

Confederate Veteran.



September/October 2015

Captain Henry Wirz, CSA

— Reverend Father Alister C. Anderson

The Murder of Mary Surratt

— Elizabeth S. Trindal

10/14
J. White

The Sons of Confederate Veterans presents the
2016 Stephen Dill Lee Institute
RECONSTRUCTION

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in San Antonio

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in Raleigh

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Ron Kennedy, author of *The South Was Right!*

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S. A. Cunningham

September/October 2015

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

Captain John A. Penn15



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ON THE COVER — *A Partisan's Warning* or *Spooked* — you pick the title you prefer. Original artwork by John G. White. Used with permission.

1896

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

2013

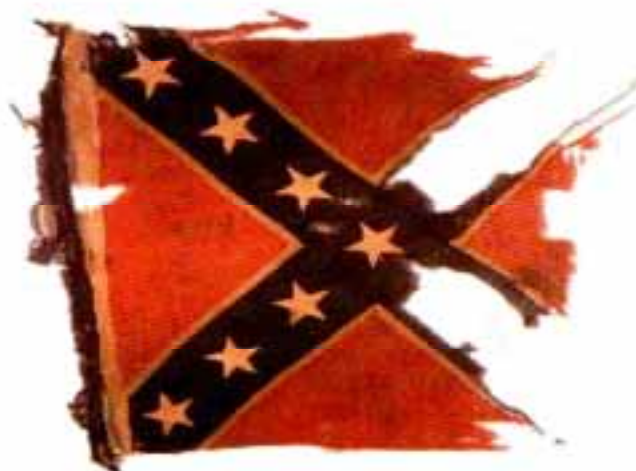
THE CURRENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE MOC ANNOUNCED A PROPOSED MERGER WITH THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR MUSEUM AT HISTORIC TREDEGAR AND THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, VIOLATING THE INTENT OF THE FOUNDERS. IF THE MERGER REMAINS UNCHALLENGED, THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES AND MEMORABILIA IN THE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

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FROM THE EDITOR



Thanks to all of the members of the J.E.B. Stuart Camp 1343 who made our 120th Annual Reunion a great success. A lot of time, effort and hard work goes into planning and running one of our reunions, so thanks to everyone who had a part, we had a really good time.

In recent months our heritage and culture have come under daily attacks from all sides. At times it seems the whole world is against us, but we have withstood the first attacks and now we're fighting back. We have lost some battles, but not the war. However, our enemies will never be satisfied until all vestiges of our Confederate Heritage is eradicated from the face of the earth. This was the talk of our recent reunion in Richmond, VA, and Commander-in-Chief Barrow continues the discussion with an expanded column in this issue. If you've been wondering what you can do to help, please read his column and put the plan into action. Some of the more prominent resolutions passed in Richmond are also included in this issue starting on page 28.

Father Alister C. Anderson joins our pages with his article on *Captain Henry Wirz, Commandant, POW Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Georgia*. He gave this talk at Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Washington, DC, and was gracious to share it with all of us. If you haven't read about Captain Wirz before now, I'm sure you will enjoy and learn at the same time.

Also in this issue we have an essay on *The Murder of Mary Surratt* by Elizabeth S. Trindal. Surratt was falsely accused of being a conspirator in the assassination of Lincoln. After being found guilty, she was the first woman hanged by the United States government. It's hard to believe this really happened.

Stay strong and please continue working for the Cause. As long as we all work together we can win this latest war on our Confederate Heritage. I intend to keep fighting and I hope all of you will be with me. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES KELLY BARROW

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Take Action!

Compatriots and friends,

On October 19, 1781 an unusual tune was heard in the sleepy village in Yorktown, Virginia. The tune the British Army played, *The World Turned Upside Down*, is somewhat forgotten today but says a lot. The ballad was written in the 1640s due to the English Parliament's policies on outlawing traditional English Christmas celebrations. Yes, at one time in England certain types of Christmas celebrations were against the law. Who would have thought the celebration of Christmas would have been censored, but it was a reality.

Most of us woke up on Thursday, June 18, 2015, to find the world had been truly turned upside down; and it is a reoccurring phenomenon which is creating a nightmare reality. With the unfortunate, tragic shooting in Charleston by a mentally ill person on June 17, followed by the decision of the US Supreme Court against the fundamental right of Free Speech the next day, it seems that the whole world started to spin out of control. With the knee jerk action by politicians, media, TV Land, national businesses, churches, and retail chains following these events, it was hard to determine what country I was living in or if I was part of a *Twilight Zone* remake.

This mass hysteria known as *Confederaphobia* has reached epidemic proportions in this country. The lawlessness which is being allowed when individuals vandalize Confederate monuments and graves, or when the law is boldly broken

when people steal Confederate Flags from private property, or when hate crimes are committed by physically assaulting those who are wearing a T-shirt with a Confederate Flag or carrying one is unacceptable and must stop.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans was overwhelmed. However, we have not sat silently by and watched as our Confederate history was destroyed or maligned. The General Executive Council has been inundated with e-mails, phone calls, mail and media interviews. What happened can be compared to the attack on Pearl Harbor on Sunday, December 7, 1941, or others might say the German invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939. Either way, the SCV wasn't fully prepared for the type of onslaught which occurred. The tide is turning slowly, but with that the SCV is making changes to contend with the Culture War we are facing. Make no mistakes, this cultural cleansing which is being thrust upon this country has been conducted in the past by the Brown Shirts in Germany in the early 1930s, the Marxist purge in the countries they controlled, Mao's Red Guard in the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s, the Taliban's actions in Afghanistan or ISIS current mission to destroy all things they dislike. When you hear someone from the NAACP or other organizations call for the removal or destruction of Confederate symbols, then they are no different than the groups of people mentioned above. Our duty is to point this out to the media and government bodies; we need to be committed to become their conscience

to share logic and reason in these dark times. As Chaplain-in-Chief Dr. Ray L. Parker shared, even though we are walking in the Valley of the Shadow of Death, it's just a shadow and we will pass through it but you must know Numbers 14:9 *"The Lord is with us, don't be afraid of them."*

The National SCV has issued many statements and press releases during the past few months. Keep in mind that while we are distributing them to many different media outlets, a majority of the time the press refuses to run or even address our Press Releases. You may personally receive the Press Releases and statements via the SCV Telegraph, Blog and other forms of social media, which in turn you may forward to your local media and/or on your social media outlet. This is where it is important for the average member to distribute the official statements to your friends and family so our voice is heard. We currently have 30,000 members in just the SCV, and many others in the Friends of the SCV. If we are working as a well-oiled machine, we can validate that our material is getting into the homes of many non-members.

The time will come when we will have our Doolittle Raid, then our Midway. Like that "Greatest Generation" from the 1940s, we must UNITE as one and support all efforts to preserve our history. As in all war efforts, we need money to sustain the fight in the arena of the public. It is essential that our members are behind National, not just in person but with monetary donations that can be big or small.

Here is a set of guidelines that we introduced at the National Reunion in Richmond, VA, in July. Many of you were not present, but it is pertinent that this information gets in the hands of all members. This column seems the perfect place for it.

Camp Level (Local) Actions:

Camps are our direct link to the people at the local level; these are the citizens, community organizations and government. They are ultimately responsible in representing the SCV to the people. It is the commander's and the camp officer's responsibility to understand the local dynamics, determine a plan, and take action to preserve the SCV's position there in line with brigade, division, army, and National HQ guidelines. Camp commanders must:

1) Reach out to everyone who cares about America and the South and invite them to join us — whether officially or unofficially — re-enactors, CW Roundtable, veterans organizations, etc.

2) Have members (and others) contact their local, state and national elected officials and tell them that you will not tolerate (in the strongest, yet civil manner) any attacks on our Southern heritage, symbols, and memorials.

Continued on page 26



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Camp disagrees with recent book review

To the Editor:

In our last meeting Camp 1240, Caledonia MS, passed a motion for me to make known our dissatisfaction with the tone of a book review in the May/June 2015 issue of the *Confederate Veteran*.

Herewith: Robert Jenkins' book, *The Battle of Peach Tree Creek*, was reviewed in this issue. Although I have not read the book, it seems there are serious flaws in the review.

Most of the review is taken up with tired, old, and shopworn clichés of Hood criticism. This is unfortunate because so much of this has been debunked in recent scholarly books by Stephen M. Hood: *John Bell Hood. The Rise, Fall, and Resurrection of a Confederate General* and *The Lost Papers of Confederate General John B. Hood*. These books have changed much of our thinking about Hood. I doubt if Jenkins' book perpetuates the old myths. In the unlikely event it does, the reviewer ought to have said so. But if the outdated misinformation is coming from the reviewer, and not from the book, I wonder if the reviewer read the book with any care.

There is another problem: the reviewer described President Jefferson Davis as "petulant." Davis was many things. Petulant: childishly sulky, was not one of them. The White House in Montgomery, the White House in Richmond and Beauvoir in Biloxi are fitting memorials to a leader who was not always right, but was never "petulant." There are many reasons why the president dismissed Johnston from command of the Army of Tennessee in 1864, and replaced him with Hood, but presidential petulance was not one of them.

I am not saying that a book review section should follow any particular

party line or accepted orthodoxy. But reviewers ought to be reasonably up to date on the scholarship in question, in order to give books a fair hearing.

Brandon H. Beck

Stephen D. Lee Caledonia Rifles Camp 1240
Caledonia, Mississippi

Good work in Texas Division

To the Editor:

An announcement needs to be made of a great victory won by the Texas Division of the SCV. Recently (March or April I believe), several Texas politicians were pushing to change "Confederate Heroes Day" (a state holiday) to something like "civil war remembrance day." As a result, many SCV members wrote letters (and e-mails) to their state representatives, and a group of SCV members went to the state capitol to speak before the politicians. The SCV members absolutely *smoked* their opposition. In the end, I understand the bill went back to committee, where most bills die. This just exemplifies what a few good men can accomplish, and as a whole, how SCV members can have an impact, if they stick together. Congratulations, and a debt of gratitude go to those who helped.

Z. Brett Mize

Grimes County Greys Camp 924
Texas

Stay Confederate, my friends

To the Editor:

An underground current of Confederophobia hysteria among the artsy crowd seems to have surfaced lately. Back in 1970, Tom Wolf, author and gonzo-journalist, famous for *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test* and *Bonfire of the*

Vanities, published *Radical Chic and Mau Mauing the Flak Catchers*. This seminal work brought to light the angst of the American intellectual elite hypnotized by Black social and political activism and described it a sort of mass Stockholm Syndrome using Agitation Propaganda (Agitprop).

Just in the last month or so, we have been treated to an upsurge of just such preposterous posturing. Seizing upon the opportunities of the Sesquicentennial, a cottage industry in offensive art Agitprop has arisen. Just like their abolitionist predecessors who tried unsuccessfully by cartoon, pamphlet, and sermon to arouse the intellectual elite of the 19th Century against slavery, these folks are trying to arouse the elite of the 21st Century against all things Confederate by claiming artistic license.

The latest iteration of this phenomenon is the attempt to coordinate a nationwide, or at least Dixie-wide, Confederate Battle Flag Burning event on Memorial Day, 2015. Apparently this was the concept of the same artist who thought it was clever to put a Confederate Battle Flag in a noose and display it in Tallahassee some years back. This time, he struck artistic gold by sending out a press and social-media release about his *performance* in Winter Park, Florida, with the approval of a Rollins College African studies professor. The event itself was a downer, the flag was burned offstage, and merely buried in a box by the lake. I guess they called for a big rally — and nobody came! According to reports, about nine or so other such irritations were perpetrated across the Southland. Officers of the SCV reacted to this provocation by not rising to the bait. In the *Wall Street Journal*, Ben Jones, our National Heritage Chairman, is quoted as saying, "This is not only terribly offensive, but astonishingly idiotic."

A similar offensive was attempted in September 2010, but got nowhere,

possibly because it was not linked to a beloved national holiday. Florida Division's media officer, John Adams, took the high road when interviewed, saying "Memorial Day? That's a day for the soldiers. Respect that day and let our boys who gave their lives rest in peace." A Harvard graduate and New York professional artist (my sister, Cynthia), remarked, "That's not art! It's not original, creative or aesthetic!"

So, in the end, just like the huge press release build up for the NAACP's on-line petition to have Confederate Veterans banned from the Florida Veterans Hall of Fame which garnered, to date, less than one hundred signatures (while the pro-Veteran petition has more than 800); this whole effort was just grandstanding for the benefit of the Confederophobe Kool-Aid drinkers.

When on his own website he touts himself as a "Visual-Terrorist:" what pitiful street-cred is he striving for? Is this the best they've got? Fifteen minutes of fame? If you really want a pop-culture meme, paraphrase Dos Equis' *The Most Interesting Man in the World*: "Stay Confederate, my friends."

David McCallister,
Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210
Tampa, Florida

Worst Confederaphobia since Reconstruction

To the Editor:

As I've watched the news recently since the tragedy in Charleston, the reaction and over-reaction by so many leave me wondering if this is what going insane feels like. From the talking heads to every jackass on the street, we're hearing ignorant; i.e. misinformed, statements and downright lies concerning not only the Battle Flag but other symbols of our heritage as well.

My greatest disappointment is in the elected officials on both national and local levels of both political parties who are rolling over and submitting to

this nonsense when they're not busy spreading it themselves.

In my home state of Tennessee, a career politician is calling for removing a bust of General Nathan Bedford Forrest which is on display in the State House. Confederate memorials are being desecrated. Governors are removing flags. The National Park Service is removing Confederate memorabilia from battlefields. Insanity.

We need to take a lesson from General Forrest. His famous quotes of "Charge 'em both ways" and "Get there first with the mostest men" were basically his way of saying that he wanted control of the battlefield. We're fighting on the defense in this political propaganda war. We need to take control of the battlefield; we need to take control of the narrative. We know the truth about why the war was fought. We understand what these symbols mean and what they don't. We're currently experiencing the worst Confederaphobia since Reconstruction. If we let them take our symbols and our heritage away a second time, we may never get them back.

Deo Vindice!

Kenneth Neill
Sumner A. Cunningham Camp 1620
Unionville, Tennessee

Is it time to take down the US Flag?

To the Editor:

My great grandfather fought for the Union throughout the War. Five other direct ancestors fought for the Confederacy, including the retaking of Galveston, Texas Third Cavalry/Sul Ross Brigade, and a colonel leading 400 Cherokees in North Carolina. Those Confederate ancestors included a Baptist minister, a Methodist minister and a Church of Christ preacher.

Some of those clamoring for the removal of the Confederate Flag will find themselves in heaven side-by-side with a lot of Confederate veterans, including

two very devout Christians, Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson.

Dr. King, H. Rap Brown and many others identified racism as a national problem. If this was a Southern problem, why were there riots in Detroit, Chicago, New York City, Boston, Watts and Oakland in the 1960s? Why did Frederick Douglass say that everything Lincoln did was for the benefit of white people and any benefit to Negroes was incidental to this? A major horror of slavery was the voyage, and outfitting slave ships was the number one New York city industry and in recent history more than 25,000 graves were discovered in Manhattan of worked-to-death slaves. Slave trading was a huge part of Boston, Rhode Island and most of the New England states' commerce. The first colony to legalize the slave trade was Massachusetts and the second was Connecticut.

A pandering, cowardly, irrelevant scapegoating of the Southern Battle Flag and consequently the denigrating of 70,000 Texas ancestors and many other ancestors only leaves us waiting blindly for the next mass shooting.

Barry Williams
Brigadier General John Sayles Camp 366
Abilene, Texas

The myth of American history

To the Editor:

Is the past that is reconstructed by historians a revival or a "new show"? Paul A. Cohen asks this question in his book *History in Three Keys: The Boxers as Event, Experience, and Myth* (New York: Columbia UP, 1997). He answers that the history created by historians is fundamentally different from the history made by the people of the times. The professional historian's objective is to understand the past and then explain it as "event" whereas those who made the history explain it as "experience." The

Continued on page 50

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Now It's "Our Time"

Compatriots,

I hope that everyone who attended the 2015 annual reunion in Richmond made it home safely. It was a very well planned reunion and I would like to commend Chairman Edwin Ray and the men of his camp for making sure that all the details of the reunion were well executed. It was great to see many of you there and I am already looking forward to Dallas next year.

I know you are all aware of the current attacks which are taking place against our beloved Confederate Battle Flag, monuments, and even the final resting places of our Confederate dead and ancestors. We have worked tirelessly over the last month and a half fighting these attacks and will continue to do so in the future. We knew that we would have a flag fight in Columbia, SC, sooner or later. However, I don't believe anyone saw coming the full-on assault waged against us by people who were once our allies — like the National Republican Party and Southern Baptist Convention. These groups, along with others, blamed this entire senseless tragedy on a flag which was placed at a historical monument. I will be using the term "they" quite a bit in this article and would like to encourage you to determine who "they" represents in your own areas.

The simple truth of the matter is this — while the SBC was worrying about removing the Con-

federate Battle Flag from the Confederate monument in Columbia, the United States Supreme Court, in a five to four decision, decided that every state had to observe same sex marriages without regard to how each state defined marriage according to their own laws, or their own constitutions. The Republican Party, at the hands of two governors in Alabama and South Carolina, removed flags from the state house grounds while repeating the same excuse over and over — "it's time." Well, I say that "it's time" for the people of America to take a long, hard look at these politicians and ask themselves just what have they done for me lately. The reason they didn't want the good people of the states to have a say in this matter was simple — they knew that if the people actually had an opportunity to vote on the matter the flags would have stayed.

Then, of course, mass merchants began grandstanding by removing anything "Confederate" from their shelves, ceased the sells of DVDs, removed similar merchandise from on-line ordering sites and, as if all of this were not ridiculous enough, television stations even refrained from airing the *The Dukes of Hazzard*.

The reason for this, so "they" claim, is because the Confederate Battle Flag is "offensive." Yet, they continue to air shows which feature numerous other subjects that are found "offensive" by a

much larger majority of people. Y'all, I have a news flash for them — we live in the United States of America not the United States of the Not to be Offended! I

**To combat these affronts against our
Heritage, the Sons of Confederate Veterans
has started a new web site
www.scvheritagedefense.org**

more than a thousand in-house patients, in addition to the out-patients they saw on a daily basis. Similar situations are happening all across America due to budget

mean, come on now, the Duke boys are offensive because they had a car named the General Lee and a Battle Flag on the top of it, and yet these same stations and department stores are airing shows which are showing gang-bangers killing each other in the most brutal and vicious manner? It seems to me they actually want these tragedies to continue in order to affect ratings. They'd rather air violence and thuggery in lieu of showing a wholesome program in which no one died (with the exception of a few cars here and there), and wherein the good guys always come out on top in the end of each broadcast.

The news media, elected officials, and the other talking heads have blamed the entire tragedy in Charleston on the fact that one deranged individual owned a Battle Flag, and in response, they attack our Flags, monuments and symbols all across the South. Where precisely is the logic in their position? The flags in South Carolina were flying at monuments in areas dedicated to soldiers who fought in all the wars that South Carolina has furnished troops for.

While these attacks on our Heritage were being undertaken in a purely knee-jerk fashion, the true causes of this tragedy were never discussed nor even considered, although they reflect some of the very worst issues our country is facing today. Nobody mentioned the rampant drug abuse among many of our young people, the breakdown in families or the mental illness which is plaguing many communities. For example, Alabama in recent years closed the Lurleen Wallace Mental Illness facility in Morgan County which housed

concerns and, as a result, many people who really need help are turned away and left to fend for themselves while the politicians are jet-setting all across the country blaming all the woes of their respective states on a flag which is placed at a monument.

To combat these affronts against our Heritage, the Sons of Confederate Veterans has started a new web site (www.scvheritagedefense.org) which is dedicated to discussion of each heritage violation in every state and making the public aware of these violations. We have also begun an advertising campaign via social media sites like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram making the general public aware of these attacks and informing them how to join the fight by donating to the Heritage Defense fund or even joining the Sons of Confederate Veterans or the Friends of the SCV. Thus far, these efforts have been very successful and we will continue them into the future.

In closing, it has been a very stressful month and I want to thank each of you who has dropped a note via e-mail, text message or instant message. These really did lift my spirits and helped as we were facing these trying times. During the next few months, we will be traveling around and seeing many of you at different events. As always, your input and ideas are welcome.

Thomas V. Strain Jr
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Forward The Colors

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

“TAKE COURAGE”

I am writing this column on July 10, 2015, in the midst of the blitzkrieg of cultural cleansing that has surely gotten worse by the time you read this. It is hard to predict from one day to the next what new historical target these radical and sanctimonious crusaders will attack. At this point in time, anyone who speaks up against this wave of fascism is targeted as a racist, a bigot, and as somehow morally inferior to those who assault our lineage.

This has long since passed the point of dialogue and debate. It has quickly turned into a feeding frenzy of righteous rage which is reminiscent of the French Revolution. By the time you read this, this mindless movement may have created a newly divided nation, as action creates reaction, and as insult causes retaliation. I pray that has not come to pass in the weeks before this is published.

The great question is, of course, what must we do to stop this seemingly endless demagoguery and demonization of our families and our region?

The quick and obvious answer is, “everything we can possibly do.” For if we do nothing, or accept this outrage as a *fait accompli*, we will deserve what happens to us. For those of us in the SCV, that is not an option. The deepest instincts of our sense of honor and pride compel us to fight, and fight we will, until our last breath.

We must lead. We must not let our outrage at our opponents divide us. In fact, we must turn our anger into purpose and our resentments into resolution. Unity and solidarity must replace rivalries and second-guessing.

For every flag which comes down, we must put up at least two. There is an almost unlimited amount of private property where flags can be lovingly placed.

It is vital that we separate ourselves by our words and actions as the opposite of the handful of hateful creeps who desecrate our symbols by their evil words and actions. We must behave in the best traditions of Southern civility.

