

Confederate Veteran.

September/October 2014



The Journey

**The Very First Confederate
Arms Contract**

INSIDE: Help Take Back
The Museum of the
Confederacy!
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The Sons of Confederate Veterans presents the
2015 Stephen Dill Lee Institute
THE REAL
RESULTS OF 1865

The following speakers have agreed to speak in Dallas

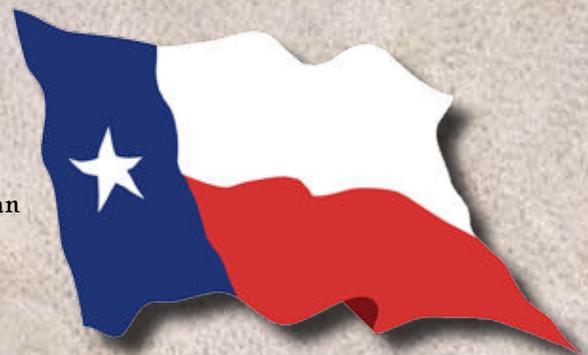
Jeffery Addicott, "Lincoln's Legacy: Lies, Damn Lies, and Damn Yankee Lies"

Marshall DeRosa, "Lincoln's War and the Warping of the American Mind"

Donald Livingston, "Lincoln's War and the Destruction of Jeffersonian America"

Ego Tauseh, "Lincoln's Legacy: What is a Constitution?"

Tom Moore, "From 1865 to 1913: the Death Knell of the Old Republic"



★ **February 6-7, 2015 – Dallas, Texas** ★

The 2015 Institute will be held at the Hilton Doubletree Hotel in Dallas, call 972-385-9000. Hosted by the Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

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Includes Saturday breakfast, lunch and banquet.

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THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
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S. A. Cunningham

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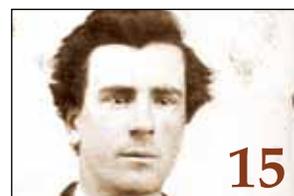
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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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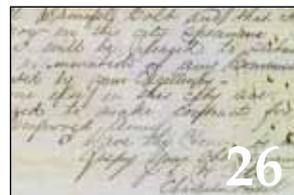
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ON THE COVER — The Colt contract (aka) the first Confederate ordinance contract with a Navy Colt revolver on top. Photos courtesy of *Travis Parish*.

★ Henry Wirz ★

Commander of Camp Sumter, a P.O.W. camp near Andersonville, Georgia

“Maliciously, willfully, traitorously, and in aid of the then existing rebellion against the United States of America, planning, confederating and conspiring together with Jefferson Davis...at Andersonville...to injure, weaken, and destroy the lives of soldiers in the service of the United States, the prisoners of war within the line of the Confederate States

WAR CRIMINAL, or SCAPEGOAT?

FICTION

Henry Wirz was a cruel sadist
Henry Wirz was a war criminal
Henry Wirz was given a fair trial

FACT

Henry Wirz WAS NOT a cruel sadist*
Henry Wirz WAS NOT a war criminal*
Henry Wirz WAS NOT given a fair trial*

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Confederate Veteran.

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FROM THE EDITOR



Charleston, SC, is a great location for a reunion and we had a very good one at our 119th Reunion in North Charleston July 16-19. The facility was excellent and everything seemed to be well organized. It ended way too soon. Commander-in-Chief R. Michael Givens went out with a bang with a successful four-year term. Congratulations to our new Commander-in-Chief Charles Kelly Barrow and Lt. Commander-in-Chief Thomas Strain on their election to our highest offices. I look forward to working with them the next two years.

The Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence is fast coming to a close. Unfortunately, so is our Sesquicentennial series. The Kennedy brothers return in this issue with their essay *Our Re-United Country? The Sad Reality of Reconciliation*. In the past they have contributed to our series separately, but this time they worked together with a one-two punch. This essay will make you think about our past and our future and hopefully, motivate us all for a better future.

We are on track for our upcoming book, *To Live and Die in Dixie*, to be published in time for Christmas gift-giving. Please look for an announcement on the SCV Telegraph when it is released.

Our cover story, *The Journey, The Very First Confederate Arms Contract*, by Travis Parish is a fascinating story which has been unknown until now. It seemed to be fate for the contract to survive the chaos of the end of the War, Reconstruction, and the hundred or so years after. Thanks to Compatriot Parish for sharing this with us.

A special *Thank You* to everyone who spoke with me in North Charleston at our reunion and expressed how much they enjoy the *Confederate Veteran*. I really appreciate all of your comments and suggestions. Please continue to send in photos of your camp activities and those letters to the editor. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

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

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES KELLY BARROW

CIC@SCV.ORG

Moving Forward

Compatriots,

First of all, I want you to know what an honor it is to be elected as your commander-in-chief. Words cannot adequately describe my feelings. I am humbled to hold an office only 73 men before me have held. I can only hope that through your prayers and support this will be a successful term for the organization. My hat is off to Past Commander-in-Chief Michael Givens for all his hard work and dedication during the last four years. Much was accomplished during this time; however, more needs to be achieved.

Under the previous administration the SCV moved into the 21st Century by setting goals, making plans, and providing ways to communicate. This change was needed as most multi-million dollar corporations and non-profits operate in this businesslike manner. I have now been given the task to continue this course. We have worked hard to change our direction with our future in mind, but it is no easy task.

It is my pleasure to be a 35-year member of the SCV. I remember attending my first Lee-Jackson Banquet at Aunt Fanny's Cabin in Smyrna, Georgia, where all of my family was inducted into the SCV, UDC and CofC. It was a special moment for me, but little did I know what the future held. My involvement in the SCV and preserving my Southern Heritage increased while I was an Army ROTC Cadet in college; however, the foundation was laid earlier via stories from my maternal and paternal grandparents, along with watching the *Dukes of Hazzard* on Friday nights. Later I worked as a legislative aide in the Georgia General Assembly. Currently, I am an 18-year veteran teacher who has authored and edited books, government proclamations and legislation which shed light on the truth those with a politically

correct agenda would like to disappear. I have served on many boards and commissions for different entities. This is the background I bring to our organization in hopes the Lord has given me the adequate experiences that will help me lead and guide.

As the last phase of the Sesquicentennial is coming to an end, the SCV must prepare itself for the new challenges it will face. There are four main points, listed below, we as an organization need to focus, in addition to training of our members and recruitment and retention.

Elm Springs — Our Headquarters is one of the most beautiful and historic homes in Maury County, Tennessee, but we have never taken the steps to capitalize on its potential. Its development as a museum and tourist attraction would not only bring a financial return on our investment, but also attract potential members. Construction of an architecturally compatible outbuilding could more efficiently house our administrative offices and act as an archives and research library. During my term, Phase I of the Administration Building will come to fruition, but with your help. Each member of the GEC has been challenged to make a financial pledge toward our new building. I am now challenging you. One of the organizations I support is Answers in Genesis. When they built the Creation Museum, they asked people to invest or to become owners in the project. I can tell you personally that when our family paid a visit to the museum, we took pride in what we helped to build. You can do the same by becoming a Confederate Museum Founder, by purchasing an Honorary Elm Springs Deed, or just giving any amount so that you get the satisfaction that you helped build toward our future. The chairman of the committee, O. David Denard, is working hard to bring the idea to fruition, but as with all things, money is required.

Long-Range Planning — Under the direction of Dr. T. Y. Hiter, the organization will continue to move toward the Vision 2016 goals; yet, our organization must have a plan even after 2016. If we are to truly be a *pro-active* organization, our General Executive Council, along with the Long Range Planning Committee, need to work together to develop long-term goals and objectives to guide us into the future. Some of these goals will include faster and more effective communication at all levels, which will require an information technology professional on the staff. These objectives will also lead to prompt and consistent responses to heritage issues.

Cadet Program — Our youth are an important part of our legacy, and the time has come for the SCV to renew its commitment to Cadet Membership. As I write this column, we have more than 740 Cadets on our rolls; yet, they do not receive anything to help educate them about the War. At the age of 12, when they are an actual member, they begin to receive the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. The Cadet program is consistent with the emphasis on family ties and pride, but also is an in-house tool to perpetuate our organization for generations to come. With this in mind, Scott K. Gilbert, Jr. will take the mantle of this important committee to develop a program which will inspire our children and provide material to educate them.

Education — As a teacher, I witness the indoctrination about the *civil war* that students are subjected to in the public school classroom. There has to be an increase in our attention to the education of our membership and the general public. A War Between the States curriculum, with lesson plans and other teaching aids, will be developed and made available to teachers in the public, private and homeschool sectors teaching the *true* history of the War. In addition to these being used by teachers, camps could use them for their own educational programs. Retired teacher David Chaltas, "The Old General," will be chairing this committee and working with other members from the educational field to develop these programs.

These are only a few of the many things I would like to see accomplished during my time as commander-in-chief. Through the unity of our organization and the strength of our Confederate Ancestors, we shall continue to move forward to be the preeminent authority on Southern heritage. There are many days ahead of us in the Sesquicentennial, which give us more opportunities to recruit or bring inactive members back into the fold and to promote and honor the heroic deeds of the men and women of 1864. By their examples we can learn a considerable amount; it is our ancestors who endured *Total War* from an illegal invader. I now ask you to make a stand as they did, to be unified with others of the same mindset and lineage. As with anything in life, a unified group is more effective than any individual could ever be. "The Destiny of Man is to unite, not to divide. If you keep on dividing, you end up as a collection of monkeys throwing nuts at each other out of separate trees," per T. H. White.

May the God of Jacob Bless you.

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief

In our house there is a saying: "The footsteps on history were not made sitting down." When outside people are criticizing about the promotion of our common heritage, this is not a negative, but a positive that you are doing something.



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

Found 3rd Texas Cavalry article interesting

To The Editor:

I read the article by Mr. Avery in the July-August issue of the *Confederate Veteran* concerning the 3rd Texas Cavalry Regiment, CSA, with intense interest, as this regiment was formed June 13, 1861, in the Dallas, Texas, area, as my great-grandfather Private J.W. (Jones William), Payne's regiment was several months later. He enlisted in Company B, 6th Texas Cavalry, CSA, as it was formed at Rockwall, Texas, in September, 1862, commanded by Colonel Warren Stone.

He fought in all the campaigns, battles and skirmishes that the 6th fought in, which apparently included the 3rd Texas Cavalry, now under General Lawrence Sullivan, "Sull" Ross, until he was seriously wounded in battle on March 4 or 5, 1863, at Thompson's Station, Tennessee. The wound he received was a gunshot wound to the left arm, the bullet/ball entered at his wrist then followed the forearm bone and exited through the elbow joint, wrecking the arm permanently. Grandpa Payne was then shipped to the CSA Hospital at Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi, where he remained until discharged from the CSA military January 28, 1864.

As he was a CSA Cavalry soldier, he owned and still had his horse. From Lauderdale Springs (now Lauderdale, as shown on maps), which is on the eastern border of the state, he set out for home in Rockwall, Texas, near Dallas, hundreds of miles distant. Somewhere along the way he sold his horse, being paid \$500 in gold, and walked the rest of the way home, according to what he told to my dad. From what I have read in at least one publication, this was a common practice at the time, for those fortunate enough to still have their horse.

Prior to the Thompson's Station battle, he had fought in numerous other

conflicts in/around the Nashville, Tennessee area, including Chattanooga, Shiloh, Franklin, Spring Hill, etc., according to stories he told to my father, who was born in 1904, and was some twelve years old at the time of the conversations with grandpa.

J.W. Payne died at Clairemont, Kent County, Texas, January, 1916, and is buried in the local cemetery. Grandmother Harriet Payne died in Plano, Collin County, Texas, at my dad's family homeplace some five months later and was buried next to grandpa.

Much of the information here was obtained from the State of Texas Archives, Austin, Texas, and also from the US War Department, Washington, DC, which apparently had confiscated the CSA records.

James Earle Reece
General Felix H. Robertson Camp 129
Waco, Texas

Committed to our cause of honoring our ancestors

To the Editor:

It was with a feeling of great regret that I recently cancelled my membership with the National Rifle Association. The reason, of course, was the failure of the NRA to accept an advertisement from the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Frankly, compatriots, I am totally fed up with political correctness and the tendency of the popular culture to demean Southern history in general and Southern people in particular. Consequently, I am determined to draw the line when such nonsense affects even a venerable institution such as the NRA. With a spouse of another race, it is fair to say that I would not be a member of Sons of Confederate Veterans if it were a *racist* organization.

My Confederate ancestors served proudly with Company H of the 7th

Missouri Confederate Cavalry. They were not slaveholders, but had taken issue with the federal government over taxation, the tariff and the economic nationalism of the North. That federal forces had burned their hometown to the ground was also instrumental in prompting their support of the Confederacy.

The cancellation of my NRA membership in itself is not an action which will immediately have the effect of causing that organization to change its course. However, in concert with like action on the part of other compatriots, the cumulative result could be that we are increasingly recognized as being committed to the cause of honoring our ancestors and the honorable cause for which they fought.

John Barham
Colonel John S. "Rip" Ford Camp 2216
Harlingen, Texas

No need to associate with other groups like the NRA

To the Editor:

I agree with William McGrath of Camp 723 about the letters published in the *Confederate Veteran* recently. I see no need to publish letters from members supporting right-wing, anti-social, gun-nut organizations like the NRA or Gun Owners of America. If an SCV member wants to be a member of these gun-nut organizations, that is their business, but we should not have to know or read about it.

Then we have an SCV member actually promoting gun violence against law enforcement officers with statements like, "fire through the doorway at the storm troopers trying to kick it down" or "If Big Brother is watching, me, that is fine. I am watching him too, and I am locked and loaded." Such comments have no place in the *Confederate Veteran*.

Then we have another member stating the SCV should have more contact with these gun-nut, worthless organizations because of "our common issues." What "common issues?" There are no "common issues" with these organizations. He then goes on to state the SCV should get with these organizations to create a marksmanship award because of "our cross membership." What "cross membership?" There is no "cross membership." What school in the United States today would allow a marksmanship award in today's school environment?

We already have enough problems presenting the awards we have now. For the first time in fifteen years, all three San Diego State University ROTC detachments (Army, Navy and Air Force) have refused to let Camp 302 present the ROTC award. When I contacted HQ about this, I found out that only a few camps now present the award because of political correctness.

Camp 302 will again attempt to present the ROTC award next spring at all three San Diego State University ROTC detachments. If they refuse to allow us to present the award again, we may seek a remedy in the courts.

Sons of Confederate Veterans only issue is Confederate heritage. We should purposely avoid all contact with these right-wing, anti-social, gun-nut organizations like the NRA or Gun Owners of America.

*Mike Schooling
Father A. J. Ryan Camp 302
San Diego, California*

We can fix our issues by looking at them

To the Editor:

I am going to "stir the pot" a bit as a member of the SCV, not as an officer of the division.

I constantly read in publications of the SCV that we have 90,000 members, yet 60,000 are not active. In each of these

articles there are always suggestions on recruitment and retainment, but you know the question I rarely if ever see? I am not for this being hashed out here, but merely throw this out for discussion amongst yourselves and your camp. I know this doesn't apply to all camps etc., but the question, in my opinion that needs to be asked, is WHY DO THEY NOT COME BACK?. This is the one time we should not be interested in what we are doing right, but what we are doing wrong, frankly. And this is a camp-by-camp issue. We all hear the adage that they come, get a certificate and never show up again. ... Well, are we going to leave it there? We know that happens, but 60,000 times? Hardly!

I hope we can soul-search without it becoming a negative spiral and look at the WHYS. If we don't ... well, you should be able to see the end result. It's like advertising in a store ... you can get the customer in, but their coming back is up to you.

Don't take this a negative, but as a positive. A positive in that we know we have issues that we can fix if we admit them and listen to each other. Not one person has all the answers, but collectively we can begin to fix this problem (I hope you see it as a problem). Examine your camp. Why aren't your members active? (Please know that most camps are active, and this is not addressed to them).

*Mike Williams
Cradle Of The Confederacy Camp 692
Montgomery, Alabama*

Has discovered a new theory of secession

To the Editor:

I have just read your latest issue. It was an outstanding job as usual.

Professor Livingston did a very good researched article, which, among other theories, argued the cause(s) of the War of Northern Aggression. I am in total agreement with his rather lengthy

conclusions ... as far as they go. But, I believe the *REAL* reason for the secession can be explained with a simple sentence.

Having just read a novel by Aaron James, in which he espoused "a theory," I believe that sentence to be:

"That back during that time, most Southerners thought that most Northerners were a _____s."

*Bob Oliver
Brigadier General T.R.R. Cobb Camp 97
Watkinsville, Georgia*

Articles help her to teach true causes of War

To the Editor:

The articles "The Truth" and "Confederate Emancipation Without War" in the July/August 2014 issue are excellent. Too bad more Americans don't know the truth of our history, thanks to the "victor's" version prevailing.

Here in New York state, I find more apathy and amnesia on history than anything else. At gun shows people are very pro-Southern, so I get to discuss states' rights and the Confederate Army. Lots of people don't care so much.

I've sort of become the Confederate Army expert in Reynolds Battery, 1st NY Light Artillery. I'm a hospital steward for them as well as the 36th VA Infantry, Company B. Of course, I belong to the 36th before I joined Reynolds. I've always been a Confederate.

I'm the only member of the 1st NY who is allowed to wear the butternut and do a Confederate impression. They like my Southern field hospital.

Thanks to the series of articles in *Confederate Veteran*, I've been able to teach the true causes of the War to my blue-coat friends.

I've corrected many misconceptions and misinformation. They ask me lots of things about General Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia. (I've loved Lee's Army since I was 5.)

Continued on page 50

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Moving into the 21st Century

"I trust in you, my God! Do not let me be disgraced, or let my enemies rejoice in my defeat."

— Psalm 25:2

Fellow Compatriots,

I would like to begin my first article for the *Confederate Veteran* by saying Thank You all very much for electing me as your lieutenant commander-in-chief. It is an honor to serve such a fine group of men in this capacity. It has been less than a week since I was sworn in and already we are moving in the direction of the platform on which I campaigned — Moving the SCV into the 21st Century. I have begun putting some of my ideas to work which will help us in that endeavor.

We are in the process of creating two different smart phone apps that will serve two different age groups. The first one will be designed for the youth and it will be updated on a regular basis so they will not get bored with it. The second will be more dedicated to those who have grown up using apps and it will be much more in-depth than the others. We believe these apps will assist us in recruiting new members and keep them interested by allowing them information that is readily available at their fingertips.

A few years ago we designed a kiosk which could be loaned out to the camps to use at recruit-

ing booths. The main problem we have faced is shipping the case (which is very large) from camp to camp due to its sheer size. These kiosk cases are actually designed to be shipped via a freight line versus UPS and don't hold up very well in shipping. We are currently in the process of designing three *retractable banners* that will serve the same purpose of the kiosk, except they are much easier to set up and ship. They are in bags much like a folding chair bag and can be up and ready in a matter of minutes. It is my goal to have three sets of these and each Army Commander will have access to one of each set that they can get to the camps to use at recruiting booths. These *retractable banners* will have a professional look to them and they will draw attention. They will also be much less expensive and easier to ship from camp to camp. Please be aware these will be designed for indoor use only, and the tents will be available for outdoor use.

As well, we are in the process of producing some thumb drives that will have our logo and website information on them. These thumb drives will have the National Constitution, Standing Orders, Membership Application and a couple of other items on them. It will be suggested that the Divi-

sions purchase these at cost from Elm Springs and in turn put their Constitution, Standing Orders and any other items onto them that they deem necessary. When they filter down to the camp level they can add their pertinent information and they can use these as a recruiting tool or as a new-member packet so that newly recruited men can have a little background to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Over the years I have seen many new members leave because they never felt that they belonged due to never being educated on who and what we are, or how we operate. Therefore, this is going to be just another way of educating new members and hopefully, retaining them in future years.

Commander-in-Chief Barrow has been hosting Leadership Workshops all around the Confederation over the past four years. These have been highly successful, and it is my intention to continue these over the next two years. If your Brigade or Division is interested in hosting one of these, please contact your Army Commander or Councilman about hosting one. We will then attempt to schedule a date which will work out for all involved. The first one we are currently planning is scheduled for October 18, 2014, on the Mississippi Gulf Coast in Biloxi at the Jefferson Davis Presidential Library and Museum at Beauvoir. We are holding this in conjunction with the annual Fall Muster the Mississippi Division hosts, and are expecting a large turnout for the workshop. The registration form will be available soon at the SCV website at www.scv.org or you may contact Mrs. Cindy White at 1-800-380-1896, ext 209.

In the very near future it is my intention to hold a "Recruiting Seminar" at Elm Springs. This seminar will be open to all Division Recruiting officers and any other Division leader who wishes to attend. During the meeting we will be discussing different avenues we can take in recruiting new members into our ranks and, most importantly, retaining them into the future. It is my hope that at the end of the meeting we walk away with five

or six different ideas we can put into place. Then at the end of the year, do an analysis of what worked and what didn't.

There is no doubt that what works in one geographic area may not work in others, but at least we are attempting to work as one cohesive unit with one ultimate goal — that being new members and not just numbers alone. Our future strength is a strong membership base, and this will translate into larger, stronger numbers. As they say, strength is in numbers.

We are nearing the end of the Sesquicentennial of the War of Northern Aggression and the beginning of the Reconstruction years. If you noticed I began this column with a verse from the Psalm of David. This was one of President Davis's favorite Bible verses, and he would often quote it daily during his imprisonment at Fort Monroe after the war. I believe this quote is also a powerful message for us, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, as we move into the years to follow. We are going to have to stand strong in the face of our enemies over the next years. We need to stand arm in arm and defend the good name of the Confederate soldier. It is not only our birthright, but our *DUTY* to do so. Let's not allow our enemies to rejoice in our defeat, but instead, let us speak the truth about just what we, the South, lost — not only during, but after the war as well.

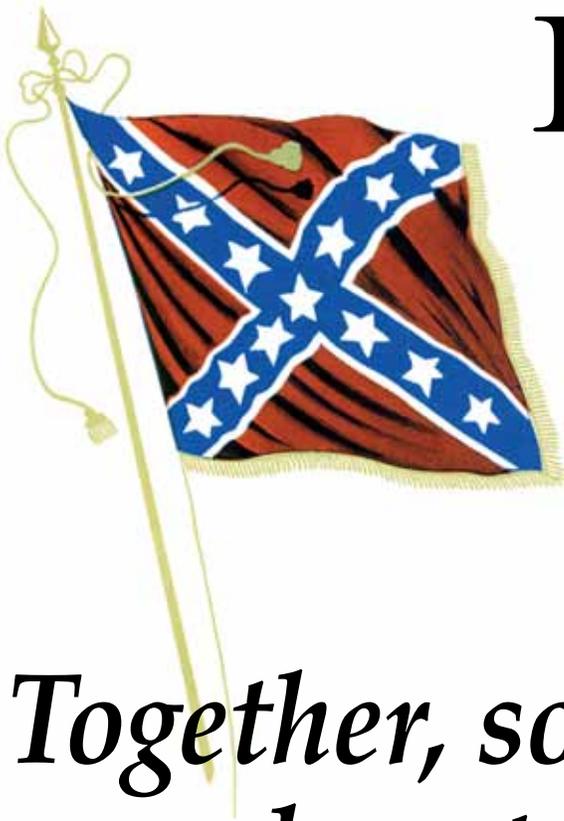
In closing, I wish to once again thank you for allowing me the opportunity to serve you over the next two years, and it is my intention to do so to the best of my ability. If there is anything I can do for you, your camp or Division, please do not hesitate to contact me.

May God Bless you, your family, and most of all, may God Bless DIXIE!

Deo Vindice!

Thomas V. Strain, Jr.
ltcic@scv.org
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Forward The Colors

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

*Together, solidly together, we
can do extraordinary things*

The South runs deep in our blood, and for those of us who are among the many millions of Americans whose ancestors fought for the Confederacy, we can honestly say the South is a part of our DNA. Plain and simple, the men who took up arms for the South are our folks, our family, our beloved heritage. And we were taught that “if we forget where we came from, we cannot really know where we are going.”

I have been asked to do what I consider to be a sacred honor and a noble trust. As the new Chief of Heritage Operations for the Sons of Confederate Veterans I am humbled and in awe at the appointment, and I am extremely aware of the challenges that face all of us *Sons* at this particular point in time.

