons of Confederate Veterans, is a 501(c)(3) organization; our federal tax identification number is 72-0841085. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions regarding your contribution.

Ride With The SCV Mechanized Cavalry



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/

SCVMECHCAV@HOTMAIL.COM; SCVMC Website: <http://CSASCVMC.ORG/>