These are difficult challenges but they are nothing compared to the challenges faced by our ancestors 150 years ago.

According to polls, we have strong support from the majority of the American people. By standing up and taking the *high road* we can strengthen that support.

The underlying wisdom of the *vox populi* will ultimately prevail. And the communications power of the Internet is a tool we must use wisely and constantly.

On the political level, we must demand support and if we don’t get it, we must plan serious

electoral retaliation. Though the SCV does not and cannot endorse candidates, we do know “who our friends are.”

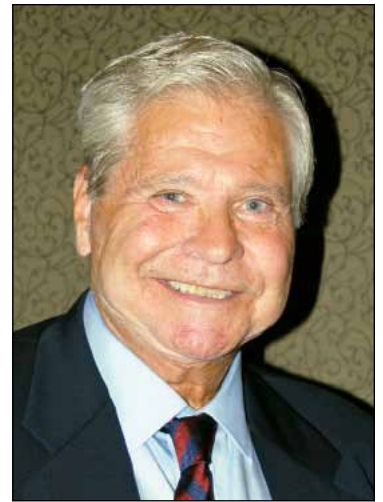
All 30,000 of us must write letters to the editor, sign petitions, call radio talk shows, contribute at least \$20 to the Heritage Fund, peacefully demonstrate, call our legislators, make ourselves heard as voters, and fly the flag of our ancestors with all the love in our hearts. If we do those things, we will hold true to our consciences and we will have done our duty when it so desperately matters. We will have set an example for our descendants. If we do not do these things, we will have to answer to our consciences and to our Creator.

A determined reaction to these un-American actions is now beginning and it must never end, or else these attacks will be replicated whenever another well-funded mob creates another target.

Our opponents have successfully smeared us and they have smeared our ancestors in a comprehensive way. But their actions are also an insult against common sense and the great American values of free expression and the liberty of belief. As we go forward in the defense of our ancestors and

our beliefs, we must hold to the faith that has sustained the South and all of her people through the most difficult part of the journey of American experience.

The Power which created us sees all and if we go forth in love and honor, it will be returned to us. The dead generations turn to us now and we must not let them down. “Take courage!”



Ben Jones
Chief of Heritage Operations
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Report of the Deputy Director for Heritage Promotion

In these days of unjust and ungodly attacks upon our Confederate Heritage, it is imperative that we keep our flags flying. CIC Barrow and Chief of Heritage Operations Chairman Jones have the same philosophy regarding the flying of our flags.

“When they take one of our flags down, we need to put two flags up.”

This should also be the same philosophy of every SCV member.

The Heritage Operations Committee has funds to help you get Confederate Flags placed in prominent areas of the country. Please contact our headquarters at Elm Springs if your camp has a project that can accomplish this goal.

Let’s show this country just how proud we are of the Confederate Flag.

Byron E. Brady
Deputy Director for Heritage Promotion
Sons of Confederate Veterans



Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker
Chaplain-in-Chief



Might Does Not Make Right — But Right Will Bring a Fight

If one reads certain historical evaluations of the War Between the States, Federal forces are portrayed as righteous warriors putting down an unconstitutional act by the Southern States. The Southern States, following the example of the founding fathers in 1776, declared independence and desired to establish a governmental system “of the people, by the people, and for the people.” The Southern States felt no “manifest destiny” to conquer their Northern neighbors and no overwhelming aspiration to destroy or remove the Federal government in Washington, DC. If the Southern States were “left alone,” the United States of America would still exist and the Federal government would still function. The Union was not in jeopardy.

President Lincoln, however, was determined that there would be no Southern independence. Even before his inauguration

into the office of president, he laid plans for Southern invasion. He, of course, had the military might to make the plans a reality. This military might was coupled with industrial production for the manufacture of war materials. The North, so-to-speak, was able to wage war “with one hand tied behind their back.” The cultural and social activities of Northern society did not change during the War. Northern cities did not lay in ruin. The Northern population was not scattered. The War was a “distant” happening to destroy those pesky Southerners.

The desire for independence in the Southern states was expressed by popular vote. This was the will of the people — again, note: not the destruction of the United States and the Federal government but rather a governmental system that provided independence from a growing bureaucratic Federal system which required an all-

powerful central government to the exclusion of state sovereignty and local control. This type of massive Federal system would by virtue of its enormous power and financial reserve eventually control all social and political structures (roadways, education, health care, law enforcement, housing, business, gender issues, marriage, conception, birth, free speech, etc.). The Southern States were not interested in this “big government” philosophy. Thus, they desired independence — not war, not death and destruction, not the end of a stately culture — independence.

The Desire for Freedom and Liberty is Right

The Lord Jesus declared, “And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free” (John 8:32). The message of Christ is a message of freedom, not bondage. Christ, of course, brings the ultimate freedom,

freedom from sin. Jesus said, "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed (vs. 36). In the mind of Christ, freedom is a good thing; freedom is right.

The Apostle Paul gave this testimony: "I was free born" (Acts 22:28). Paul was born a Roman citizen. He did not have to acquire this position in any other way. Being "freeborn" allowed Paul to enjoy the position and protection of the empire. In the mind of Paul, freedom is right.

Writing to the churches of Galatia, Paul stated, "But Jerusalem which is above is free, which is the mother of us all" (Galatians 4:26). Paul referenced the "heavenly Jerusalem" where is the presence of God. In the presence of God there is freedom. Paul continued in this same epistle and said, "Christ hath made us free" (5:1). Freedom is right.

In the Old Testament the Lord instructed Moses, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" (Leviticus 25:10). The message of Moses was a message of liberty. The Lord spoke to the Prophet Jeremiah, "And ye ... had done right in my sight, in proclaiming liberty every man to his neighbor" (Jeremiah 34:15). The Apostle Paul wrote to the church at Corinth, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty" (II Corinthians 3:17). Liberty is a good thing. Liberty is right.

The Southern States desired a good thing in seeking freedom and liberty. They were right in

the desire for a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Their anticipation was not the destruction of the North, but rather peaceful co-existence between the people of the Confederate States and the people of the United States. The Southern States had no plans to amass a great military force and march to Washington. Their desire was to live in peace, enjoying freedom and liberty. This was good. This was right.

Historically, however, right often brings a fight. Although the Southern States were right in their desire for freedom and liberty, there were those who did not embrace that right; President Lincoln being one. Lincoln faced the "right" of the South and decided to match it with "might."

Right is Often Countered with Might


President Lincoln refused to recognize the Southern right for freedom and liberty. Instead, he began to craft stratagem to destroy that right in the South. He refused to meet with the Peace Delegation sent to Washington by President Davis. Peace was possible. The War was not inevitable. Hundreds of thousands did not have to die. However, Lincoln's plan did not include peace. Lincoln's only plan was total war against the Southern population. His aim was to destroy the South and leave it in ruins. He would not allow the South to stand in his way as he crafted a massive Federal government.

The right of freedom and liberty was thus met by the might

of Lincoln's war machine. Federal masses marched South with but one aim — destruction. The might of the Federal juggernaut was unleashed against Southern cities and Southern people. The cities were burned. The people were dispersed. The culture was driven into the dirt. Southern sovereignty died on the battlefields and was buried during the years of reconstruction.

The Southern people, ill-prepared for war, did what they could to protect that which is right. It was their right that brought the fight. It was Lincoln's might that destroyed their right. Might does not make right, but right will bring a fight.

The Lord Jesus Himself, certainly the most "right" person who ever lived, faced the might of a determined foe. Satan and those he deceived put Jesus to death. They had the power to do so. They thought they had solved the Jesus problem. However, Easter Sunday morning proved them wrong. Jesus rose from the dead and His "right" message of love and forgiveness is very much alive and well.

There are those in the South who understand the struggle of the 1860s. The reasons for the War are not simplistic and are not explained in any one word or social practice. The basic struggle was between right and might. In the Southern heart there is still the love for those things that are right — freedom, liberty, independence, and self-determination. We do honor our ancestors who stood for the right when the wrong was popular. 

The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes 11
Mobile, AL
Allen Eugene Honeycutt
Shelby C. Trice

The Prattville Dragoons 1524
Prattville, AL
Riley Bernard Harris

Colonel James Jackson 1763
Waterloo, AL
John Thomas Wilkes

CSS *Florida* 102
Orlando, FL
Francis H. Vittetow

William Wing Loring 1316
St. Augustine, FL
Steve McAllister

Battle of Olustee 1463
Lake City, FL
Claudius Furlong Johns

W. T. Collier 2199
Marco Island, FL
Alan C. Hancock

Judah P. Benjamin 2210
Tampa, FL
James Daniel Corbitt

Jackson County Volunteers 94
Jefferson, GA
Julian Berkley Ruiz

Gen. Nathan B. Forrest 469
Rome, GA
Robert Foster Perry

Lt. Dickson L. Baker 926
Hartwell, GA
REAL SON H. V. Booth

The Savannah Militia 1657
Savannah, GA
Berry Avant Edenfield

John Hunt Morgan 1342
Louisville, KY
Harold Wayne Sneed

Forrest's Orphans 1744
Calhoun, KY
Arthur Glen Markwell

General Leroy Augustus
Stafford 358
Alexandria, LA
Dewitt Clinton McCullough

Brig. Gen. Thomas Moore Scott
1604
Minden, LA
Jimmy B. Wise

B/G Mosby Monroe Parsons
718
Jefferson City, MO
John H. McHenry

Tippah Tigers 868
Ripley, MS
Milton Welch
Joseph Washington Cummins

Rowan Rifles 405
Salisbury, NC
Gary Monte Bringle

Col. Charles F. Fisher 813
Graham, NC
Jimmy Ray Richardson

Maj. Egbert A. Ross 1423
Charlotte/Mecklenburg County,
NC
Edwin Lindsey Wiggins



Dr. B. T. Person 1517
Fremont-Pikeville, NC
Wayne Allen Schwark

Quantrill's Raiders 2087
Mayfield Heights, OH
Edward Floyd James

Captain Clem Vann Rogers 481
Oklahoma City, OK
James Richard Lister

B/G Albert Pike 1367
El Reno, OK
Richard Eugene Rea

Secession 4
Charleston, SC
James H. Seignious

Captain Moses Wood 125
Gaffney, SC
James Marion Cooper

General Joe Wheeler 1245
Aiken, SC
Clarence Luckey Walker

Palmetto Sharp Shooters 1428
Anderson, SC
Martin Leftwich Clinkscales

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Captain John A. Penn 8th Georgia Infantry Battalion

Little is known of John; he was born about 1837 but the exact date and location are unknown. He was the eldest of four children born to Catharine and G. T. Penn of Gordon County, in the Northeast part of Georgia.

By 1856, G.T. Penn was deceased, leaving the family with 160 acres of land near Calhoun and one slave. John must have received a good education and was probably helping out on the farm when the war started.

The 8th Georgia Battalion was organized during the spring of 1862, with six companies, at Savannah. They came from Adairsville and Thornburgh and Gordon County. John became a member of Company E and was elected 1st lieutenant at the reorganization on May 5, 1862.

They served for a while in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida before being assigned to Gist's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. Their first fight came at Stono River, South Carolina, on January 30, 1863. From there they



John A. Penn, in an 1862 photo. Note the 1st lieutenant bars on his collar.

became part of the Army of Tennessee and were sent to Jackson, Mississippi, where they fought during the Siege of Jackson from May to July 1863. It was probably about this time that John was promoted to captain of his company.

Next, the 8th Georgia fought at Chickamauga, Georgia, on

September 19-20 and during the Siege of Chattanooga, Tennessee, from September to November 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign they fought at Calhoun (very close to John's house), on May 5, 1864; New Hope Church from May 25 to June 4; Pine Hill on June 15; Dalton from June 25 to 27; Kennesaw Mountain on June 27; Smyrna on July 4; Chatahoochee River from July 5 to 17; Peachtree Creek on July 20; and the Siege of Atlanta from July to September 1864.

On July 28, Captain Penn was captured near Atlanta and sent to a Union prisoner of war camp for about eight months. Finally in March 1865, he was exchanged, probably due to ill health, and released at Richmond, Virginia, shortly before that city fell. It is believed that Captain Penn died somewhere between Richmond and Appomattox during the retreat of April 1865, as no further records have been found pertaining to him.



A Memorial Service For Captain Henry Wirz, CSA

*Commandant, POW Camp Sumter,
Andersonville, Georgia*

By Reverend Father Alister C. Anderson

This address was delivered at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Washington, DC, on Saturday, November 9, 2002.

It is a great honor for me to give the address this morning. Jefferson Davis Camp has been faithful over the years in commemorating the unspeakable, unjust, lawless execution, which borders on what we could call the ritual murder of Captain Henry Wirz, Confederate States Army, a true martyr of the South. Captain Wirz was executed on the tenth of November 1865, therefore on the Saturday nearest the tenth of November every year we come to his final resting place here in Mt. Olivet Cemetery. Here we offer prayers in his final resting place. Here we offer prayers for the good and noble souls of Captain Wirz as well as for all our Southern Confederate ancestors who made the supreme sacrifice and

are buried in a thousand cemeteries all across the South in private, state and federal cemeteries.

This morning I dedicate this address to Captain Henry Wirz. Through what we call in theological terms “the communion of saints,” I want to tell him that as the years pass, his memory will be honored as a dedicated Christian soldier who did all he could to alleviate the suffering of the prisoners at Andersonville. He will be recognized as a true Christian, Southern martyr, not only by those of us who know the truth about his good life and work, but by people all over our country and in Europe as well. We will not rest until he has been officially pardoned by the United States Government. May his good soul rest in peace.

Captain Henry Wirz was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1823. He immigrated to the United

States in 1849 and settled in Louisiana. When the War for Southern Independence began, he enlisted in the 4th Louisiana Infantry. After being wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines on May 31, 1862, he was assigned as assistant adjutant to the staff of Brigadier General John H. Winder, Superintendent of Confederate Military Prisons and promoted to captain. His wound in the right arm was very severe and he was in great pain the rest of his life. In December 1862, President Jefferson Davis sent Captain Wirz on a secret mission to the Confederate Commissioners James Mason in London and John Slidell in Paris. He returned to the Confederate States of America in February 1864 and was appointed as commandant at Camp Ft. Sumter, Andersonville, Georgia. In May 1865 while releasing the last Federal prisoners at Andersonville, he was arrested

and taken to Washington, DC, for trial. After a long and tormenting trial he was condemned to death and hanged in the yard of Old Capital Prison, the present site of the Supreme Court building of the United States. When the Federal officer commanding the execution said to Captain Wirz, "I have my orders," Wirz replied, "I know what orders are major, I am being hanged for obeying them."

Over the years the trial of Captain Wirz has been studied by many fine legal scholars and historians. The definitive and conclusive opinion of these scholarly experts has been summarized by Major Glen W. LaForce of the Judge Advocate Corps of the United States Army. He wrote these words in his report.

"The trial and execution of Captain Henry Wirz was worse than a mistake, worse than even a miscarriage of justice; it was a national disgrace. Wirz was a scapegoat and was tried in order to incriminate the Confederate leaders and to deflect criticism from Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton."

Friends, we all know Secretary Stanton was a very bad man. He was conniving and evil and he had plans for the trial and execution of President Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee and other prominent Confederate political and military leaders.

Mr. Louis Schade was Captain Wirz's defense attorney and believed the trial was nothing but a mock trial modeled after the horrible trials of the French Revolution. In Wirz's last message to Mr. Louis Schade written just hours before his execution he said, "My



life is demanded as an atonement. I am willing to give it and hope that after a while, I will be judged differently from how I am now." And thank our Good and Merciful Lord God, he is judged differently by those who really know the history of the War Between the States. Incidentally, yesterday I received a telephone call from Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy, the 84-year-old widow of Frederick McCoy who is the grandson of Mr. Louis Schade, Captain Wirz's Defense Attorney. Mrs. McCoy lives in Scotland, Maryland, near Point Lookout. We Southerners know all about Point Lookout POW Camp run by the Federal Government where more than 14,000 Confederate soldiers and civilians died horrible deaths at the hands of Secretary Stanton and other Federal officials. Well, Mrs. McCoy expressed her disappointment in not being able to attend our ceremony and sends her greetings to all of you who are here today.

Mr. Louis Schade, Wirz's defense attorney, wanted to have Wirz's body removed from the Washington Arsenal where it had been buried in an unmarked grave. The Washington Arsenal stood where the building of Ft. McNair and the National War College on Haines Point now stand. On February 23, 1869, Mr. Schade petitioned the Federal government to allow Captain Wirz's body to be removed to Mt. Olivet Cemetery. Captain Wirz was a devout Roman Catholic and Mr. Schade wanted the Confederate officer's remains to be in a marked grave in a Catholic Cemetery. At Mt. Olivet Cemetery, a small, five-inch square stone with just the name *Wirz* carved on it was placed over his grave. Some years later, we do not know when, the stone was probably stolen. On December 27, 1956, Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Spencer placed another larger stone at the head of the grave. It reads, "Captain Henry Wirz, CSA Confederate Hero-Martyr, died November 10, 1865." Incidentally, Colonel and Mrs. Spencer became my friends some years after they marked Wirz's grave. Colonel Spencer and I served at the same military post. It is a small world always for those who serve the same good causes.

I am not going to dwell on the terrible conditions at Andersonville or on the even more terrible and horrendous Federal POW camps in which more Southern soldiers died than did Northern soldiers in Confederate POW camps. What I want to say this morning will consist primarily in answering three

questions. First, why is it that we only hear about the horrors of Andersonville? Second, what was the official war policy of the Federal government which affected both Federal and Confederate prisoners of war? Thirdly, why are you and I here today? My fellow compatriots and friends, why is it that we only hear about the horrors of Andersonville? To answer this question, I want to make it clear that I am not minimizing or side-stepping the terrible conditions which existed at Andersonville. It was a dreadful place in a dreadful time. My own great granduncle, Private Lawrence Bryant Doggett, who served in the 22nd Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, died in Andersonville. But why do we hear only about Andersonville? Well, we all know the victors in any war are always the ones who write the history of that particular war with its causes and results.

Immediately after the war, a vindictive, revengeful Federal government, which had already completely destroyed the material substance of the Southern States, and had killed hundreds of thousands of soldiers and innocent civilians, launched a vicious policy to reconstruct the Southern society and her culture. We know that policy by the name of the Reconstruction Era which lasted in some Southern states for more than ten years. Under Reconstruction doctrine, the South was divided into military districts and ruled by Federal Army generals. Under this doctrine, paroled officers who returned to their own homes could not vote or hold public office. During Reconstruction, paroled soldiers and sailors could not vote. They could not reclaim the land they owned which in many cases had been given away illegally to slaves. Many Negroes, who could neither read nor write, were elected to public offices by the Federal armed troops. Under their doctrine, Southern historians, educators and politicians were not permitted to write or teach in the new Federal government schools which sprang up all over the South. Only Federally approved textbooks could be used. It is obvious why we only hear about Andersonville. The entire South was blamed for Andersonville, and Captain Heinrich Wirz, the commandant, was made out to be an inhuman devil. He was illegally hanged and made the scapegoat for a huge Federal cover-up for their own infamous POW camps.

Thank the Good Lord, that over the years,



A view of Andersonville prison camp.

Southern men and women of letters and literature and historians have written about the war from the Southern point of view. They have written about the horrors of some of the Northern POW camps such as Point Lookout; Johnson Island and Camp Chase in Ohio; Elmira, New York, which became known as Helmira; Louisville Prison in Kentucky; Western Penitentiary in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Grafton State Prison in St. Louis; Fort Pulaski, Georgia; Camp Douglas, Illinois; Rock Island Prison, Illinois; and Fort Delaware on an island in the Delaware River.

What I have been saying is the Federal government wanted to cover up their own brutal POW camps, and the best way to do that was to single out Confederate POW camps and particularly the one at Andersonville, Georgia. And, my friends, that cover-up is still going on today. It is going on and has been vastly expanded into what I call a new kind of Reconstruction of the entire United States, but particularly the Old South and her culture.

Anti-Southern and Anti-Confederacy demagogues who display contemptuous bigotry and ignorance are cursing Southern monuments and statues, and, in some cases, removing them from public view where they have stood for more than a hundred years. These same bigots who do not, by number or opinion, represent the American people at all, rail against the flags of the Confederacy. They have declared a war against Southern heritage and cultural organizations such as the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Southern Historical Association. These bigots would have the American people believe that we all are *right-wing fanatics* who would support the reintroduction of slavery and whose flags are comparable to the Nazi flag.

We all know who these people are and for what they stand. We can hardly call them true Americans. They seem to hate the whole country and especially the South and our history and culture.

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An Incredible Story

The Murder of Mary Surratt

by Elizabeth S. Trindal

Thousands were caught up in the avalanche of emotions after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865. All suspicious people were thrown into prison. Even an inappropriate statement could find the offender locked away in a prison cell. Many were women. One was Mary Elizabeth Surratt.

Mary Elizabeth Surratt was a widow, and a mother of three. Everyone who knew her agreed that she was a good and a pious woman. Yet, on a broiling hot day on July 7, 1865, she was hanged. She had been accused of being an accomplice with John Wilkes Booth's band whose purpose was to kill President Abraham Lincoln.

Who was this woman who was found guilty but never proven to have had a part in the assassination? On June 14, 1865, Amator Justitle wrote in the *Constitutional Union*, Washington, DC. "Her life-long character, says one who knew her well, has been that of a perfect lady — pious, kind, and charitable to a fault. She was a devoted wife and fond mother, reared her children well, and gave them a fine education. Her temper was never ruffled. No person in need ever passed her door without partaking freely and gratuitously of her hospitality. Clergymen of every denomination received the best room and entertainment in the house, for which no compensation would be received. She was of an extraordinary forgiving disposition." If there is life after death, I am sure her forgiving nature had been fully tested. But what about her descendants?