I want to talk about those challenges at more length, but first I would like to introduce myself. I was born in Tarboro, North Carolina, in 1941, on August 30, the 79th anniversary of the Second Battle of Manassas. In the measure of history, 79 years is the blink of an eye. There were still those around in 1941 who had fought in the War Between the States, and there were many more who recalled it. My Grandfather Jones was born in 1860, and

had childhood memories of the War’s end and of the bitterness of the so-called Reconstruction. My father was born in 1909 in a rural Virginia which was hardly changed from the rural Virginia of 1865. Sally, the lady who helped to raise him, was born a slave. I knew “Aunt Sally” until she passed around 1950. Our family had deep affection for her.

On both sides of my family were farmers and railroad men. I grew up in a railroad section house on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. That company house adjoined a busy freight yard on the docks and piers of Portsmouth, Virginia. We had no electricity there and no indoor plumbing. I realize now that we were of the last generation who lacked those things, and I count it a great blessing to have experienced that vanishing way of traditional life.

Along life’s path I’ve done a lot of things to make ends meet: I have worked in factories and on farms, worked on the railroad, drove a truck, been a writer, an actor and a United States Congressman. The part of all of this that has been the best part of my education has been traveling the South and getting to know so many diverse Southern cultures. I have been welcome in them all.

I consider myself a very patriotic American, but honestly I must say that I think of the United States as my “nation,” while I think of the South as my “country.” I have a lifelong love affair with the South, and my love for Dixie has continued to grow through the years. In my lifetime, the South has thrown off the shackles of Reconstruction and racial animosities and become the fastest growing region in the USA.

But one would never know that by reading and listening to the national media, whose power of opinion seemingly has its influence in every aspect of our lives. That media has lost all sense of balance, all sense of objectivity, and all comprehension of the diversity of American thought. And nowhere is that more in evidence than in its attacks on our Confederate Heritage. “The South bashers” not only have control of the national press and popular media, but control over our children’s education, control over academia and the major publishing houses, and great influence over both major political parties.

This sesquicentennial of *The Yankee War* should have been a time of reflection, of understanding, and of continuing reconciliation. But instead, every *revisionist historian* with a computer and an axe to grind toward the Confederacy has taken the opportunity to further demonize the South, the Confederacy, and our people. This is both a comic absurdity and a deadly serious threat to understanding American history and the South within it. We are being assaulted daily by the “P.C.P.,” that is, *The Politically Correct Police*. Their *sensitivity* and *compassion* apparently extends to every imaginable group of people except Southerners. They routinely slander us as racists, Nazis, and troglodytes. To me, *political correctness* is the enemy of free speech, an obstacle to the serious study of history, and a barrier to genuine interpersonal relations. It is not much different than the kind of rigid thinking behind racial bigotry.

Because I was in a wonderful television show called *The Dukes of Hazzard*, which continues to be popular across the globe, I have been involved in a number of public scraps regarding the St. Andrews Cross Battle Flag, which sits proudly atop the *General Lee*, the world’s most popular car. We’ve won some and we’ve lost some, but I have discovered that we have literally millions of *Dukes* fans who

are solidly on our side.

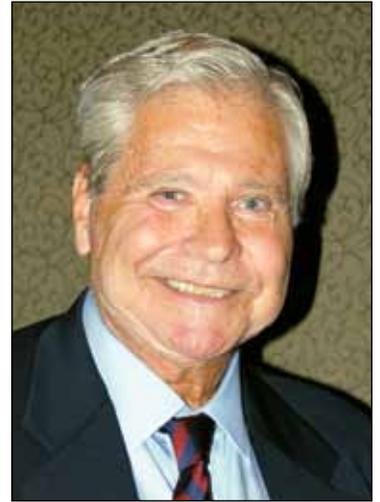
When NASCAR banned Bubba Watson’s General Lee from a pace lap of its Phoenix race, our challenge became crystal clear. Watson is a two-time winner of the Masters Tournament, golf’s most prestigious event. He is a caring and thoughtful Christian man, and someone who never “got above his raisin’,” as we say in the South. But NASCAR has “gotten above its raisin’.” With the slightest pressure from a few special interest groups, NASCAR forgot its roots, turned its back on the people who built the sport, and insulted our ancestors.

This battle is typical of the ongoing attacks on Southern Heritage by people who don’t know any better. Even if they do know better, they are folding to the sanctimonious pressure groups.

It is time we as Southerners and descendants of the most courageous army ever to take arms, not only stand our ground, but move forward with Southern courage and the obligation we have to our forefathers.

In that obligation, I will rely on the experience of our past Heritage Defenders, on our commander-in-chief and our General Executive Council, and above all, on the wisdom of the 30,000 members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans who will never forget or forsake those who have gone before. And I will call daily upon the guidance of our Creator, who will be with us all, every day and all the way.

We must not allow whatever differences we may have erode our solidarity. Together, solidly together, we will do extraordinary things.



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Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker
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Faith in the Fearsome Fight

The author of the New Testament book of Hebrews wrote “But without faith it is impossible to please Him: for he that cometh to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him” (Hebrews 11:6). The Apostle Paul wrote “For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God” (Ephesians 2:8). The Apostle John declared “And this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith” (I John 5:4). Someone said that faith believes God in spite of situations, circumstances, and feelings. It can truly be said that the faith of the Southern people sustain them in the fearsome fight for Southern independence.

The Confederacy: A Nation of Faith

The Christian faith of the Confederate States was evident from the formation of the country to the surrender of the last Confederate forces. The Confederate Constitution asked for “the favor and guidance of Almighty God” (Preamble). In his inaugural address President Jefferson Davis declared “Reverently let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which by His blessing they were able to vindicate, establish, and transmit to their posterity. With the continuance of His favor ever gratefully acknowl-

edged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace, and to prosperity.”

During the war, President Davis often called the Confederate States to times of prayer and fasting. For example, on February 27, 1863, President Davis offered this statement: “I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, setting apart Friday, the 27th day of March, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do invite the people of the said States to repair on that day to their usual places of worship, and to join in prayer to Almighty God, that He will graciously restore to our beloved country the blessings of peace and security” [*Christ in the Camp*, p. 46].

President Davis was not alone in expressing personal faith or in calling the Confederate States to prayer. Early in the war the legislative branch of the Confederate government issued this statement: “The Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve, That Friday, the 8th day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, that Almighty God would so preside over our public counsels and authorities; that He would inspire our armies and their leaders with wisdom, courage, and perseverance; and so manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and majesty of His power, that

we may be safely and successfully led, through the chastening to which we are being subjected, to the attainment of an honorable peace” [Ibid, 47].

The Confederate States united in the fearsome struggle for independence, found strength and encouragement in “the faith which was once delivered unto the saints” (Jude 1:3).

Robert E. Lee: A General of Faith

General Robert E. Lee, Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, was himself a man of faith. In observance of the day of prayer appointed by President Davis in the spring of 1863, Lee said to his troops, “Soldiers! No portion of our people have greater cause to be thankful to Almighty God than yourselves. He has preserved your lives amidst countless dangers. He has been with you in all your trials. He has given you fortitude under hardships, and courage in the shock of battle. He has cheered you by the example and deeds of your martyred comrades. He has enabled you to defend your country successfully against the assaults of a powerful oppressor. Devoutly thankful for signal mercies, let us bow before the Lord of hosts, and join our hearts with millions in our land in prayer that He will continue his merciful protection over our cause” [Ibid, p. 55].

At the death of Lieutenant-General Stonewall Jackson, General Lee wrote

his wife, "I know not how to replace him; but God's will be done! I trust He will raise up some one in his place" [Ibid. 76].

Following the war, Lee served as president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), Lexington, Virginia. As college president General Lee said to the Rev. Dr. W. S. White, pastor of Lexington Presbyterian Church, "I shall be disappointed, sir; I shall fail in the leading object that brought me here, unless these young men become real Christians; and I wish you and others of your sacred profession to do all you can to accomplish this" [Ibid, 76]. General Lee's faith was so real to him he felt the compulsion to share the faith with others.

Stonewall Jackson: A Warrior of Faith

The faith of Stonewall Jackson is historically chronicled. Jackson's favorite Bible verse, written by the Apostle Paul, states, "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose" (Romans 8:28).

On one occasion, a friend of Jackson asked if he truly believed that verse. Jackson replied that he did. The friend pursued the topic: "If you were to lose your health, would you believe it then?" Jackson answered, "Yes! I think I should." The friend asked, "If you would become entirely blind, would you believe it then?" Jackson responded, "I should still believe it." The friend challenged, "But suppose, in addition to your loss of health and sight, you should become utterly dependent upon the cold charities of the world — would you believe it then?" Jackson answered with emphasis, "If it were the will of God to place me there, He would enable me to lie there peacefully a hundred years" [Ibid, 90].

General Jackson was not only committed in his personal faith but also in his desire to share the Christian faith within Confederate ranks. He had a keen interest in the work of ministers and chaplains among the troops. In correspondence with the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly he

wrote, "Each branch of the Christian Church should send into the army some of its most prominent ministers who are distinguished for their piety, talents and zeal; and such ministers should labor to produce concert of action among chaplains and Christians in the army. These ministers should give special attention to preaching to regiments which are without chaplains, and induce them to take steps to get chaplains" [Ibid, 94].

The churches of the South responded aggressively to the need for spiritual leaders in the Confederate Army. The May 2, 1861, edition of the *North Carolina Presbyterian* reported, "The ministers of the Gospel of Peace throughout the South seem to be fully alive to the awful issue presented to us by the Northern people, who are prepared to invade our homes, and they are meeting it like men who have as much at stake as others" [Ibid, 23]. General Jackson's challenge to the Southern churches was accepted.

Even in the midst of battle, Jackson trusted the Providence of God. Jackson wrote of a particular battle, "Our movement yesterday was a great success; I think the most successful military movement of my life. But I expect to receive far more credit for it than I deserve. Most men will think I had planned it all from the first; but it was not so — I simply took advantage of the circumstances as they were presented to me in the Providence of God. I feel that His hand led me: let us give Him all the glory" [Ibid, 98].

In his death Jackson's faith remained strong. He was wounded by friendly fire on May 2, 1863, during the Battle of Chancellorsville. The General survived the wound with the loss of an arm, but died eight days later because of pneumonia. When Jackson was told that he would not survive his wounds, he said, "It will be infinite gain to be translated to heaven" [Ibid, 100]. Jackson's last words are recounted often: "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees" [Ibid, 101]. With this simple statement of faith, General Stonewall Jackson entered the presence of his Savior. His faith sustained him to the end.

Confederate Soldiers: Men of Faith

History chronicles the great revival that moved through the Southern armies (see *The Great Revival in the Southern Armies* by W. W. Bennett, published by Sprinkle Publications). Thousands believed and were baptized. Army chaplains busied themselves not only with Sunday services but also personal contact with soldiers. The chaplains lived in the camps, marched with the troops, stood in the midst of battles, knelt with the wounded and dying on the fields of conflict, and sought to bind up the nation's wounds following the struggle for independence.

A soldier on duty at Manassas Junction came to faith and was baptized. He wrote, "May God's Word be blessed to the turning of their hearts to Jesus. We feel that God's people are praying for us; and surely, the poor soldier, more than anyone else, needs to be remembered at the mercy-seat. Oh, that none may fall in battle till at the feet of the Crucified One they have found joy and peace! My own heart is so sinful that I often tremble lest I may be a castaway, but in the mercy of God through Jesus Christ, I hope. I hope that the Christians of this land will pray that the peace of God may be sent into the hearts of all, that our rulers may rule in righteousness, and that the North may see its folly and guilt in seeking to subdue and oppress the South" [Ibid, 26].

From this wartime revival, Southern soldiers returned to their communities and homes with a solid Christian faith. They built churches and communicated their faith in practical ways. The South became known as the "Bible Belt." The faith expressed in the Confederate Constitution, proclaimed by President Davis, decreed by Confederate legislators, illustrated in General Lee, lived by General Jackson, preached by Confederate chaplains, and embraced by Confederate soldiers is still alive today in Southern churches.

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The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes 11
Mobile, AL
Joseph G. Hickman

Major John C. Hutto 443
Jasper, AL
Louis Ralph Tallant

3rd Regiment Arkansas Infantry 246
El Dorado, AR
Freddie C. Sligh

Captain James Iredell Waddell 1770
Orange County, CA
Bailey B. McCune

CSS Florida 102
Orlando, FL
Charles D. Price

General Jubal A. Early 556
Tampa, FL
Mark Benjamin Davis
William Leon Hemingway
Gray Reese
John Carl Hall

Theophilus West M.D. 1346
Marianna, FL
Newton James Brooks

Madison Starke Perry 1424
Gainesville, FL
Jacob Brainard Huffman

Francis S. Bartow 93
Savannah, GA
Jack P. Sherrod
Eugene McCracken

Jackson County Volunteers 94
Jefferson, GA
Marshall Frederick Cartledge

Col. Charles T. Zachry 108
McDonough, GA
Sterling Douglas Eaves

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson 141
Albany, GA
Charles Cook

Tattnall Invincibles 154
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Robert Jordan
Millard Winfield Stafford

General Leonidas Polk 1446
Smyrna, GA
Louis Emmett Yancey

Stewart-Webster 1607
Richland, GA
Willie Donald Garner

The Savannah Militia 1657
Savannah, GA
Grady Zeagler

Pine Barrens Volunteers 2039
Eastman, GA
William Julian Spires

Jefferson Davis 474
Lafayette, LA
Dr. Sanford J. La Borde

General Richard Taylor 1308
Shreveport, LA
James Michael Cure

Jackson Volunteers 28th LA
Co. F 1965
Jonesboro, LA
Lloyd Allen Chatham

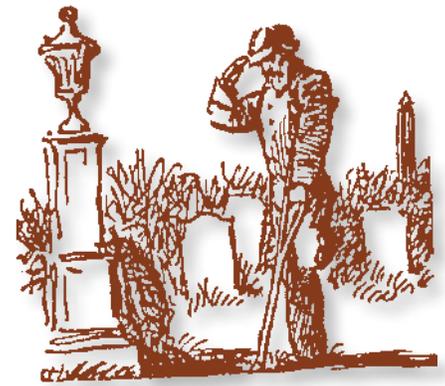
Jones County Rosin Heels 227
Laurel, MS
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Jefferson Davis 635
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Leon Peavey

Harrisburg 645
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John Thomas Collum

William D. Cameron 1221
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Rifles 2140
Caledonia, MS
Reuben Austin Triplett

George Davis 5
Wilmington, NC
Lee Vick Connor

Fayetteville Arsenal 168
Fayetteville, NC
Bryan Matthew Nelson

Major Egbert A. Ross 1423
Charlotte & Mecklenburg County, NC
David Eugene Hudson

The CSA Unknown Soldier 1753
Lanes Creek Township, NC
Earl Wayne Haas

Brigadier General Stand Watie 2043
Hayesville, NC
Ronnie Ray McClure

General Archibald Gracie 985
New York, NY
Cornwell C. Martin

Pvt. John Wesley Culp Memorial 1961
Gettysburg, PA
Robert A. Crawley

Secession 4
Charleston, SC
John Cecil Blackmon

John M. Kinard 35
Newberry, SC
David A. Epting

General Richard H. Anderson 47
Beaufort, SC
Adolphus William Dunn

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



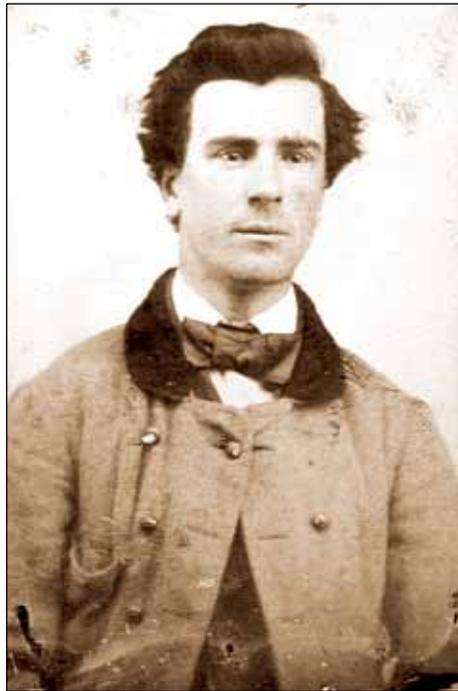
4th Georgia Infantry Regiment

The 4th Georgia Infantry was organized for service on April 26, 1861, by combining a number of state militia units together. The regiment was first commanded by Colonel George Doles (later, general). Not long afterwards, the 4th was among the first units to arrive in Virginia.

They were brigaded with the 3rd and 22nd Georgia regiments under General Wright, and their first major fight was during the Peninsula Campaign at King's School House on June 25, 1862. Here the regiment lost 50 men, and a week later suffered an additional 100 casualties at Malvern Hill.

As part of D.H. Hill's Division they fought at South Mountain on September 14 while on their way to Maryland. At Sharpsburg on September 17 they lost more than 140 men, and General Wright was badly wounded.

In December 1862 they were lightly engaged during the Battle of Fredericksburg, suffering only a few casualties. They remained in this area for the rest of the



Ambrotype of a Georgia Militia Man believed to be of the 4th GA Infantry. (Early war image.)

winter.

By spring the army was again on the move, around Chancellorsville. This battle would be one of the costliest battles of the war for the 4th. On May 2, 1863, the regiment lost 160 men in combat. Two months later the men fought a bloody skirmish with Union troops in the town of Gettysburg, running the Federals out of the town.

It was during the Wilderness Campaign in May 1864 that the brigade was practically destroyed at Spotsylvania on May 10.

At Bethesda Church, on June 2, General Dole was killed and General Cook took command of the brigade. The brigade now consisted of the 4th, 12th, 21st and 44th Georgia regiments of Rodes' Division. During Early's 1864 Valley campaign, the 4th Georgia fought at Cedar Creek on October 19 before returning to the trenches of Petersburg.

The last major fight for the 4th was on March 25, 1865, when General Gordon attacked Union forces at Fort Stedman, Petersburg. During the course of this attack General Cook was wounded and captured, as were most of the men of the 4th.

6th South Carolina Infantry Regiment

Shortly after the secession of South Carolina, the 6th Infantry Regiment was formed and was present during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Three months later the regiment departed for Virginia. Their first

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Our Re-United Country?

The Sad Reality of Reconciliation

By James Ronald Kennedy and Walter Donald Kennedy

Just more than a year after the surrender of his army at Appomattox, in a letter to Lord Acton of Great Britain, General Lee warned of the danger to America resulting from the destruction of states' rights:

I consider it [states' rights] as the chief source of stability to our political system, whereas the consolidation of the states into one vast republic, sure to be *aggressive abroad and despotic at home*, will be the certain precursor of that run which has overwhelmed all those that have preceded it¹ [emphasis added].

Six years prior to General Lee's statement about the danger of a consolidated; i.e., centralized, government where the states existed not as sovereign states but merely appendages of an all-powerful government, a Northerner warned Americans of this very danger. Senator Joseph Lane of the state of Oregon warned his fellow Americans of the danger of destroying states' rights by using bloody bayonets to "save the Union." According to Senator Lane, if such was done, the states would be reduced to nothing less than a province of an empire. Senator Lane noted:

A province of an empire, how much so ever op-

pressed, is held by the oppressor as an integral part of his dominions. The yoke, once fastened on the neck of the subject, is expected, however galling, to be worn with patience and entire submission to the tyrant's will. This is the theory of despotism.... When our government was formed, our fathers fondly thought that they had made a great improvement on the despotic systems of modern Europe. They saw the infinite evil resulting from coercing the unwilling obedience of a subject to a government which he abhorred and detested. They accordingly declared the great truth, never enunciated until then, that "Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed." A government without such consent they held to be a tyranny.²

In 1861 on the floor of the United States Senate, Senator Lane was making an appeal for *real* reconciliation between the North and the South. As Senator Lane pointed out, with the application of brute force, government by the consent of the governed is destroyed and replaced with tyranny. Unless one is to be reconciled to living as a slave, with "The yoke worn ... with patience and total submission to the tyrant's will," reconciliation must be done with mu-

¹Robert E. Lee, 'The Acton-Lee Correspondence,' December 15, 1866, www.lewrockwell.com/orig3/acton-lee.html accessed, 5/11/2013.

²Joseph Lane, as cited in Marshall L. DeRosa, *The Politics of Dissolution* (Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, NJ: 1998), 309-10.

tual respect and goodwill. Just as General Lee from Virginia and Senator Lane from Oregon point out, the danger of an all powerful Federal government would adversely impact all Americans.

“The Cause of the South is now the Cause of us all!” Very few people took note of these words when they were written by former Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens in 1870,³ but today they seem particularly prophetic. Today we live in the era of Federal supremacy — an era in which all political, social and economic decisions are ultimately determined by America’s ruling elite who control a centralized and all-powerful federal government. We live in an era in which *real* states’ rights does not exist; we live in an era in which “we the people” of the once-sovereign states are no longer citizens of a free republic but are mere subjects to an all-powerful and supreme federal government. As General Lee noted, the perversion of America’s original, constitutionally-limited republic of republics is the direct result of the loss of the War for Southern Independence. In post-Appomattox America, the ruling elite of the newly created Federal Empire were free to expand their power with no fear of any effective push back by “we the people” of the now politically enfeebled states; i.e., provinces of the Federal Empire. The true and ultimate “balance of power” in our Federal system as envisioned by America’s Founding Fathers and announced and enshrined in the Ninth and Tenth Amendments was effectively removed from America’s new Federal government — a government no longer of a republic, but a government of a vast political and commercial empire

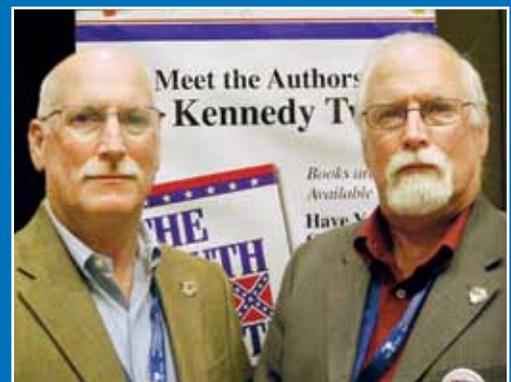
³Alexander H. Stephens, *A Constitutional View of the War Between the States* (1870: Sprinkle Publications, Harrisonburg, VA: 1994), II, 666.

with its political center in Washington, DC, and its economic center on Wall Street.

Many, if not most, contemporary *scholars*⁴ point to the efforts of former Confederate leaders during the thirty to forty years after the War to demonstrate their loyalty to *our* reunited country as examples of the South’s uninhibited reconciliation with their former invaders. Indeed, a few *joint* meetings were held between the former adversaries — the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) and the United Confederate Veterans (UCV). But the men who wore the gray in the War for Southern Independence never recanted their faith in the Confederate States and the principle of self-government for which they so gallantly fought. This is a fact that national politically-correct scholars are quick to ignore. Nationalist scholars never addressed the basic question of “What could the defeated and occupied South do other than attempt to negotiate the best deal possible as a defeated and occupied people?” After all, were they not at the mercy of a cruel and triumphant invader? After the War and during the active phase of Reconstruction, the South had no means of resistance to Federal tyranny. After the active phase of Reconstruction, Southerners feared that any attempt to resist Federal tyranny would be used by the Federal Empire as an excuse to re-impose active Reconstruction in the form of military occupation. The best solution appeared to be allowing a *détente* to develop between the occupied South and the Federal Empire in which the South was allowed the *appearance* of self-government (passive Reconstruction) in exchange for its submission to the newly created

⁴“Scholars” who are always well rewarded by the ruling elite for their anti-South “scholarship.”

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supreme Federal government. Quisling⁵ scholars may call this “reconciliation,” but in reality it was merely the sad reality of the people of an occupied nation — the Confederate States of America — attempting to devise the *best* system under the then current circumstances which would allow for their survival. In post Appomattox America, Southerners became rather accustomed to “making the best out of a bad situation.”

Unlike 19th century America, as the United States entered the 21st century, there was no effective challenge to the notion that the United States was “one nation *indivisible*.” This *consolidated* nation in the post-Appomattox United States resembled an empire more than a nation which had been founded upon the concept of liberty. In 1870 Alexander Stephens, former vice president of the Confederate States of America, warned all Americans of the danger of consolidating all the power of the states into one giant and indivisible central government:

Depend upon it, there is no difference between Consolidation and Empire; no difference between Centralism and Imperialism. The consummation of either must necessarily end in the overthrow of Liberty and the establishment of Despotism.⁶

Notice that Lane⁷ of Oregon in 1861 warned America of the danger of using bloody bayonets to force the states into a union; Lee in 1866 warned of an “aggressive” and “despotic” American government with the loss of real states’ rights; and here in 1870, the former vice president of the Confederate States of America warns of the loss of liberty and the imposition of “Despotism” if the consolidation of all power into the hands of the Federal government was not reversed. All three men explain that with the loss of *real* states’ rights, the old Republic would be replaced with something more akin to an empire.

America of the 21st century is a nation in which the Federal government is sovereign, and it alone is the ultimate arbiter of what Federal action is or is not

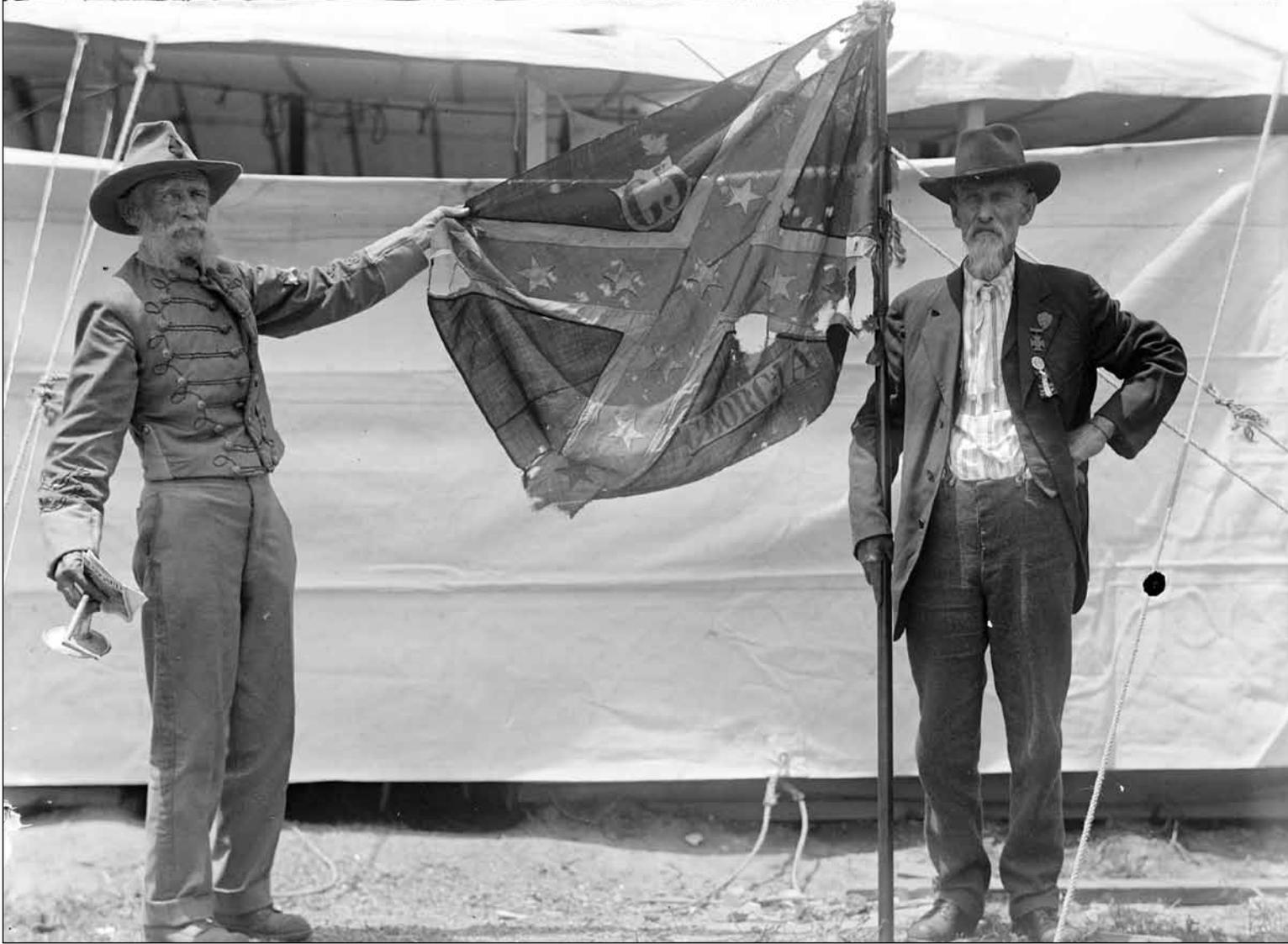
⁵Quislings are people who collaborate with their invaded country’s occupying powers in order to obtain personal advantage even at the detriment of their own people. It comes from the Norwegian pro-Nazi leader Vidkun Quisling who collaborated with the Nazi invaders of Norway during WWII. In the South during Reconstruction such collaborators were known as “scallywags.”

⁶Stephens, II, 668.

⁷Op cit, Lane, footnote 2.

constitutionally permissible. In post-Appomattox America the Federal Empire is supreme; states are allowed to exercise only those “rights” which are explicitly or implicitly approved by the Federal Empire. This new and supreme Federal government now presides over an extensive multi-national commercial and political empire. This empire provides almost limitless perks, privileges, and power to the empire’s ruling elite and those with close connections with the ruling elite. All of which is being paid for by America’s forgotten people — those patriotic, taxpaying, law abiding, Americans, North and South, who have no close connections with the ruling elite in the Empire’s capitol of Washington, DC. Even if Americans don’t realize it, Stephen’s prophecy has become a reality: “The Cause of the South is the Cause of us all!”

The invasion, conquest and occupation of the Confederate States of America was the first step in the formal development of this new Federal Empire — it required the radical and unconstitutional destruction of America’s original constitutionally-limited republic of republics and the establishment of a centralized and supreme Federal government. The success of this radical change — a change which today is passively embraced by even *conservative* or Tea Party Americans — was greatly advanced by the post-War/Reconstruction reconciliation movement. This was one of many unintended consequences of the South’s attempt to compromise its way back into political acceptance in “our reunited country.” The reconciliation movement strove to imprint in the minds of Southerners that “All is forgiven and we — North and South — are now all happy members of ‘our’ reunited country.” During this entire time some questions were never asked — never even allowed to be asked — those being: What are the requirements of this so-called reconciliation — what are “we the people” of the once sovereign states of the South being asked to reconcile ourselves to? What were Southerners getting in exchange for their dream of a nation of their own? What were Southerners getting in exchange for a nation ordered upon the American principle, as announced in the Declaration of Independence, of the free and unfettered consent of the governed? What were Southerners getting in exchange for a nation in which government would protect her borders from invasion and simply leave the people alone? What was the true price for Southern reconciliation?



Two Georgia veterans pose with their Battle Flag at a 1917 UCV Reunion.

Philosophical Subjugation — the Price of Reconciliation

The implied terms of reconciliation required the Southern people to implicitly, if not actually, renounce its faith in the right of Southern independence. Northerners visiting United Confederate Veterans' (UCV) reunions would report that while it "appeared" that the old soldiers in gray and their grown sons and daughters were now loyal to "our" re-united country, the observer would often note that while Confederate Flags were prominently displayed, the national (Federal) flag was seldom seen. And while the playing of the South's unofficial national anthem — *Dixie* — would bring the audience to its feet with rousing shouts of the famous Southern war cry — the Rebel Yell — no such emotion would be displayed when or if the Federal anthem was played. The Northern majority was indeed suspicious that the loyalty of the post-Reconstruction South still belonged to the Confederate States of

America. Southerners too were well aware of these Northern suspicions and knew their enemy would not hesitate to re-impose active Reconstruction should the South appear to be seeking to reclaim its right to true self-government, self-determination and the right to live under a government of their own ordered upon the free and unfettered consent of the governed. Therefore, the post-Reconstruction South made efforts to demonstrate to the North that the South was a loyal part of the new Federal Union. An unofficial *détente* developed between the Northern majority and the occupied Southern minority in which direct military rule (active Reconstruction) was replaced with the facade of self-government (passive Reconstruction), in the South, and the South in turn remained loyal to the "re-united" country. In the almost 150 years since Appomattox, no Southern political leader or Southern social commentator has advocated for the cause of *real* states' rights — which naturally includes the reserved rights of

nullification and secession. Enfeebled “states’ rights” in which the concept of nullification and secession were never urged was often proclaimed in hot speeches for home consumption by Southern politicians, but such “rights” were not rights at all but more on the order of states’ privileges exercised at the discretion of the supreme Federal government.

As part of the price of reconciliation, the South felt compelled to abandon the principles of true self-government for which the men in gray had so gallantly fought in the War for Southern Independence.

The forced abandonment of *real* states’ rights — inclusive of nullification and secession — by the post-War and Reconstruction South had many unintended consequences. One of which was that it allowed the aggressor to establish the official narrative of the War. In the arena of ideas the Northern majority’s narrative was unchallenged. The children of the South and the entire world would be fed a steady diet of Yankee lies as they created a smoke screen of deceit behind which to hide their naked aggression against their smaller neighbor to the south — the Confederate States of America. This unchallenged Northern narrative gave credence and justification to the Northern propagandists’ argument that the *Civil War* was fought over slavery. By refusing to continue the struggle for Southern independence — not militarily, but in the social, philosophical, and political arena — the South made it appear that the maintenance of slavery was in fact the primary reason the South seceded in 1861. By refusing to continue the philosophical struggle for the right of Southern Independence, the South was fighting with one hand tied behind its back. It appeared to the world and rising generations of Southerners that once slavery had been abolished, the South was no longer interested in the struggle for self-government and, therefore, the maintenance of slavery, not Southern independence, was in fact the primary motive for the *Civil War*. Northern propagandists in the press, pulpit and particularly in the education establishment told the world and especially rising generations of Southern children that an evil South fought a bloody war in order to keep their slaves. While Southerners fought for

As a defeated and occupied nation, the South had no official means to counter the slanderous lies spewing forth from the arrogant and self-righteous Northern victors.

slavery, a virtuous North that loved the enslaved African, freely spilled its blood in the righteous struggle to liberate their black brothers — glory, glory, hallelujah — or so the Yankee propaganda line went. As a defeated and occupied nation, the South had no official means to counter the slanderous lies spewing forth from

the arrogant and self-righteous Northern victors. Occasionally an individual Southerner would offer an ineffective reply by declaring that the “War was not over slavery but over states’ rights.” This was worse than no reply at all!⁸ When people weigh the two — states’ rights vs. the abolishment of human bondage — the emotional narrative of freeing the slaves will win every time. And it should! That is the great strategic failure the South made by allowing the occupying forces of the Federal Empire to set the terms of the post-War narrative. It would have been closer to the truth had the South kept up a constant drum beat of social and political proclamations that

⁸The South’s defensive reply that the War was fought over states’ rights — while constitutionally correct — was and is a strategic calamity for the South. When given outside of the context of Southern Independence, it abandons the moral and ethical imperative (the moral/ethical high ground), and allows the Federal aggressor to claim the morality of liberating enslaved Africans as a *pretext* for the invasion and occupation of the South. For example, if we come across a man brutally beating an individual and we call upon him to stop his brutality — what would be our natural response if the brute’s reply was for us to leave him alone because he has a constitutional right to brutalize the individual? What the South should have done — and still could do — is attack the Federal aggressor for attempting to make economic, political and social slaves out of all Southerners by denying us our right to live in a country ordered upon the consent of “we the people” of the South. Attack the Federal Empire’s ruling elite for setting up a system of government that systematically impoverishes white and black Southerners; for denying us the opportunity to develop our natural resources for the benefit of all Southerners regardless of skin color; and for maintaining their empire for the benefit of the ruling elite at the cost of Southern political, social and economic enslavement.

the War was fought for Southern independence and to prevent the enslavement of all Southerners to an aggressive and evil Federal Empire — an empire which was determined to make political, economic and social slaves of all Southerners, regardless of skin color.

Political Subjugation — the Price of Reconciliation

In the 1869 case of *Texas v. White*,⁹ the Federal Supreme Court under Chief Justice Chase declared the Constitution created “an indestructible union” and therefore secession was illegal. This “one nation indivisible” or “indestructible union” was conjured in the minds of those who desired to create a vast American Empire ruled over by a supreme Federal government — a government controlled by a ruling elite of which the South was excluded. This “indestructible union” was accepted by the people of the North even though the overwhelming weight of historical evidence argues against the notion of an “indestructible” union. It is abundantly provable that thirteen Sovereign States of the American Union in 1787 did not intend to create “one nation indivisible.” For example:

The term “perpetual union” which appeared numerous times in the Articles of Confederation — which preceded the Constitution — was completely absent in the Constitution proposed to and eventually ratified by each sovereign state.

After the Constitutional Convention of 1787, each sovereign state seceded from the “perpetual union” under the Articles of Confederation, and then each individual sovereign state acting on its own volition acceded to the union they thereby created under the Constitution.

During the ratification of the Constitution by the thirteen sovereign states, many of these states — such as Virginia, New York and Rhode Island — inserted specific language in their ratification of the Constitution, reserving the right to withdraw their consent (ratification) from the Constitution if the powers granted thereby were ever abused or used against the people of their state.

One of the many concessions offered by Federalists to obtain state ratification of the Constitution was the immediate adoption of the first ten amendments to the Constitution (known as the Bill of

⁹*Texas v. White*, 74 U.S. 700, at 725 (1869).

Rights), of which the Ninth Amendment acknowledged that the states reserved all rights even if they are not mentioned (enumerated) in the Constitution. The Tenth Amendment points out that if a right has not been delegated to the Federal government or denied to the states, it remains with the people of the states — the right of secession being only one of those un-enumerated nor denied rights.

The victorious Northern majority accepted this perversion of America’s original constitutionally-limited Republic of Republics not because of some new-found constitutional fact, but because the North had the power to enforce its will upon the defeated and occupied people of the South and, therefore, they did it! Chief Justice Chase, appointed by Lincoln, thereby established the primacy of the Federal government over *all constitutional issues*,¹⁰ leaving the once-sovereign states in the position of mere provinces which must meekly obey the central government. Prior to Appomattox such a ruling or power grab by the Federal government — a government created by the sovereign states (see Article VII of the Constitution) — would have been impossible. But subsequent to Appomattox, this power grab went unnoticed because it merely announced via Federal case law from the highest court in the land, the reality of the new and perverted form of government now controlling “we the people” of the once sovereign states. These so-called states now act more like provinces of an authoritarian European nation than sovereign states in a constitutionally-limited federal republic. The United States had lost its original, constitutionally-limited republic of republics, and in its place now stood a virtually unlimited, all-powerful and supreme Federal Empire. The South in the new Federal Empire was now the

¹⁰Article VI of the Constitution, the “supremacy clause” portion of the Constitution, states in part: “This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in *pursuance* thereof...shall be the supreme law of the land” [emphasis added]. Any law, act, or exercise of power that is not *pursuant* to the Constitution should be treated as “invasions of the residuary authorities” of the states (see Alexander Hamilton in *Federalist Paper No. 33*). The Federal government is only supreme in those few and defined areas in which it has been delegated power to act. In all other areas not so delegated to the Federal government, “we the people” of the sovereign states are supreme.

Empire's political slave. Political subjugation meant that "we the people" of the South had no effective means to defend our interests when those interests conflict with the Federal Empire's policies.

The political subjugation of the South continues and can be demonstrated by looking at key votes in the Federal Empire's Congress. In votes on matters such as second amendment rights or the right of the state allowing public prayer, it is easy to see the South is always voting in the minority while the victors always use their *majority* in the Federal Empire's Congress to compel the vanquished South to submit to policies at variance to Southern interests. For example: In 1985 Congress refused to pass a bill to limit the Federal government's involvement in school prayer issues — US Congressional delegation (House plus Senate which includes Southern votes), voted 63 percent *against* the bill allowing public prayer while the Southern delegation voted 72 percent *in favor* of the bill; in 1990 when Congress was voting to liberalize immigration policy (a policy which would greatly impact Southern border states), the US Congressional delegation voted 69 percent *in favor* of the bill while the Southern delegation voted 53 percent *against* it; in 1994 the US Congressional delegation voted 51 percent *in favor* of a restrictive Federal "assault" weapon ban while the Southern delegation voted 66 percent *against* the bill; and, in the 2009 Congressional vote on the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare), the US Congressional delegation voted 53 percent *in favor*, while the Southern delegation voted an astounding 68 percent *against* the bill! Even when the South enjoys a small Congressional victory — such as the Defense of Marriage Act — the ruling elite of the Federal Empire merely elect to refuse to enforce laws which are contrary to the Federal Empire's interest. The South is forced to accept Federal policies which are opposed to its interests because the South is a minority within the Federal Empire — in reality, the South is an occupied nation within the Federal Empire. Today, the illusion of a democratic majority vote is used to justify the ongoing misrule of the South. As John C. Calhoun warned, a majority vote in a mass democracy can be used to justify the oppression and exploitation of the numerical minority by a tyrannical majority — all done in a manner that to the casual observer

would seem to be perfectly legal.¹¹ Today, the South is in the same political position as the Irish during the English occupation of their homeland. The Irish were allowed "democratic" votes and even had Irish members in the British Parliament elected by the Irish people, but the interest of Ireland were always held subservient to the interests of the British Empire. The same can be said of the South today — we the people of the South are allowed to *enjoy* democratic rule only as long as we agree with the Federal Empire. American Founding Father, St. George Tucker, notes that the submission to outside rule is the essence of political subjugation which he denotes as "political slavery."¹² Political subjugation is a major part of the price the Southern People continue to pay for this so called reconciliation.

Economic Subjugation — the Price of Reconciliation

One of the byproducts of a thoroughly "reconciled" South is that one often hears well-meaning but uninformed Southerners declaring that "Yes we lost the War, but we are better off because of the War." World history would be hard-pressed to demonstrate a situation in which a nation that is brutally invaded, occupied and an unnatural political rule foisted upon it and yet the rank-and-file people of that nation become economically "better off." Common sense tells us that empires do not invade and conquer a people in order to give the conquered a better life style! "We the people" of the Confederate States of America are not an exception to this general rule. Indeed the War, occupation and misrule under the Federal Empire caused the transformation of the South from one of economic parity with the North to one of relative peonage.¹³ For example, in 1860, 80 percent of farms in the lower South were operated by their owners, but by 1930 — well more than half a century after the Northern majority's glorious

¹¹John C. Calhoun, "A Disquisition on Government," in *The Complete Works of John C. Calhoun* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, MDCCCLIV), I,14-15.

¹²St. George Tucker, as cited in *View of the Constitution of the United States; with Selected Writings*, Clyde N. Wilson, ed., (Liberty Fund Press, Indianapolis, IN: 1999), 407.

¹³McDonald & McWhiney, 'The South from Self-Sufficiency to Peonage: An Interpretation,' *The American Historical Review*, Vol. 85, No. 5 (December, 1980).

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Thirteen Headstones On A Hill

By Allen Baswell

A serene spot along the Natchez Trace ...
on a tree-lined hill past Tupelo, Mississippi,
stands a semi-circle of thirteen headstones
bearing the words **UNKNOWN CONFEDERATE SOLDIER**
Fallen warriors unknown to man,
yet they are known to God.

What brought you here, O' gallant men in gray?
Were you at Shiloh, 'neath the blooms of April's peach orchard?
Tired and wounded, you found a rest place
at a spot on this tranquil hill,
under these weathered stones
which read **UNKNOWN CONFEDERATE SOLDIER**.
Southern heroes all, but unknown to man —
yet are known to God.

Rest your brave fighting soul, fallen warriors in gray.
You served a cause noble and true,
Defending your native soil against an enemy in blue.
Rest on ... **UNKNOWN CONFEDERATE SOLDIER**
Though you're still unknown to man,
You shall always be known to God.

*Allen Baswell is a member of the
Lt. General Stephen D. Lee Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140,
Caledonia, Mississippi.*



Our Re-United Country?

victory in the so-called *Civil War* — only 30 percent of farms were operated by their owners, and most of those were heavily mortgaged — something unheard of in antebellum times. But it is even worse — if you look beyond standard history as taught by the Federal Empire’s propagandists — in 1910, the number of large landowners who worked both white and black sharecroppers on the landowners’ “plantations” was approximately equal to the number of antebellum plantations being worked by an equal number of slave families.¹⁴ In other words, the War did not truly free the South’s black population, but it did create a new form of slavery which was *enjoyed* by poor Southerners, both white and black — glory, glory, hallelujah Yankee liberty and justice for all!

A review of the per-capita income of America in 2005 demonstrated the fact that this “income inequality” continues. The per-capita income for the victorious citizens of New England was \$37,115, whereas the per-capita income from the vanquished subjects of the Southeast was \$27,246.¹⁵ Southerners can look forward to a career in which they have a 36 percent *disadvantage* in their earning capacity, as compared to the New Englander, merely because of the fact that they were born in the South — i.e. they were born in an occupied nation, the Confederate States of America. Those with close connections to the Federal Empire’s ruling elite do very well in the current crony-capitalist economic system, but for those who were not a part of the victorious Northern majority during the War or who have not allied themselves with the Empire’s ruling elite — relative poverty is their reward. In a 2011 study which was reported by *Forbes*,¹⁶ it was noted the

¹⁴*Ibid*, 1113.

¹⁵James Ronald Kennedy, *Reclaiming Liberty*, (Pelican Publishing, Gretna, LA: 2005), 84.

¹⁶See a 4/25/2013 article by Tom Van Riper, ‘America’s Richest Counties,’ and a 3/19/2012 article by Joel Kotkin, ‘The Expanding Wealth of Washington,’ at www.forbes.com/sites/tomvanriper/2013/04/25/americas-richest-counties/ accessed February 23, 2014.

most prosperous counties in the United States were those with close connections with Washington, DC. The most prosperous counties were those counties geographically closest to the Federal Empire’s capital of Washington, DC. Six of the nation’s ten most prosperous counties were located adjacent to the Empire’s capital with a median income of \$93,000 to \$117,000 annually. Wall Street added two counties from adjacent commuting counties in New Jersey. Excluding the Virginia and Maryland counties adjacent to the Empire’s capitol, there were no Southern counties listed in the top-ten richest counties in the United States.

One commentator noted that through the agonizingly long recession which began in 2007, the Washington area was not negatively affected, but it actually grew while the rest of the country was in recession! It was noted Washington has become “the marketplace for the collusional capitalist state ... Offices fill with well-paid lobbyists and lawyers ... as they protect the interests of investment banks, real estate interests and unions...”¹⁷

The Federal Empire and those with close connections to the Empire’s ruling elite have grown wealthy by exploiting the wealth of its conquered providences and by establishing an international commercial empire protected by the use of or threat of the use of the Empire’s armed forces. While the ruling elite and their cronies enjoy the perks and privileges of power “we the people” have become Uncle Sam’s tax serfs dutifully supplying the funds to run the Empire or to bailout the Empire’s commercial friends because they are too big to fail while “we the people” are too small to count. With the balance of power once provided by *real states* rights removed — “we the people” are left defenseless against the powers-that-be in Washington, DC and their crony capitalists’ friends on Wall Street. Southern economic peonage has become another price of uninhibited acceptance of the theory of post-War reconciliation.

¹⁷*Ibid*.

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Books in Print

Revolutionaries and Rebels The Story of an American Family's Fight for Freedom

R*evolutionaries and Rebels* by Jerry R. Barksdale is a historical novel of his ancestor's life during the first two wars for Independence in America and carefully documents his family's move from North Carolina to Alabama with several stops along the way. The author traces his ancestors' lives in detail as to how they survived two terrible times in our young nation's history. Most of the characters are his ancestors, with a few added to tell their story "as it really happened."

The story takes place in pre-Revolutionary War North Carolina when a young Micajah McElroy watches a Tory hanging of a nearby neighbor. This act has a lasting impact on the young boy and stays with him as he later serves in the Continental Army as a hero to the new nation. Following the war and in the middle of raising his large family, Micajah moves them to greener pastures in Tennessee, where they prosper and establish roots. The surrounding neighbors show the true meaning of Southern hospitality in helping the young family settle in.

As the tensions between the North and South intensify prior to the election of 1820, a memorable line from a conversation at a local tavern went as follows: "Why can't them damn, self-righteous Yankees who brought slaves over here

in the first place mind their own business?" This subject was also discussed at supper one night at the McElroy home when Micajah stated "I must agree that the very people who grew wealthy bringing slaves to this country are the ones who are hardest against it. They made their fortunes by selling Negroes to Southerners, and now they preach to us." These conversations shine a light on the long-forgotten facts of who the real slave traders in this country were.