Have they been forgiving of what happened to their grandmother? I am honored to have met many of Mary Surratt's descendants. I found them gentlefolk, living their lives like you and me. They have served their country in war and peace. They come from all walks of life. Yet, there is a sadness about them. Their silent tears have flowed through the generations, to the present time.

There was a convoluted presentation on the History Channel which represents Mary Surratt as the evil woman who was in league with John Wilkes Booth to assassinate President Lincoln. Nothing could be further

from the truth. After fifteen years of research, I found the truth. The truth is found in the book: *Mary Surratt an American Tragedy*.

The Conspirator produced by the American Film Company and directed by Robert Redford, gives an excellent portrayal of her attorney's effort to save Mary Surratt from the hangman's noose. Let's face it: the History Channel's outrageous version will be seen in every home, while the film will be shown only in a limited number of theaters. I understand from one of the producers of the film that it will not give the definitive answer to Mrs. Surratt's guilt or innocence, but it will expose the Military Court that tried and condemned her to die by hanging.

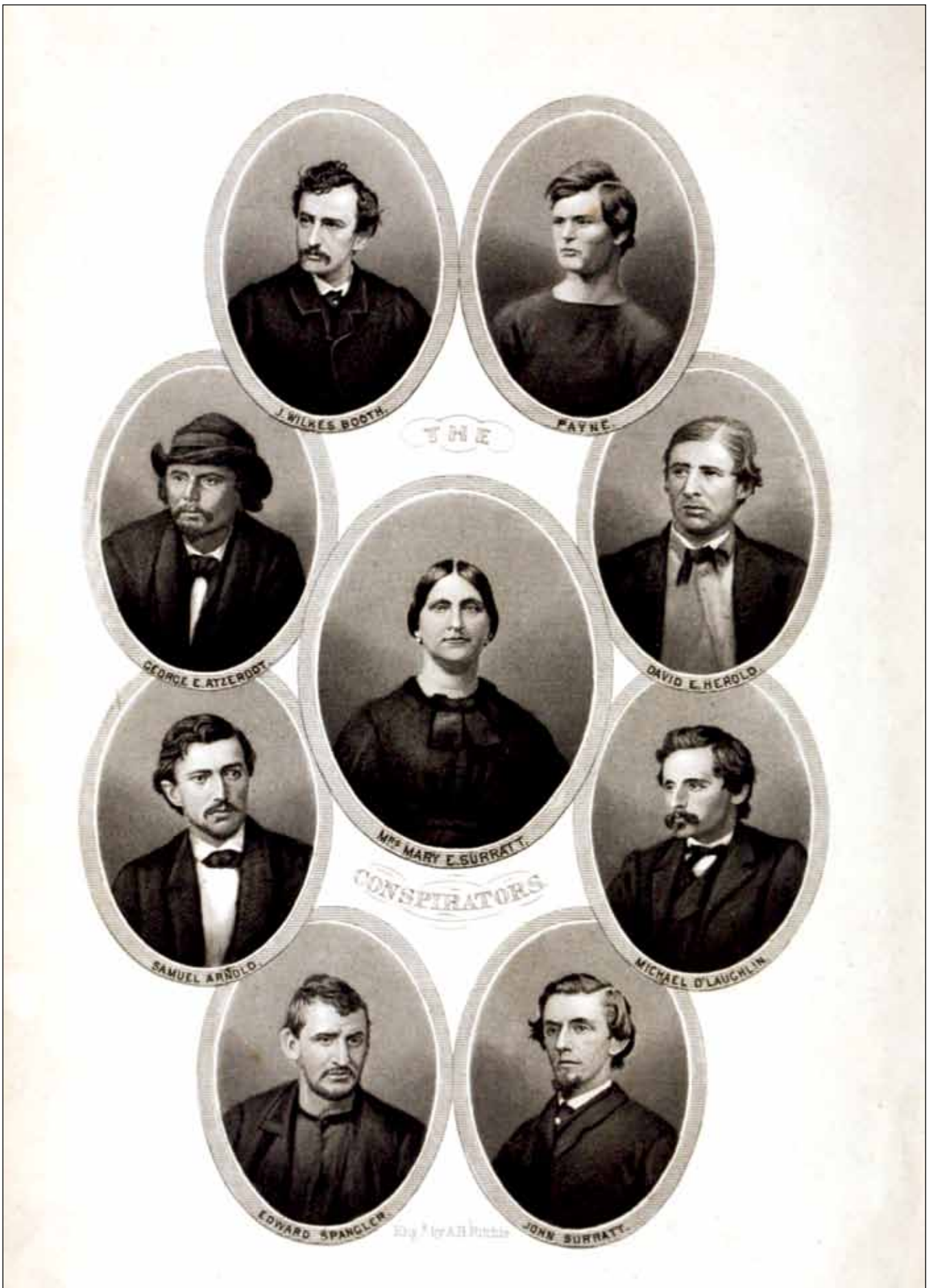
I recommend Watermark Production's documentary, *The Killing of Mary Surratt*. The creation may not be historically perfect, but it portrays Mary Surratt in a near realistic way. Now who was Mary Elizabeth Jenkins Surratt whom we are to hear so much about?

Mary Surratt was born in 1823, near what is now Clinton, Maryland. Archibald and Elizabeth Ann Webster Jenkins were her parents. Mary's father was a farmer. After he died in 1825, Mary's mother was left to manage the farm and raise their three children.

Mary Jenkins was twelve years old and a member of the Anglican Church when she was enrolled at Saint Mary's Female Institute, a Catholic school in Alexandria, Virginia. She remained at the school until she was seventeen years old. While there she became a devout Catholic. She attended St. Mary's Catholic Church nearby. The church is still in use.

When Mary returned to Maryland, she married John Harrison Surratt. It is not known who his parents were, yet John was a man of some means, having been raised by a wealthy planter and his wife, Richard and Sarah Neal. John would eventually inherit Oxon Hill Hundred in Prince George's County, Maryland. The young couple started their lives together in 1840. Isaac, Elizabeth Sussanna and John Junior were born to the marriage.

In 1852, after the Neal/Surratt's home burned, John



built a home and tavern combination in what is now Clinton, Maryland. Eventually, it became a stage stop, post office and polling place. The crossroads location would, in time, be known as Surrattsville. It was considered a *safe house* during the War Between the States and used as a mail drop by both sides.

The war was soon felt at Surrattsville. Even though most Southern Marylanders favored the Confederacy, the state remained with the United States. Records indicate Mrs. Surratt showed no favoritism in her business. All were served the best food available. Her main concern was for the safety of her family.

After Mrs. Surratt's husband died in 1862, she tried for three years to maintain the establishment. She not only had the responsibility of the business, but financial concerns plagued her as well. In addition, being under constant surveillance of Union troops and the coming and going of her Southern customers, became more than she could endure. Her son, John, was home from college, but was of little help. He had found being a courier for the Confederacy was far more exciting than helping to manage the family business.

By then, Isaac, the oldest son, had left Maryland and was serving the Confederacy in Texas. Mary's daughter, Anna, was away at a Catholic boarding school.

In the fall of 1864, Mrs. Surratt leased her Maryland business to John Lloyd, and moved to Washington, DC. There she opened, what was politely called, "a home for paying guests."

It wasn't long before the boarding house was filled to capacity. Louis Weichmann, a friend of John's, dropped his studies and moved there. They had both attended St. Charles College at Ellicott Mills, Maryland. The two friends shared the same bedroom at the boarding house. In time, Mary would look upon Louis as another son. Even though the young man claimed his sympathies were with the South, he found employment at the United States War Department. Under duress, at the Trial of the Conspirators, Weichmann would testify against his former landlady.

One December evening, on a street near the boarding house, Doctor Samuel Mudd of Bryantown, Maryland, introduced John Wilkes Booth, the famous Shakespearean actor, to John Surratt who in turn introduced Louis



Mrs. Mary Surratt

Weichmann. Booth was a disarmingly handsome, twenty-six-year-old champion of the Southern cause. Thereupon, the trio went to the National Hotel where Booth was living. The young actor had a plan. He was convinced that if he and his accomplices could abduct President Lincoln and take the president to Richmond, the war would end on Southern terms. At this point, the war was all but over.

John Surratt knew Southern Maryland. The young man could guide the hostage-takers and their trophy through southern Maryland, and finally to Richmond. Unfortunately, John agreed. But fortunately for Surratt, the March 20, 1865, abduction plan failed. Booth was furious.

In the months preceding the abduction attempt, Booth had often visited the boarding house along with some of his men. George Atzerodt and Lewis Powell/Paine had stayed there for short periods. At times, John Surratt was not at home during such visitations. But Louis Weichmann was always there. Mrs. Surratt's boarding house is still referred by some as "the nest that hatched the egg" meaning the place where the assassination plan was made. In reality, the plan to assassinate the president was made at the Herndon House at eight o'clock, two hours before the president was killed. The unfortunate remark referring to Mrs. Surratt's home, had a lot to do with naming her an accomplice in the assassination.

After the abduction attempt of President Lincoln, John Surratt's opinion of the actor changed. On March 25, John Wilkes Booth rang the doorbell at the boarding house. When John looked out the window and saw who it was, he told his sister to answer the door and tell Booth he wasn't home. He added that he thought the actor was crazy. At the time of the assassination, Surratt was far from Booth in Washington. Surratt was in Elmira, New York, on Confederate business.

On April 11, Mrs. Surratt found it necessary to go to Surrattsville. John Nothey, a former neighbor, owed her money. She needed the money to settle a debt with George Calvert. Louis Weichmann rented a horse and buggy. On the way, they met John Lloyd, who had leased Mrs. Surratt's house and tavern. He claimed at the trial that she had secretly told him to have shooting irons ready for the near future. Mrs. Surratt had to return to

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The Meadow...

By Dewey R. Proctor, Jr.

At twilight across the meadow the mountain shadows lay,
As Queen Anne's lace and goldenrod in the breath of evening sway.
Now serene and silent at the closing of the day
This woodland field, its past concealed....
The meeting of Blue and Gray.

Smooth-cheeked boys and grizzled men upon this field once trod.
Steel on steel, flesh on flesh with dear thoughts of home and God.
Among the trailing woodbine and the swaying goldenrod,
Rank upon rank, "Johnny Reb" and "Billy Yank,"
Fell silent on this hallowed sod.

In the meadow's midst, a whispering brook,
With the rising of the moon, does shine.
Its water sweet and clear this day.
But once bitter and red as wine.

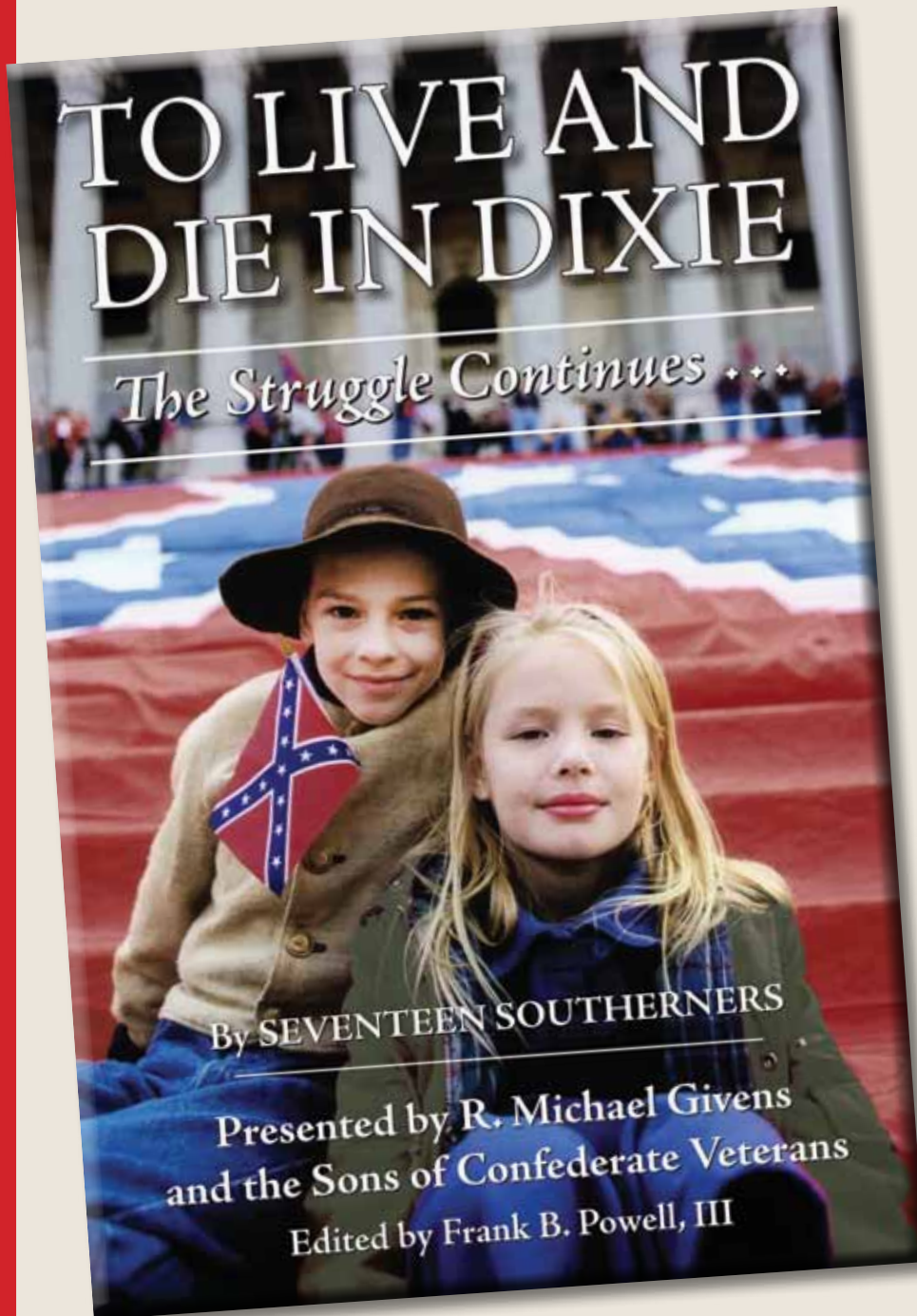
Ancient oaks surround this soil,
To stand silent witness to things long past.
To shouts and cries and the clarion bugles call
And the roaring cannons blast.

Nestled among their tangled roots
A forgotten locket lays;
Inside a darling's photograph
Long-faded and mired with clay.

And in the meadow's silence,
With the locket's place unknown,
Its owner sleeps, in butternut gray,
Beneath an unmarked, moonlit stone.

Dewey R. Proctor, Jr. is a member of The McDowell Men Camp 379, Marion, North Carolina

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Books in Print

Be Strong And Of A Good Courage

Southwest Virginians in the War for Southern Independence

William Osborne is a member and Commander of the John F. McElhenny Camp 840 in Russell County, Virginia. *Be Strong And Of A Good Courage* tells the part fictional/part historical story of the Fletcher family during the War of Northern Aggression. Author Osborne bases much of this novel on his great-great-grandfathers Creed Fulton Elkins and William Patton Compton, who served with the 22nd Virginia Cavalry, and their family members. The "Author's Note" states that any character below the rank of colonel embodies mountain people that he knew and knows of.

Author Osborne gives credit to the late Jeffery Weaver for his work on the history of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry, on which the author bases the military movements of his characters during the War. The New Garden section of Russell County furnished Confederate troops for the 22nd Virginia Cavalry and the New Garden Fear Naughts. The author states that offspring of these Confederate Veterans still reside in this area.

This novel begins in October of 1863 and is set in Russell County of Southwest Virginia. But Author Osborne states that the setting could easily be any of the Appalachian Mountain hamlets. He ascribes to these hardy people the virtues of hard work and independence and states that these clans prospered and thrived in their isolation. Author Osborne points out that this area of Virginia, like much of Western North

Carolina, was divided between Southern and union sympathizers. Families were pitted against each other on home grounds, as well as in the larger scope of battle.

Be Strong And Of A Good Courage closes with an actual quotation from ancestor Creed to his offspring many years later: "The War was over, we threw our guns in the river and came home."

History lovers of the Confederacy and the War Between the States will relish this account of the Fletcher family and friends. They were for the most part peaceful people who enlisted in the Confederate Army only because their homes and lands were invaded by Union troops. Virginia, like North Carolina, seceded reluctantly in response to the tyrant

Lincoln's call for an army to "put down the rebellion." William Osborne tells an enthralling story in a novel that deserves a place on Southern bookshelves.

Author: William Osborne
Publisher: Osborne Publishing
1436 Horton Ridge Road
Swords Creek, VA 24649
Paperback \$15.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

A Turn For Home

A Turn For Home is the story of Charlie Harrison, a retired country doctor living near Charlottesville, Virginia. Having grown up in post-War Between the States Virginia, Dr. Harrison continues to question himself whether he made a difference in the life of his family, friends, and his patients. Tragedy strikes Dr. Harrison when his wife, the

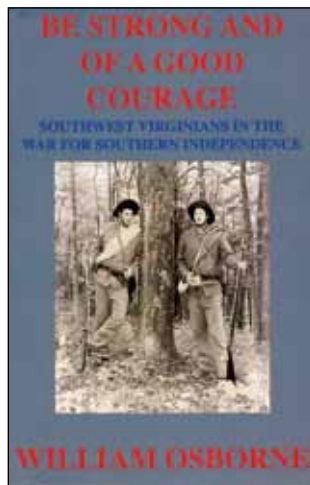
love of his life, dies in a flu epidemic. He is then left to raise his 10-year-old daughter by himself.

While becoming a very popular country doctor, Charlie tries to instill Southern patriotism into his daughter by taking her into Charlottesville for a 1928 Armistice Day Parade. To their surprise, several dozen Confederate Veterans are marching in the parade, waving their flags to crowds of cheering spectators. I wonder if those same Confederate Veterans would receive that same response today in Charlottesville?

Then his only child dies a decade later while giving birth to his only grandchild. Thus sets the scene for the book's story line as he helps raise his granddaughter and great-granddaughter.

Memories of his childhood as a Real Son of a Confederate Veteran, Dr. Harrison remembers the stories of battles during that great war as told to him by Confederate Veterans. These memories surface again as his granddaughter prepares to take him to the 100th Anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas in 1961. He attempts to pass his knowledge of those Confederate Veteran's stories onto his great-granddaughter. Grandie, as she calls him, would be the apple of her eye and become her best friend.

The story line reverts back and forth to Confederate Virginia during the War and tells of Charlie's ancestors and their



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

3) Have members (and others) contact Walmart, eBay, Sears, and other companies who have pulled Confederate items and tell them they are conducting cultural cleansing and we will no longer shop there.

4) Determine what is vulnerable and introduce measures to protect it, whether it is a monument, name of a school or road, etc. Have a plan to make lemonade out of lemons.

5) Camp leaders must personally *VISIT in COAT AND TIE* with mayors, elected officials, local leaders to gain some semblance of decency. Contact (best to do so in person) local civic and veterans organizations to garner support as well.

6) Ask people to donate to the camp and/or heritage operations fund at SCV HQ. This can be done by going to www.scvheritagedefense.org

7) I highly encourage your camp to join your local Chamber of Commerce and become a Partners in Education with your local school, as well as giving the *H.L. Hunley* ROTC Award to a local Cadet.

8) Find businesses with Confederate, Dixie or Rebel in their name and present them with the *Forward the Colors* certificate. Afterwards, ask them to become a Corporate Sponsor. The form is

available online.

9) Report heritage violations to www.scvheritagedefense.org and to your local law enforcement agency as a Hate Crime. Ask the police to keep you in the loop as the investigation develops.

We will wage our attacks over social media. This battle plan, like any other, will change daily in order to engage appropriately. We must be able to inform people in a timely manner of any changes or actions for or against us. If you have not signed up to receive the SCV Telegraph, I encourage you to stop right now and call GHQ to tell them to put your name on the list. It is free and will keep you current with SCV news. In addition, become a Friend of the SCV, which is open to anyone — male or female, young or old, SCV member or not SCV. Go to www.scvheritagedefense.org and scroll to “Become a Friend of the SCV.” Likewise, it is **FREE**. The call to actions will come from these venues and you will receive instant updates when a violation happens. It is the ideal way for people who don’t know anything about the SCV but would like to promote and defend our Confederate Flag, especially the young people who are involved in truck/car convoys with the Confederate Flags. Each one of them needs to be signed up so the SCV can direct them, while educating them about the history of the Flag.

To combat what has and is coming our way, our new website will be available to the membership to assist and provide the tools needed to recruit and maintain members, as well as forms for various actions. One thing which is a *MUST* on the National, Division and camp websites is to verify that *ALL* officers’ names, phone numbers and e-mails are updated and correct. It is vital that this information is updated, especially when officers change due to elections, deaths or other issues. It is easy to modify this information via phone or an e-mail to GHQ and your local webmaster.

I cannot stress enough that social media is where the information for future activities will be disseminated. It is essential that every member is “plugged in” in some way. A majority of Americans today have access to an e-mail, Facebook, Twitter, or a smart phone, which means — so do our members. We cannot stay in the 20th Century in our forms of communication, but must acknowledge the 21st Century is before us, as are the forms of transmitting ideas. In a world where everything is instant and there are ways to “chat” around the world, the SCV must accept and utilize these social media outlets. With this in mind, the SCV will be offering a ½ off sale on all Life Memberships, but it will be only advertised via social media outlets. You cannot call to find out when this sale will be, but must

be signed up in some fashion to receive our social media messages. This is a way to encourage members to join this movement.