Micajah had several grandsons who entered the service of the Confederacy and followed in their grandfather's footsteps of fighting for liberty against an overbearing and tyrannical government. In this case, a government bent on destroying the South and her people any way it could. Two McElroy brothers were fortunate to serve under General Nathan Bedford Forrest, the Wizard of the Saddle. The book details their service and others throughout the War Between the States. It also details the surrender of another descendant, Coleman Barksdale, who was present at Hillsboro, North Carolina, not far from his grandfather's ancestral home in Wake County, North Carolina.

In the aftermath of the story, Coleman Barksdale returns home to Limestone County, Alabama. "The Barksdale family struggled to keep body and soul together and survive financially. Life was hard." They continued to survive Reconstruction the same way as all other Southerners.

The book ends by documenting the many lives of the descendants of Micajah McElroy, a true patriot of this country who set a great example for generations to come. Jerry Barksdale delivers an enjoyable read for those who are interested in reading about the true history and customs of the South. His *Revolutionaries and Rebels* is not only a history of his family, but a history of the true South as we know and love.

Author: Jerry R. Barksdale
Publisher: Jerry R. Barksdale
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Athens, AL 35611
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Reviewed by Byron E. Brady

Winnie Davis, Daughter of The Lost Cause

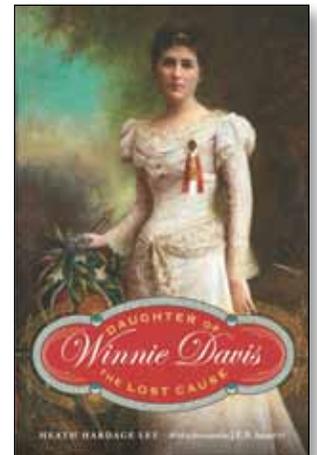
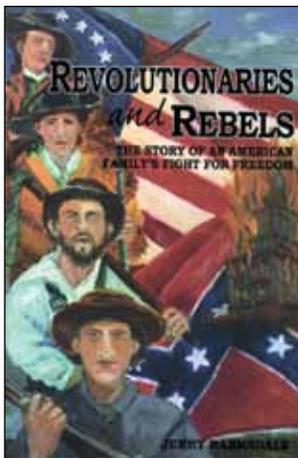
This is a wonderful book which not only tells the story of Jefferson Davis' youngest child, but also of the Jefferson Davis family, in general, Richmond during the war, the fall of Richmond, Reconstruction and the post-war South.

The book begins by telling of the death of Joe Davis, Jeff and Varina Davis' youngest son. Following this was the death of JEB Stuart, which was seen as an ominous sign by Southern soldiers. By contrast, the birth of Winnie was thought to be a good omen.

At age 13 Winnie was sent away to a boarding school in Germany. She returned an intellectual with a gift for art and writing.

Although the Confederacy lost the war, it maintained the vision that the South was superior to the North in terms of culture, honor and morals. Winnie began accompanying her father on his many trips throughout the South. On April 30, 1886, in West Point,

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The Journey

The Very First Confederate Arms Contract

By Travis Parrish

This journey chronicles the last days of the Confederate government. One clandestine train and two letters which changed history. These letters have both garnered media attention — both have made history under different circumstances in this millennium. There is an adage that the rooster always comes home to roost and the apple never falls far from the tree. Such is not the case here. These two letters took different paths and both were far away from the roost or the tree. These letters both ended up in different locales. Hence: the name of this account, *The Journey*. These letters are distinctive because they were the first correspondence ever generated by the Confederate war machine during one of America's most turbulent times, The War for Southern Independence. For ease of reference, I'm going to refer to these letters as "letter one" and "letter two." This is the order in which they were received. Letter one is called the birth certificate of the Confederacy — December 25, 1860. The officials at the secession convention sent a letter to his excellency Governor Pickens, informing him that a Southern confederacy had been formed whereby he was to notify

all the Southern governors in the seceding states. On December 25, 1860, the Confederate States of America was born. Some years later as General Sherman was making his march to the sea, Columbia was in flames, anarchy and chaos were running rampant; a Confederate Colonel Laws came across a crate of letters in the streets of Columbia among all the mayhem. Colonel Laws examined the contents of the crate and noticed the names Pickens, Calhoun, Lee and other notables on these letters. He decides then and there that these letters are important and he then ships them back to Charleston for safekeeping. Through fate he has become the custodian of these letters. These letters remained in Charleston with Colonel Laws and his family for 140 some odd years. Then in this millennium, a manuscript dealer from the Philadelphia area obtained letter one, (aka) the birth certificate of the Confederacy. A short time later he sold this letter in a private sale for a handsome sum. Colonel Laws' heirs decided they want to liquidate the rest of the letters on or about the year 2004. It was at this time the state of South Carolina decided these letters belonged to the state of South Carolina. The

state in fact sued Colonel Laws' heirs for possession of these letters. This incident was all over the media and newspapers back in 2004-2005. When the smoke cleared, Colonel Laws heirs prevailed and won the case. This concludes the journey of letter one, (aka) the birth certificate of the Confederacy.

Captain Micajah H. Clark was the last acting Confederate treasurer. Captain Clark states he left Richmond, VA, on the night of the evacuation with all records of the executive office, on the special train containing the president, staff and his cabinet (excepting) Secretary of War General John C. Breckinridge. The presidential party reached Danville, VA, the next day (General Breckinridge arriving a few days afterwards). "We remained there until the 10th of April. It was here we received the news of General Robert E. Lee's surrender. Our next move was to Greensboro, NC. This was the headquarters of General PGT Beauregard's army. A stay of some days was made there, during which General J. E. Johnston reported for a conference as to the general situation. When the president's party was preparing to leave, we found out that the railroads were cut at several

points south of us by the Federal cavalry under General George Stoneman, who was still raiding to the south of our line of travel.

“General Beauregard sent as escort a small cavalry division, under General George G. Dibrell and a few detached small regiments. Captain Given Campbell (an active, efficient officer), and his company from the ninth Kentucky Cavalry were detailed for special service to the president, his men being used as scouts, guides and couriers. The cavalry force, as a rule, did not travel upon the same route as the party. The presidential party proceeded to Charlotte, NC, where, after a stay of a week, we heard of the assassination of President Lincoln. I replenished my stores under an order from Honorable S.R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, upon the naval storekeeper, an incident occurred which perhaps caused the escape of Colonel Wood. When the president’s party was captured in southern Georgia — finding a lot of good blue navy shirts among the stores, he suggested taking a few to secure a change of raiment to such as we might need it. He had one of these shirts on the morning of the capture and in the dim light was enabled to pass through the blue-coated Federal cavalry, mistaken for one of their own men (in fact, Wood bribed a guard with \$40 in gold).

“Our party then took the route to Ft. Mill, SC. It was at this point of the journey that Mr. George A. Treholm became quite ill. Mr. George A. Treholm was the secretary treasurer of the

Confederate States of America. He had made millions in the blockade-running business. Unlike other Southern notables who had lost their fortunes due to the war, he still had his! The character (Rhett Butler) in Margaret Mitchell’s *Gone With The Wind* was based on Mr. George A. Treholm. The presidential party took Treasury Secretary Treholm to the (White House), a large antebellum estate owned by an aristocratic Southern family. The site is still extant. It has become something of a custom for incumbent US Presidents to stay at the (White House). It was here they took George A. Treholm for refuge and recovery, leaving Mr. George Treholm in capable hands. We had a cavalry force with us under the command of General John C. Breckinridge, having been a part of the time under escort of Admiral Raphael Semmes and a small naval force to protect the train from Federal cavalry who were raiding on a parallel line with our route between us and the mountains. The train arrived in Abbeville the morning of the 2nd of May. While there, the president made his headquarters at Colonel Armistead Burt’s house. General Breckinridge states on the night of the 3rd he found the cavalry and the train at a halt in Abbeville, SC. He learned from the officers that they were nervous about the position of affairs; they knew they were guarding a train which could not be carried safely much further — the Federal cavalry were known to be in full force, not a great distance off.”

One of Colonel Burt’s daughters who was an eyewitness wrote down her observations of the Confederate officials. “We were expecting Federals at the time, and at first we thought Mr. Davis and his men belonged to the Federal army; but as soon as we saw Mr. Mallory, we knew that they were Confederates. Messrs. Breckinridge and Mallory were well-dressed as was Messrs. Benjamin, but Messrs. Mallory and Reagan looked as if they had been meeting with the hardships of war. Messer Breckinridge, Mallory and Reagan seemed to realize that a great calamity had befallen us; Mr. Benjamin was more jovial and did not seem depressed. Mr. Benjamin spent a good while out in the garden admiring flowers. Brigadier General Basil W. Duke commanded Davis’ bodyguard during much of the flight of the president and his cabinet. Orders were given for the pre-dawn departure of the party. A large force of Federal cavalry was known to be in the immediate vicinity of Abbeville a few miles outside of town, and there was little time to delay. General Basil Duke was summoned. He was instructed to proceed to the railroad station with a detachment of troops, where he took charge of the transfer of the Confederate treasury from the railroad cars into wagons, so that it could be taken along with the fleeing Confederate government. The scene at the railroad station was disturbing. The Confederate treasure was laying on open flat cars and looked nothing like a treasure. In their haste to evacuate the mon-

ey, treasury clerks had packed it in whatever they had close at hand. Gold and silver was to be found in everything from ammunition pouches to crates and some of the latter being of such flimsy construction that they had broken open. General Duke completed the transfer and personally commanded the hand-picked guard until the treasure was turned over to acting Secretary of the Treasury M.H. Clark. Acting Treasurer Clark recalls Confederate Postmaster General John H. Reagan informed me that he had applied for me to act as treasurer, to take charge of the treasury matters, and I was ordered to report to him, and doing so was handed my commission, which is now before me and reads as follows, Viz: (May 4, 1865, M.H. Clark, Esq., is hereby appointed acting treasurer of the Confederate States and is authorized to act as such during the absence of the treasurer. Jefferson Davis (this was the last official signature President Davis affixed to original paper). Federal detectives were swarming the route we had traveled, hunting papers, the treasury and "the last man who had it in charge," but the undersigned wasn't eager to make new acquaintances and wasn't then signing himself *acting treasurer* after the transfer mentioned above. We rode away and left the train in Abbeville, SC. This concludes the journey of the train. The Confederate president couldn't have known he had only a few days of freedom remaining, as he was captured. A cabinet meeting was held in the afternoon at Mister Burt's, and that night discharg-

es were issued to about 8,000 soldiers, Mr. Benjamin and his secretary giving these in my father's library. After the last soldiers left, my father went into the library where Mr. Benjamin was burning some of the official papers. Confederate Secret Service records and covert operations were burned. Contrary to popular belief, General Sherman didn't burn everything in the South. The latter pointed to the seal which was lying on the table and said he didn't know what to do with it, as he could not burn it, and yet he was unwilling for the Federals to get it. Father suggested he throw it into the Savannah River, which he would have to cross, and he said he would do so. Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Reagan left their trunks at our house. Mr. Benjamin afterward had his trunk shipped to England, and Mr. Reagan came for his in person a few months later. That night a council of war was held at which it was resolved that further resistance was useless and was an exercise in futility. Before morning, at about two o'clock, Mr. Davis and a portion of his escort left for Georgia, crossing the Savannah River at Fort Charlotte Plantation, below Vienna, on a pontoon bridge; and here it is reported that the Secretary of State threw into the river the great seal of the Confederacy. On May 10th at Irwinsville, GA, after leaving Abbeville, the Confederate cabinet began to split up, with each member deciding their own routes of escape as well as safety. When the last Confederate war council was held in Abbeville, SC, the Confederacy had ceased

to exist. It was the end of an era and a new one was ushered in, called reconstruction."

Letter 2: The Colt Contract (aka) The 1st Confederate Ordinance Contract

I was in Columbia, SC, in 1976, when I received a call from the US Army at post headquarters at Ft. Jackson. I was instructed to report to the new military museum, where at that time, I had been acting as a consultant and appraiser. I had been summoned to appraise my good friend and neighbor, Dr. Francis Lord's Civil War swords. Dr. Lord is famous for his Civil War encyclopedias. It was at this meeting I received a call from my best friend and long-time mentor, Professor Thomas Jackson Lowe, noted collector and esteemed historian. He informed me that a lady who lived in the Burt mansion in Abbeville had some Confederate items which had been on the presidential train, and she wanted to know if we would be interested in purchasing the items. This was a no-brainer; we both know the history of the Burt mansion, so Jack set up an appointment for 7 PM the next day. She had informed Jack that she had Confederate letters, knives, photos, bonds, unused Confederate stamps. We were excited, to say the least! After the War, Colonel Burt and his family had lost the house. It was vacant for years. It was purchased by the Stark family in 1903. We met Mary Stark Davis as planned at 7 PM the next day. Upon sitting down at a table she opened a briefcase and extract-

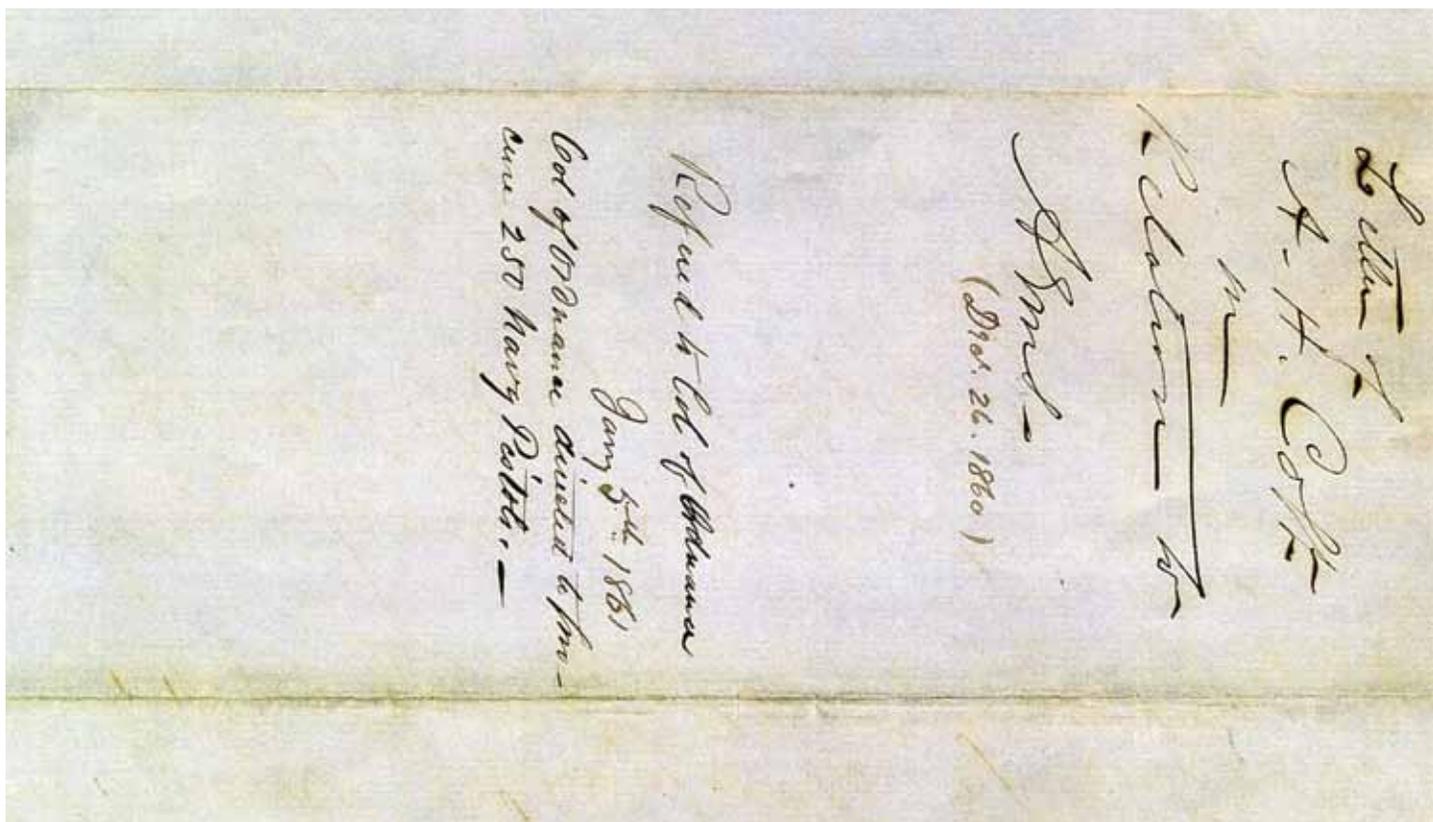
Charleston Dec 26th 1860

To His Excellency Gov Pickens

I beg leave respectfully to inform your Excellency and your Military Council, that I am duly authorized to make contracts for the immediate supply of any arms manufactured by Col Samuel Colt and that I have now in this city specimens which I will be pleased to submit to the examination of any Commission appointed by your Excellency =

No one else in this city are authorized to make contracts for Colts improved Arms

I have the Honor to be
Respy Your Obedt Servant
J. W. Colt
Charleston Hotel



ed a letter for me to look at. It was the Colt contract. Jack and I were flabbergasted and awed! Mrs. Davis then handed Jack a complete inventory of a Confederate fort located in Charleston — then and there we purchased all of the items! Mary Stark Davis stated in the early sixties she and her sister were having some remodeling and rewiring done when the Confederate items first came to light. They were discovered hidden and secreted away in the walls of their home (the Burt-Stark house). This concludes this leg of the journey of letter two. The Colt contract (aka) the first Confederate ordinance contract, and through fate I became custodian.

In 2003, I wrote a feature story for this magazine titled “The Guns of January 5th” where the back portion of the Colt contract was photographed showing where Governor Gist had placed

an order for 250 Navy pistols for the Confederacy which at this point in time was in its infancy. Since then I have collaborated with famed Colt biographers R. L. Wilson and Bob Lee on a new two-volume set titled *The Magnificent Colts*, a milestone masterpiece on Colt. Whether you are a War Between the States enthusiast or a cowboy action-shooter these are the books for you. In this new book we have reproduced the front of the Colt contract. Now, for the first time anywhere, we are going to publish the entire contract, an exclusive first for *Confederate Veteran* magazine, one fine publication and a place where history lives.

Facts and Observations

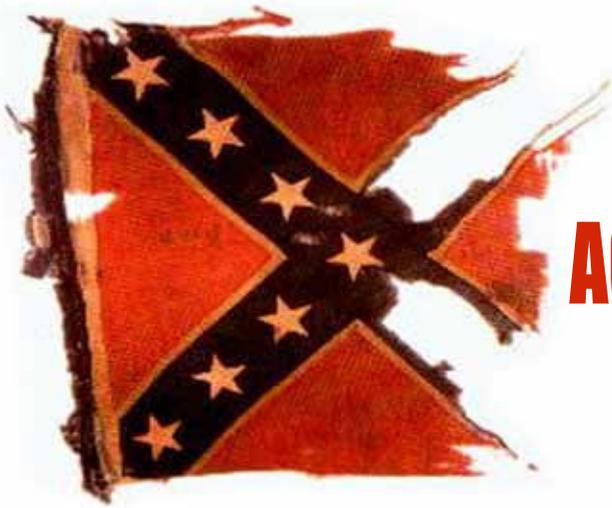
Neither the birth certificate of the Confederacy or the Colt contract are on file in any Federal or state research facilities anywhere. Both of these letters are

in private hands. They are the most significant and historical letters to surface in recent years in regards to the War.

I wrote an article for the *North and South* magazine titled “From the Archives,” where I made a statement that this contract appears to be the first, which was a misnomer. At that time I had not viewed the birth certificate of the Confederacy, and I was going to correct that statement in that magazine but was unable to due to the fact they are out of print. I am taking this opportunity to correct that statement.

From the author, Travis Parrish

Special thanks to Jo Cobb, the great nephew of Confederate General Howell Cobb who contributed a lot to this article. Special thanks to my wife, Memory Parrish, who inspired me. Special thanks to R.L. Wilson, a friend and mentor. ■



The world's largest repository of Confederate relics, Confederate archives and mementos, The White House Of The Confederacy, has been seized by a corporate merger that has ended the museum by removing forever it's historic name, unique character and artifacts.

ACT NOW BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

The Virginia Division and National SCV request your direct donations for the legal effort to thwart this merger and restore The Confederate Museum according to the intent of it's founders.

We seek all donors or living relatives of deceased donors, who have given artifacts or financial donations by gift, loan, or other, to contact our legal team.

Reject this merger as a violation of the sacred trust confided to The Confederate Memorial Literary Society as custodian of our priceless heritage.

www.scvva.org

Save The Museum Of The Confederacy

MoC Committee, Virginia Division, SCV, PO Box 29814 Henrico, VA 23242-0814 or 804-517-6587 James Ray Chairman, MoC Committee, Virginia Division, SCV



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

Army of Northern Virginia



At a Confederate Memorial Day Service, held in Chester County, SC, the Honor Guard, which fired a volley, was composed of Compatriots from the **Walker-Gaston Camp 86**, Chester, SC; **Private Thomas Caldwell Camp 31**, York, SC; **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC and the **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC.



Glenn Sparrow was welcomed into the **Private Thomas E. Caldwell Camp 31**, Clover/York, SC, by Commander Kirk Carter and Adjutant Bill Stevens.



Members of the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, attended the South Carolina Confederate Memorial Day in Columbia, SC. Pictured from left are newly pinned Guardian Lamar Guest, Austine Lancaster, Kevin Lancaster (in rear), Cadet Patrick Phillips Jr., and in rear, Camp Commander Patrick Phillips.



The **3rd SC Cavalry, Company I of Edisto Camp 131**, Edisto Island, SC, adopted as a Sesquicentennial Project the creation, design and erection of a monument to the men of the company for which the camp is named. Pictured are Commander De Arnett and Master of Ceremonies Tom Boozer as they dedicated the monument to the men of the Rebel Troop, as Company I. The monument is located in the graveyard of the Presbyterian Church of Edisto Island, SC, where many of the members of the Rebel Troop are buried.



From left, David Henderson, Paul Berry, Sam Moore, Frank Powell, Rick Miller, Paul Livingston and Larry King, members of the **47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166**, Wake Forest, NC, at their recent Adopt-a-Highway Clean-Up on US 1/Capital Blvd., Wake Forest, NC.



Teresa Roane, archivist at the UDC Headquarters, was presented gifts from the Union County Confederate Pensioners of Color Day from Real Daughter Mattie Clyburn Rice and Ron Perdue of the **Lieutenant F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC.

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



Compatriot William F. Aull, a member of the **Wade Hampton Camp 273**, Columbia, SC, replaced missing Confederate Iron Crosses on the graves of his great-grandfather, George Burrow Aull, and great-great-grandfather, William Calvin Aull, at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Pomaria, SC. William Calvin Aull died of wounds received at Chancellorsville.



Tim Drake, of Belton SC, and **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC, Commander Mike Barnes, of Honea Path, SC, took part in the "Meet the Pendletonians" program at historic Ashtabula. Tim Drake was both William Middleton and later a Federal sergeant who tried to capture Manse Jolly (and died in the process!). Mike Barnes portrayed Manse Jolly on his horse, Dixie (Mike's horse's name in real life is Dixie Chick). Pictured are Julia Barnes who portrayed Clarissa Adger Bowen, with Mike Barnes and Tim Drake.



JROTC Cadet Sayvon Lane of South Cabarrus High School was awarded the *H. L. Hunley* Award by Commander Bill Starnes of the **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC.



The **Robert F. Hoke/William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, held highway and cemetery clean-ups.



Shown is the Dawson Cemetery before and after Compatriot Chris Harrell, member of the **Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419**, Florence/Darlington, SC, gave it a cleanup.



Color Guard members of the **Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013**, Havre De Grace, MD, gathered at Memorial Day services. Attending, from left, Tim Myers, Bill Watson, Mike Eldreth, Sr., Cadet Mike Eldreth III, Commander Bob Dollenger, Jim (Yellowhorse) Bryant, Bill Meehan and Paul Kozlowski.

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



On a recent Memorial Day, the **High Bridge Camp 1581**, Farmville, VA, placed flags on all Confederate graves in the Farmville, VA, Westview Cemetery. Among the graves in the cemetery are those known as the "Paulette 8." Captain Samuel Watkins Paulette, a Farmville native and Confederate veteran, learned several veterans had died as paupers and were laid to rest in a pauper's grave, he had those veterans reinterred in the Westview Cemetery. Standing from left, Jerry Drinkard, Jr., Lance Smith, John Pigg, Ty Drinkard, Brian Partain, Commander Gary Pridgen, Moffatt Evans, Jr., Todd Fathbruckner, John Butler, James Wooten, Jr., Jimmy Adams, Lee Wooten and Mark Fathbruckner.



Pictured with their banner are members of the WV Division and the **Flat Top Copperheads Camp 1694**, Princeton, WV, at a recent living history.



At a recent meeting of the **Gaston Guards Camp 1822**, Stanley, NC, one new member was sworn in. Pictured from left are Commander Bob Armstrong, New Member Justin Rick and Chaplain Ron Watts.



The **MD Division** gathered for the first time for Clean-up Day for our Adopted monuments, the 1st Maryland Artillery, Breathed's Battery, Lee's Brigade Cavalry (1st MD Cavalry), and Beckham's Horse Artillery. The compatriots are Commander Bob Dollenger who represented the Archer Camp; and Jim Bibb, Bill Atwell, Craig Gottschall, and Ray Rooks represented the Trimble Camp.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, camp member Bruce Ritter is shown presenting the *H. L. Hunley Award* to Air Force JROTC cadet Katherine Couch, who is a junior at Smyrna High School, Smyrna, DE.



Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142, Dallas, NC, held a swearing-in ceremony for David Lynn Glover as the camp's newest member. Shown from left are Commander Jim Lowery, David Lynn Glover, and Chaplain Jeff Cash.



Army of Northern Virginia



At a reenactment at Melrose Plantation in Murfreesboro, NC, are members of the **General J. R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, and the **General Matt W. Ransom Camp 861**, Roanoke Rapids, NC.



Members of the **Captain William Latane' Camp 1690**, Mechanicsville, VA, attended the Memorial Day Service at the Confederate Memorial Chapel.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, participates in Maryland's Adopt-A-Highway Cleanup program. From left are Jan Heitt, Commander Michael Wasiljoy, Jerry Bayer and Stuart McClung with their full bags of trash!



The **Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters Camp 3000**, Mechanicsville, VA, Color Guard, presented the colors at Blandford Church in Petersburg, VA, for a Confederate Medal of Honor Memorial Service for Private Lawrence Berry, Third Company, Battalion Washington Artillery, Louisiana Volunteers. From left, standing, are bagpiper David Hinton, Charlie Creech, Andrew Morehead, Tripp Lewis, Jimmie Creech, Luke McDonald and Commander Darryl Starnes; kneeling: drummers Jack Lewis and Tom Karrow.



Darrel Simmons received his War Service Medal and award from **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA, Commander Carrel Thompson.



Brigadier General Nathan G. Evans-Marion Camp 24, Marion, SC, Commander Charles McRae welcomed everyone to their annual Confederate Memorial Service at the Confederate Monument in Marion, SC.

Army of Tennessee



H.K. Edgerton was the keynote speaker at the **General Robert E. Lee Camp 16**, Auburn, AL, Christmas Banquet in Opelika AL. Pictured from left, Terry Edgerton, Dave Crosslin, Commander Jerry Purcell, Jay Hinton and H.K. Edgerton.



St. Clair Camp 308, Ashville, AL, entered a float in the Oneonta Veterans Day Parade and won 1st Place in the best float. Van Gunter and Camp Commander Bill Watkins are shown with the 1st Place Trophy at the John W. Inzer Museum in Ashville. Mrs. Dan Williams and daughter Bonnie Blue Williams represented Confederate women on the float.



Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, inducted two new members (father and son) into its ranks at the Ramsey House Plantation in Knoxville. Pictured from left, Commander Scott Hall, new members Richard and Benjamin Hatten and Adjutant John Hitt.



To pay tribute to the Jewish Confederates, John Stemple of the **Major General William D. McCain HQ Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, recently displayed a 3rd National Flag on a base in Israel.



Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227, Laurel, MS, members Don Green (who portrayed Newt Knight), Reed Walters (who portrayed Major McLemore), and Coco Roberts (who portrayed Amos Deason), stand on the porch of the Deason House in Ellisville, MS, during the annual Historic Halloween Tour.



Seven members of **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, attended the headstone dedication of Sergeant Charlie Dickison, in support of the Florida 5th Brigade. The Kirby-Smith artillery crew fired a salute from the camp cannon as well as providing additional personnel for the musket salute. Pictured from left, Joey Browning, Chris Bunton, Benny Peavy, Joe Hill, Calvin Hart, Ray Labrie and Rusty Labrie.

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



The Mechanized Cavalry held their state quarterly meeting at Villa Rica in front of Wicks Tavern, next to the **Forrest Escort Camp 1239**, Kennesaw, GA. Lieutenant Commander Kelly Barrow was sworn into the Cavalry. We welcome him and are honored that he has chosen to become a Mechanized Cavalry Member.



The **Jacob Summerlin Camp 1516**, Kissimmee, FL, float followed its color guard in the St. Cloud, FL, Veterans Day parade. On the float were the camp's mountain howitzer "Murray," members of the camp, the Captain William J. Rogers Chapter 212 MOS&B and the Frances Kirby Smith 22 OCR.



10th Brigade Florida Division held a gravesite preservation at Greenwood Cemetery in Orlando, FL. Camps represented were **General E.M. Law Camp 1323**, Lakeland, FL; **Munnerlyn Cow Cavalry Camp 2120**, Christmas, FL; **CSS Florida Camp 102**, Orlando, FL; **Capt. J.J. Dickison Camp 1387**, Melbourne, FL and **William Henry Harris Camp 1395**, Ft. Lauderdale, FL. The 10' x 20' flag was contributed by Camp 2120.



Members of the **John Kempshall Camp 1534**, Maroa, IL, participated in the Wreaths Across America program, decorating the Confederate Monument at Camp Butler in Springfield, IL.



Fort Heiman Camp 1834, Murray, KY, and the J. N. Williams Chapter UDC participated in the Veterans' Day Parade in Murray, KY.



Members of the **Sergeant William A. Hamby Camp 1750**, Crossville, TN, induct their newest Cadet members, Jayden Faalafua. Jayden's brother Jeremy was also inducted, but not pictured.

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



The **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, honored their namesake with wreath-laying services at Chickamauga, GA, where he was mortally wounded in battle and at his gravesite in Elizabethtown, KY.



Hurricane Sandy took the huge 12 x 20 foot Confederate Flag which was erected 40 feet above the park site owned by the SCV in Waynesville, GA. Mr. Huey Ham, a member of the **Captain James Knox "Seaboard Guards" Camp 2022**, Waynesville, GA, and founder of the Confederate Soldiers Wall, Confederate Soldiers Park and Library in the community was responsible for erecting the flag. Perry Tree Service was responsible for assisting in repairing the ropes and Mr. Ham sat and watched with much peace!



Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929, Clayton, GA, Commander William L. English congratulates new member Charles W. Roberson, who was sworn into the camp.



John R. Massey Camp 152, Fayetteville/Lincoln County, TN, Commander Dr. James Armitage, presented Commander Paul Matheny, US Navy (Retired) and Staff Sergeant Jason Brown, US Army National Guard (Retired) with SCV War Service Medals.



Members of the **Lieutenant Dickson L. Baker Camp 926**, Hartwell, GA, attended a fish fry. Pictured to the right of the flag bearer on the second row is Real Son H. V. Booth, wearing the gray cap.



Pictured is the Color Guard of the **Ebenezer Rifles Camp 1901**, Rincon, GA, at a Marker Dedication at Fort Pulaski, Savannah, GA, for the 13 Confederate officers, part of the Immortal 600, who were starved to death. Members of **Camp Davis Camp 2073**, Guyton, GA, built the wall surrounding the cemetery.



Army of Tennessee



N. B. Forrest Camp 215, Memphis, TN, Commander Alan Doyle, is joined by other camp members as well as members of other SCV camps in the Memphis Brigade and local UDC chapters at the annual Forrest Candlelight Ceremony on the anniversary of the general's death at the Forrest Statue in Forrest Park in Memphis.



The General Henry L. Benning Camp 517, Columbus, GA, held a day of remembrance of the last battle east of the Mississippi in Columbus, GA. Pictured are Jim Gibson, Tony Kolb, Jack Howard, Brandon Dorrill, David Moreland and Autumn Massey at the podium with father, Commander Tim Massey.



The John Hunt Morgan Camp 2053, Greeneville, TN, presented a painting of John Hunt Morgan to the Dickson Williams Mansion Historical Association. The painting of General Morgan is by historical artist Caroline Blanks and was placed in the room where General Morgan spent his last night. Pictured are camp members Ronnie Lail; Camp Chaplain Chad Bogart; Artist Caroline Blanks; Mike Mankin and Commander Tim Massey.



New member Robert Dale (dark coat) is inducted into the Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140, Caledonia, MS, during their annual Christmas in Dixie dinner at the Stephen D. Lee home in Columbus, MS, by Mike Shizak, Darryl Hartness and Jessie Riggs. Robert's ancestor, John Newton Dale, was a member of the camp's namesake unit, the 24th MS Infantry, Co. D, Caledonia Rifles.



Members of the Lieutenant Colonel William M. Luffman Camp 938, Chatsworth, GA, prepared Spring Place Cemetery for a series of tours relating to the War Between the States. The cemetery has numerous soldiers buried, including one Yankee and the highest-ranking officer from Murray County, Lt. Colonel William Luffman. Shown from left are Jimmy Luffman, Milton Clarke, Adam Parker and Commander Mitchell Parker.



The Augusta Jane Evans Wilson Chapter 2640 UDC and the Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210, Tampa, FL, was awarded "Best Specialty Entry" by the Ruskin Post 6287, VFW, in their Veterans Day Parade. The combined unit included color guard, "Dixie Lives in My Heart" themed float, the "Bonnie Blue Corvette" and "Gray Ghost" Javelin.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Colonel A. H. Belo Camp 49, Dallas, TX, Commander Kevin Newsum and Mark Brown, 2nd Lt. Commander, attended a Confederate Memorial Celebration in Palestine, TX.



Members of the General Dandridge McRae Camp 397, Searcy, AR, and the members of the Private Job Stark Neill Camp 286, Batesville, AR, presented a true Southern history lesson to the 600 school children at the Pangburn School in Pangburn, AR.



Compatriots of the Hood's Southeast Texas Brigade Camp 153, San Antonio, TX, participated in the Confederate Memorial Dedication in Palestine, TX.



The Colonel A. M. Hobby Camp 713, Corpus Christi, TX, recently participated in the Ingleside, TX, Community Roundup Celebration by having an information and recruiting booth. Pictured from left are Dr. William Farmer, Mrs. Farmer and James Wilson.



Compatriots of the Father A. J. Ryan Camp 302, San Diego, CA, performed Honors at Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, which included a 21-gun volley. With budget cutbacks, Armed Forces were not able to perform that duty. Thank God for our Sons; otherwise, these Veterans would not be honored properly.

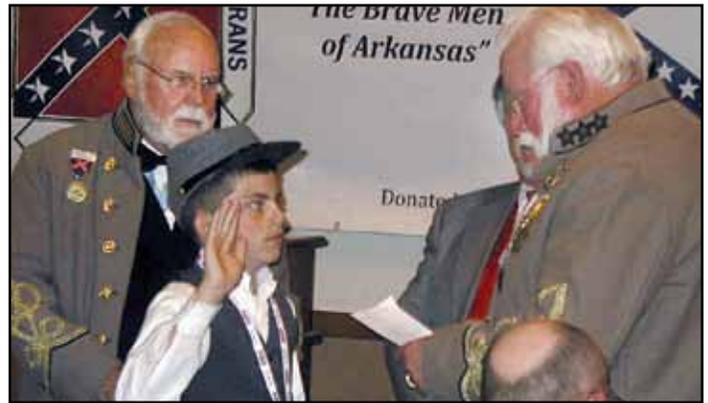


The O. M. Roberts Camp 178, Waxahachie, TX, was honored with an outstanding program by Compatriot Marc Robinson of the John H. Reagan Camp 2156, Palestine, TX, on his family's experience in emigrating to Brazil after the War Between the States. Here Marc receives a bust of General Robert E. Lee from Adjutant Larry Wilhoite as a memento of the occasion.

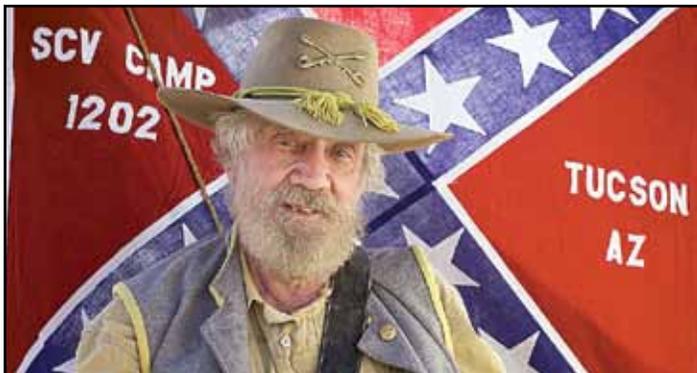
Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Iowa, Kansas, Utah and Pacific Northwest Divisions



George Overton Stoner Camp 1000, Victoria, TX, Commander Thor Eric Chester presents the Tejano Medal to Ruben Cordova, the 1st Lt. Commander of the **John S. (RIP) Ford Camp 2216**, Harlingen, TX, for his promotion of Hispanic Culture in the War. Mr. Cordova did a presentation of Colonel Santos Benavides, the Hero of Laredo and the highest-ranking Hispanic to serve in the Confederacy.



Arthur Lee Anders of the **Major Fontaine R. Earle Camp 1453**, Fayetteville, AR, takes the oath of membership at an AR Division Reunion with Marvyne Ray Jones and William Danny Honnoll of the **Colonel Robert G. Shaver Camp 1655**, Jonesboro, AR.



Compatriot Bill Seymour of the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ, took part in the annual "Civil War in the Southwest" reenactment at Picacho Peak State Park.



Several camps participated in Memorial Day Ceremonies at the Houston National Cemetery. Camps in attendance were **Captain Ike Turner 1275**, Livingston, TX; **Granbury's Texas Brigade Camp 1479**, Spring, TX; **Dick Dowling Camp 1295**, Beaumont, TX and **Colonel Philip Alexander Work Camp 1790**, Woodville, TX.

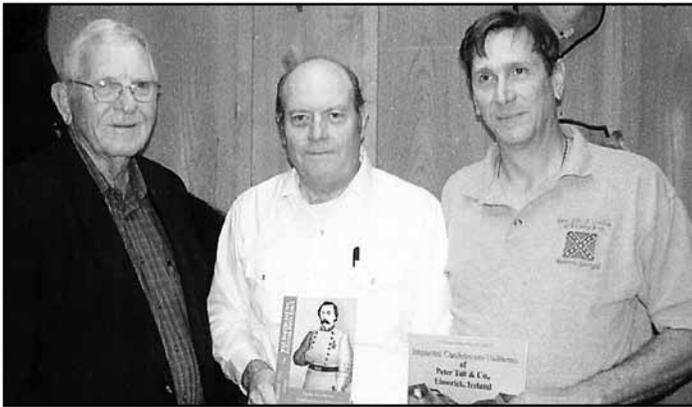


Wade Nail, far right, 1st Lt. Commander of the **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX, placed a flag on Francis Marion Wells' grave. With Wade are ancestors of Wells, John Hayden and Bill Hayden.



Bob Rubel, 1st Lt. Commander, **Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937**, Cleburne, TX, did a presentation about "Images of the Conflict - Art of the War of Northern Aggression" to the **Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648**, Arlington, TX.

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



Former Commander-in-Chief Ed Deason, left, visited a meeting of the **Major Jesse M. Cooper Camp 1665**, DeRidder, LA. Also, Michael Jones, center, of the **Captain J. W. Bryan Camp 1390**, Lake Charles, LA, presented the program on his new book, *Dick Dowling and the Jefferson Davis Guard*. Cooper Camp Commander Fred Adolphus, right, welcomed both guests and is seen here displaying his book, *Imported Confederate Uniforms of Peter Tait & Co., Limerick, Ireland*.



The **Colonel Philip Alexander Work Camp 1790**, Woodville, TX, held a living history for schools during the Harvest Festival. Pictured is Compatriot James Stutzenburg talking to a group of students.



Members of the 3rd and 4th Brigade of the **Texas Division** at the Texas Scottish Festival in Arlington, TX.



A ceremony was conducted to honor Buffalo Soldiers and Confederate Veterans buried in the Globe City Cemetery. The event was celebrated by the American Legion Post 27, Honor Guard, which fired a 21-gun salute to the fallen veterans. The event was planned by the **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ; Buffalo Soldiers of the Arizona Territory and ladies of Chapter 966 UDC.



Compatriots Danny McDowell and Ricky Pittman of the **Major Thomas McGuire Camp 1714**, West Monroe, LA, present a program of Southern heritage at the Caldwell Parish Library in Columbia, LA.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, presented Eagle Scout Chris Harper of Boy Scout Troop 445 the SCV Eagle Scout Achievement Certificate and a personal letter from CIC R. Michael Givens at the Troop's Eagle Court. Chris' project was to clean up and refurbish the Confederate cemetery and stage station ruins at Dragoon Springs. Pictured from left are Camp Commander Larry Bowman, Chris Harper and Curt Tipton.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The Colorado Division held a marker-dedication ceremony for Private James M. Priest, Company D, 1st Northeast MO Cavalry, who is buried in the Highland Cemetery in Meeker, CO. Pvt. Priest's grave had been unmarked since 1926. The ceremony was performed by Private George Dudley Lee's Escort 39th VA Cavalry Battalion Camp 2224, Grand Junction, CO, Commander Ken Garrison.



Members and associate members of Camp Henry Ward Harris 2037, Hobbs, NM, take the time to honor the Confederacy with a toast in the remains of the saloon at the ghost town of Shakespeare, NM, to honor and acknowledge Confederate Memorial Day. Pictured from left are Emory J. Smith, Keith Wilden, Ken Davis, John Smith and Bobby Wilden (age 5).



Grandfather and grandson sworn in as new members at Texas Civil War Museum. Pictured are Mike Patterson; Jack Eustace and his grandson, Boone Eustace, and Colonel E. W. Taylor Camp 1777, Bedford, TX, Commander Bob Gresham.



The Sons of Confederate Veterans entry in the Fiesta de los Vaqueros parade in Tucson, AZ, was led by, from left, Steve Ledbetter, Texas John Slaughter Camp 2074, Tombstone, AZ, and Roger Hiestand and Richard Montgomery of Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202, Tucson, AZ. The weather was a bit chilly!



Silver State Grays Camp 1989, Las Vegas, NV, recently observed Confederate Memorial Day by placing flags and wreaths at the graves of three veterans at Woodlawn Cemetery. Shown above are Larry Morton, Commander John Minor, Ron Gregrich, Bill Jones and Pete Carnes.



Compatriots of the Private Kyle Grundy Needham Camp 2171, Porter, TX, had a recruiting booth at the New Caney Saw Mill Festival.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

COL. CHRISTOPHER C. PEGUES 62 SELMA
JENKINS, JAMES PACKER

CAPT. MORTIMER JORDAN 84 GARDENDALE
DOOLEY, KERMIT E.

COLONEL SNOODGRASS 232 STEVENSON
GILES, CHAD

ST. CLAIR 308 ASHVILLE
BROCK, GARLAND S.

JOHN RAYBURN 452 GUNTERSVILLE
DOWDY, JAMES LARRY
STEWART, WARREN
CHRISTOPHER
TIDWELL, DREW ADIN
WILBORN, BILLY RAY

GEORGE "TIGE" ANDERSON 453 ANNISTON
WEBSTER, TERRANCE
TRENTON

DENT'S ARTILLERY 486 EUFAULA
MATHIAS, ROY BRUCE
SALMON, JAMES DAVID

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON 898 TUSCUMBIA
FULKS, BRENTON J.

FORT BLAKELEY 1864 BALDWIN COUNTY
McMILLAN, STEPHEN
ALBERT
PAYNE, ROBERT STEPHEN
ROBBINS, JOHN ADDRIAN
ROWE, WILLIAM OSCAR
WATTS, CHARLES TILLMAN

PVT. WILLIAM M. CARNEY 2088 ATMORE
FINDLEY, TEDDY D.
GODWIN, GARRY C.

TEN ISLANDS 2678 OHATCHEE
CURVIN, GERRY STEPHEN

ARKANSAS

SEVEN GENERALS 135 HELENA
NOTTINGHAM, JAMES

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197 LITTLE ROCK
TATUM, JOHN ROSS
WILLIAMS, JOSEPH HAROLD

GEN. RICHARD M. GANO 561 FORT SMITH
SMITH, MATTHEW CLARK

JAMES M. KELLER 648 HOT SPRINGS
DEATON, DENNIS
DEATON, KELLY
MAIN, JAMES AUSTIN

THOMAS C. HINDMAN 656 PRAIRIE GROVE
BOWERS, ROBERT ALLEN

GEN. JO SHELBY 1414 HARRISON
McCALL, ROBERT S.
WRIGHT, BRUCE

1st LT. ELBERT L. STEEL 1623 LEWISVILLE
WILLIS, MORGAN CHANCE
RAY

ARIZONA

PVT. C. W. LUCAS - FORREST'S ESCORT 2316 PRESCOTT VALLEY
COATES, GUY H.

CALIFORNIA

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY 1627 SACRAMENTO
MALINOWSKI, JOSHUA

INLAND EMPIRE 1742 INLAND EMPIRE
AMORI, MATTHEW D.

CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL WADDELL 1770 ORANGE COUNTY
CAUBLE, ANDREW DANIEL

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON 2023 MODESTO
WALKER, GAGE LUCAS

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS 175 COLORADO SPRINGS
STAMPADOS, WILLIAM
CARTER

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556 TAMPA
HUMPHREY, JONATHAN
ARMISTEAD

A. LIVINGSTON 746 MADISON
DAVIS, COLEMAN HANK

KIRBY SMITH 1209 JACKSONVILLE
BRANDENBURG, MARK
PATRICK

STONEWALL JACKSON 1381 ST. PETERSBURG
WHYTE, DAVID BRIAN

CAPT. J. J. DICKISON 1387 MELBOURNE
JACKSON, TRAVIS DEAN

PVT. GEORGE W. THOMAS 1595 FT. PIERCE
BEATY, VERNON A.

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614 HAVANA
PATTON, JAMES PRESTON
SMITH, AIDAN T.
SMITH, CONNOR B.
SMITH, EMORY EDWARD

FLORIDA COW CAVALRY 1680 VERO BEACH
SWINDELL, CHRISTOPHER
SWINDELL, CLAUDE
EVERETT

MUNNERLYN'S CATTLE GUARD BATTALION 2120 CHRISTMAS
GREEN, TIMOTHY JORDAN

2nd LT. JOEL KNIGHT 2175 CHARLOTTE HARBOR
FILYAW, WAYNE MORRIS

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN 2210 TAMPA
TUTOR, KENNETH LAYNE

GEORGIA

FRANCIS S. BARTOW 93 SAVANNAH
HILL, LEWIS LeROY
McAULEY, RICHARD HENRY
TURNER, RODERICK GREER

MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS 96 LAWRENCEVILLE
DAVIS, BRANDON
DAVIS, DAVID

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97 ATHENS
BENTON, THOMAS WAYNE
COLLINS, TIM
McCULLERS, CHARLIE
REIKER

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON 141 ALBANY
BARNES, LARRY KENNETH

STATE OF DADE 707 TRENTON
BONDS, LEONARD CARSON

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS 932 VIDALIA
WHITAKER, LONNIE JOE

FORREST'S ESCORT 1239 KENNESAW
GODDARD, DENNIS
JOWERS, WILLIAM CARL

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397 DALLAS
BUTLER, LESLIE CHRISTIAN
TURNER, JIMMY LOUIS

LT. JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399 WARNER ROBINS
JENRETTE, DON EDWIN
WALTERS, MICHAEL LEE

27th GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404 GAINESVILLE
SPILER, LAWRENCE HENRY

DAVID W. PAYNE 1633 BLAIRSVILLE
JUNGHANS, LLOYD DAVID

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642 CUMMING
GILBERT, RICHARD EUGENE
MACIOLEK, MICHAEL DAVID

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657 SAVANNAH
TOLER, JAMES H.