As I write, it appears the next big battle will take place in Memphis, Tennessee, over the Forrest Statue and the graves. The Forrest family descendants are on our side and don't want to see Nathan Bedford Forrest or his wife disinterred. Many thought when the flag came down in South Carolina the world had come to an end; yet, that was just one battle — the first battle if you will. We must continue to move forward and have to be more prepared than we were. The National SCV, along with the TN Division and local camp, are monitoring the Memphis situation. The chief concern at present is money. Most of what we will do requires money. You, as a member, can help by providing those funds, again no matter if small or large, as well as keeping those around you informed with the information you receive via social media.

On a cheerful note, the First Annual Southern Heritage Festival will be held at Historic Elm Springs in Columbia, Tennessee on Saturday, October 10, 2015. It is the beginning of a great tradition and plans are under way. More information will be forthcoming from GHQ. Following that, we will recognize Confederate Flag Day, which is in the SCV Standing Orders as March 4th. Each member is encouraged to fly a Confederate Flag on March 4, 2016. The logic behind this date is that March 4, 1861 is when First National Flag (Stars and Bars) was hoisted over the Confederate Capitol in Montgomery, Alabama

and on March 4, 1865 President Jefferson Davis signed a bill into law creating the Third National Flag. On Saturday, March 5, 2016 every Division and every camp without a Division will sponsor a flag rally somewhere within their state. Past Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael has agreed to be the national coordinator of this occurrence and will be sending out a format for all Divisions and camps without Divisions to follow. Once times and locations are determined, PCIC McMichael will make them public so members are aware of the particulars. Be sure to mark your calendar now so you and your family can attend.

When I look back at the current crisis, I think upon Ephesians 6:12, *"For we do not wrestle against flesh and blood but against the rulers, against authorities, against the cosmic powers over this present darkness, against the spiritual forces of evil in the heavenly places."* I believe we are fighting this present darkness and the SCV is on the forefront. Hereditary societies who you would think would be our ally are not; yet, those who you wouldn't think would be are. One of those allies is the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. The SCV will continue to grow in numbers and fight those who are intolerant to us, our symbols and our heritage. We will fight them, we fight them in the schools, we will fight them in the courtrooms, we will fight in the media, we will fight them in the legislative halls, and we will fight them all the way to the gates of Hell and if Hell freezes over, we will fight them on the ice and remain there until we win or Gabriel blows his

trumpet. In all honesty, we are going to lose some battles; however, that doesn't mean we will give up or lose the war. The SCV will stand up to the bully and show the world we will not cower down to their level. Remember these things:

1) The DNA of the bravest of the brave flows through your veins and you must conduct yourself as a Cavalier.

2) The God of Jacob is with you always if you choose to embrace His Holy Spirit.

In closing, I would like to share with you some words which were spoken to me by Executive Director Mike Landree.

"Great men rise to the occasion and history is made through great struggles against great odds. The character of a man is not shown when everything is going well, rather when the world is against him and he is crushed to the earth. Whatever we have going on in our lives, it must be pushed aside until these actions are behind us. We will never get these opportunities again when the world stage is on us. They are telling lies about us and we must fight them — we must weather the storm. It will end eventually and we will lose many of these battles, but every victory they get must be at such a cost that they are less likely to carry them on." Remember, my fellow compatriots, what great men we honor! Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget — lest we forget!

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief
@scvcic



Resolution Demanding Action by the NAACP to Rescind its 1991 “Resolution of Hate”

Submitted by David R. McCallister,
Cmdr. Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210,
Tampa, Florida

WHEREAS, in 1991, the national organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) passed a resolution identifying and stating as fact, incorrectly, that the Confederate flag is “an odious blight upon the universe”, among other defamations, and commits the NAACP to a policy and program committed to the removal of the Confederate flag from public properties, and

WHEREAS, the word “odious” means “hateful”, and the characterization of the Confederate flag or any other Confederate symbol as inherently hateful is illogical untrue, and opprobrious, and

WHEREAS, the NAACP has, since 1991, proceeded upon a campaign of demonetization of Confederate symbols without discretion or limitation; thereby misinforming the public, media, academia, and government entities alike, and this campaign has been continuously and exponentially expanded to include all Confederate symbols, monuments, memorials, veterans honors, and cultural identification, without limitation as to location or inclusion, and

WHEREAS, the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr, famously dreamed of a day when “the sons of slaves and the sons of slave owners would sit together at the Table of Brotherhood”, and when men and women would be judged by the content of their character rather than the color

of their skin, and

WHEREAS, the 1991 “Resolution of Hate” of the NAACP, and its continued implementation, prevents and delays reconciliation and unity among decent people of America and all citizens of good will, and in fact divides them one against the other, and does nothing to advance the interests of any people,

THEREFORE, the national history honor society, the Sons of Confederate Veterans calls upon the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to rescind its 1991 Resolution of Hate, repudiate its campaign of the use of hatred and demonetization of Confederate flags and symbols to intimidate and divide Americans, and join the SCV in reconciliation and achievement of the goals expressed by Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

*Adopted by a unanimous vote of the
Camps in Richmond, Virginia at the
120th Annual General Reunion this 18th
day of July in the year of our Lord, Two
Thousand Fifteen.*

Signed,
Douglas W. Nash
Adjutant-in-Chief

Resolution of Appreciation for the Support of the SUVCW for Public Display of the Confederate Battle Flag

Submitted by David R. McCallister,
Cmdr. Judah P. Benjamin Camp
2210, Tampa, Florida

WHEREAS, the National Commander of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War has recently reaffirmed the long-held position of the SUVCW in supporting the public use and display

of Confederate Flags and symbols, and particularly the Confederate Battle Flag in its various forms, as a token of respect for military valor and a continuation of the honor and regard which their ancestors had for their adversaries during the War Between the States, and as confirmed by sincere reconciliations and joint reunions held for many years while the veterans themselves were still alive,

WHEREAS, the National Commander of the SUVCW recently reiterated this position to national media outlets despite a sudden furor of ill-considered agitation and attack against the display of such Confederate flags and symbols, and his representative brought the same reaffirmation to the 2015 National Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans,

THEREFORE, the history honor society, Sons of Confederate Veterans, does hereby announce and record its appreciation for the support shown by their virtual “brothers in arms” of the SUVCW, as both are societies dedicated to the same principles of recognition of military honor and mutual respect, such as their ancestors had for each other.

FURTHERMORE, the Commander in Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, or his representative, is authorized to communicate this Resolution to the Commander in Chief and members of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War when next they meet in annual Encampment.

*Adopted by a unanimous vote of the
Camps in Richmond, Virginia at the
120th Annual General Reunion this 18th
day of July in the year of our Lord, Two
Thousand Fifteen.*

Signed,
Douglas W. Nash, Jr.
Adjutant-in-Chief

Resolution Condemning NASCAR in Regard to the Banning of the Display of the Confederate Flag

Submitted by Ross Lynn Leone,
Delegate, S. D. Jackman Camp 977,
San Marcos, TX and Phil Whitley,
Delegate, Albert S. Johnson Camp 67,
Houston, TX

WHEREAS, Sons of Confederate Veterans members have supported National Association of Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR) since its infancy over 65 years ago, and

WHEREAS, NASCAR would not be what it is today without the support of the members, families and friends of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and

WHEREAS, NASCAR has chosen to insult all Sons of Confederate Veterans members and descendants of Confederate soldiers by banning Confederate flags and Confederate articles from all NASCAR events and facilities.

THEREFORE, this 120th Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion condemns and censures NASCAR for its cowardly and shameful betrayal of our history and their insult of southern heroes and the descendants of Confederate soldiers.

FURTHERMORE, Sons of Confederate Veterans members are strongly encouraged to not attend NASCAR events, visit NASCAR parks, purchase NASCAR memorabilia, or support NASCAR in any way until NASCAR rescinds this discriminatory policy.

*Adopted by a unanimous vote of the
Camps in Richmond, Virginia at the*

*120th Annual General Reunion this 18th
day of July in the year of our Lord, Two
Thousand Fifteen.*

Signed,
Douglas W. Nash
Adjutant-in-Chief

Resolution Regarding the Recent Legislative Action to Remove the Confederate Battle Flag in South Carolina

Submitted by Leland Summers,
Commander, South Carolina Division

WHEREAS, the Confederate Battle Flag has flown in a place of honor beside the Confederate Soldier's monument on the South Carolina Statehouse grounds since 2000, and

WHEREAS, the Confederate Battle Flag was placed in that location as part of a legislative compromise when it was relocated from the Statehouse dome where it flowed since 1962, and

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of South Carolina voted July 10th to completely remove the Confederate Battle Flag in a craven attempt to satisfy the politically correct demands of the media and certain national political groups, and

WHEREAS, the political leaders in South Carolina repeatedly attempted to make an indefensible link between the Confederate Battle Flag and the senseless actions of a deranged murderer, and

WHEREAS, a majority of the members of the legislature refused to heed to the wishes of the large majority of their constituents and voted to remove the Confederate Battle Flag, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Sons of Confederate Veterans in convention assembled do hereby condemn the removal of the Confederate Battle Flag and particularly condemn those legislators who acquiesced in that removal, including some who are current members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Sons of Confederate Veterans do hereby bestow our deepest gratitude and respect on those legislators who, standing on truth and principle, refused to vote to remove the Confederate Battle Flag; in particular Senators Danny Verdin, Lee Bright, and Harvey Peeler as well as Representatives Greg Delleney; Kevin Hardee; Jonathan Hill; Jeff Johnson; Ralph Kennedy, Jr.; Dwight Loftis; Dennis Moss; Stephen Moss; Wendy Nanney; Mike Pitts; Joshua Putnam; Kit Spires; Tommy M. Stringer; Bill Taylor; Ann Thayer; and Brian White, and be it further

RESOLVED, that all Compatriots are enjoined to congratulate these legislators who faithfully supported our cause and to encourage them to continue to stand firm for our Southern heritage in the face of what is surely more attacks to come, and be it finally

RESOLVED, that this resolution shall be made patent and entered into the permanent records and archives of the Confederation.

*Adopted by a unanimous vote of the
Camps in Richmond, Virginia at the
120th Annual General Reunion this 18th
day of July in the year of our Lord, Two
Thousand Fifteen.*

Signed,
Douglas W. Nash
Adjutant-in-Chief

Resolution Regarding Automobile License Plates

Submitted by David R. McCallister,
Cmdr. Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210,
Tampa, Florida

WHEREAS, the recent United States Supreme Court Decision regarding the ability of the various states, and in particular the State of Texas, to deny or restrict the issuance of automobile license plates based upon the content of a proposed design, is based upon improper interpretation and application of US Constitutional and Common Law, and

WHEREAS, the dissent in the case accurately describes the situation obtained by the decision as encouraging blatant content discrimination by governmental authorities, and the same is contrary to the traditional American principles of freedom of speech and equal protection of the law, and

WHEREAS, this situation has arisen in an atmosphere of misinformation, demonization, and hysteria regarding the symbols and designs used by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and others,

WHEREAS, increasing demands are being made to deny such automobile license plates as have already been issued by various states, including but not limited to those of the Sons of Confederate Veterans,

THEREFORE, the history honor society, Sons of Confederate Veterans does hereby demand that states be admonished to continue or initiate the issuance of automobile license plates without invidious and unequal censorship with regard to the content or design thereof, especially when the design incorporates the logo of the SCV or other Confederate symbols.

*Adopted by a unanimous vote of the
Camps in Richmond, Virginia at the
120th Annual General Reunion this 18th
day of July in the year of our Lord, Two
Thousand Fifteen.*

Signed,
Douglas W. Nash
Adjutant-in-Chief

Resolution Concerning the Status of Confederate Veterans as United States Veterans

Submitted by David R. McCallister,
Cmdr. Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210,
Tampa, Florida

WHEREAS, the question of the status of Veterans of the armed services of the Confederate States of America as being equivalent in status with all Veterans of the Armed Services of the United States of America has been raised for the purpose of qualifying for certain honors and benefits in the bestowal of Federal, State and local governmental entities, and

WHEREAS, through a series of legislation and administrative orders, customs and practice, the United States Congress, the US Departments of Veterans Affairs (formerly Veterans Administration), the US Department of Defense (formerly War Department), the US Navy, and the Pentagon, among other governmental branches and agencies have all officially recognized the status of Confederate veterans as equivalent to that of United States Veterans in the issuance of pensions, burial sites, gravestones, recognition on national memorials, seniority in rank, and other benefits and honors, culminating in 1958 in full recognition of CSA Veterans as equivalent in every respect to USA Veterans, and fully entitled to the same benefits and honors, and

WHEREAS, the service academies of the United States issue awards and recognition in the name of Confederate Veterans, and the US Postal Service and US Mint have issued stamps and coins bearing their likenesses, and

WHEREAS, Presidents of the United States of America including but not limited to Andrew Johnson, Ulysses Grant, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower, Gerald Ford, James Carter, and Barak Obama, by such acts as full pardons and restoration of rights, calling for full reconciliation, incorporation, and participation of CSA veterans in the citizenry and armed services of the USA, praising the record of service of CSA veterans, and honoring their graves with presidential remembrance wreaths of honor on memorial days, have established, maintained, and confirmed the respect and recognition of the nation for CSA veterans as US veterans,

WHEREFORE, The national history honor society of the Sons of Confederate Veterans hereby calls upon each National, State and Local governmental entity, and its officials and employees, to fully recognize the status of CSA Veterans as USA Veterans, and accord and bestow upon them equal honors and recognition in any memorial or interpretive program, naming system, hall of fame, or any other such honor or benefit, when such is dependent for qualification therefor upon the status of being a United States veteran.

*Adopted by a unanimous vote of the
Camps in Richmond, Virginia at the
120th Annual General Reunion this 18th
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Thousand Fifteen.*

Signed,
Douglas W. Nash
Adjutant-in-Chief





To make payment by credit card, please contact GHQ at 1-800-380-1896 or mail the form with a check.

Contributors who make a donation of at least \$1,000 are eligible for this designation. If they are already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society, the original contribution is counted and the minimum contribution for them to upgrade is \$850 which includes a Stonewall Jackson level certificate and lapel pin. Any new contributor will receive the Sesquicentennial Society membership in addition to the new Stonewall Jackson level for \$1,050 with the \$50 going to the Bicentennial Fund.

A contribution of at least \$5,000 is required to achieve this designation. Initial donors at this level will receive the Sesquicentennial Society and Stonewall Jackson membership, the Robert E. Lee level certificate and lapel pin, plus a set of Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis head and shoulder busts made of cast stone resin with a bronze finish.

A contribution of at least \$10,000 is required to achieve this designation. Initial donors at this level receive all of the aforementioned designations and benefits, the Confederate Cabinet level certificate and lapel pin, and a Jefferson Davis tribute rifle.

Amount paid _____ Date _____

[illegible]

Army of Northern Virginia



Members Joe Hampton and Danny Conner of the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award to James Vanderlinden at North Davidson High School.



Colonel John Sloan Camp 1290, Greensboro, NC, members Brian and Alexander Green, flew the first Confederate Battle Flag at their summer resort on the Black Sea at St. Vlas, Bulgaria.



Chandler Noe was recently sworn in as a member of the **General Martin W. Gary Camp 1532**, Edgefield, SC, by Commander Tom Plowden.



Captain William Latane Camp 1690, Mechanicsville, VA, Color Guard presented colors at the Confederate Soldiers Monument Rededication at Historic Courthouse Green, Hanover, VA.



General John R. Chambliss Camp 1779, Emporia, VA, Commander Fred Bare, Jody Williams, Billy Bradley, with 1st Brigade Commander C. W. Thomas, III, met at the Emporia Cemetery and cleaned and painted the Iron Crosses on all veterans' graves. Camp 1779 members also maintain other grave sites, keeping leaves raked and grass cut.



From left, Third Brigade Guardian Rep Robert Little presented William S. Blanton, Phillip J. Ervin, Jerry A. Cooper and Claude A. Spencer with their new Guardian certificates and pins during a Lee Jackson Dinner hosted by the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC. Camp 125 has 34 full and ProTemp Guardians out of the 72 compatriots on the roster!

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



H. L. Hunley Camp 143, Summerville, SC, member Robert H. Knight's son and grandson recently visited Wales where he was welcomed with what the pub owner's brother thought was an American flag, but was then told it was a "Southern" American flag.



NC Division Historian Michael Hardy, left, stands with **Robeson Rifle Guards Camp 216**, Lumberton, NC, Commander Bryan Stanton. Mr. Hardy presented a program titled "37th Regiment NC Troops" at the Robeson Rifle Guards monthly meeting.



Members of the **Lieutenant General Wade Hampton Camp 273**, Columbia, SC, stand guard before the Confederate monument at the SC State House. From left are Past Commander Rusty Rentz, Marion Hudson, Jim Harley, Charles Bray and Susan Bray and Past Commander Col. Hollingsworth.



Members of the Stonewall Brigade participated in the 150th Wilderness event. Pictured from left, Steve Hinton, **McNeil's Rangers Camp 582**, Moorefield, WV; C.M. Piggott, **Clinton Hatcher Camp 21**, Leesburg, VA; Clarence Spiker, Camp 582; Bruce Wallace Raich and Harold Lee Meadows, **Black Horse Camp 780**, Warrenton, VA; and, in front, Victor Sarna, Camp 582.



The **James B. Gordon Camp 810**, Wilkesboro, NC, held a meeting at the Wilkes Heritage Museum, which hosted a special dinner and tour for the Gordon Camp to express their appreciation for all the camp members do to keep history alive. Camp members are photographed in front of the museum's Veterans' Honor Walk. The camp generously donated funds to help expand the walkway so that more of our veterans could be honored.



Members of the **Horry Rough and Ready's Camp 1026**, Myrtle Beach, SC, after reinstalling the fallen headstone of Private Louis Strickland, 20th NC Co. D. Pictured from left, Commander Eddie Pippin, Stan Dalton (kneeling) David Blackwell, Craig Thompkins and Robert Hood (kneeling).

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



Private Wallace Bowling Camp 1400, La Plata, MD, members Brian Piaquadio and Dennis Spears work a recruitment booth at the town hall festival.



Confederate Veteran Andrew Jackson Johnson, born 1828 and died 1887, was honored as Compatriots Jimmy Gamble and Chris Harrell, members of the **Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419**, Florence/Darlington, SC, repaired and set the gravestone for Johnson in honor of his service to the Confederate States of America.



Michael Barnes of Honea Path, SC, and immediate past commander of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters 1428**, Anderson SC, was the speaker at a recent meeting of the Winnie Davis Chapter, UDC, at the Confederate Museum in Greenville, SC.



Major Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423, Charlotte, NC, members Jerry C. Austin and Jonny S. Alexander placed four Southern Iron Crosses in the Rev. Edmund Davis Family Cemetery, located in Union Co., NC. They were for Pvt. William M. Moore, Co. I, 48 Inf. NCT; Pvt. B. F. Moore, Co. F, 2nd NC Jr. Reserves; Pvt. J. T. Austin, Co. I, 48th Inf. NCT and Pvt. J. M. Austin, Co. I, 48th Inf. NCT. They placed a total of nine Crosses in three cemeteries that day.



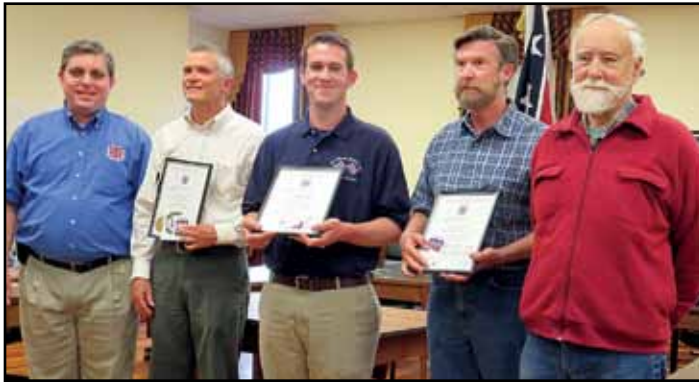
The **Sons of Mars Camp 1632**, Laurinburg, NC, hosted a Confederate Memorial Day service. Pictured are Camp Lt. Commander Ed Snyder and Camp Commander Nathan McCormick, Jr.



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



Army of Northern Virginia



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, swore in its three newest members at a meeting upon the verification of their ancestor's service in the Confederate military. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Michael Wasiljov, Robert Dwayne Lunsford, Tyler Utterback, Christopher Utterback and Camp Chaplain Toby Law.



First in Secession Camp 1963, Chesterfield, SC, members placed 96 flags on graves and monuments.



Members of the **General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel W. J. Hoke Camp 1616** Lincolnton, NC, gathered for a Confederate Memorial day program held at the Lincoln County Children of the Confederacy Memorial.



During the monthly meeting of the **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, held a swearing-in ceremony for Richard P. Rhyne as the camp's newest member. From left, Commander Jim Lowery, Richard P. Rhyne, and Chaplain Morris Jenkins.



At the annual JROTC banquet for Alexander Central High School, Cadet David St.Clair was awarded the Junior *H.L.Hunley* Award, sponsored by the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, by Camp Chaplain Harold Dagenhart.



Commander Darryl Starnes, far right, of the **Brigadier General W. C. Wickham Camp 2250**, Mechanicsville, VA, directed a color guard and cannon fire at the Southern Remembrance Celebration at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, VA. The color guard consisted of Andrew Morehead, Sonny Colbert, Andy Smith and Allen Burnette of the camp cannon crew, bagpiper David Hinson and drummer Tom Carrow.

Army of Tennessee



The **Lieutenant John Sallis Camp 1776**, Tremont, MS, and the Itawamba County Chapter of the Order of Confederate Rose held a dedication service for the marker of Confederate Veteran Private Abel Farrar, Company B, 3rd, AL Cavalry, at the Fellowship Cemetery in Lee County, MS.



Murfreesboro Camp 33, Murfreesboro, TN, Color Sergeant Kurt Huskey and **Dillard-Judd Camp 1828**, Cookeville, TN, Commander Mike Williams, attended the 150th Anniversary Battle of Gettysburg and toured the battlefield where three Tennessee Regiments fought.