GEN. LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD 1796 LUTHERSVILLE
MINCEY, CALEB THOMAS

BLUE RIDGE RIFLES 1860 DAHLONEGA
YOUNG, MICHAEL DAVID

EBENEZER RIFLES 1901 RINCON
GILBERT, ZECHARY EDWARD

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM WRIGHT 1914 EVANS
MAYO, BRIAN W.
McGUIRE, BRETT STUART

PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM 1977 CHICKAMAUGA
GRANT, CLINTON

LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY 2071 COLQUITT
CUNNINGHAM, CALEB

CONCORD RANGERS 2135 DAWSONVILLE
DOLES, ZANE S.

B/G HENRY KENT McCAY 2172 JESUP
JACKSON, VERNON
EDWARD
JACKSON, VERNON
EDWARD

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200 MOULTRIE
SMITH, RONALD HENRY
WHITAKER, JAMES LOUIE

THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER 2218 JONES COUNTY
FAULKNER, CHRISTOPHER
GRANT

ILLINOIS

CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL 516 CHICAGO
COFFIN, CHESTER T.
DUGGAR, DOUGLAS
GEOFFREY

INDIANA

THOMAS HENRY HINES 1555 MICHIGAN CITY
LOYD, JAMES ALAN

COLONEL ROBERT M. MARTIN 2320 EVANSVILLE
PATTON, ANDREW S.

KANSAS

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064 WICHITA
WHORTON, NATHAN

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100 LEXINGTON
COMBS, DONALD HOWARD

COL. ALFRED JOHNSTON 276 BENTON
HOLT, CHRISTOPHER ARLIN
LAMB, JUSTIN D.
POWERS, CHARLES LENSLEY

GEN. ROGER W. HANSON 1844 WINCHESTER
SPARKS, MATTHEW RYAN

LOUISIANA

HENRY WATKINS ALLEN 133 BATON ROUGE
LeCOQ, GARY PAUL
LeCOQ, LUCAS PAUL

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 SHREVEPORT
ARMSTRONG, MARK DAVEN
LEWIS, LOGAN COLE
MORRISON, HAGAN L.
OLIVER, JON PATRICK
RACINE, JOHN ROY
RICH, CHARLES M.
SMITH, CHARLES DARRON
WHITEHEAD, ROBERT W.

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390 LAKE CHARLES
THIELEN, JACK EDWIN

LT. ELIJAH H. WARD 1971 FARMERVILLE
FARRAR, JAMIE

MAJOR GENERAL HARRY T. HAYS 2019 BATON ROUGE
GRACE, JAMES HENRY

GENERAL LOUIS HEBERT 2032 LAFAYETTE
BELL, DANIEL HAMPTON

MARYLAND

COL. HARRY W. GILMOR 1388 BALTIMORE
ROLLINS, BROOK
HOLLOWAY

BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG 1582 SHARPSBURG
TOMS, KENNETH LEE

MARYLAND LINE C.S.A. 1741 UPPER MARLBORO
MARTIN, GEORGE R.

MICHIGAN

ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321 DEARBORN
CHIDESTER, KIRK ALAN

MISSOURI

MAJ. GEN. J. O. SHELBY 191 WARRENSBURG
SELLMEYER, DERYL P.

ELIJAH GATES 570 FULTON
EDWARDS, DONALD
EUGENE

B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614 INDEPENDENCE
HOLTZCLAW, DWAYNE LEE

GEN. JAMES H. McBRIDE 632 SPRINGFIELD
SHELHAMMER, JEAN-LOUIS

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ 1815 FLORISSANT
HARVEY, RONALD ALAN
KING, DAVID WAYNE
LANGENDOERFER, ROGER
WHITEAKER, CORKLIN D.

MISSISSIPPI

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265 BRANDON
AUDIRSCH, BRANDON
BOTELER, MICHAEL
THOMPSON
BOYKIN, ROY EARL
BROOME, T. M.
GRAY, BILLY BRAYDEN
GRIFFIN, JERRY
HINTON, CHRISTOPHER
HUNTER

HINTON, DAWSON GRAY
INGRAM, DONALD REX
RUSSELL, SIMMONS
BOYKIN

**COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS
321
CORINTH**

EMBRY, JAMES O.
JOHNSON, BRADLEY GENE
JOHNSON, CHRISTOPHER
BURTON
MANGUS, DANIEL RUSSELL
PRESLEY, BRIAN EDWARD

**TIPPAA TIGERS 868
RIPLEY**
SMITH, ADRIAN

**PRIVATE SAMUEL A.
HUGHEY 1452
HERNANDO**
REXROADE, RICHARD
FRANKLIN

**STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681
SUMMIT**
BARRON, STEPHAN PAUL
HUX, JAMES STEVEN
WALLACE, BARRY KYLE

**9th MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY
1748
LUCEDALE**
COOLEY, JAMES RONALD
LINS, BEN JOSEPH
WALKER, MICHAEL JASON

**AUGUSTA GREYS 1956
NEW AUGUSTA**
WADE, DAVID ALTON

**LT. GEN. STEPHEN DILL
LEE'S CALEDONIA RIFLES
2140
CALEDONIA**
CONNER, RICHARD DALE

NORTH CAROLINA

**ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15
ASHEVILLE**
CALLAWAY, MITCHELL
BRETT
SIZEMORE, MARK EDWIN

**ROBESON RIFLE GUARDS
216
LUMBERTON**
POPE, JAMES RAEFORD
WOODY, PAUL BRIAN

**THE McDOWELL MEN 379
MARION**
RIGDON, WILLIAM
LAWRENCE

**ROWAN RIFLES 405
SALISBURY**
COLLINS, JOHN GREGORY

**LT. F. C. FRAZIER CAMP 668
HIGH POINT**
BICKLEY, SAMUEL TAYLOR

**PVT. LORENZO LEIGH
BENNETT 773
DURHAM**
PARROTT, WILLIAM
GREGORY

SPEIDEL-HAMILTON,
ANDREW ROBERT

**GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 803
SANFORD**
KEASLER, JOSEPH McDUFF

**COL. CHARLES F. FISHER
813
GRAHAM**
BAKER, CLAYTON RAY
BAKER, STERLING RAY
BAKER, STERLING RAY

**CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR
849
HICKORY**
SHERRILL, ERIC MARSHALL

**GEN. MATT W. RANSOM 861
WELDON**
LUDLUM, TONY SCOTT

**MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY
872
GASTONIA**
BELK, LAWRENCE EDWARD

**COL. JOHN SLOAN 1290
GREENSBORO**
MYERS, CARTER NEAL

**COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN
1521
ELIZABETH CITY**
MUSE, JOHNNIE WILLIAM

**J.E.B. STUART 1598
MT. AIRY**
BONDURANT, LANNY DALE
FELTS, WILLIAM
ALEXANDER
FELTS, WILLIAM TOBY
McCRAW, WAYNE

**GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM.
J. HOKE 1616
LINCOLNTON**
HAMER, BERRY LEE
HAMER, CHARLES EVERETT

**CLEVELAND REGIMENTS
1663
CLEVELAND COUNTY**
COLBY, AARON LEE

**THE CSA UNKNOWN
SOLDIER 1753
LANES CREEK TOWNSHIP**
FIELDS, GEORGE WAYNE
MEDLIN, TERRY KIM

**YADKIN GRAY EAGLES 1765
YADKINVILLE**
SHORE, HENRY FLEMING

**24th NC CO. C, CLAYTON
YELLOW JACKETS 1809
CLAYTON**
TODD, KENNETH DUANE

**GASTON GUARDS 1822
STANLEY**
HIGH, CLYDE MORRISSETT

**THE ROXBORO GRAYS 1932
ROXBORO**
BUTNER, DENNIS DUANE
MOORE, RUBEN DOUGLAS

**COL. LAWRENCE M. ALLEN
2093
MARS HILL**
WYATT, DAVID

**BEAUFORT PLOWBOYS 2128
WASHINGTON**
HUSS, KEMP DONALD

**CUMBERLAND PLOUGH
BOYS 2187
STEDMAN**
GOLDMAN, RONNIE EARL

**LT. JOHN T. BULLOCK 2205
GRANVILLE CO.**
WOODLIEF, KENNETH
EDWARD

**BIG IVY MOUNTAIN GUARD
2230
BARNARDSVILLE**
TURNER, JIMMIE
McARTHUR

**CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN.
RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318
MIDLAND**
BAILEY, TREVOR SCOTT
HAIGLER, ROGER KEE

NEVADA

**LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY
2016
SPARKS**
BLOW, JAMES ROBERT
TADLOCK, CHARLES ALBERT

NEW YORK

**GEN. ARCHIBALD GRACIE
985
NEW YORK**
BRENNAN, VINCENT R.
COMEGYS, ROBERT V.

**MISS CONSTANCE CARY
1913
GLOVERSVILLE**
GILBERT, ROBERT BAIRD

OHIO

**BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S.
RIPLEY 1535
WORTHINGTON**
SMITH, GLEN LEE

**LT. JONATHAN BRESSLER
1536
CINCINNATI**
VENNER, DANIEL GLENN

**PVT. TAPLEY P. MAYS 2170
IRONTON**
DEARFIELD, CALEB BRUCE
DEARFIELD, JAMES W.
TOMBLIN, PHILLIP RAY

OKLAHOMA

**LT. COL. JACKSON F.
McCURTAIN 513
MOORE**
MORPHIS, JEFFREY CARL

**COLONEL JOHN W. JORDAN
817
MANNFORD**
DAMRON, JOSHUA B.
JUILLERAT, RAYMOND D.

**INDIAN TERRITORY 892
POTEAU**
NEWBURN, GLENN E.

**COL. JOHN JUMPER 900
CLAREMORE**
DUNAVENT, CLYDE J.

**SHELBY'S OKLAHOMA IRON
MEN 1356
DUNCAN**
DURVIN, WILLIAM ALAN
MATTHEWS, DALTON
WAYNE

SOUTH CAROLINA

**SECESSION 4
CHARLESTON**
O'NEALE, GEORGE MICHAEL
SMITH, WARREN EDWARD

**PVT. THOMAS E. CALDWELL
31
CLOVER/YORK**
DAVIS, CLYDE MICHAEL

**16th SOUTH CAROLINA
REGIMENT 36
GREENVILLE**
BISHOP, WILLIAM NELSON
EATMAN, ROBERT MATTHEW
MARTIN, DOUGLAS J.
NICHOLSON, JAMES BRUCE
POOLE, CHRISTOPHER
ASHTON
RAWLINS, ERNEST PATRICK
STEPHENS, BRUCE DANIEL
VIERS, KELVIN WAYNE

**PVT. JOHN S. BIRD
PALMETTO GUARD 38
NORTH CHARLESTON**
DAVIS, BRITT DUANE

**JOHN THOMAS ASHLEY 43
HONEA PATH**
WEEKS, PAYTON LEE
WEEKS, ROBERT SCOTT

**GENERAL RICHARD H.
ANDERSON 47
BEAUFORT**
RHAME, RICHARD
ANDERSON

**15th REGIMENT SC
VOLUNTEERS 51
LEXINGTON COUNTY**
ANDERSON, JAMES
RICHARD

**3rd SC CAVALRY CO. I OF
EDISTO 131
EDISTO ISLAND**
GAABO, CARL WAYNE
HUTSON, THOMAS CORDES
LUCAS

**LITCHFIELD 132
CONWAY**
JONES, ERNEST PAUL
JONES, JOHN PRESLEY
JONES, ROWL SETH

**PEE DEE RIFLES 1419
FLORENCE DARLINGTON
ANDERSON**
PERKINS, WILLIAM
JACKSON

**PALMETTO SHARP
SHOOTERS 1428
ANDERSON**
ROGERS, JORDAN JAMES

**BATTERY WHITE 1568
GEORGETOWN**
NISTENDIRK, JACK
WILKINSON

SOUTH DAKOTA

**DAKOTA TERRITORY CAMP
2195
STURGIS**
MANLEY, JOHN ALLEN

TENNESSEE

**N. B. FORREST 3
CHATTANOOGA**
HODGSON, JAMES BLAKE
MILLER, LAWRENCE
BARNES
POTTS, GARY PHILLIP

**MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO**
LAMB, PAUL D.
SHOCKEY, MICHAEL K.

**M/G BENJAMIN F.
CHEATHAM 72
MANCHESTER**
HOLLINS, BILL BENJAMIN

**LONGSTREET-ZOLLICOFFER
87
KNOXVILLE**
ARMSTRONG, GARY ALAN
CATES, JAMES MERRITT

**OTHO FRENCH STRAHL 176
UNION CITY**
SMITH, JOHN H.

**NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST
215
MEMPHIS**
HOWARD, ANDREW
ANTHONY
MULLIN, KYLE
SPANN, AARON JON

**FRANK P. GRACEY 225
CLARKSVILLE**
CHERRY, JAMES MITCHELL
LIBANO, GARY M.

**MARSHALL RANGERS 297
LEWISBURG**
ADAMS, CHARLES MICHAEL

**CAPT. JOHN W. MEBANE 319
SOMERVILLE**
GOLDEN, DANIEL J.

**CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN
RIFLES 386
TRACY CITY**
BUCHAN, JOHN RUSSELL

**M/G WILLIAM D. McCAIN
HQ 584
COLUMBIA**

BARKER, GARRY WALLACE
BARKER, SCOTTY DEAN
BILLINGSLEY, JULIAN
LOWRY
BONNER, ROBIE DARRELL
BURT, EDWARD JOHN
CALAWOR, FREDERICK
MICHAEL
DeFABIO, JONATHAN
WILSON GRAVES
DULANEY, RODNEY
FEIS, GARY ALAN
GAINES, JERRY A.
GARY, STUART ROSS
GREGORY, DARREN LYNN
LAVOIE, ROGER
LEE, RICHARD ROGERS
LOCHTE, JAMES MICHAEL
PARRISH, TERRILL DANIEL
PHIPPS, GEORGE E.
PIERCE, WALTER ELDRIDGE
PRICE, JAMES JACKSON
ROBERTS, TOMMY
ANTHONY
ROLLINS, ANTHONY KEITH
STROUD, ADAM JOSEPH
WINDHAM, CHRISTOPHER
STEPHEN

**WHEELER-LONG 709
DUNLAP**
ANGEL, CHARLES N.

**COL. W. M. BRADFORD/
COL. J. G. ROSE 1638
MORRISTOWN**
BUEL, JASON DILLON
KENNEDY, DANNY RAY
RICKER, JOHN HALL

**DILLARD-JUDD 1828
COOKEVILLE**
WHITE, RAYMOND ERWIN

**MYERS-ZOLLICOFFER 1990
LIVINGSTON**
ELDRIDGE, CHARLES
SEDOIS
ELDRIDGE, WILLIAM MYERS

**CPT. CHAMP FERGUSON/
STANDING STONE 2014
MONTEREY**
FERGUSON, JAMES SAMUAL

**LT. ROBERT J. TIPTON 2083
ELIZABETHTON**
DALTON, MARK ERIC

TEXAS

**MAJ. GEORGE W.
LITTLEFIELD 59
AUSTIN**
O'NEILL, MICHAEL
PETERSON, HAROLD
EVERETT

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON
67
HOUSTON
JACKSON, THOMAS INGLE
NOLAN, LARIS JOSEPH

HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE
153
SAN ANTONIO
WEIMER, REED RANDALL
WILLIAMS, GARY EDWIN

O. M. ROBERTS 178
WAXAHACHIE
HOLLEY, STEVEN
POINTER, JAMES PRESTON

WILLIAM HENRY PARSONS
415
ENNIS
WELDON, MATTHEW ROSS

PLEMONS-SHELBY 464
AMARILLO
DUNN, DESMON M.
DUNN, PAUL EDWARD

GOV. SAMUEL W. T.
LANHAM 586
WEATHERFORD
WESTON, KELLY

STONEWALL JACKSON 901
DENTON
SPRINGER, CHARLES BRIAN

ROSS' 6th TEXAS CAVALRY
965
TERRELL
ROBERTSON, JOHN
PRESLEY

GEORGE OVERTON STONER
1000
VICTORIA
HURLEY, LUCAS MICHAEL

MAJOR W.H. "HOWDY"
MARTIN 1241
ATHENS
HEAD, CHARLES COVINGTON
HEAD, JOHN TRUMAN
HEAD, MIKE
MULLENAX, JAMES

MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE
1250
TEMPLE
BELCHER, ERIK JAMES
BELCHER, RYAN ANDREW
DEAN, TOMMY COCKRILL
HAHN, HUDSON BARRET
HAHN, LANDON FULLER

ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325
SAN ANTONIO
PEARCE, JAMES TALMAGE

COL. THOMAS S. LUBBOCK
1352
LUBBOCK
POOL, KENNETH IRVIN
TAYLOR, RICKY DON

SUL ROSS 1457
BRYAN
ADAMS, EDWARD VERGNE
"RUSTY"
BARNETT, DEWEY CLAYTON
BIRDWELL, WILLIAM R.

GENERAL TOM GREEN 1613
SAN ANGELO
PARKER, DENNIS MICHAEL

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE
JOHNSON 1648
ARLINGTON
CANNON, JON
MIDDLEBROOKS, JAMES A.
PURSER, JOHN

COLONEL E. W. TAYLOR
1777
BEDFORD
WATSON, LEONARD HUGH

COL. PHILLIP A. WORK
1790
WOODVILLE
BARROW, MATTHEW WAYNE

COL. GUSTAV HOFFMANN
1838
NEW BRAUNFELS
RAYFIELD, ROBERT
STEWART

2nd TEXAS FRONTIER
DISTRICT 1904
DE LEON
ERWIN, RANDALL SCOTT
HARRISON, THOMAS
ROBERT
RUCKER, JAXSON LEE
RUCKER, JOSHUA LEWIS

TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS
1937

CLEBURNE
BRIDGES, JACE WELDON
BRIDGES, JACK WELDON
BRIDGES, JACK WELDON
BRIDGES, JACK WELDON
BRIDGES, JACKSON HARTER
BRIDGES, JED DALTON
BRIDGES, JIM BOB
BRIDGES, JIM BOB
COX, DAVID PHILLIP
COX, ERIC TENSLEY
EDDINS, JAMES WILLIAM
HAGUE, GLYNDON BRIDGES
LLEWELLYN, BRAYDEN
MICHAEL
LLEWELLYN, MICHAEL
BRYAN
RICHARDSON, KENNETH
WAYNE
WALKER, NORMAN ALVIN
WELLS, ANDREW MILES
WILLIAMS, JOHN BILLY

UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS
CAMP 2109
GILMER
PALMER, WILLIAM DAVID
REYNOLDS, LARRY JOE

THOMAS JEWETT GOREE
2129
MADISONVILLE
FERGUSON, MIKE

RED DIAMOND 2193
TEXARKANA
FINLEY, JOHN C.
HESTER, TERRY LEE
LANTZ, EDWIN R.
PICKERING, LAINE
ROW, ROBERT MONROE
WARREN, JASON L.
WILSON, DARRIN

ROCKWALL CAVALRY 2203
ROCKWALL
DuBOSE, JOSEPH DANIEL
MERRIMAN, ORVILLE COLE

VIRGINIA

LEE-JACKSON 1
RICHMOND
HENLEY, ROBERT EDWARD

THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA
MECHANIZED CAVALRY 9
NORFOLK
HOBBS, JOHNNY LEE

COLONEL D. H. LEE MARTZ
10
HARRISONBURG
FORBUS, HARRY FRANKLIN
SHIRKEY, JOSEPH L.

CLINTON HATCHER 21
LEESBURG
FLINN, CHARLES
GALLAGHER
TURNER, CAMERON MAYO
TURNER, NICHOLAS
BALLOU
TURNER, RICHARD PENDER
WRIGHT, THOMAS H.

A. P. HILL 167
COLONIAL HEIGHTS
DOUGHERTY, CHARLES
READ
DOUGHERTY, DR. JAMES
DRISKILL, NATHANIEL
EDWARD
EASTER, RAYMOND DONALD

PRINCESS ANNE 484
VIRGINIA BEACH
DOUGLAS, EDWARD J.
JOHNSON, ROBERT GLENN

JOHN M. JORDAN 581
SOUTH BOSTON
ARCHER, SHAWN TIMOTHY
NUNN, JOHN WILSON
POWELL, LACY W.

BLACK HORSE 780
WARRENTON
RENEGAR, LARRY RAY

PITTSYLVANIA
VINDICATORS 828
CALLANDS
KING, FRANK STUART

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY 1237
FRONT ROYAL
CULLERS, ROBERT M.

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET
1247
RICHMOND
MAXWELL, JOHN
COURTLANDT

FINCASTLE RIFLES 1326
ROANOKE
BROOKS, J. WENDELL
JENNINGS, NATHAN
JENNINGS, RICHARD DUANE
PARKER, JAMES ADRIAN
SMITH, SULLIVAN LANE

CABELL-GRAVES 1402
DANVILLE
HACKWORTH, JONATHAN
TRAVIS

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1589
MIDLOTHIAN
TURNER, MILFORD BRUCE

TOM SMITH 1702
SUFFOLK
ALIFF, LOGAN BRYSON
ALIFF, RALPH LEVI
MARCH, JOSEPH TAYLOR

WALKER-TERRY 1758
WYTHEVILLE
LANTER, WILLIAM CHARLES

LANE-ARMISTEAD 1772
MATHEWS
DOBSON, ROBERT ALLAN

DEARING BEAUREGARD
1813
COLONIAL HEIGHTS
BAGE, KENNETH LEE

CAPTAIN JACK ADAMS 1951
EDINBURG
DAWSON, JOHN PATRICK

JAMES CITY CAVALRY 2095
WILLIAMSBURG
STARBUCK, JONATHAN
FREDRICK

THE CAMPBELL GUARDS
2117
EVINGTON
JACKSON, CARL TIMOTHY

DINWIDDIE GRAYS 2220
DINWIDDIE
FOWLER, DAVID

EDMUND RUFFIN FIRE
EATERS 3000
MECHANICSVILLE
PARSONS, TIMOTHY M.

WASHINGTON

R. E. LEE 587
SEATTLE
COPE, KYLE MICHAEL

WEST VIRGINIA

STONEWALL JACKSON 201
ST. MARY'S
MENTZER, REV. DR. STEVEN

FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS
1694
PRINCETON
DOLINGER, MICHAEL ALLAN



*Welcome to our
newest Life Members*

Name	Division	Camp
William R. Bohannon	VA	1343
Noah Truman Gilbreath, Jr.	AL	1824
Randolph Keith Speidel	TX	584
Joe Wayne Long, Sr.	TN	2177
Floyd M. Wiley, III	GA	46
Jonathan Wilson		
Graves Defabio	AK	584
Lonnie Joe Whitaker	GA	932
Erik Peter Ernst	OR	458
James Solomon Cleveland	TX	2234

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accounting@scv.org**

Continued from page 14

The Last Roll

Col. Donald R. Barton 121
Branchville, SC
R. Richard Wimberly

3rd SC Cavalry Co. I of
Edisto 131
Edisto Island, SC
Stanley Edward Latorre

River's Bridge 842
Fairfax, SC
Dixon Lee Hayes

Fort Sumter 1269
Charleston, SC
Felix Bowden Montgomery
Pope Terrell Brown

Dakota Territory Camp 2195
Sturgis, SD
James A. Gabel

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston 28
Nashville, TN
Joseph Nowlin Payne

Otho French Strahl 176
Union City, TN
Hunter Moss Kirkland

Nathan Bedford Forrest 215
Memphis, TN
Rev. J. Thomas Miller
John Richard Alan Ellis
John Lewis Hancock

M/G William D. McCain
HQ 584
Columbia, TN
Gerald D. Allgood

Sam Davis Camp 1293
Brentwood, TN
John G. Henderson

Albert Sidney Johnston 67
Houston, TX
James Donald Giuffre

Albert Sidney Johnston 983
Decatur, TX
Edward Perryman Maddox

George Overton Stoner 1000
Victoria, TX
Joel Thomas Praytor

Alamo City Guards 1325
San Antonio, TX
Carl Strohe Mauthe
Gerald Wayne Key
Lester Allan Baker

General Tom Green 1613
San Angelo, TX
Wiley Berry Rountree

Colonel Middleton Tate
Johnson 1648
Arlington, TX
Bill Morris Collins

2nd Texas Frontier District
1904
De Leon, TX
John Dee Burleson

Rockwall Cavalry 2203
Rockwall, TX
Dr. Allen Leroy Christian

Lee-Jackson 1
Richmond, VA
Richard Davis Riviere

R. E. Lee 726
Alexandria, VA
Samuel Tinsley Rhodes

Fincastle Rifles 1326
Roanoke, VA
Claude Elliott Stewart
David H. Mullins

Capt. William Latane' 1690
Mechanicsville, VA
Robert B. Hughes

Lane-Armistead 1772
Mathews, VA
Morgan Clements Pritchett

Cumberland Mountain
Rangers 1798
Clintwood, VA
Richard Scott Sutherland

James City Cavalry 2095
Williamsburg, VA
Paul Alexander Morie

Dinwiddie Grays 2220
Dinwiddie, VA
Frank Odell Wells

Robert S. Garnett 1470
Charleston/Huntington
Metro Region, WV
Herbert W. Richardson

HERITAGE SUPPORT TEAM MEMBERS

Platinum Level

Mark T. Nash
R. Burl McCoy

Southlake, TX
Lexington, KY

Gold Level

Carl Burns

Shreveport, LA

Silver Level

Iowa Division
Dr. Christopher J. M. Cummins

Earlham, IA
Blue Mountain, MS

COMPATRIOTS!

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The Abbeville Institute is an organization in higher education dedicated to a scholarly study of what is true and valuable in the Southern tradition. We hold an annual summer school for college and graduate students and an annual conference for academics.

We have the resources of more than a hundred academics in all fields of learning. Fifteen of our students have their Ph.Ds and most have positions in higher education. Since its founding our scholars have produced more than 50 books.

In addition to research and publication, Abbeville scholars are asked for advice on public policy. Three of us testified before State House committees in framing bills nullifying Obamacare as an unconstitutional intrusion into the state's reserved powers. We had some influence in the bills passed last term by the Oklahoma House and the South Carolina House. The bills will be taken up this term by the respective Senates. Abbeville scholars were asked to speak before the Liberty Caucus in the House of Representatives in Washington on state nullification.

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

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Yours sincerely,

Donald W. Livingston,
Professor of Philosophy, Emeritus, Emory University
and President, Abbeville Institute



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RALEIGH, NC — September 13-14, Civil War & Military Collectors Show, North Carolina State Fairgrounds, 1025 Blue Ridge Road, Arms & Memorabilia — Civil War, Indian Wars, WWI, WWII, etc. Info: Carolina Trader Promotions, 704-282-1339

ATLANTA, GA — November 7-8, Atlanta Antique Gun & International Military Show, Cobb County Civic Center 548 S. Marietta Parkway, Marietta, GA. Arms & Memorabilia of the Civil War, Indian Wars, WWI, WWII, etc. Info: Carolina Trader Promotions, 704-282-1339

ANCESTOR MEMORIALS From the program of the 119th National SCV Reunion, North Charleston, SC. Am looking for William Bower, descendant of Private Henry Boss, Co. E, 39th GA Infantry. Please contact Randy (Boss) Bender (904)657-9468 randyscvcamp1316@msn.com.

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

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

My pard, who I travel to events with, gave me a pocket watch, which has Robert E. Lee on it, for Christmas; not bad for a Yankee. It was a real surprise.

I've kept all my issues of *Confederate Veteran* so I have the whole series on the War's causes, etc., to date.

Thank you all for setting history straight.

*Ms. Barbara Lawrence
Buffalo, New York*

PS: I wish the South had won or the North had seceded. I often think the country today is not what my Confederate ancestors fought for, or even my Northern ancestor. I wonder how many people realized what would happen after the War. It's so misunderstood.

I love the painting of General Forrest. He is one of my favorite Confederate generals. I have copies of two portraits of Forrest in my apartment, as well as Generals Early, Lee, Jackson, John B. Gordon and Colonel Mosby.

The truth we stand for is second only to the Gospel

To the Editor:

I would like to respectfully take issue with those compatriots who, in the last few issues of our magazine, have complained that such statements as "Heritage, Not Hate," etc., should not be used by our membership because that and other explanations to others that the SCV is not a racist organization, etc. is "playing in the hands" of the liberal, politically correct crowd.

I understand completely why some compatriots have that view, but I disagree. It is true that we, as SCV members, should "not bend over backwards" to accommodate those who wish to view and talk about us negatively, but there is a healthy practice of "apologetics" as the term is used in Christianity. "Apologetics" as the term is used in this sense does not mean "apologize" in our common use of the term (to express sorrow for something

we did or say), but to rather explain who we, the SCV, really are and the truth of American History and the Constitution that we stand for. This is exactly what the Apostle Paul did in so many of his New Testament epistles in defending the Gospel! Unfortunately, there is much in the way of lies and misinformation "out there" regarding our organization and the Confederate cause. It is up to us to try to "set the record straight," tactfully, but in a straight-forward manner! As far as I am concerned, the truth that we SCV members stand for is second only to the Gospel and basic Biblical Christian doctrine, and I attempt to guide my fellow camp members to treat and express our Confederate truth in this way. Truth is Truth, and ultimately all of it has its source in God! Thank you!

*Rev. Kermit A. Hoffman
Berkley Border Guards Camp 199
Martinsburg, West Virginia*

A personal review of this year's reunion

To the Editor,

First of all, I would like to congratulate our new Commander-in-Chief Barrow and Lt. Commander Strain on their win. And tell former Commander-in-Chief Givens, he will surely be missed.

I would like to give my personal view of this year's Reunion. For the most part it was a very well-organized affair, but I was taken aback with a lot of our compatriots who were a bit standoffish or down-right rude when they found out I was from a camp north of the Mason Dixon.

I got the usual nod from everyone I met, but when I would tell them I was from Ohio, they would take a "step back" and look at me like I had two heads. I heard such remarks as my family being "Copperheads" and such. I would then have to defend myself AND my ancestors, as to where my family was from and why I now lived Up North.

They seemed to have forgotten that I needed to have an ancestor who fought for the Cause in order to be a member of the SCV in the first place, as did the rest of my fellow camp members.

Just because I don't live in the South, doesn't mean my heart isn't there. They don't realize (because of

where they live) that it is a "given" that they had an ancestor who fought for the South. Where up North it is a constant battle because we did also, and we are just as proud as they are!

I kept thinking no wonder we have a hard time getting new recruits, and keeping the old members with attitudes like this.

I think the only way we are going to stay strong and increase in size, is to do away with the "Territorial" stance, and the "How can you be a member, when you're from the North?" and be glad that we do have Compatriots up North who are fighting to get more members and who are educating others the real reason behind the War for Southern Independence.

*Denver Franklin
General Thomas Jackson Camp 2191
Medina, Ohio*

Still in favor of constitutional change

To the Editor:

I thoroughly enjoyed attending the 119th annual SCV Convention in Charleston, SC. There are few places where camaraderie and fellowship are so evident than at an SCV convention. I eagerly look forward to the SCV convention each summer. I particularly enjoy the Debutante Ball, especially the culmination of the evening with the singing of patriotic songs. I strongly urge all compatriots to attend the convention, particularly those who have yet to experience one.

During one of the business sessions concerning proposed amendments, a question arose regarding the addition of one sentence to the Stephen Dill Lee charge. The innocuous, but important, sentence is "Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations." While there appears to be no evidence indicating Stephen Dill Lee ever made that assertion, the sentence has been widely accepted verbiage used for years by camps around the nation. Unfortunately, the amendment did not receive the majority affirmative vote, and consequently did not pass.

Oaths, allegiances and even prayers have changed over the course of time.

The Lord's Prayer is one example. As a Catholic Christian growing up, I do not recall ever reciting the doxology at the end of the prayer. (For thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, forever and ever, Amen). Later in life I learned that the doxology was added, perhaps centuries after the apostles transcribed the original prayer from Jesus' own words. I greatly respect the doxology, as it has become a staple in Protestant services. It has gained recognition and acceptance over the centuries.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the United States has also been modified. The original words included, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." The words "under God" were added to the pledge in 1954, during the Cold War era. Its purpose was to differentiate us from a godless Communist society entrenched in Russia.

I hope the amendment codifying the additional language in the charge is brought up again next year. It certainly warrants reconsideration.

Lou Fritz

*General I. R. Trimble Camp 1836
Ellicott City, Maryland*

Weaver monument on track, but more needed

To the Editor:

A year has now passed since we announced to you in Dr. Michael Bradley's fine article on "A Compassionate Northern Man" in the May/June 2013 edition of *Confederate Veteran*, the SCV's approval to honor Dr. Rufus Weaver for his service to our dead at Gettysburg. You might recall he was charged with locating, exhuming and the return of as many soldiers from that battlefield that he could find. He ultimately returned 3,320 of our men to various cemeteries in the Southland, despite only being partially compensated for this grim business. I now must report to you where this project stands.

As promised, Freeman's Battery-Forrest's Artillery Camp 1939, has raised the funds for the placement of the marker at Gettysburg, thus fulfilling this camp's commitment. Three others,

which the SCV must fund, will go to Richmond, Charleston and Savannah. The marker for Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond is almost 100 percent funded. The Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia Divisions, along with two donations from UDC groups in California, have almost achieved the funding goals for this marker. This means we are roughly halfway to the completion of this project! If you recall, the goal was to fully fund, place and dedicate all four before the end of the Sesquicentennial. Now is the time to turn our attention to Charleston and Savannah!

Gentlemen, I now must call on men from South Carolina and Georgia to come to the forefront and take the lead. Commanders Burbage of South Carolina and Bridwell of Georgia are aware of this project. We are now within roughly six to seven thousand dollars of having this done! Commander Bridwell told me that Georgia will do her part, and I expect South Carolina to do the same. However, this is NOT the total responsibility of these two divisions! Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Arkansas, North Carolina and Maryland all had regiments at Gettysburg. Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and many other states which were not a part of the Confederacy had men there.

Now, if each of these remaining divisions and the overseas camps and the men under the Headquarters Camp will do their duty, this goal will be reached. It was expected from the beginning that the cost for these markers would be shared. This debt of honor must be met by all of us, not just the states where these men lie alone! Camp 1939, and Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia have answered the call. I fully expect the rest of you to come forward, and let's end the Sesquicentennial on our terms. Show the Yankees as they lord over us next year at the 150th anniversary of Appomattox, what the cost of that unnecessary and cruel war was. Let us end the Sesquicentennial on our terms!

Please send your donations to the National Headquarters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Please indicate that it's for the Weaver Memorial Marker Project. Understand also any monies in excess of what is needed will be turned over to Heritage Defense. Come on Boys, let's get this debt paid!

Deo Vindice!

Dan Schmidlkofer

*Freeman's Battery-Forrest's Artillery Camp
1939*

Savannah, Tennessee

Compatriots in Ohio educating Yankees

To the Editor:

I just wanted to show you what we are doing here in the Yankee-held state of Ohio to promote the fight for Southern Independence. We have a very large tent display which is about 18'x24" that we call our Education and Recruiting tent. Inside is a display which tells the story of the brave men from Ohio who went to fight for the Southern Cause.

With our display we are able to help people find their Southern ancestor as well as teach them why we fought the War for Southern Independence.

We get many visitors and hand out a lot of information as well as membership applications and other handouts. We try to tell the public our side of the war so they better understand our side of the war instead of the tall tales from the Yankee propaganda machine.

We must be making some kind of impact because one year I was asked to make a Southern flag display. I did, and the next day, a lady thanked me for helping her and her son with his book report for school. I was the only one there who had what she needed to help him finish it.

I was glad to help her son learn about our flags and our fight for our independence.

We do about four to five shows a year, from heritage shows to the War Between the States. We are proud of our Southern heritage as well as our forefathers who fought against the crown and King George III some 80 years before. Our family is very patriotic and they fought for what they believed was right. That is why my family and I fight for *The Charge* of Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee and Southern Independence.

Deo Vindice.

Mark A. Hankins

*Thomas Patton Camp 2021
Boardman, Ohio*

Books in Print

Georgia, former Confederate General John B. Gordon introduced Winnie as “The Daughter of the Confederacy.” Her father’s image signaled to veterans the need to preserve the past, while Winnie symbolized their hopes for the future.

Many former Confederates expressed a hope that through her, a sort of Confederate royal bloodline might be preserved and passed on, that she would marry a son of one of the great Confederate generals.

When she became engaged to the grandson of a well-known abolitionist, Jefferson Davis gave his consent, but the Davis family began receiving letters from Southerners stating their disapproval. Winnie was sent away to Europe to get away from the chaos, and for her health. While away absence made her heart grow coldly for her fiancé. Once Winnie returned to the states, her mother convinced her that fiancé of hers could not support a wife, and the marriage was called off.

After the breakup Winnie and Varina moved to New York City for pecuniary reasons. They had tried to find writing jobs for Southern newspapers, but to no avail. A distant cousin of the Davises was Kate Pulitzer, wife of Joseph Pulitzer, one of the wealthiest men in the country. Winnie and Varina were offered writing jobs paying them \$1,500 a year. Winnie wrote two novels after moving to New York with her mother.

Tragically, Winnie died on September 18, 1898, while vacationing in Narragansett, Rhode Island. Her death register notes she died from “acute gastritis and gastroenteritis.” She was only 34.

Her death was mourned in the North as well as the South. Many agreed with the symbolism of burying the Daughter of the Confederacy in the former capital of the Confederacy. Richmond was eager to claim her as one of its own. She had been born there, and

memories of the Lost Cause and all those associated with it were still strong. Winnie was granted a full military funeral, a rare honor for any woman.

As Southern writer and poet Robert Penn Warren observed, the South which had adored Winnie with a consuming passion ultimately rendered her “the last casualty of the Lost Cause.”

It is only fitting that one of our own, a native of Richmond, is the author of this book.

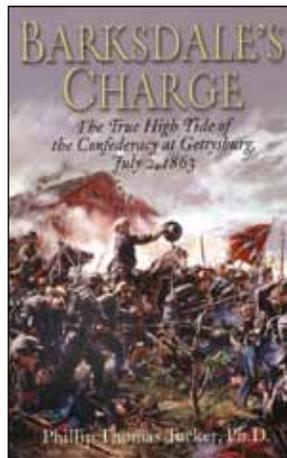
Author: Heath Hardage Lee
Publisher: Potomac Books
22841 Quicksilver Drive
Dulles, VA 20166
Hardback \$23.96

Reviewed by Jeff Wolverton

Barksdale's Charge The True High Tide of the Confederacy at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863

Phillip Thomas Tucker has written more than twenty books covering the Civil War, the African-American experience, the Revolutionary War, and Southern history. A native of St. Louis, he has earned three degrees and a Ph.D. in history from St. Louis University. Dr. Tucker has served as a military historian for the US Air Force and currently lives near Washington, DC.

Barksdale's Charge is a magnificent addition to the history of the War Between the States. Author Tucker takes umbrage at the accepted view that Pickett's Charge was the “High Water Mark” on the third day of the Gettysburg Battle. He accuses Virginia historians of chronicling Gettysburg according to legend to promote Pickett's Charge and choosing to completely ignore Barksdale's Charge



on the second day of Battle. He declares these “pro-Virginia propagandists. ... have succeeded in transforming the folly of ‘Pickett's Charge’ into the most romanticized saga of the Civil War.” Dr. Tucker presents overwhelming military evidence that Barksdale's Charge on July 2, 1861, was the closest that the Confederacy came to victory at Gettysburg.

Dr. Tucker begins this book with a biography of Brigadier General William Barksdale, CSA. William Barksdale, Jr., was born on August 21, 1821, in Smyrna, Rutherford County, Tennessee, of Virginia-born parents. He had already fought alongside Colonel Jefferson Davis against Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna at the Battle of Buena Vista in the Mexican-American War. Barksdale returned to Columbus, Mississippi, to practice law and serve his State as a politician.

Barksdale at first tried to broker compromises before considering secession as a solution to the problems of the South, but resigned his seat in Congress days after Mississippi seceded on January 9, 1861. At President Jefferson Davis's insistence, Governor John J. Pettus chose Barksdale as quartermaster-general of the newly formed Army of the Mississippi. Unsited for shuffling papers and eager for action, Barksdale soon departed and enlisted as a private in the 13th Mississippi Regiment. He was elected colonel of the 13th Mississippi on May 14, 1861.

By the time of Gettysburg, Barksdale and these Confederate soldiers of the 13th, 17th, 18th and 21st Mississippi Infantry Regiments which formed Barksdale's Brigade had already participated in the battles of First Manassas, Ball's Bluff, the Seven Days fighting, and other campaigns. They had become a unit that General Robert E. Lee consistently relied upon.

Author Tucker has written a riveting account of the three days of fighting at Gettysburg. He details every minute of the battles, complete with maps of positions. Barksdale was mortally wounded leading his charge. At the insistence of some Mississippi soldiers, a party was sent out on the battlefield to search for him. He was found and

taken to the Second Corps Hospital and treated by union doctors. Upon his death, however, union officers stripped his body of personal belongings. A kind-hearted Yankee musician soldier stayed at his side and later wrote a letter to his widow, Narcissa Saunders Barksdale (a Louisiana woman by birth), which described his last moments on the battlefield.

Included in this volume are photos, copious Notes, a Bibliography, and Index. For Southern history buffs and serious students of the Battle of Gettysburg, *Barksdale's Charge* is a War Between the States volume of history that *MUST* be on your bookshelves.

Author: Phillip Thomas Tucker, Ph.D.
 Publisher: Casemate Publishers
 (610) 853-9131
 Hardback \$32.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Bitter Ashes *Fallen Timbers at Shiloh*

Will Turner, a native of Mississippi, now resides in Texas. The Navy veteran attended the Naval Academy and earned an MBA Degree from Georgia State University. He was station manager for Delta Air Lines in Houston for a number of years and then became director of a seaport on the Texas Coast. Author Turner is active in community affairs and devotes time to historical and genealogical research of his family members and their experiences during the War.

Author Turner begins *Bitter Ashes* with a lengthy genealogical record that traces his family lineage back to Pocahontas. He writes a definitive overview of his family history woven into the War Between the States. He has included short biographies of notable Confederates from Jefferson Davis to Robert E. Lee to Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston. He has written an entire chapter on Nathan Bedford Forrest. Author Turner has packed this book with well-researched and detailed statistics that cover the spectrum from slave ownership in the South to military casualties of various kinds. He includes details of many battles, especially in the Western

Theater of the War.

Bitter Ashes presents a unique picture of Will Turner's family that covers many generations. Author Turner has written a book with an interesting approach to history, with many facts intermingled with the genealogy of the Turner family.

History buffs and students of the War Between the States will gain a fresh view of the time and events of that period.

Author: Will Turner
 Publisher: Outskirts Press
 www.outskirtspress.com
 Hardback \$22.95

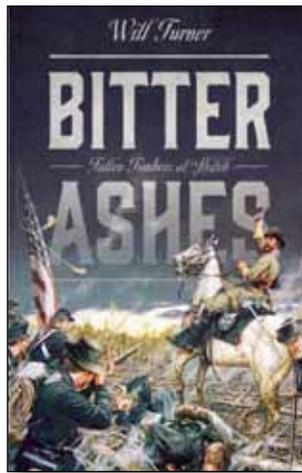
Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Virginia's Black Confederates *Essays and Rosters*

Greg Eanes has a B.S. from Southern Illinois University and an M.A. in Military History from American Military University. He is a retired Air Force colonel and has two Bronze Star Medals and two Defense Meritorious Service Medals for his wartime service. Author Eanes has also worked as a journalist, teacher, and now serves as a politician.

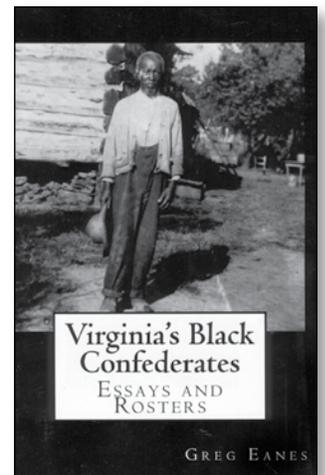
Mr. Eanes believes certain historical stories have been *hijacked*. He has argued with many mainstream historians about the role played by both free and slave blacks in the Confederate Army. Most historians writing about the War Between the States today dismiss the service rendered to the Confederate States of America by these blacks as "cooks" and "ditchdiggers." Booker T. Washington stated "As a matter of fact, it was in the Confederate armies that the first Negro soldiers were enlisted."

For this book, Author Eanes de-



fines "Black Confederate" as "persons of color, free or slave, who performed work or rendered services in support of the Confederate war effort. Work may have been performed as a volunteer, as a contractor or as an involuntary conscript (draftee, free or slave). Work may have been performed in or out of uniform, but had to be performed at the direction of, under or in support of Confederate authority. The term includes men, women and children."

In an essay on Mosby's Black Confederates, Aaron Burton accompanied John S. Mosby as a servant and aide. He stayed with Mosby all throughout the War, at times nursing wounded men, and always ready with a new trained horse for Mosby to ride.



Virginia's Black Confederates contains a wealth of interesting information. Author Eanes has researched his topic from many sources. Battle rosters, newspaper clippings, soldiers' war records, reminiscences — all are included, along with many pictures.

This Sesquicentennial edition of *Virginia's Black Confederates* includes more than 1,600 names of black Virginians, free and slave, who are documented as having worked for the Confederate War effort. All Southerners who appreciate our War Between the States history and wish to see the truth told about our South will enjoy this most intriguing book.

Author: Greg Eanes
 Publisher: Eanes Group, LLC
 105 Guy Ave,
 Crewe, Virginia 23930
 Paperback \$12.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

2014 Heritage Rally Scheduled for Franklin, Tennessee

This year our Sesquicentennial Event/Heritage Rally will be held September 13, 2014, in Franklin, TN.

This site was chosen in recognition of the Battle of Franklin and other area battles in the fall of 1864. Compatriots in that area are working very hard to put together an excellent event with many extra activities the membership will enjoy.

It is to be held at the Eastern Flank Battlefield Park in Franklin. This is adjacent to MacGavock Cemetery and Carnton Plantation. Visit our website for more details. <http://confederate150.com/2014.html>

SCV Approved for Combined Federal Campaign

The United States Government's 2014 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 eleventh consecutive year to be included on the National/International Part of the 2014 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.

Executive Director Sewell retires, new director hired

The Sons of Confederate Veterans has been blessed to have Ben Sewell as executive director for 12 years. Under his leadership, the SCV has prospered and flourished with his expertise. When Mr. Sewell announced that he would

retire, it was known that it would be difficult to find someone of the same caliber.

In Charleston, at the National Reunion, it was announced that Lt. Colonel Mike Landree, USMC, will follow Mr. Sewell as executive director. It is an exciting new chapter for the SCV, and I feel like Lt. Colonel Landree will continue to lead the SCV into the future. Lt. Colonel Landree will begin in his new position on December 1, 2014.

So at this time I would like to say welcome aboard to Lt. Colonel Landree and God Speed to Mr. Sewell.

Deo Vindice!
Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief

Conservation of Headquarters Flag of Confederate General John Adams

As the Battle of Franklin raged, Confederate General John Adams was felled by numerous bullets as he rode his horse into the Federal works. Among his effects that day was a unique brigade flag, and today the Save Our Flags Initiative has announced they are sponsoring its conservation. Many historic items were donated to the Tennessee Historical Society after the War, and among those is Adams's headquarters flag, which was donated in 1907 by the general's widow. Currently maintained at the Tennessee State Museum, this flag finds itself in dire need of conservation. James Turner, chairman of the Save Our Flags Initiative, says this flag is different from any he's ever seen, and he's glad to involve Save Our Flags in its conservation. "The brigade flag of General Adams has risen to the top of the endangered list at the State Museum," says Turner, "and with the 150th anniversary of the battle upcoming, we're optimistic that this project will grab the attention of the public. Confederate originals such as this flag are rare, and we're excited to help with a flag that went into the

melee that was Franklin." Dr. Michael Bradley of the Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission added, "In this past year I've watched the Save Our Flags people lead the way for the conservation of the battle flag of the 14th Tennessee Infantry, the famous kepi of General Cleburne, and the Sam Davis overcoat. While other organizations are asking for money, it's refreshing to see these folks volunteering to raise it."

The Save Our Flags Initiative has raised and donated tens of thousands of dollars to help conserve items preserved by the Tennessee Historical Society and Tennessee State Museum. "We care about these tangible heirlooms from our ancestors," said Michael Beck, commander of the Tennessee Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, "and we intend to do everything we can to be sure they remain intact for future generations."