Members of the **Major William E. Simmons Camp 96**, Lawrenceville, GA, placed wreaths on Confederate Veterans' graves in the Marietta, GA, city cemetery, not to celebrate Christmas, but to honor, remember and teach!



St. Clair Camp 308, Ashville, AL, members, Commander Bill Watkins, Ernie Pyle and Stan Robertson presented a program on Confederate History, uniforms, flags and weapons of the War Between the States to the Moody Home School Co-op, Moody, AL.



Members of the **Captain C. B. Vance Camp 1669**, Batesville, MS, attended their Christmas party. From left are James Thornton, John Nelson, Ricky Beard, Mike Griffis, Artie Hoff and Commander Donald Wright.



Lincoln County, TN, Mayor Peggy Bevels, with SCV and UDC members present, recently proclaimed April as Confederate History Month. Pictured, standing from left, are Matthew Armitage, Mayor Bevels, **John R. Massey Camp 152**, Fayetteville/Lincoln County, TN, Commander Dr. James Armitage and Danny Owens; seated, Sherrie Tomerlin and June Towry, Chapter 16, UDC; Kristin Armitage, Chapter 2541, UDC; Elaine Powell, Chapter 1927, UDC.

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



N. B. Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN, Commander Alan Doyle presented member Edward F. Williams, III, with his 50-year SCV membership medal and bar. A past camp commander and Shelby County historian, Williams joined the Forrest Camp in 1963. Unfortunately, Compatriot Williams passed away only a few weeks after receiving his medal.



Thomas Goode Jones Camp 259, Montgomery, AL, Commander James Pickett presents Anne Tidmore, Regent, First White House of the Confederacy Association, Montgomery, AL, with a check on behalf of the camp. The camp raises funds each year to help support the preservation of this historic property.



Members of **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, provided the Color Guard for the dedication of the grave marker for 2nd Sergeant Matthew M. Patton, CSA, at Mossy Springs Cemetery in Union County. Pictured from left, Ryan McKenzie, Jeff Sardella, Brian Fox, Richard Scott, Sam Miller, Arthur Harris and Ron Jones.



Members of **Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN, participated in an encampment at Brighton, TN, during the Centennial Celebration of the Municipality's 100th Anniversary. From 1883 – 1940, the town of Brighton, Tipton County, TN, hosted the annual Confederate Soldier's Reunion. Members, from left, Jesse White, Zane White, Roy Collins, Alan White, Wayne Culver, Commander Russell Bailey, Darrell Wright, J. C. Bailey, Avon Gardner, James Fields, Jared Baker, Harry Billings; rear, Memphis Brigade Commander Mark Buchanan, Color Sergeant Michael Daugherty, Bill Dunaway and Ken Chrestman.



The **Gilmer Light Guard Camp 89**, Ellijay, GA and the UDC joined with the family and friends of James E. Harper, 1836-1907, and Jesse F. Harper, 1839-1895, both in Company D, 11th GA Infantry in a Confederate Memorial Service and Marker Dedication at Salem Baptist Church Cemetery, Gilmer County, GA. Confederate iron cross markers were installed during a program.



The **Rankin Rough and Ready's Camp 265**, Brandon, MS, highway clean-up crew worked hard to beautify their section of the road!

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



George "Tige" Anderson Camp 453, Anniston, AL, Commander Frank Leatherwood, far left, presented Brigade Awards to Lieutenant Commander George Hardy, Wayne Jennings and Reiber Heath.



In Chickamauga, GA, the 27th Georgia Regiment Camp 1404, Gainesville, GA, Lieutenant Commander Ralph West Mills had the privilege of representing the Mills family accepting the Confederate Medal of Honor for his ancestor, Private John Mills, Co. G, 9th GA Volunteer Infantry, who was mortally wounded in the Wheatfield on the second day of Gettysburg, and selected by his peers and officers for the honor.



General Finegan Camp 745, Yulee, FL, in cooperation with Kirby Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, Capt. Winston Stephens Camp 2041, MacClenny, FL; Confederate Rose Chapter 6 and the 3rd FL Infantry, took part in the Fernandina Beach, FL Veterans' parade. The marching unit is very popular with all the spectators!



Members of the John B. Gordon Memorial Camp 1449, Thomas-ton, GA and the N. B. Forrest Camp 3, Chat-tanooga, TN, honored Private Columbus C. Wellmaker, Scogins Battery, Georgia Light Artillery recently with his Confederate-marker dedication in the Chattanooga Confederate Cem-etry. Soil from the Wellmaker family's

Georgia home place was sprinkled on his grave by descendant Al Medcalf. Pictured from left, Herb Deloach, Eddie Rainey, David Scott, Al Medcalf, David Cox and Terry Siler.



At the Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, monthly work-day in Old City cemetery, the scale model of the camp's Confederate observation balloon was unveiled and prepared for its maiden voyage. The balloon will join the camp's H. L. Hunley submarine replica at upcoming living history events.



The East Mississippi Greys Camp 1666, Forest, MS, hosted the Moore Memorial near Raleigh, MS. The Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373, Picayune, MS, co-hosted the event with Jim Huffman serving as the master of ceremonies.



Army of Tennessee



The **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, and the UDC attended the 150th Anniversary memorial service for General Helm at his grave. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Chickamauga.



At a recent meeting of **Greene County Gaines Warriors Camp 2215**, Leaksville, MS, 5th Brigade Commander Don Green posed for a photo with members at the town library. Commander Green gave a presentation of Coastal and Confederate Fortifications during the meeting.



Fort Blakeley Camp 1864, Baldwin County, AL, Compatriot John P. Myers is shown being sworn into the ranks of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry by 1st Battalion Company D. Captain Pat McMurry. The event took place at the home of Past AOT Commander Tom Strain on the Elk River in Tanner, AL.



The **Camp of the Unknown Soldier Camp 2218**, Jones County, GA Chaplain Joel Whitehead, Jr., far left, and Commander John Clayton Nobles, 2nd from right, welcome new member David R. Dunning and Rodney Morgan upon their formal induction. Judge Advocate Ethan Bloodworth is seated in the foreground.



Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929, Clayton, GA, held a highway clean-up for the Adopt a Highway program. Pictured from left, J. P. McVicker, Bryand Byrd, Wayne Roberson, Tom Cole, Carolyn McVicker and Bill English.



The **Live Oak Rifles Camp 2236**, Pascagoula, MS, held a Charter Ceremony in the new Jefferson Davis Presidential Library at Beauvoir in Biloxi, MS. In attendance were Division Commander Allen Terrell, who presented them the Charter, Division 1st Lt. Louis Foley, Mike Webb, Don Green, compatriots from all over the Confederation and the new members of Camp 2236.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109, Gilmer, TX, welcomed new members into the camp. Pictured from left, Joseph Moss, Matthew Roach, Cadet Austin Moss, Larry Joe Reynolds, Chaplain Jack Hamil and Commander Eddie Pricer.



Members of the **Stonewall Jackson Camp 901**, Denton, TX, attended the National Day of Prayer. The statue, which was featured prominently in the Denton, TX, newspaper for this event, was given by the Denton, TX, Chapter, UDC, dedicated on June 3, 1918.



A Memorial Day service was held at the grave of the Unknown Confederate soldier at Rebel Park, Marthaville, LA. A 21-gun salute was fired by John Grimes of Many, LA; Colonel John Hillman of the **Major Josephus Irving Camp 2031**, Newton, TX and 1st Lieutenant Commander Tex McKnight of the **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA. A red rose was placed on the grave by Kathy Hillman, UDC and Miss Alayna Davis, and *Taps* was played by Mr. McKnight.



The **AZ Division** presented the *H. L. Hunley* JROTC award to Cadet Timothy McCray of the Buena High School Fighting Colts Army JROTC Battalion at the change of command and awards ceremony held in the Buena Performing Arts Center. Pictured are Cadet McCray and AZ Division Adjutant Curt Tipton.



Melvin Moss Ellis, associate member of **Private Thomas Sexton Camp 2232**, Omaha, NE, presented Cadet Kelsie Baze, of the Lincoln Air Force JROTC Rocket Squadrons NE-20091, with the *H. L. Hunley* medal and award at the Awards and Recognition night in Lincoln, NE. Ellis is also a member of

the **Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549**, Chesapeake, VA.



Compatriots from the **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, met at the Midlothian Cemetery to raise the marker of Private Henry Lamb, Co. E, 1st KY Infantry. The marker had sunk below the surface and was covered with debris. Compatriots assisting were, from left, Randy Murihead, Larry Wilhoite, Kevin Crouch, Jannay Valdez, David Hudgins, Preston Furlow, David Vantreesse, George Cole, Denne Sweeney and Anthony Baker.

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



General Dandridge McRae Camp 397, Searcy, AR, adopted Old Dogwood Confederate Cemetery and held a work day to clean the headstones.



The General Jerome B. Robertson Camp 992, Brenham, TX, Adjutant Jim Denison presented the SCV War Service Medal to Com-patriot Brennen Cline Machacek who served with the US Marine Corps, 8th Engineers Support Battalion, in Sangin, Afghanistan. His Confederate ancestor is John J. Wilhelms who served with the 13th Texas (Waller's) Cavalry Regiment.



Martha Hartzog was a very special guest speaker at a recent meeting of the Major W. H. "Howdy" Martin Camp 1241, Athens, TX. Hartzog is the great-granddaughter of their camp's namesake. Hartzog is president of the Hood's Texas Brigade Association, Re-activated and is currently the DAR National and State Chairman for Historic Preservation. Pictured, from left, TX 8th Brigade Commander Marc Robinson, Ms Martha Hartzog, and Camp 1241, Commander Jimmy Abney.



Camp Moore Camp 1223, Tangipahoa, LA, swore in new member, Gary Bradshaw.



Members of the James M. Keller Camp 648, Hot Springs, AR, held a workday cleaning Buckville Cemetery, Buckville, AR, which contains a number of Confederate Veterans. This cemetery and church were moved from near the Ouachita River in early 1950s.



Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586, Weatherford, TX, Commander Larry Martin and CIC Michael Givens awarded the National Guardian Certificate and medal to Texas Division 3rd Lieutenant Commander David McMahon during TX Division Reunion.

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



The **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX, participated in a living history in Temple, TX. In the picture with a group of students are Camp Commander Mike Farrar and Brigade Commander Bill Maddox.



Members of the **General George Blake Cosby Camp 1627**, Sacramento, CA, observed a joint Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony with members of the Ft. Sumter Chapter 1901, UDC, Sacramento, CA at Mt. Vernon Cemetery in Fair Oaks, CA. Among those attending are Lou Olker, Doug Keefauver, Jim Musser, Commander Allen Davis, Jon Blasingame, Guy Nixon, Mike McPherson, UDC Chapter President Joy Huskey.



In observance of Law Officer Appreciation Week, an award was presented to the DeSoto Parish, LA, Sheriff's Office. Pictured from left, **General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, 2nd Lieutenant Commander Steve Ship, Desoto Parish Sheriff Rodney Arbuckle and Colonel James H. Beard Camp 1856, Logansport, LA, Commander Porter Dowling.



Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ, new member Jim Pico, right, is inducted by Commander Jim Gibson. Jim is a Canadian and will be quick to let you know he is from Southern Canada!



Members of the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, joined the ladies of Thunderbird Chapter 2102, UDC, for a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony at the Confederate Monument in Wes Bolin Plaza at the Arizona State Capitol.



The **2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX, and OCR Chapter 23 won 3rd place with their Confederate Jeep, "Dixie," parade trailer and cannon in the Gorman Parade.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, held a Confederate Memorial Day observance at the Confederate Memorial in the Southern Arizona Veterans Memorial Cemetery. Ceremonies were held in Phoenix, Tempe, Tucson and Safford as well as in Sierra Vista. Pictured from left, Joe Smith, Larry Bowman, Priscilla Davis, Donnis Davis, Ben Middleton, Curt Tipton, Patrick Crowe (Patrick joined the SCV at the ceremony), Dwaine Bright, Charli Archer, Jami Archer and Breann Archer.



Jarvin Greenwell helped the **General Tyree Harris Bell Camp 1804**, Fresno, CA, at a recruiting booth. Yes, he has Confederate ancestry and proud of it!!



CA Division Commander and **Captain James I. Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, Commander Farrell Cooley and Camp 1770 Lt. Commander Scott Price proudly paraded flags to the podium with all the Veteran groups who participated in National Memorial Day Ceremonies at Santa Ana Cemetery, Santa Ana, CA.



The **Lieutenant Dixon-CSS Hunley Camp 2016**, Sparks, NV, held a Confederate Memorial Day Service at the Masonic Lodge in Historic Virginia City, NV. After the Memorial Service several Confederate Veterans gravesites were visited in local cemeteries in and around Virginia City to honor their service. Pictured from left, Jim White, Mike Libke, Camp Commander Lee Cross, Charles Tadlock, Keith Schaal, Fred Holt, Mike Tocci and Jonathan Libke.



New Cadet member Caden J. Pope was sworn into the **Hill Country Camp 1938**, Fredericksburg, TX, by his grandfather, Randy Speidel.



Five new members were sworn in by **Red Diamond Camp 2193**, Texarkana, TX, Commander Phil Maynard. They are, from left, Aubrie Turner, Stanley Smith, Pat Savage, Roger Opelia and Robert Murphy. Color Sergeant James Murphy holds the Camp Colors.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11
MOBILE
BROUSSARD, KARL
JOSEPH
FONTAINE, RYAN PATRICK
HOLIFIELD, JAMES
FRANKLIN

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16
AUBURN
CARRELL, WILLIAM JAMES

GEN. ROBERT E. RODES
262
TUSCALOOSA
MIDDLEBROOKS, JOHN
ANTHONY

WOODALL BRIDGE 296
HARTSELLE
LOFTIN, MICHAEL
STEPHEN

ST. CLAIR 308
ASHVILLE
OWENS, WINFRED R.

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY
385
TROY
LASSETER, CECIL E.

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443
JASPER
FISCHER, JEREMY S.
HERREN, BEN HUGHIE

GEN. GEORGE "TIGE"
ANDERSON 453
ANNISTON
COLLIER, NICHOLAS
SURRELL

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS
768
ATHENS
MAY, WILLIAM MICHAEL

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS
911
ENTERPRISE
SIPPER, JERRY HAYWARD

THOMAS JEFFERSON
DENNEY 1442
CULLMAN
HOWARD, ANTHONY
EDWARD

FORT BLAKELEY 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY
DOSTER, CADEN BRENT
NELSON, BRANDON WHEAT
STEADHAM, BRIAN TRAVIS

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY
GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE
BLACK, MICHAEL MADISON

TEN ISLANDS 2678
OHATCHEE
PAYNE, EDWARD HAROLD
PAYNE, EDWARD HAROLD
PAYNE, SKYLER JAMES
THOMPSON, TAYLOR LUKE

ARKANSAS

GENERAL DANDRIDGE
McRAE 397
SEARCY
HIX, WILLIAM MICHAEL
DEAN
JACKSON, KYLE ROBERT
JENKINS, BENJAMIN
EUGENE
JOHNSON, DAVID M.
MEANS, JOHN HOUSTON

GENERAL EVANDER
McNAIR 646
MENA
HOYLE, DON
JOHNSON, RANDY

JAMES M. KELLER 648
HOT SPRINGS
FRAZIER, ALLIE ROBERT

MAJ. FONTAINE R. EARLE
1453
FAYETTEVILLE
CARLTON, RUSSELL W.

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER
1655
JONESBORO
WEAVER, CLAYTON
MARCUS

ARIZONA

CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY
1708
SCOTTSDALE
JACKSON, DENNIS
GREGORY

CALIFORNIA

INLAND EMPIRE 1742
INLAND EMPIRE
MARTIN, SEAN
CHRISTOPHER

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068
SEAFORD
BROADRICK, JOHN LINTON

MASON DIXON GUARDS
2183
ELLENDALE
POTTER, MICHAEL

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY
556
TAMPA
RAY, MARK SHANE

PVT. WILLIAM RILEY
MILTON 741
TAVARES
CARTWRIGHT, MARK ALAN
FAHS, TYLER WILLIAM

WAKULLA GUARDS 742
CRAWFORDVILLE
McALPIN, HUNTER
JACKSON

KIRBY SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE
LOVING, ADAM
CHRISTOPHER
McLARTY, LYNN S.
REYNOLDS, FRED C.
ROYAL, RICHARD L.

THEOPHILUS WEST M.D.
1346
MARIANNA
PITMAN, HAROLD E.
"SONNY"

STONEWALL JACKSON
1381
ST. PETERSBURG
CHESNUTT, THOMAS ALVIN

BATTLE OF OLUSTEE 1463
LAKE CITY
CRAIG, JAMES ALLEN

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614
HAVANA
O'STEEN, SCOTT

GEORGIA

CLEMENT A. EVANS 64
WAYCROSS
MCLEOD, BRYAN LEE
MORRISON, DONALD W.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS
78
AMERICUS
LANE, JOHNNY

GENERAL LAFAYETTE
McLAWS 79
FAYETTEVILLE
HOMEWOOD,
CHRISTOPHER LEE

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89
ELLIJAY
BORN, ROWLAND
CHRISTOPHER

MAJOR WILLIAM E.
SIMMONS 96
LAWRENCEVILLE
HAYNES, HAROLD EUGENE
KENT, MICHAEL LEE

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB
97
ATHENS
STRICKLAND, WILLIAM
EDWARD

CPT. HARDY B. SMITH 104
DUBLIN
RAGAN, JOESHEP MARK

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN
485
BRUNSWICK
O'BRIEN, NATHAN S.

GEN. JOSEPH E.
JOHNSTON 671
DALTON
BROCK, ROGER HENRY
QUARLES, WILLIAM
EUGENE

YANCY INDEPENDENTS 693
SYLVESTER
SLACK, CAMERON W.

KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD
700
MARIETTA
HARGROVE, JAMES EDGAR
PRICE, JAMES ALLISON

GENERAL STAND WATIE
915
CALHOUN
BIDDY, JOHN CALEB
BIDDY, JOHN JOSEPH

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE
1397
DALLAS
MEEKS, JOSEPH FRANK

LT. JAMES T. WOODWARD
1399
WARNER ROBINS
DICKINSON, MARK
PENTECOST
DICKINSON, MARK COLLIN
LEIGH, EDMUND
PENDLETON
TAYLOR, MATTHEW
MORRIS
WILCOX, JOSHUA EDWARD

JOHN B. GORDON
MEMORIAL 1449
THOMASTON
CHAPMAN, TIMOTHY
BRIAN

STEWART-WEBSTER 1607
RICHLAND
HOOKS, TERRY MICHAEL
HOOKS, TERRY MICHAEL

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL
1642
CUMMING
ALLGOOD, ROBERT HANKS
BRIGGS, JEFFERY MICHAEL

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA
1657
SAVANNAH
CARTER, DAVID E.
HOWARD, JOSEPH
MICHAEL
WARREN, WILLIAM LAMAR

DIXIE GUARDS 1942
METTER
WILLIS, ROY CECIL

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ
CAMP 2200
MOULTRIE
CANTRELL, BRANDON M.
GRAHAM, WILLIAM
JEREMY TED
JACKSON, CRAIG HENRY

CAPT. RUEL W. ANDERSON
2239
HAWKINSVILLE
SHINN, MICHAEL
TADICH, JAMES JOHN

BOWENS MOUNTED
RIFLES 1759
DES MOINES
TRASK, JAMES CARL

CARROLL COUNTY ROUGH
& READY'S 1952
WATERLOO
COOPER, STEVEN A.
HUNT, RICHARD CRAIG

ILLINOIS

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962
BELLEVILLE
LEMMER, WELLINGTON
HAMILTON MacDOUGALL
STANTON, JOHN DOUGLAS
VAUGHT, RICHARD
GROVER

INDIANA

CAPT. ARTHUR M.
RUTLEDGE 1413
BLUFFTON
GIROD, WYATT

COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE
ROGERS 1508
INDIANAPOLIS
HOUSE, LEONARD JAMES

KANSAS

COLS. LEWIS & HARRISON
1854
TOPEKA
WHITE, EDWARD L.

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP
2064
WICHITA
HUDDLESTON, WILLIAM
WIRT

KENTUCKY

COL. ALFRED JOHNSTON
276
BENTON
HITER, MATTHEW THOMAS

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN
1495
PADUCAH
McCRADY, PATRICK
O'NEAL

GEN. ROGER W. HANSON
1844
WINCHESTER
RATLIFF, JOHN WILLIAM
JOSEPH

JIM PEARCE 2527
PRINCETON
MORSE, JAMES EWELL

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX
110
NEW ORLEANS
MARTIN, HARRISON
DENEGRE
MARTIN, RICHARD MASSIE
WALDRON, RYAN LEE

CAPTAIN GUSTAVUS
ADOLPHUS SCOTT 244
JACKSON
MOORE, CHARLES SIDNEY

CAMP MOORE 1223
TANGIPAHOA
LEE, RICHARD R.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR
1308
SHREVEPORT
DRYGAS, CAEDMON
JAMES
DRYGAS, THOMAS
HARMON
EDWARDS, BRUCE H.
GRAY, GARY M.
HALL, JAMES CASEY
LEE, LUTE G.
MOORE, MICHAEL SHANE
QUILLIN, BRIAN WAYNE
RIVERS, TOBY DUANE
SHOFNER, GRANT K.
SHOFNER, STANLEY P.
WARD, BRETT WALKER

SGT. JAMES W.
NICHOLSON 1478
RUSTON
VOWLES, AUSTIN D.
VOWLES, BRANDON C.
VOWLES, HENRY C.

MAJ. THOMAS McGUIRE
1714
WEST MONROE
VAN, BOBBY T.

LT. ELIJAH H. WARD 1971
FARMERVILLE
DISON, SHANE LEE
DYESS, GREGORY CLARK

MARYLAND

COL. HARRY W. GILMOR
1388
BALTIMORE
DOWLING, JESSE THOMAS
WAGSTER, ROBERT
PRESTON

MICHIGAN

ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321 DEARBORN
McCLEESE, JONATHAN MICHAEL

MAJ. GEN. PATRICK RONAYNE CLEBURNE 2257 GRAND RAPIDS
McKEE, AUSTIN PATRICK

MISSOURI

ELIJAH GATES 570 FULTON
BUCKHOLZ, CODY MIKEL
FOSTER, KENNETH WAYNE
HUDDLESTON, ERIC
BRADLEY

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ 1815 FLORISSANT
GRIGSBY, PAUL EDWARD
MADURA, MICHAEL
PATRICK

MISSISSIPPI

JONES COUNTY ROSIN HEELS 227 LAUREL
MOSS, DAMEON SLADE
MOSS, JASON VERN

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265 BRANDON
CAMPBELL, VIRGIL S.
COX, JOSEPH EUGENE
GRAY, RHETT JOSEPH
GRAY, ROBBY JOSEPH
RUNDLES, JOSHUA
EDWARD

JEFFERSON DAVIS 635 JACKSON
CANNON, TIMOTHY CREED
PRICE, JOSEPH HERCHEL
LEE

TIPPAH TIGERS 868 RIPLEY
WILBANKS, JAMES N.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION ROGERS 873 AMORY
THOMPSON, CLAY

PRIVATE SAMUEL A. HUGHEY 1452 HERNANDO
THOMPSON, AARON

7th MISS. INFANTRY BATT 1490 PURVIS
FORD, DOUGLAS E.

EAST MISSISSIPPI GREYS 1666 FOREST
ELLIS, BARRY McKNIGHT

PUTNAM, MICHAEL WAYNE
LOWRY RIFLES 1740 RANKIN COUNTY
HILL, WILLIAM DAVID

LT. GEN. STEPHEN DILL LEE'S CALEDONIA RIFLES 2140 CALEDONIA
FONDREN, SAMUEL
WISTER

GREENE COUNTY GAINES WARRIORS 2215 LEAKESVILLE
HOLLAND, JEREMY
MICHAEL

LIVE OAK RIFLES 2236 PASCAGOULA
GARRETT, MARCUS
BENTON

NORTH CAROLINA

STONEWALL JACKSON 23 CHARLOTTE
RUDDER, JAMES T.

M/G STEPHEN DODSON RAMSEUR/COL. REUBEN CAMPBELL 387 STATESVILLE
BERGSTRESSER, JACK
DENBY

LT. WILLIAM CORBITT 525 FOREST CITY
HOYLE, VAN AUSTIN
ROME, BRIAN LEE
ROME, GREGORY LEE

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 803 SANFORD
BUCHANAN, JAMES
SAMUEL

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813 GRAHAM
STUTTS, JAMES BERNARD

GEN. MATT W. RANSOM 861 WELDON
BEAVER, DONALD WAYNE

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872 GASTONIA
ROGERS, CHADWICK
JASON

CHEROKEE GUARDS CO. A, 29th NC TROOPS 893 MURPHY
BELL, DAVID CHARLES
KILLIAN, CAMERON
JORDAN

PVT. HENRY L. WYATT 1297 RALEIGH
DEANS, WILLIAM PERRY

THE RAINS BROTHERS 1370 NEW BERN
PAYNE, THOMAS WILLIAM

COL. LEONIDAS LAFAYETTE POLK 1486 GARNER
LINDSAY, BRAXTON
THOMAS

SON OF MARS 1632 LAURINBURG
PEED, JOSHUA PHILLIP

THE CSA UNKNOWN SOLDIER 1753 LANES CREEK TOWNSHIP
McNEILL, RONALD JAMES

ROCKINGHAM RANGERS 1835 MAYODAN
CRUDUP, EDWARD
WILSON

COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE 2142 DALLAS
GREEN, DENNIS T.
LEDFOURD, JOHN CORBIN
MILLER, ADAM
CHRISTOPHER

10th NC HVY ARTY CO. B, BLACK RIVER TIGERS 2152 COATS
BLYSTONE, TIMOTHY
MICHAEL
DAUGHTRY, ALAN LANE

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMORY-KENANSVILLE 2157 KENANSVILLE
LEWIS, LAWTON HERBERT

THE BURKE TIGERS 2162 VALDESE
GATES, ADAM CECIL
SCARCE, DAVID LEA

CAROLINA GRAYS OF PENDER COUNTY 2174 BURGAW
BOSWELL, CHRIS MARTIN

CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS 2187 STEDMAN
FISHER, ROGER ALLEN

BIG IVY MOUNTAIN GUARD 2230 BARNARDSVILLE
GREENE, CHARLES DAVID
OGLE, WILLIAM KEITH
SLUDER, CHARLES
JOSEPH C.

NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL 1505 HAMMONTON
ATKINS, JOSEPH A.

OKLAHOMA

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HENDRICK
OWEN, ISAAC CARROLL

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ROBINSON, DANNY JIM

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STANFIELD, NOBLE

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BLACKBURN, OTIS DWIGHT
TRUSLEY, BOBBY G.

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BLAIR, LEONARD GERALD
"JERRY"
DAVENPORT, TAYLOR
BLAIR
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JOHNSON, HOUSTON
DERRICK
JOHNSON, HUDSON
DAKOTA
JOHNSON, HUNTER DUANE
MULLINAX, HAROLD
TRUMAN
MULLINAX, HARRISON-
HAROLD TRUMAN
WATTS, DON EDWARD

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JONES, GEORGE SAMUEL

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MARCUM, GREG RANDALL

HORRY ROUGH AND READY'S 1026 MYRTLE BEACH
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CRIBB, MARION WAYNE

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McKENZIE, ROSS SCOTT
SIMPSON, RICHARD
GREGORY

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GORHAM, ROBERT C.
McMILLAN, JOHN R.
TOMPKINS, DAVID L.

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CARVER, BRADLEY LEE

B/G MICAH JENKINS 1569 ROCK HILL
WALLACE, MICHAEL
EUGENE

CAPT. ANDREW T. HARLLEE 2010 DILLON
HAMILTON, BRADLEY

TENNESSEE

JAMES KEELING 52 BRISTOL
LITTLE, JAMES EDMOND
PHIPPS, JOHN THOMAS

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NIGGELER, MARK LEWIS

LONGSTREET-ZOLLICOFFER 87 KNOXVILLE
WININGER, GREG KEITH

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215 MEMPHIS
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McNAMARA, JAMES ALLAN
NAWKS, ROBERT WALKER

JOHN B. INGRAM BIVOUAC 219 JACKSON
KEMP, ROBERT FRANKLIN

FORT DONELSON 249 DOVER
MERRITT, RALPH WALTER

CAPT. WILLIAM H. McCAULEY 260 DICKSON COUNTY
CATHEY, LEE

MARSHALL RANGERS 297 LEWISBURG
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PVT. IKE STONE 564 HENDERSON
HOLMES, CHRISTOPHER
LOYD

M/G WILLIAM D. McCain HQ 584 COLUMBIA
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GREENE, TERRY WILLIAM
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HEFNER, COY MAX
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LOCKEE, CHARLES R.
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LOUCK, FRANK ALLEN
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CHRISTOPHER THOMAS
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ALLEN
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STEPHENSON, JAMES
LUCAS
TANNER, JAMES GILBERT
TANNER, NATHANIEL
JAMES

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BEAVER, GLENN BORDEN
ICKES, WILLIAM BEAMON
WILSON, WILLIAM DeCAL

HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE 153 SAN ANTONIO
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SNELL, THOMAS E.

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BOURGEOIS, RAYMOND
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CASTILLO, RUSTY

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GILLESPIE, CHARLES PACE
Savage, Wyatt

GEN. W. R. SCURRY 606
WICHITA FALLS
GRAHAM, JOSHUA
HARVEY, LEE
STAHM, EDDIE LEWIS

COL. A. M. HOBBY 713
CORPUS CHRISTI
MONTGOMERY, KENNETH
WYNN

GRIMES COUNTY GREYS 924
ANDERSON
GRIMM, TERRY LEE

GENERAL JOHN GREGG 958
LONGVIEW
PERRY, DAVID LEN
SALSBURY, CHRISTOPHER
SMART, DAVID MORRIS

GEN. JEROME B. ROBERTSON 992
BRENNHAM
HASSELL, PHILLIP
STEWART

GEORGE OVERTON STONER 1000
VICTORIA
SCHENDEL, CALEB JUSTIN

MAJOR W.H. "HOWDY" MARTIN 1241
ATHENS
McCORMACK, JIMMY L.
SIFERS, BRYAN

MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE 1250
TEMPLE
MOORE, MATTHEW ALLEN

ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325
SAN ANTONIO
BILLINGS, BENEDICT BLAIR
MELTON, JOHN DAVID

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE JOHNSON 1648
ARLINGTON
BEESON, MICHAEL RAY
MORTON, TREY N.

COLONEL E. W. TAYLOR 1777
BEDFORD
THORNTON, DAVID
MATTHEW
TITTLE, MORGAN R.

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS 1937
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BARRON, DOUGLAS
DELBERT
MUSE, GARY COLE
WHITACRE, DAVID
ALEXANDER
WHITACRE, JOLAN JAMES

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MARSHALL
WARE, THOMAS C.

WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION 2103
KATY
JONES, ROBERT L.

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EAST BERNARD
RAMBO, NEWELL V.

UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS CAMP 2109
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BROWN, EUGENE H.

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STRATFORD
McKEE, CLINT

MAJOR R. L. DABNEY 2261
CANTON
BANNER, BRIAN J.
SCHANTZ, ADAM

VIRGINIA

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BROWN, WILLIAM
MELVILLE
FENDER, MATTHEW
DEVANE
MOODY, GERALD KENT

KEMPER-FRY-STROTHER 19
MADISON
PURYEAR, SCOTT
BRAXTON

A. P. HILL 167
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OWENS, RONALD NELSON

PRINCESS ANNE 484
VIRGINIA BEACH
BAINES, TYLER RAYMOND

JOHN M. JORDAN 581
SOUTH BOSTON

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HUDSON, CHARLIE
BRADLEY
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LEWIS, ODIE GARLAND
REYNOLDS, ROY HATLEY

BLACK HORSE 780 WARRENTON
GLENN, JAMES D.
KELLEY, DANIEL THOMAS
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PITTSYLVANIA VINDICATORS 828
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ELLIS, REX LARRY

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY 1237
FRONT ROYAL
LA BUDA, KENNETH C.

GENERAL WILLIAM MAHONE 1369
WAKEFIELD
JONES, MARK ALAN

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1589
MIDLOTHIAN
HOPKINS, MARK PAUL

TOM SMITH 1702
SUFFOLK
MARLOWE, BRISCOE W.

THE CAMPBELL GUARDS 2117
EVINGTON
MATTOX, MARTY ALLEN
PATTERSON, BILLY WAYNE
SAUNDERS, CARROLL
WAYNE

REVEREND BEVERLY TUCKER LACY 2141
LOCUST GROVE
CABANISS, DAVID LEE

WEST VIRGINIA

LT. COL. ELIHU HUTTON 569
BEVERLY
KANE, RAYMOND MICHAEL

ROBERT S. GARNETT 1470
CHARLESTON/ HUNTINGTON METRO REGION
HARMON, ALLEN GROVER
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MARVIN

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WINFIELD
MAY, CHRISTOPHER
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Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

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

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

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

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

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

The Last Roll

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Georgetown, SC
Claude Dickinson Kirkland

Col. E. T. Stackhouse 1576
Latta, SC
James Dean Hardwick

Sgt. Berry Benson 1672
North Augusta, SC
Dr. Robert L. Gordon

Longstreet-Zollicoffer 87
Knoxville, TN
George Arnold Mathews

Cumberland Mountain Rifles
386
Tracy City, TN
Wayne P. Kell

M/G William D. McCain HQ
584
Columbia, TN
Leslie Endicott Wells
Bobby Brigrance Bright

Gen. Robert H. Hatton 723
Lebanon, TN
Everett Gordon Dye

Battle Of Shiloh 1454
Shiloh, TN
Alton Lee Hunter
Herbert Wood

Bell's Partisans 1821
Trimble, TN
Leonard R. Stover

Albert Sidney Johnston 67
Houston, TX
Bruce Marshall

Capt. James P. Douglas 124
Tyler, TX
Bobby Gene Davidson

Capt. Jesse Amason Camp
282
Center, TX
Jerry Donald Rudd

Col. A. M. Hobby 713
Corpus Christi, TX
William Calvin Farmer

Col. Thomas S. Lubbock
1352
Lubbock, TX
Charles Spencer Taylor

General Tom Green 1613
San Angelo, TX
James Harrison Westbrook

Black Horse 780
Warrenton, VA
James Lee Lawrence

General William Mahone 1369
Wakefield, VA
Albert R. Lanier

Chester Station 1503
Chester, VA
John William England



Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
Richard L. Hunter	TN	33
C. Barrett Graham	NC	584
Albert L. Keyser, III	PA	1961
Robert Samuel Jason Boshers	TN	33
Bobby Guy Christopher	MS	868
Marion J. Humphreys, III	VA	1589
James M. Joyner	NC	668
David W. Arant	KY	1495
Houston Tucker, Jr.	FL	584
Terrill D. Parrish	UT	584
James D. Robbins	TX	1457
Allen C. Terrell	MS	590
Monte Kyle McDearis	TN	1293
Maj. William S. Poulton, Jr.	NY	21
Samuel David Shires	FL	584
Thomas Edward Bronson	FL	584
John Jeffers	NJ	584
Stefiel Dean Johnson	OK	513
Kenneth Carmichael	TN	1472
Ronald Bartlett Clements	GA	485
Jonathan Harding Hussey	CA	584

Welcome to The Society of Independent Southern Historians

www.SouthernHistorians.org

An Appeal by Dr. Clyde N. Wilson and Mr. Howard Ray White

First, the Problem: Have you, members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, been concerned that the truthful history of the Southern States, their people and their culture is being smothered into obscurity by the so-called “politically correct” in the nation’s schools and universities, in media, in political discourse, in the entertainment industry, in just about everywhere, including newspapers and television — concerned over the persistent effort to demean our Southern Culture, our history and our ancestors while glorifying the North Culture and misrepresenting its history?

Second, an Answer: Well, in addition to our very informative website, organized as pictured to the right, the Society of Independent Southern Historians, now in its third year, is writing and producing a **“Supplemental History Study Booklet for Junior and Senior High Students,”** which will tell our story and inspire pride in our culture. Titled, **“Understanding the War Between the States,”** it does more. It enables the truthful understanding of the Southern Culture, beginning at Jamestown and going forward to the end of Political Reconstruction. Organized into 37 concise, two-page chapters, each written by a Society Member, it teaches our story and the history of Secession, War and Political Reconstruction from a broad, 270-year perspective. We are asked, “How will you manage to get the booklet into public school history classes?” Our answer: “First, the booklet becomes a reality. Then, its use becomes unstoppable. It will be free on-line and for e-book readers, free as a printable PDF, and only a dollar or two as black and white printed booklets. Goodness, schools everywhere are starting to give students tablet computers and WIFI access. We are talking public schools, charter schools, private schools and home schools. Our booklet’s access will be unstoppable.”

Third, an Appeal: Go to www.southernhistorians.org to view the already-large web-site. Note that its structure follows the outline listed on the right. Become a Member. Contribute to our effort as an historian, as a writer and with financial aid or \$25 or more. For more info contact Howard Ray White, Director of Operations, howardraywhite@gmail.com, or 704-846-4411 or at the address below. Your support is needed and is worthwhile.



Our Historic Region:

Maryland; across the Ohio Valley and Missouri; out to Texas and down to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Eras We Cover:

From Jamestown to 1940.

The Society of Independent Southern Historians, 6012 Lancelot Drive, Charlotte, NC 28270. 704-846-4411. Founded by Clyde N. Wilson and Howard Ray White in April 2013, the society is a North Carolina-registered, non-profit, historical organization providing an extensive educational resource to all Americans.

OUR WEBSITE CATEGORIES

01 Our Overall Top 150 Recommendations Selected from Thousands Listed Below

SOUTHERN HISTORY

02 Histories of Specific Eras

03 Histories of Regions and States

04 Histories of Westward Pioneers

05 Histories of Military Conflicts

06 Agriculture, Industry, Science and Commerce

SOUTHERN LIFE

07 Important Biographies

08 Family Life and Education

09 Southern Faith and Religion

10 Social, Political and Constitutional Philosophy

11 Southern Literature

12 Southern Music

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20 Interpretations and Commentary by Society Members

21 History Essays, Articles & Booklets by Society Members

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22 Movies, Audio Books, Other Listings & Our Website Index

23 Membership Application to Join The Society

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NATIONAL ORDER OF THE BLUE AND GRAY A lineage society with membership available to men and women who descend from either side in the Civil War. Information from NOBG, 2024 Greenway Crossing Drive, Haslet, TX, 76052-2815 or email cheryldar@gmail.com. Website: www.NOBG.us.

LAMINATED PICTURE OF BATTLE FLAG of the last Confederate outfit to surrender, General Stand Watie and his Cherokees. \$5.00. Stovalls, 3625 Bardstown Road, Elizabethtown, KY 42701.

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

Dispatches From the Front

historian tries to look at the past objectively, whereas the people who made the history tend to look at it subjectively, and in a fashion that is psychologically tolerable to themselves. If such subjectivity becomes validated by communal consensus, then myths can be created in place of intellectual truth. "Myth" is the third way of looking at history.

Can an objective historian be a purveyor of myth? However committed he may be to the objective truth, he remains a product of his own culture, and he is subjected in varying degrees to its cultural imperatives, its *world view*. How much cultural subjectivity goes into a historian's selection of historical matter to be examined or these to be argued? How much pressure are professional historians under to be admitted to a course of study, to hold tenure, to gain grants, and to stay in good professional and financial graces with the powers that dispense these things?

It should come as no surprise to see that the most powerful nation in history has at its disposal the most powerful and extensive means for disseminating its own version of history. From the history books used in grammar schools, high schools and colleges, to television *docudramas*, Hollywood romantics, National Park Service presentations, and the lurid sensationalism of the media, America has just as much incentive to tell its own story as *creatively* as anyone — and it has its own stable of *Court Historians* groomed to tell it.

The North's war against Southern secession is a glaring example. The story trumpeted from the heights is that the North fought to free the slaves and the South fought to keep them. End of story. Any questions?

Well, yes. Something doesn't compute, here. If the North was waging a war against slavery, why didn't she wage war on New York and Boston, the two largest African slave-trading ports in the world at the time of Lincoln's election? Or on New England cotton mills and their profits from slave-picked cotton? Or on Northern iron foundries

who forged the shackles and chains? Or on New England rum distilleries who made rum from slave-harvested sugar cane to use for barter on the African coast? Or on New England shipyards who built the slave ships? Or on the African slave-catchers, such as the Kingdom of Dahomey, the largest exporters of African slaves in the world for five hundred years? And why did Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation say that slavery was all right as long as one was loyal to his government?

Why? Because the "Irrepressible Conflict" was not waged over slavery, as Senator Seward would have it. The "Irrepressible Conflict" was between a Northern industrial economy which wanted to burst the constraints of a federative Constitution and a Southern agrarian economy which didn't. The peaceful secession of the South at the election of a strictly sectional Northern party in 1860 should have resolved the situation, but with the South out of the Union, the North would have lost its source of cotton for its mills, its largest source of tariff revenues, its largest market for its manufactured goods, and control of the mouth of the Mississippi River. The North's nascent industrial economy would wither on the vine, so — at the behest of the Northern industrialists, railroad magnates, and financiers who got him elected — Lincoln provoked the South into firing the first shot, got the war he wanted, marched his armies across the South, and drove the Southern States back into the Union at the point of the bayonet. Reconstruction then destroyed the federative nature of the Constitution, centralized power into the Federal government, and put it in the hands of the industrial North.

With the Northern victory, the States — who created the Federal government — are no longer the final arbiters of the limits of its power. The Supreme Court is. But the Supreme Court is part of the Federal government. Therefore the Federal government is the final arbiter of the limits of its own power, and that is the very definition of despotism. However, this doesn't look too good in a fourth-grade history book or on a Ken Burns TV show, so it must all be buried under a mountain of slavery and emancipation. This is the American Myth, validated by commu-

nal consensus and eternally re-enforced by ham-fisted morality plays such as the recent *Sesquicentennial of the Civil War and Emancipation*, while the Confederacy has been made the convenient scapegoat for all the racial ills in America.

But those who bash the Confederacy and vandalize her monuments are merely beating a horse which has been dead for a hundred and fifty years. As Edmund Burke warned, you are gibbeting the carcass while your house is the haunt of robbers.

H. V. Traywick, Jr.
Garland-Rodes Camp 409
Richmond, Virginia

Happy with CIC's efforts to attend event

To the Editor:

In September 2013, I had the pleasure of meeting our current Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow at a Leadership Conference in San Antonio, Texas. It was there I invited him to be a speaker at the Palmito Hill Sesquicentennial event the Cameron County Historical Commission was hosting in May 2015, if he were elected commander-in-chief, which he readily accepted. There were many issues with the event and it was changed at the last minute to become a one-day remembrance ceremony.

For those who don't know, the last land battle of the War for Southern Independence was fought in Deep South, Texas, along the Mexican border on May 12-13, 1865.

Brownsville, Texas, has a small airport and few daily flights. CIC Barrow was to work at his job in Atlanta all day on Monday, catch a flight out that evening to Houston, catch a connecting flight to Brownsville and arrive here after 10 PM. As luck would have it, we here in Texas have had one of our wettest Mays on record, and CIC Barrow had a flight delay due to weather. He missed a connecting flight in Houston more than seven hours away. CIC Barrow rented a car in Houston and drove 353 miles down the Texas coast on unfamiliar roads in the pouring rain, arriving in Brownsville after 6 AM for our 9 AM event just to honor his commitment.

I just wanted every compatriot to know the kind of man we have leading

this organization and this example of his selfless commitment to the charge.

While I am at it, I want to thank Jim Cochrane and the fine men of Knibb's Battery and the Major General J.E.B. Stuart Camp 1343; they brought cannon from Virginia all the way to South Texas to provide artillery for the event. They were a big hit with the locals and their participation was greatly appreciated. While this was not an SCV event, it would not have been as successful without the efforts of the SCV leadership and the men of the local Camp 2216.

Craig Stone

*Col. John S. (Rip) Ford Camp 2216
Cameron County, Texas*

Letter to SC Governor Haley

Nikki Haley, Governor, SC
Ms.Haley:

I have been following the news concerning the Confederate Battle Flag with interest. That flag did not cause Dylann Roof to murder in cold blood the nine Christian men and women in Charleston. He, himself, said it was what he read on the website for the Conservative Citizens Council which triggered his rage. Tens of thousands of people have Battle Flags in their homes and vehicles and do not react to African Americans with homicidal rage.

If the majority of people in SC want the flag removed, then do it. However, the soldiers who fought under that flag fought, first and foremost, to defend their families and homes from invasion by the US Army. *NOT* slavery. The "grunts" never owned slaves, and they were the rank and file of the Confederate Army and represented the vast majority of white families in the South. They had every right under the Constitution to secede. There is no clause, even now, that prohibits secession. If there had been, there would have been no United States to begin with. A clause of that nature would be like saying, "You can marry that person, but under no circumstances can you divorce them." Not a single one of the thirteen original colonies would have ratified a constitution with a "No Secede" clause. If the nation wants to condemn that heritage, so be it, but I will not be a party to its condemnation.

As for the slave-owning elite, if someone were going to take three billion dollars worth of my property without compensation, I believe I would fight.

As for the reduction of Sumter, Ft. Sumter is in the harbor of Charleston, SC, *NOT* Boston, MA harbor. Not a single US soldier was killed in the Confederate bombardment, nor was a single one interned in a POW camp. The US soldiers were allowed to take their flags and small arms and leave. At this point in time, only seven states had seceded.

Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to *INVADE* those states and put down their attempt at independence. Four more Southern states seceded, Lincoln invaded the South, and the blood flowed in torrents. More Americans were killed in that war than in all wars fought by this country combined. Was it worth it to preserve the United States, and free the slaves at that particular time in history?

If the flag is removed, where does this proscription of Southern symbols end? Are the monuments to the Confederate dead which are found on the courthouse lawns all over the South next? Are they to be remanded to a museum, or merely pounded, and pulverized to dust and disposed of? What about the streets and schools named after Confederate generals and officials? I haven't heard *Dixie* played in years, and I even had the experience of having a US Army band refuse to play it. And, last but not least; what about Ft. Benning, Ft. Gordon, Ft. Bragg, Ft. Hood, Ft. Polk, Ft. Lee, Ft. A.P. Hill? All of these are named after Confederate generals.

Are we on the verge of Southern Cultural Genocide? I believe we are, but I, for one, will have no part in it.

Emmett A. Jones

*Kirby Smith Camp 1209
Loveland, Colorado*

More information on Pvt. Frank Hollingsworth

To the Editor:

This e-mail is in response to C.E. Avery's "Confederate Images" article on Pvt. Frank Hollingsworth.

According to the California Death Records Index, Mr. Hollingsworth's full name was Franklin Isaac Boyd Hollingsworth, born May 10, 1847, in Virginia

and died February 8, 1946, age 98, in Los Angeles, CA. His mother's maiden name was Holiday.

Someone with more access than me should be able to view his death certificate to learn where he is buried and with his death date obtain an obituary. I did locate him in the 1940 Federal Census-Los Angeles as a widower, a set watchman for a motion picture studio(sorry he had the job before the USA entered the war) and living in North Hollywood Hotel. He had been residing there since 1935. City Directories for 1937 and 1944 show him as a watchman/studio worker for Universal Studio residing in N. Hollywood Hotel(1937) and 5330 Lankershim Blvd. (1944).

Again, someone with access to all the Los Angeles area may find him in more city directories.

Gary Conwell

*J.O. Shelby Camp 191
Warrensburg, Missouri*

Everyone should visit Jefferson Davis' birthplace

To the Editor:

In early May, 2015, I spent a vacation in Clarksville, TN, for my father's Hamburger Hill reunion at Fort Campbell. One day I decided to take a joy ride in south Kentucky. I saw signs to the Jefferson Davis State Historic Site and decided to follow them.

As I drove into the grand parking lot, I was awestruck by such a grand monument dedicated to President Jefferson Davis. As I walked into the museum I was greeted by a very friendly staff. During my time at the historic site, I had the absolute pleasure of conversing with Manager Ron Sydnor, a man of color. Ron taught the truth about the Southern Cause during the War for Southern Independence. Ron is a true defender of Southern History and Heritage, which is hard to come by in today's political times.

I encourage anyone who is in the area to visit the Historic Site in Fairview, KY, the birthplace of Jefferson Davis.

Matthew Carl

*Camp Moore Camp 1223
Amite, Louisiana*



Continued from page 25

Books in Print

fight for Southern independence. One of those instances was describing General Robert E. Lee raising the morale of his troops at Orange Court House in 1863. Scenes also include a horse race in the Belmont Stakes and Yellowstone National Park.

Does Dr. Harrison answer his own question: "Did I make a difference" in *A Turn For Home*? You'll have to read the book to find out.

Author: Gregg Clemmer
Publisher: Hearthside Publishing Company
180 Vista Lane, Staunton, VA 24401
Paperback \$20.00

Reviewed by Byron E. Brady

The Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi: A Confederate Victory in the Vicksburg Campaign

The Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi in late December 1862 and early January 1863 was possibly the greatest failure of the war for the fearsome Federal duo, generals William T. Sherman and Ulysses S. Grant. A new book, *The Battle of Chickasaw Bayou* by Compatriot Michael Dan Jones of Captain James W. Bryan Camp 1390, Lake Charles, LA, provides a concise history on the major defeat for Lincoln's drive on the Gibraltar of the South, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Sherman and Grant hoped to quickly subdue Vicksburg by a two-pronged attack: Grant was supposed to attack from the east and fix Confederate General John C. Pemberton's focus on him, while Sherman, with 30,000 men, forced his way into Vicksburg from the North.

The campaign fell apart when Confederate cavalry, under General Earl Van Dorn and General Nathan Bedford

Forrest, wrecked Grant's supply line and forced him to call off his phase of the assault. Sherman didn't get word in time and suffered a shattering defeat by a much smaller Confederate Army.

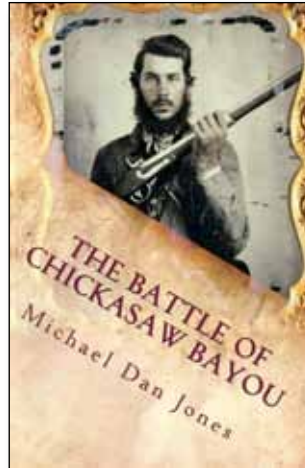
The Confederates, on the other hand, performed magnificently. Pemberton swiftly reacted to Grant's failure and sent three brigades back to Vicksburg, under the immediate command at that time of General Martin Luther Smith. Likewise, Smith chose his best young field commander, newly minted Brigadier General Stephen Dill Lee, with an initial contingent of 2,700 men in a provisional division, to hold back the blue tidal wave coming at them.

Lee, a brilliant young commander, smartly placed his men and guns in the best positions in the rugged terrain to block the Federal invaders. The provisional brigade commanders of the Confederates, Colonel William T. Withers of the 1st Mississippi Artillery Regiment, and Colonel Allen Thomas of the 28th Louisiana Infantry, and their men, acted with fierce determination to hold their ground.

The book tells the story from both viewpoints, Federal and Confederate, with quotes from official battle reports and memoirs of participants. There are detailed battle maps, photographs of participants and historic illustrations to round out the full story in this crucial phase of the year-long Vicksburg campaign.

Author: Michael Dan Jones
Publisher: CreateSpace
www.amazon.com
Paperback \$11.95

Review submitted by author



Of Blood and Brothers: Part One and Part Two

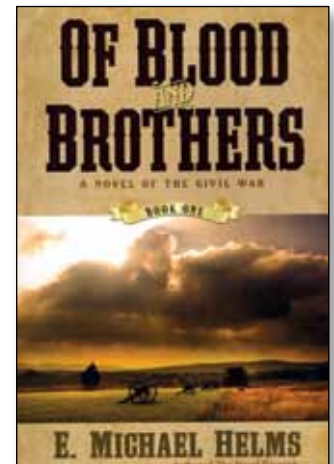
From the author of *Proud Bastards* comes a tale of two Southern brothers who unintentionally find themselves serving in opposing armies during the War Between the States. Ultimately there can be only one victor, on the field of battle and in the heart of the woman both love.

Book One

In the spring of 1927, ambitious cub reporter Calvin Hogue covers a family reunion in the Florida Panhandle. He learns two Malburn brothers fought on opposing sides during the War Between the States, and encourages them to tell their stories. Before the night is over, Calvin realizes he has a far greater story than a run-of-the-mill family reunion.

Thus begins the first of many sessions with the Malburn brothers. The saga unfolds in their own words with wit, wisdom, and sometimes, sadness. Before long the brothers are confronting troubled pasts and conjuring up ghosts laid buried throughout the long post-war years. Calvin is swept along by the harrowing eyewitness account of our nation's most trying era, through bloody battles, personal trials and losses, and the mutual love of a beautiful young woman.

Book One follows the exploits of Daniel Malburn and the 6th FL Infantry through the battles of Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain/Missionary Ridge. While working at the salt works along St. Andrew Bay, Elijah is taken prisoner by Union forces. Faced with imprisonment, he reluctantly chooses to join the 2nd US FL Cavalry as a scout, only to learn he must lead a destructive raid on the Econfinia Valley — his lifelong home.



Book Two

Following the unexpected death of his father, reporter Calvin Hogue is eager to resume writing his weekly serial featuring Daniel and Elijah Malburn.

After its resounding victory at Chickamauga and subsequent defeat at Lookout Mountain/Missionary Ridge, the Confederate Army of Tennessee has fallen back to winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia. Spring arrives, and with it come thousands of fresh Union troops to reinforce the armies under the command of General William T. Sherman. Soon the Federals launch a relentless offensive against the greatly outnumbered Confederate army, determined to take the vital railhead at Atlanta.

The Confederates make the first of many valiant stands at Resaca, but are flanked and forced to retreat toward Atlanta. During a fierce battle near the small town of Dallas, Daniel suffers a severe head wound. His "pards" report he's been killed, but he comes to and is captured. Sent north to Rock Island

Prison, Daniel faces a new war — surviving the harsh conditions and cruelties to which the Southern captives are subjected.

After unwillingly leading Union forces on a raid through the Econfin Valley, the Malburns' life-long home, Elijah learns the Federals' next objective is to capture the Florida capital of Tallahassee. The Confederates confront the Union invaders south of the city at Natural Bridge, and after a vicious battle win a striking victory. Elijah survives the fight, but he's had enough of a war he wanted no part of. With Union forces

scattering in disarray, he and beloved family slave Jefferson desert and set out for home.

The South finally surrenders, but the peace is far from won. Freed from prison, an expectant Daniel faces an arduous, year-long trek home only to find his dreams shattered and his world forever changed. Trouble stalks the Malburns in post-war Florida. Amid the violent days of Reconstruction, Daniel and Elijah face continuing conflict, family turmoil and heart-wrenching tragedy as they struggle toward a hard-earned and costly reconciliation.

Author: E. Michael Helms

Publisher: Köehlerbooks

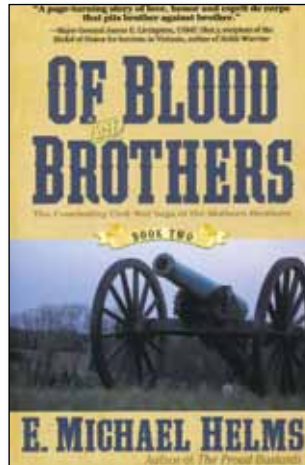
210 60th Street

Virginia Beach, VA 23451

Paperback Book One – \$16.95

Book Two – \$17.95

Review submitted by publisher



REKILLING LINCOLN



Killing the myth that is killing America! Rekilling Lincoln, from the co-author of The South Was Right!

- Lincoln exposed as the enemy of the Union, Constitution, African-Americans, and Northern opponents.
- Proving that Lincoln's war on State's Rights paved the way for big government.
- Northern statesmen condemning Lincoln; the un-Christian president!

Hardback, 336 pp, Index, Notes, at bookstores, Internet, or order autographed copies, \$35 first class mail. Send check or money order: Ole South Books, 275 Dan Acree Rd., Downsview, LA 71234. Upcoming book by Kennedy Twins: *Uncle Seth Fought the Yankees*. More info at:

www.kennedytwins.com

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

SCV Approved for Combined Federal Campaign

The United States Government's 2015 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 twelfth consecutive year to be included on the National/International Part of the 2015 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.

Reunion Bid Deadlines for Hosting 2019 Reunion

Bid packages for those wishing to host the 2019 reunion are due by January 15, 2016. 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.

Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service

The Sesquicentennial Memorial Service for Captain Henry Wirz will be held in the town of Andersonville, GA on Sunday, November 1, 2015 at 3:00 PM. The annual Memorial Service, begun in 1976, is sponsored by the Alexander H. Stephens SCV Camp 78 in Americus, GA.

This year's Memorial Service will feature well known author (*The South Was Right!*) from Louisiana, Mr. Ronald Kennedy, as guest speaker. Also present will be the great-grandnephew of Capt. Wirz, Col. Heinrich Wirz, from Bremgarten, Switzerland, along with Mr. Leland Park from North Carolina. Mr. Park's father, real son Arthur Park, initiated the annual Memorial Service for Capt. Wirz in Andersonville in 1976.

On Sunday, November 1, a dinner will be held at 12:30 PM to honor the out of town guests in the Pope Conference Center at South Georgia Technical College, 900 S. GA Tech Parkway, Americus, GA 31709. Cost is \$20 per person and reservations are required. Deadline for reservations is October 26, 2015.

Please make check payable to A. H. Stephens Camp 78, and mail to James Gaston, 2220 GA Hwy 30 West, Americus, GA 31719. The Technical College is only 15 minutes away from the town of Andersonville.

Preceding the dinner, a "meet and greet the honorees" will be held from 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM in the foyer of the Conference Center.

Captain Henry Wirz was commandant of Andersonville Prison Camp in 1864-1865. Following the War and while on parole, he was arrested and taken to Washington where he was tried before a military tribunal for war crimes. Found guilty by a kangaroo court, he was hanged on November 10, 1865. His body was cut up by the barbaric Yankees and exhibited around the country. After four years, a few bones were collected, and they are buried in Mount Olivet

Cemetery in Washington, DC.

In 1977 the National SCV meeting in Dallas, Texas, declared Captain Henry Wirz a Confederate Hero/Martyr.

Please contact James Gaston for additional information about the Memorial Service and dinner at gaston7460@bellsouth.net or 229-924-7460 or 229-938-9115.

The National Captain Henry Wirz Committee, appointed by SCV CIC Kelly Barrow and consisting of Jay Barringer, David McCallister, Rev. Fr. Alister C. Anderson and James Gaston, are helping to sponsor this Memorial Service.

Report all Heritage Violations and Hate Crimes

Daily there are new attacks on our Confederate monuments, markers, plaques, etc. all over the United States. At this time, everyone is encouraged, either as an individual or camp, to report these defacements to your local law enforcement agency as a Hate Crime. Report the crime so the criminal can do the time.

By posting the violation to scvheritagedefense.org, it will be automatically added to the list so others are made aware of the heinous offense. We, the descendants of those who fought for the ideas found in the Constitution, will not stand by idly while our symbols and rights are attacked

Official SCV Statement on Texas License Plate Case

Speaking for the 30,000 members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, I must say that we are profoundly disappointed by the adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court in their ruling in favor of the State of Texas Department of Motor Vehicles.

The SCV is an honored heritage organization, founded in 1896. We are direct descendants of those who fought for the South 150 years ago. We honor

them as members of our families who did what they felt was absolutely right in their time. Only recently has it become politically popular in some quarters to demonize them and to marginalize their legacy.

It is unfortunate that the Court has not extended the same sense of inclusion, diversity and tolerance to the estimated 70 million Americans of Confederate descent that is the right of every other American. The idea of inclusion, diversity, and tolerance apparently does not apply under law to those of us whose heritage is unpopular in some quarters.

This is a sad day for the First Amendment and for mutual respect and bridge-building among Americans of different viewpoints.

The SCV will continue to fight for those true American values of free expression and against the wave of "political correctness" which has overrun those most basic First Amendment rights guaranteed by our foundational document, the Constitution of the United States.

Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief

Please remember the SCV

If you are getting out of reenacting and would like to donate your weapon and/or gear, please contact Executive Director Mike Landree about this along with your tax write-off. Also, please consider giving to the SCV when writing your Will or buying an Insurance policy.

SCV mourns the loss of Anthony Hervey

The Sons of Confederate Veterans has lost a brave and articulate friend and America has lost an independent voice for racial reconciliation and understanding. Anthony Hervey of Oxford, Mississippi was a warrior for his beliefs and those beliefs were rooted in a passionate and unequivocal understanding that he was a proud Son of the South.

His death, on Sunday, July 19, appears to be because of the way he lived his life. Mr. Hervey and a companion, Arlene Barnum of Enid, Oklahoma were

returning from a Confederate Flag celebration in Birmingham, Alabama when his car was forced off the road near Oxford by a carload of men who apparently were chasing him down. The Ford Explorer he was driving skidded and then rolled over several times, killing Hervey and injuring Ms. Barnum.

We, of the Sons, are outraged by this murderous act, and expect all law enforcement agencies to vigorously pursue a full investigation and to bring justice for Anthony Hervey and his family. We have called for the United States Justice Department's Civil Rights Division to enter the investigation, for it is clear that he was killed because of his opinions and his race. Mr. Hervey was an African-American, as was his passenger, Ms. Barnum. Anthony Hervey's outspoken support of Confederate Heritage appears to have played a part in this incident.

Hervey was well known as an unapologetic defender of the Confederacy and its symbols. He often appeared on television and radio stating his opinions and debating with any and all. He was the author of "Why I Wave the Confederate Flag: Written by a Black Man."

We ask that every member pray for justice, understanding, and especially for the family of Mr. Hervey as they endure his passing. We also asked prayers for the brave Arlene Barnum as she heals from the attack. Both she and Mr. Hervey had family members who fought for the Confederacy.

Members also are encouraged to donate to gofundme.com/hervey to help offset funeral expenses.

We will never forget this brave warrior who fought for the healing of the South and helped to build a bridge to brotherhood, for he was indeed our brother.

Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief

New SCV Membership Directory planned

Throughout the SCV's history, we have published directories of the membership. The most recent years have been 2001, 2006 and 2010. With the Sesquicentennial ending and five years past the last edition, the SCV will again

publish a membership directory in 2016.

SCV members in good standing will receive notifications soon in the mail so you can add your information, as well as a picture and narrative. Members must "opt in;" no member will be in the directory unless they choose to do so. You do not have to buy a directory to have your information in it, but it will be a great memento for you and your family.

Please join this project and write about your family and experiences for posterity.

Mike Landree
Executive Director

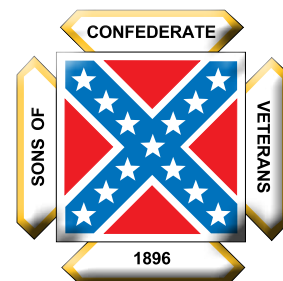
2015 IRS Annual Electronic Notice Filing Requirement

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, 2015, the day after the previous fiscal year ended, all camps are required to submit an annual electronic notice by December 15, 2015. 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.



Captain Henry Wirz, CSA

Now I come to the second question I asked. What was the official war policy of the Federal government? And because of that policy, what was the Federal government's prisoner of war policy?

The war policy of the Federal government was to declare secession illegal, condemn the Confederate States as rebellious, and to use every means possible to hold these states in the Union. We know secession was legal and that we were not rebellious. Our war with the Federal government was not a civil war undertaken to overthrow the Federal government in Washington.

What I want to emphasize now is that the South could not believe the Northern war mongers and war hawks would use every means possible to hold them into the Union against their will and beliefs. When those Northern war hawk politicians and those self-righteous, vindictive abolitionists and those hypocritical clergy saw the South fighting successfully against such vastly larger Federal armies, they urged Lincoln to declare total war on the Southern people, and he did just that. The Federal government discarded the older Christian and chivalrous rules of warfare and adopted the Karl Von Clausewitz doctrine of *total war*. This doctrine, expounded during the Napoleonic Wars, considered war a political act, and that it was a continuation of diplomacy by other means. Such a doctrine mandated the total destruction of everything Southern. We all know how Federal armies burned and destroyed crops in the field and livestock. We know they burned homes and barns and churches and towns and cities. We know how they raped both white and black women and separated children from their parents.

No more needs to be said about those atrocities in this address.

What needs to be said is that when the Federal government saw they were not winning the war on the South and feared France or England might recognize the Confederate States of America, they had to intensify this doctrine of total war. They

did this by cleverly changing the original stated purpose of the war against the South, namely from that of forcing the Southern States to remain in the Federal Union — a political objective — to that of the eradicating slavery in the South, a supposed moral objective. This gave the North's war of aggression the look of being a moral and holy crusade against the wicked people of the South. The Federal government under President Lincoln raised the stakes from politics to a contrived morality because the war effort was faltering among the Northern people. By 1863 large riots against the army draft calls in the North reflected the view that most Northerners were willing to let the South have her independence. The Lincoln administration hoped that an emotionally charged holy crusade or *jihad*, as we now call such morally reprehensible violence, would revitalize the Federal war against the Confederacy. This newly contrived holy war was set to the words of Julia Ward Howe's *Battle Hymn of the Republic* in the music of an old Christian camp meeting revival hymn. The war was now being justified in the propaganda of deception spewing out of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. It was the intent of the Federal government to inflame the emotions of the Northern population to think that the South was a wicked and demonic culture that must be destroyed.

The *Emancipation Proclamation* was deliberately written so that it would not free the slaves in the Northern and Western States. It only freed the slaves in the Southern Confederacy. This was a clever plan devised to encourage slaves to revolt against their masters and take up arms against the white civilian population. The plan did not work because very few blacks, whether they were free men and women or slaves, left their Southern homes. Nearly all of them stayed on the farms and plantations and in the cities and towns and helped and protected the older men, women and children of both races. While most of the younger white male population was at the front, blacks

worked in the factories supporting the Southern war effort and many served in the Southern armies. In the light of the truth that very few slaves were deliberately mistreated, we Southerners take great offense against the words of the *Battle Hymn of the Republic*. In this hypocritical Northern 'fight song,' Federal troops were both deceived and goaded into singing, "Glory, glory Hallelujah!" While God is depicted as viciously destroying the South. "Mine eyes" (an abolitionist's eyes); "Have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord. He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored." (He means God; the grapes of wrath is our beloved Southland); "He hath loosed the fateful lightening of His terrible swift sword" (God will judge and destroy the South). My brothers and sisters, did not the Lord say, "Judge not that ye be not judged?" Did not the Lord say, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay?" God will repay; not the Federal government! What I am saying is that slavery was not the cause of this war and the Federal government knew it all along. The radical Republicans of that day were power-mad and hell-bent to get their way no matter how many people — men, women and children — were killed on both sides in the process of *total war*. The holy war they launched with Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was another attempt to justify their *total war* against innocent civilians.

What needs to be said at this point is that the *total war* policy of the Federal government dramatically affected their prisoner of war policy. Total war meant not only declaring war on civilians, it also meant declaring war on prisoners of war. It meant the implementing of an anti-religious philosophy that "the end always justifies the means," even when you decide to declare war on your own soldiers confined in Southern POW camps. And that is exactly what that shameless, barbaric Federal policy did. How? President Lincoln was determined not to recognize the Confederate States of America as a legal government. Therefore, the Federal government abandoned the ancient law of warfare called "parole on honor" in which soldiers were paroled when captured and sent to a neutral place or sent home. The "parole on honor" served as a waiting period which could be spent outside prison. When an official exchange was made, the paroled soldier

was free. These were ordinary dictates of humanity and Western nations have prided themselves for centuries on their Christian restraint of barbarism under circumstances of war. Lincoln's refusal to recognize the Confederate government spelled doom for thousands of Northern and Southern soldiers. These terribly treated men became pawns in the Federal government's game of politics at the expense of human lives. Since *total war* assumed a policy of the destruction of the Southern army as well as Southern civil society, the Federal government did not want to exchange Southern soldiers because it knew a Southern soldier, when paroled, would go back to fight again in his military unit. Most Northern soldiers when exchanged would not go back to fight again in his military unit because most of them did not believe in fighting their Southern cousins any longer. In the war of the politics of attrition it was not expedient for the Federal government to exchange their own soldiers for Southern soldiers who would return to the front. This Federal POW policy meant that thousands upon thousands of Northern soldiers were sacrificed by their own government for the sake of finding a way to quell what they called a rebellion.

The Southern government tried desperately to send thousands of Federal POWs back to the Northern lines because the South no longer had the ability to care for them. The Northern blockage of her seaports prevented medical supplies from reaching not only the Confederate armies but also the POW camps. There was little food and no medical supplies to speak of. The Confederate government pleaded with the Lincoln administration on humane grounds to send Federal medical supplies and food to the Southern POW camps. The Federal government coldly and calculatingly refused to even care for their own prisoners. You can well imagine that they could care even less about Southern men in her camps. In late 1864 the Confederate government hoped to send 13,000 Federal soldiers held at Andersonville to Savannah, where they could be transported north. The Confederate government did not even ask to receive any of her soldiers in exchange. The Federal government rejected the plan. While that tragedy was being played out in many Southern POW camps, Federal POW camps were places of hell. The North had ample supplies

of medicines and food but very little went to the Federal POW camps. Need I say more about the Federal government's war policy and POW policy?

Now I come to the third question I asked, namely, why are you and I here today? The answer is found in our belief in the righteousness of the Southern War for Independence and our admiration and prayers for the repose of souls of these brave soldiers buried here. Who were these Southern soldiers? From what kind of culture did they come? In what did they believe? Well, we know they were men who should have been exchanged so they could have seen their fathers and mothers and wives and children again. They could have served as citizens of the new Southern Nation they felt compelled to create. But those were human pleasures and responsibilities these prisoners would never experience. Why? Because a haughty, self-serving, power-seeking, greedy government, backed by religious, educational and social leaders who were spiritually bankrupt, were in control of the political life of many Northern states. Their domination of the political parties made it possible for hatred to supplant reason and understanding. Arrogance supplanted conciliation, and a rational religiosity, devoid of miracle, mystery and the supernatural supplanted Biblical Christianity. By means of a scurrilous propaganda of lies about Southern life and culture and slavery, they were able to manipulate the newly-organized Republican Party to wage a *total war* of aggression against the South. But we are here not just

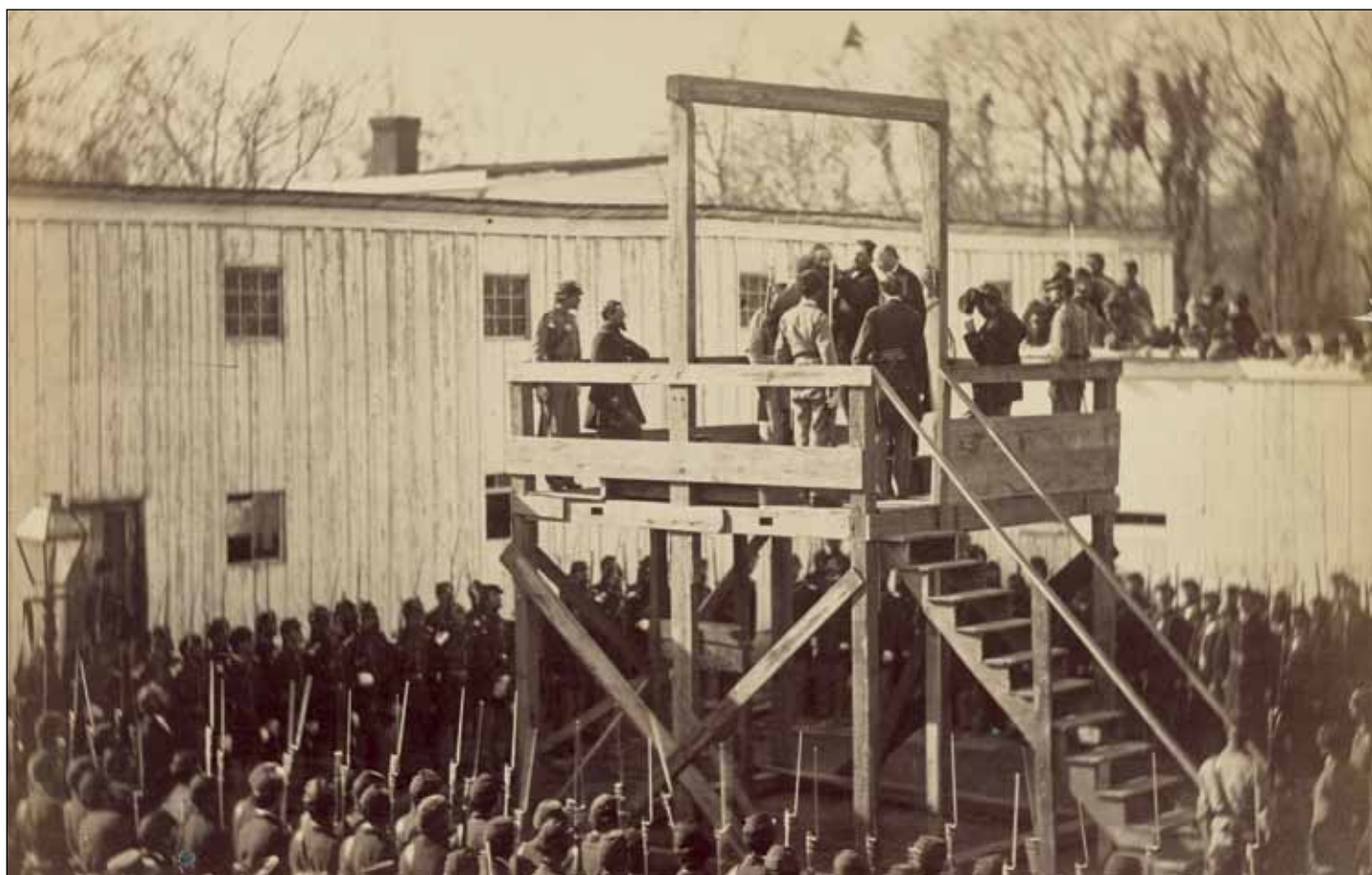
to lament the fact they were deprived of life through the inhumanity of man to man. We are here this morning to commemorate the sacrifice these faithful Southern soldiers made for their country. We are here to vindicate the cause for which they fought. No one I know has stated better the reasons why we should be here this morning than General Stephen Lee who helped organize the original brotherhood of Confederate Veterans and who was their first commander-in-chief. In a speech he delivered in Richmond, Virginia, in 1896 when the old veterans turned over the functional life of their brotherhood to their descendants, General Lee said:

"To you ... we submit 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 he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."

We gathered here to do just that! We defend the Confederate soldier's good name; we commemorate the sacrifice of life these men buried here made for a just and righteous cause. We honor their sense of duty which made them brave and loyal to the end. We pray their good souls will rest in peace and that the blessed light of God will shine upon them. We are gathered here also to say to our honored Confederate dead and to Captain

Henry Wirz that we recognize and will try to emulate their virtues and those principles they loved and which made them glorious. Make no mistake about this almost-forgotten fact that the last real Christian civilization in the world was the Southern Confederacy. Their Cause, which was the Cause for a Christ-like society, should become our Cause today. If we have any hope of surviving in the country we knew when we were children, the South's Cause must become the Cause of our United States. The Cause of the South was even more than states' rights or a free economy and self-determination. It was ultimately a theological cause. The traditional, conservative religious faith and practice of the law, both the natural and revealed law through Jesus Christ, defined the nature of their community. Their community was welded together by the Holy Spirit who brought into being their mutual responsibility and trust of one another whatever their station in life might have been. For example, there was more love and trust and true community between a Southern plantation owner and his slaves or white tenant farmers than there was between the Northern factory owner or business man and his employees. European or Asian immigrants in the North and West were treated far worse than any Southern planter would treat any of his slaves.

Theologically speaking, I maintain that Christian moral and ethical values arose, developed and were protected in Southern Culture by a Trinitarian religious faith. We have almost lost that faith in our modern American



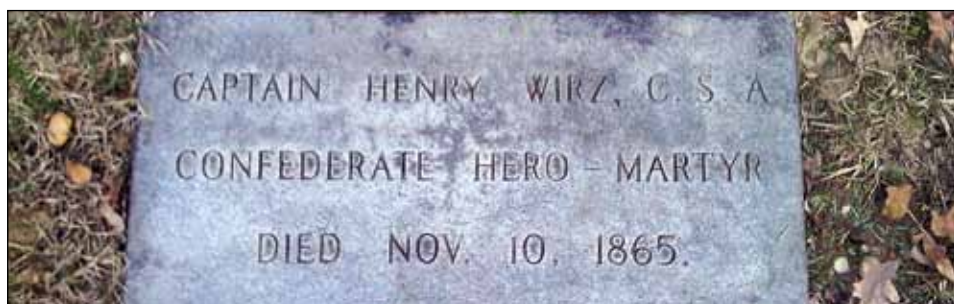
Captain Wirz on the gallows in Washington, DC, surrounded by Union troops.

culture through moral relativism, socialist utopianism and New Age religiosity. Southerners knew nothing about moral relativism, secular humanism or the pantheistic worship of the environment and the vain speculations of New Age narcissism and gibberish. They had been nurtured in a culture which espoused and drew strength from a Trinitarian Christianity enshrined in the Holy Bible and which produced what we can say was the last true Christian society to flourish on this continent. Now we know just who these prisoners of war are. Now we know in what they believed. Now we know for what they were willing to die. They believed that the South, with all its inherited institutions and its organic system of religious and

ethical values was a continuation of the finest gifts and practices of European culture. We today would be much better off if we were willing to sacrifice and fight for the religious beliefs and moral values they held so dear. Our mission as citizens of the United States today should be the same as their mission was so many years ago. Today our whole country is abandoning Christian moral standards. We are degenerating into narcissism, hedonism, and worst of all, into a nihilism which is leading us toward becoming a totalitarian state. What more specific, therapeutic and noble action can we take to help stop the United States from disintegrating into a chaotic paganism of divisive, bitter self-aggrandizement than to fight for the moral and

religious cause for which they lived and fought and died.

As I look at Captain Wirz's grave I give thanks to God that at last he has a cross over his grave. He was a devout Christian and he suffered and died for a Great Cause — The Cause of Southern freedom and independence. He is a Christian martyr and we honor his courage and compassion as he sought to help the desperate condition of the Northern Army prisoners who had been abandoned to horrible deaths by their own government. As I look at his grave with the cross at its head, I thank the Rt. Rev. Monsignor William O'Donnell whose kindness and understanding made the erection of this cross possible. Without his help we would not have had this cross.



As I look at Captain Wirz's grave, I thank Mr. Frank Markowski, Director of Catholic cemeteries in the Archdiocese of Washington. His administrative help in erecting the cross was so important. And I thank Mr. Warren Meny, the administrator of this cemetery, for his help in erecting the cross on its Georgia marble platform. And I thank Mr. Arthur Twigg who took off the years of rust on this original Confederate grave cross and prepared it for its placement at the head of Captain Wirz's grave. As I look at Captain Wirz's grave, I think of Colonel Heinrich Wirz, Swiss Army (Ret.), who is his great-grandnephew. Colonel Wirz who lives in Bremgarten, Switzerland, wanted to be here with us today. He had written a letter to the

cemetery officials requesting that his relative's grave be marked with a cross. We are blessing that cross today which he and all of us wanted over Captain Wirz's grave. Colonel Wirz hopes and prays that some day his relative will be exonerated by the United States government for what he and all of us believe was an illegal, unjust and horrible trial, sentence and execution. Finally, I thank Mrs. Ann Sheridan, president of the Ignatius Society of Georgetown University whose interest and friendship were encouraging and a blessing to me in seeing that Captain Henry Wirz would at last have a Christian Cross over his grave. We are indebted to her.

Now as I look at his grave I say to this Christian Confederate soldier: "Henry, you know these

words of Holy Scripture. They have always applied to your life. I repeat them for you and for all us here. From the Book of Job and the Gospel of John, I read:

"I know that my redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though this body be destroyed, yet shall I see God; for whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not as a stranger."

"For I am the Resurrection and the life saith the Lord; He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

The Reverend Father Alister C. Anderson is an Eastern Orthodox priest, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and a combat veteran of both World War II and the Vietnam War. Reverend Anderson is past chaplain of the Army of Northern Virginia Department of the SCV as well as past chaplain-in-chief from 1998-2000. He is the author of numerous booklets and articles.



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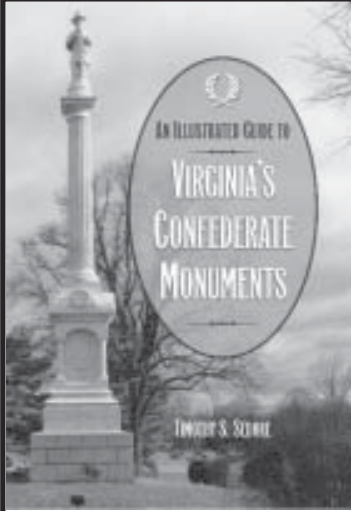


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An Incredible Story

Surrattsville on April 14, the day of the assassination, since she had been unable to secure the money owed her on April 11. When she was about to leave on April 14, without the money, Lloyd appeared in an extremely intoxicated condition. At the trial he testified that Mrs. Surratt had told him to have “shooting irons” ready for that night. As it turned out, John Wilkes Booth and his accomplice, David Herold, appeared at Lloyd’s after the assassination to retrieve the guns. At that time, Lloyd was told the president had been shot.

Louis Weichmann’s testimony for the prosecution was convincing enough that it looked indeed like Mrs. Surratt had been involved in the assassination.

When John T. Ford, the owner of Ford’s Theater, was arrested as a suspicious character, he met Lloyd and Weichmann who were also incarcerated at the Old Capitol Prison at Washington, DC. This was after the two men had testified against Mrs. Surratt. They acknowledged to Ford they were sure Mrs. Surratt was innocent of having any knowledge of either the abduction plans or the assassination plot against President Lincoln.

They admitted to Ford that it was out of fear for their lives they had testified against the boarding house keeper. According to Weichmann, Secretary of War Stanton, had, in a threatening manner, expressed the opinion that his (Weichmann’s) hands had as much of the president’s blood on them as Booth’s. Lloyd declared he had been threatened with torture if he didn’t testify against Mrs. Surratt.

Another unfortunate incident, which was most damaging to Mrs. Surratt, occurred at the time she was arrested in the late evening of April 17. Just as she was preparing to leave her home for prison, Lewis Paine/Powell appeared on Mrs. Surratt’s front steps. Three nights before, he had attempted to kill Secretary of State Seward.

When he was asked why he had come to Mrs. Surratt’s, he gave a very implausible reason. He said he had come to dig a gutter. When Mrs. Surratt was asked if she knew the man, she said that she didn’t, even though at one time he had boarded at her home.

At the trial, her denial seemed suspicious, even though a great number of witnesses had testified to Mrs. Surratt’s extremely poor eyesight. The last time she had seen Powell, he was clean and well-dressed. What she saw in her dimly lighted hall was a filthy, unshaven man wearing an improvised skullcap and carrying a pick.

To the end, and up to when Lewis Powell was hanged, next to Mary Surratt, he would claim that she had nothing to do with the plot to abduct or to kill President Lincoln.

Mrs. Surratt was arrested on April 17, 1865. The military trial commenced on May 11 and ended on June 28. After the defendants, Lewis Powell, David Herold, George Atzerodt and Mary Surratt, were found guilty; the warrant of execution was read on July 6. They were hanged the following day.

A clemency plea in order to save Mrs. Surratt’s life was signed by five of the military judges, and was sent to President Andrew Johnson. Strangely, he claimed to have never received the plea. It was brought forth in 1867 by Judge Joseph Holt at the John Harrison Surratt’s trial in the criminal court for the District of Columbia. At the conclusion of the military tribunal, Judge Joseph Holt had been given the responsibility to deliver the clemency plea to President Johnson when he delivered the court findings and the verdict. Johnson would always claim he had never seen the plea while others claimed he did.

The following is a list of some who believed that Mrs. Surratt was innocent. Among them were John Wilkes Booth. In his letter of April 14 which appeared in the *National Intelligencer*, he named all who were involved in the assassination, but neither Mary Surratt nor her son were included; Congressman Thomas Florence of Pennsylvania; General William Doster, USA, General Benjamin Butler, USA; John Brophy, who tried to stop the hanging; Reverdy Johnson, General William McCall, USA; Ben Pitman, court recorder; Colonel William P. Wood, superintendent of Old Capitol Prison, Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas; Judge Andrew Wyle, Supreme Court Judge of the District of Columbia; and finally, Reverend Jacob Walter.

At the impeachment investigation of President Andrew Johnson, General Benjamin Butler, proclaimed Mrs. Surratt’s innocence. Yet, even today, there are those who have a need to call her guilty.

Elizabeth S. Trindal is the author of *Mary Surratt and American Tragedy*, published by Pelican Publishing and reviewed in the November/December 2009 issue of the *Confederate Veteran*. Unfortunately, she left this earth on December 31, 2013, after a brief illness.



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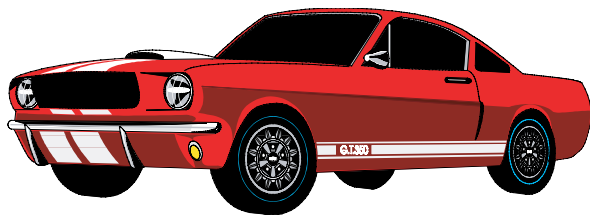
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A number of our scholars are members of the SCV. We provided essays for every issue of the *Confederate Veteran* over the past three years and have helped to organize the conferences of the SCV's Stephen D. Lee Institute.

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Yours sincerely,

Donald W. Livingston,
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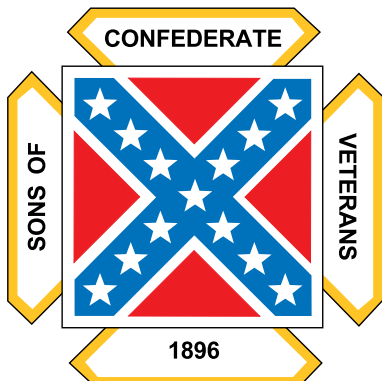
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