Meanwhile, the group is asking the public to let them know if they have any particular information on this flag, or its maker. "Records show that it was made by an unidentified Mississippi woman in 1863," says Battle of Franklin historian David Fraley, "but we know little beyond that, and would like to hear from anyone with more details. Because we know brigade flags were carried forward at this particular battle, an educated guess would be that this flag was unfurled in the midst of the fighting."

The estimated cost of the flag's conservation is \$6,500, and the Save Our Flags Initiative typically relies on small donations to conserve these items. "People often say that they'd like to be involved in things like this," said Turner, "and because every penny donated goes toward conservation, even a ten dollar donation makes a big difference."

The Save Our Flags Initiative is an outreach of the Tennessee Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and its sole purpose is to help conserve endangered flags and textiles from the War Between the States.

If you'd like more information on this topic, or to schedule an interview with James Turner, please call James Turner at 931-325-9860 or by e-mail at jturner@saveourflags.org. Further details are also available at www.saveourflags.org or at Facebook at www.facebook.com/saveourflags.

Awards presented at the 2014 National Reunion

Dr. George R. Tabor Award is presented to the most distinguished camp in the SCV. The winner of this prestigious award, which is an extremely close competition every year, is the **Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210** of Tampa, FL, David McCallister, Commander.

Scrapbooks

Dr. B. H. Webster Award for the best Scrapbook for camps with fewer than 50 members is again the **J. M. "Matt" Barton Camp 441**, Sulphur Springs, TX, James H. Noe, Commander.

Judah P. Benjamin Award for the best Scrapbook for camps with 50 or more members is the **Robert E. Lee Camp 239** of Fort Worth, TX, James B. Turnage, Commander.

Dr. James B. Butler Award for the best historical project was won by **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, Johnny M. Sessions, Jr., Commander. The winning entry was book researched and published by Compatriot Jamie Graham titled *Confederate Soldiers of Horry County*.

Best Web Site — General Samuel Cooper Award for the best website is the **North Carolina Division**, Craig Phippen, Webmaster, www.ncscv.org

Newsletters

Dr. Paul Jon Miller Award winner for the best newsletter among camps with fewer than 50 members is *Barksdale's Mississippian* which is produced by the **General William Barksdale Camp 1220**, Columbus, MS, Shawn Kyzer, Editor.

S. A. Cunningham Award for the best newsletter among camps with 50 or more members is again *The Louisiana Tiger* which is produced by the **Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, Bobby G. Herring, Editor.

Dewitt Smith Jobe Award for the best Division newsletter is *The Southern Advocate*, Oklahoma Division, Kenneth Cook, Editor.

Recruiting

Edward R. Darling Award for the top recruiter in the Confederation is awarded to **Robert F. Rubel**, commander of the Terry's Texas Rangers Camp 1937, Cleburne, TX. Compatriot Rubel recruited 76 new members.

Membership

General Nathan Bedford Forrest Award for the camp with the greatest gain in membership (plus 37 net) goes to **Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815**, Florissant, MO, Gene Dressel, Commander.

New Camps, Division — General A. P. Hill Award for the division with the most new camps, a total of four, is awarded to the **Texas Division**, Johnnie Holley, Commander.

New Camps, Army — General Albert Sydney Johnston Award for the Army with the greatest gain in new camps, a total of eight, goes to the **Army of Trans-Mississippi**, M. Todd Owens, Commander.

Individual Awards

Hoover Law and Order Medals were presented to **Officer Billy A. Cloud** who is retired from the Arizona Highway Patrol and not a SCV member. SCV member **Donald S. Brannon** was recognized for his actions while serving as an institutional probation officer in the Tarrant County, TX Juvenile Detention Center, and SCV member **Officer Gregory S. Caulley** of Tampa, FL, for his life saving actions while apprehending a wanted suspect.

Rev. J. William Jones Christian Service Award is presented to Rever-

end **Allen R. Davis** (CA) who has emulated and perpetuated the orthodox Christian faith demonstrated by the soldiers and citizens of the Confederate States of America.

Robert E. Lee Gold Medal, the second highest award which can be given to a SCV member, has been presented to **Mark W. Evans** (SC), **Charles Evans Lauret** (LA), and **Larry Allen McCluney, Jr.** (MS), for their exceptional contributions and service to the SCV.

Jefferson Davis Chalice has been presented to **R. Burl McCoy** (KY). This is the highest award which may be bestowed on a member for service to the SCV and consists of an engraved silver chalice, a medal and a certificate.

Non Member Awards

The **S. D. Lee Award**, the SCV's highest award for nonmembers of the SCV was presented to **Mrs. Jackie Ritchie** of Indiana.

The **Horace L. Hunley Award**, the SCV's second highest award for nonmembers was presented to **H. K. Edgerton** of North Carolina.

The **Dixie Defender Award**, the SCV's third highest award for nonmembers was presented to **Todd Kiscaden** of West Virginia.

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue	Deadline for submissions
November/December 2014	September 1
January/February 2015	November 1
March/April 2015	January 1
May/June 2015	March 1
July/August 2015	May 1

Our Re-United Country?

Social Subjugation—the Price of Reconciliation

When a country is invaded and occupied by a foreign power and that occupation continues over a long period of time, that society's normal social relations becomes perverted and distorted mainly due to the persistent and unchallenged attacks emanating from the occupying powers. For example, the English whose forces occupied Scotland would deride the Scots because of the hovels the Scots built as homes. But the Scots had learned to avoid frequent English raids they had to be in a position to quickly abandon their homes, drive their cattle into the mountains, and wait until the English forces departed before returning to rebuild their "hovels" the raiding English had burned.

Southern society has been ridiculed by the Northern majority because our ways were so different from the ways of the Northern majority — which is in itself reason enough for the two peoples to be living in their own separate countries. Religion and our approach to spiritual values¹⁸ have always been one of the distinguishing features of the two nations — the North and the South. In a Pew Research¹⁹ published in 2007, it was documented that individuals in every Southern state self-described themselves as evangelical Christians more frequently than the "national" average — an average which would have been even lower had the Southern states not been included in the calculation of that *national* average. Yet, Southerners are constantly accosted by accusations of being "backwoods, Bible thumping, ignorant folks" especially when it comes to discussions of social issues held dear by the ruling elite. The same Pew data demonstrated that Southern conservatives in the national Republican Party have a higher concern for issues relating to social

¹⁸Spiritual values are not limited to only religious values—it also includes other non-materialistic values such as honor, duty, honesty, courage, and civility.

¹⁹See, 'Dixie's Unwelcomed Presence in Rosie O'Donnell's America,' in Kennedy & Kennedy, *Nullifying Tyranny: Creating Moral Communities in an Immoral Society*, (Pelican Publishers, Gretna, LA: 2010), 187-99.

values than Northern Republican Party *conservatives*. Southern social values even in the so-called conservative Republican Party are always marginalized by America's ruling elite.

Another social value measured by the Pew Research was the way in which Southerners naturally address human need or want. The Northern liberal, progressive, or socialist majority has adopted the Fabian socialists' technique of using forced contribution extracted from the population in the form of taxes to gradually expand the supply of funding for those social needs that they — the socialists — feel are necessary and proper. Southerners, on the other hand, have been reluctant to delegate that moral responsibility to government and have been more willing to provide for the needs of the deserving poor through charitable giving. The Pew report documented the people of the poorest state in the Union, Mississippi, gave per capita more money to charity than the people of the rich and self-righteous New England state of Massachusetts. This again demonstrates the fact that despite the numerous claims of reconciliation, we are in fact two different peoples — two different nations. Unfortunately, the main difference today is that the people of the Confederate States of America have reconciled themselves to being dominated by a Northern majority which does not share the South's social and political values. Of even greater concern is the fact the Northern majority is beginning to show signs that it is no longer even willing to tolerate such values — values that the Northern majority now considers to be out-of-date, old-fashioned, or even perverted values.²⁰

Cultural Distortion—the Price of Reconciliation

Another evil inflicted upon an invaded and occupied people is the occupier is free to use his political, police and military power to establish the

²⁰See discussion regarding efforts to redefine former normal behavior as deviant behavior, in Kennedy & Kennedy, *Nullifying Tyranny: Creating Moral Communities in an Immoral Society*, (Pelican Publishers, Gretna, LA: 2010), 27.

politically-correct version of whom the occupied people are and why the invasion and continuing occupation of the invaded nation was both necessary and justifiable. If done correctly, the children of the invaded and occupied nation will eventually become ashamed of their true heritage and embrace the occupying empire as their only true nation. This is the ultimate and tragic result of cultural distortion.

A visitor to a traditional Southern home will occasionally find a beautiful flower grown under glass. At first glance you will see a beautiful display of blooms and leaves pressed against the confining glass dome. But upon closer inspection you would see the plant's crooked and twisted stems — made that way by the artificial confinement of the glass dome. This is symbolic of cultural distortion. The natural tendency of the flower is to grow straight with its leaves reaching ever upward towards the sky. But the artificial barrier, put in place by outside forces, compels the plant to forsake its natural destiny and adapt as best as it can to the unnatural environment which has been foisted upon it. Whose fault is it that the flower's stalk is twisted and crooked? And so it is with the post-War/Reconstruction South

— our invader blames the South for things such as poverty, Jim Crow segregation and racial hatred, when in reality such evils are the invader's fault!

Cultural distortion is the key to converting rising generations of the occupied nation from their natural loyalty to their "people" — their kith and kin — into loyal sycophants and cannon fodder of the occupying empire. Ever since Appomattox the South has been the victim of the Federal Empire's cultural distortion. Today the South is viewed, even by so-called conservatives, as the seat of America's great sin of slavery, racism, and secessionist treason against the glorious Union. Conservative *talking heads* are quick to point out that Democrats who controlled the South were responsible for Jim Crow segregation — as if such policies were the *natural* outgrowth of "evil and ignorant Southerners." The South as an occupied nation has had no official voice to counter such slanderous allegations. The South's role in the newly established Federal Empire is to serve as America's *whipping boy* in order to absolve the rest of America of the sin of slavery and racism. As the Nashville Agrarian Frank Lawrence Owsley lamented in 1928, rising generations of Southerners

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have been assigned by the North to remain forever seated upon the “stools of everlasting repentance.”²¹ The humbled and subservient South serves a very important purpose for the ruling elite of both political parties who control the Federal Empire. Whenever the nation (or its ruling elite) need to make a public atonement — to its political allies of the left — for the sin of slavery or racism, the Southern whipping boy is brought out and thoroughly and publicly flogged. After the flogging, the Southerner is then returned to his stool of everlasting repentance where he dutifully recites the incantations of sorrow for slavery, racism and secessionist treason — all occurring, of course, while the *Battle Hymn of the Republic* is softly playing in the background and a smiling portrait of Abraham Lincoln looks on!

Jim Crow segregation is often held up to the world as evidence of the South’s ongoing hatred of its black citizens, and by implication it serves as evidence that the evil South must be controlled by the virtuous Northern majority or else who knows what other evil the South would inflict upon its black citizens. Because the South has no official voice, it has no way to counter this implied (and often openly stated) insult. No one is allowed to ask: “Where did racial segregation originate?”

Some of the earliest Southern “black codes” were established by Federal General Ben Butler while he was occupying New Orleans during the War.²² General Butler no doubt patterned his “black code” after some of America’s earliest “black code” established by Massachusetts in the early 1700s. The United States Supreme Court gave Jim Crow segregation official *Federal* sanction in the 1896 case *Plessy v. Ferguson*.²³ This case was decided by the United States, *not* Confederate States Supreme Court — therefore the blame for establishing Jim Crow segregation belongs to the Federal Empire. The majority decision was written by Justice Henry Brown who was from Michigan — not Mississippi. In a 7-1 decision the Federal court based their opinion — that racial segregation was legal in the United States — on a statute originally enacted in 1849 by

the State of Massachusetts — not Mississippi! All seven Yankee Supreme Court Justices (with one Yankee Justice abstaining), voted in favor of racial segregation — the one dissenting vote came from the only Southerner on the court, Justice Harlan, whose family had owned slaves prior to the War. Yet Southerners are constantly vilified for a system which we did not *naturally* create but was foisted upon the South due to the pernicious effects of cultural distortion — and remember that distortion would not have occurred if the South had maintained its independence.

The effects of cultural distortion can also be seen by the reaction of non-Southerners to the Confederate Flag. Nothing in modern America causes an outpouring of progressive or liberal venom more than the public display of the Confederate Flag and other symbols of Southern heritage. The failure of Southerners to insist that the War was fought for the unalienable and enduring principle of Southern Independence — a principle clearly announced in the Declaration of Independence — plus the endless outpouring of Northern propaganda claiming the War was fought to free their black brothers, allowed the Cause of the South symbolized by the Confederate Flag to be associated with racism and slavery in the minds of non-Southerners. Worst still is the fact that rising generations of Southern youth are embracing this false notion of the War. In 2007 the cable TV network ESPN took a poll asking its viewers whether or not the Confederate Flag should be allowed to be flown. The response from the South was an overwhelming vote in favor, but the response from the North was an overwhelming vote against! Why? The answer is simple — we are two nations; the smaller nation — the Confederate States of America — is being held hostage and exploited by the larger nation! Also, deep down and possibly at an unconscious level, the reason liberals, progressives and other socialists dislike the Confederate Flag is that it attracts in true Southerners more than mere historical curiosity! It encourages the desire to resist the forces which prevent the South from being truly free. Whether they admit it or not, the politically correct crowd knows that as long as even one Southerner remembers — their Federal Empire will never be secure.

²¹Frank Lawrence Owsley, *I’ll Take My Stand; The South and the Agrarian Tradition*, (LSU Press, Baton Rouge, LA: 1983), 63.

²²John D. Winters, *The Civil War in Louisiana*, (LSU Press, Baton Rouge, LA: 1963), 208.

²³*Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537 (1896).

Of Quislings, Vichymen and Scalawags — Soldiers of Reconciliation

Why would post-War Southerners cooperate with the Federal forces occupying and exploiting the South? Why would generation after generation of Southerners continue to help to enforce the Federal Empire's domination of the once-sovereign states of the Confederate States of America? Was (and is) this cooperation derived from an honest desire to be reconciled with our former enemies? Does it represent a genuine renunciation of the old Jeffersonian principles of constitutionally limited government and an embracing of the new era of supreme Federalism? History is replete with examples of individuals within a native population cooperating with their country's enemy and thereby working against the interest of their invaded nation and fellow countrymen.

After its successful efforts to incorporate the Confederate States of America into its empire, the Federal government turned its attention to the lands occupied by the Plains Indians of the West. The Plains Indians used unconventional warfare techniques to resist Federal encroachments. The US cavalry relied upon the expert tracking skills of its Native American scouts to track down and destroy the Plains Indians. The Apache scouts were used to help capture the famous Apache warrior Geronimo — one of the most effective Native American warriors. Once Geronimo and his band were defeated, the Apache scouts were disarmed and sent off to be

"reconstructed" via the Federal reservation system.²⁴ Empire's know how to use individuals within the invaded country to defeat and pacify the native population — the Apache scouts are an excellent example of how empires use native cooperationists to defeat and maintain control over an invaded and occupied people.

Social scientists attempt to explain how individuals rationalize otherwise immoral or unethical behavior such as individual acts of collaborating with the invading and occupying forces of one's nation. World War II provides a number of examples of individuals who willingly betrayed their own people by cooperating with the Nazis. After Germany invaded and occupied France, there arose a group of cooperationists in France known as Vichymen. The people of occupied France had three basic options: (1) support the Vichy puppet regime, (2) support the French Resistance, or (3) keep their heads down, remain pacified, and hope to stay neutral and therefore be ignored by all parties.²⁵ The Vichymen were willing to betray their nation's

²⁴Those seeking to justify Federal actions will point to the fact that the Apache scouts (and other Native American scouts), were paid for their service — as if the "almighty dollar" would be appropriate compensation for the betrayal of their people's interests. A non-materialistic people would argue that no amount of material compensation can compensate for loss of spiritual values.

²⁵The third option brings to mind the saying "The hottest places in hell are reserved for those who in a time of moral crises maintain their neutrality."

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honor in the hopes of improving their material standing, and they most likely rationalized their actions by declaring that “someone had to run the new government.” The same thing happened in Norway when Vidkun Quisling became the puppet leader of Nazi-occupied Norway. Even some Jews in the Nazi concentration camps were willing to cooperate with their captors — the kapo or Jewish guards, armed with clubs — were organized by the Nazi SS and given special treatment in exchange for their services. In the end it made no difference — the benefits for the cooperationists were short-lived and their people’s oppression only increased. Unfortunately for the South, our cooperationists — originally called Scallywags — have seemingly become a permanent fixture in the South. But regardless of whether they are called cooperationists, Vichymen, Quislings, or Scallywags (politically correct politicians, scholars, and media personalities), the question remains: How can a person so willingly betray his own people, or even more so, how can individuals ignore the guilt associated with the betrayal of their people’s interests?

Social scientists Janis and Mann²⁶ explain that cooperationists minimize personal responsibility by adopting a psychological or cognitive defense. This explanation helps to explain how post-War/Reconstruction Southern leaders rationalize their non-resistance and actual cooperation with the Northern majority’s oppressive rule of the South, both post-Reconstruction and continuing even today.

Whenever powerful external pressures are brought to bear in an attempt to influence someone to carry out a risky, unethical, or illegal action, the decision-maker can seize upon these social pressures as a basis for a cognitive defense whereby *he denies his own personal responsibility* for making the choice. He attributes his choice to the external pressures ... and denies that he personally wants to do what he is agreeing to do [emphasis added].²⁷

Southern politicians who attempt to curry favor with the ruling elite of both national political parties are constantly using this technique to rationalize their inability to protect Southern interests in the Federal Empire’s Congress. For example, during the early 1970s federally-imposed forced busing

²⁶Janis & Mann, *Decision Making; A Psychological Analysis of Conflict, Choice, and Commitment* (The Free Press, NY: 1977).

²⁷*Ibid*, 93.

was a major issue in the South. It was not based on opposition to school integration — Freedom of Choice in public education had already been adopted throughout the South — but it was based on the destructive nature of forced bussing. Opinion polls demonstrated great opposition to bussing even in African American communities — again because of the destructive nature of uprooting children and bussing them out of their local communities. Louisiana at that time had a Senator who felt the pressure from his constituency to do something about bussing, but he wanted to curry favor with the ruling elite who were ideologically committed to the policy of forced bussing. The Senator would make hot speeches for home consumption, the ruling elite would allow him to submit a bill against bussing and then it would be voted down by the Northern majority in the Federal Empire’s Congress. The Senator could then go back home during reelection campaigns and tell his voters that he tried but was outvoted in Congress. After his re-election he could return to his real home — Washington, DC — and continue to cooperate with the ruling elite with a clear conscience. This has been and still is the *modus operandi* of Southern political leaders since the end of Reconstruction. External forces (the Federal Empire and its cronies) prevent them from doing what they should be doing to free their people from an oppressive and unconstitutional misrule. Instead of working to reclaim America’s lost inheritance of constitutionally-limited federalism via a return to *real* states rights, they make hot speeches for home consumption and then work to ingratiate themselves with the Federal Empire’s ruling elite of both political parties in Washington, DC. After all, just like the Vichymen and Quislings, they tell themselves “somebody has to run the existing government.” Thus the reconciliation movement has provided the Federal Empire with legions of Southern cooperationists to help it maintain its rule — a rule of centralized Federal tyranny worst than the one that America’s Founding Fathers seceded from in 1776.

Renouncing Reconciliation — Restoring Real States’ Rights and American Liberty

The much heralded “reconciliation” between post-Appomattox North and South was actually an attempt by the defeated and occupied people of the Confederate States of America to permanently end

military; i.e., active, Reconstruction and thereby reestablish at least the *facade* of self-government within their devastated and impoverished states. But the effort to regain some semblance of self-government and power-sharing within the newly established Federal Empire required Southerners to carefully avoid any overt act that could give the victorious Northern majority an excuse to reestablish military Reconstruction. The fear of a new round of military Reconstruction forced the South to abandon not only their dream of an independent Southern nation but also the abandonment of defending the just cause of independence. This resulted in an abandonment of *real states'* rights — rights which include nullification and secession. Without *real states'* rights the states could no longer serve their constitutional role²⁸ as the key check and balance to excessive and unconstitutional federal acts.²⁹ The abandonment of *real states'* rights meant that henceforth there would be no means available to “we the people” of the once-sovereign states to defeat unconstitutional acts of the Federal government. Under the new and perverted system of government now controlling “we the people” of the United States — the constitution became, in the prophetic words of Thomas Jefferson, “a mere thing of wax in the hands of the judiciary, which they may twist and shape into any form they please.”³⁰ (Does the recent judicial calisthenics used by Federal Chief Justice Roberts to declare the Affordable Care Act — Obamacare — constitutional come to mind?). And what has been the result of the destruc-

“Empires do not exist for the benefit of the people; the people exist for the benefit of the empire.”

²⁸The sovereign state’s role as final arbiter of whether Federal acts are done in “Pursuance” of the Constitution is part of the intrinsic authority flowing from the state’s original sovereignty. This sovereign authority was not granted to the state by the Constitution—indeed it predated the Constitution and the Articles of Confederation. It was original with the state and was specifically reserved to the sovereign state in the Ninth and Tenth Amendments of the Constitution.

²⁹See discussion of Kentucky and Virginia Resolves of 1798 in Kennedy & Kennedy, *Was Jefferson Davis Right?*, (Pelican Publishing Co., Gretna, LA: 1998), 281-85.

³⁰Thomas Jefferson as cited in Quirk & Bridwell, *Judicial Dictatorship*, (Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, NJ: 1995), 3.

tion of America’s original, constitutionally-limited Republic of Republics and its post-Appomattox replacement with a supreme Federal government? As a result of this post-Appomattox unconstitutional radical change in our system of government, do modern Americans have more or less security for their private property

— this includes their income? The ultimate question is: “In modern America are “we the people” citizens of a free Republic or are we merely subjects of an all powerful empire? As Senator Lane³¹ of Oregon pointed out on the floor of the United States Senate in 1861, empires do not exist for the benefit of the people; the people exist for the benefit of the empire. Subjects of an empire have two primary duties: pay your taxes and obey the empire — or else! Contrast the difference between American citizens in the late 1850s as opposed to the modern-day subjects of the Federal Empire in the early 2000s. In early America the government feared the citizens; today, the citizen fears the government. What would men such as Patrick Henry say or do if they had to obey the intrusive Federal rules, regulations and exorbitant taxation that the average American unquestionably yields to each day?

In 1859 when the people of Northern states such as Wisconsin were no longer willing to comply with Article IV, Section 2, of the United States Constitution (better known as the fugitive slave section), the people within their respective sovereign states overruled the Federal government by enacting in their state legislature Personal Liberty laws. In effect, these state laws nullified a section of the United States Constitution. The people of these Northern states passed these laws because obedience to Federal constitutional law would have required the people to capture and return runaway slaves. The people of these Northern states refused to obey Federal Constitutional law if it would compel them to violate their personal, moral, ethical or religious values. Prior to Appomattox, a sovereign state could interpose its sovereign authority between an oppressive or obnoxious Federal act and the citizen(s) of that sovereign state.³² After Appomattox — in the

³¹Op cit, Lane, footnote 2.

³²Prior to the establishment of the Federal Empire, individuals were citizens of their state — there was

era of Federal supremacy — such acts of interposition would be impossible. Under the new system of American governance, the Federal government is supreme and “we the people” of America’s mass democracy must pay and obey — even if paying and obeying violates our personal, moral, ethical or religious values. If an individual objects to oppressive or obnoxious federal acts, his only recourse is to file an appeal with the *Federal* government — the very agent responsible for the oppressive or obnoxious act is the same power to which the individual must appeal for redress of his grievances! To make matters worse for the individual, while the individual has limited resources to finance his appeal, the su-

no such person as a citizen of the United States exclusive of citizenship of a sovereign American state. US citizenship would come after the destruction of *real* states’ rights and the establishment of the supreme Federal government. The Federal Empire’s Supreme Court’s decision based on the fraudulently enacted Fourteenth Amendment was the vehicle used to remove state control of citizenship and place citizenship under the control of the Federal Empire.

preme Federal government has virtually unlimited resources to use to bludgeon the appellant into submission. The once-sovereign state — now reduced to the status of a provincial government within the Federal Empire — no longer acts as an advocate and shield of its citizens, but is merely a regional, lower-level governmental functionary carrying out and enforcing federal law in its assigned province.

In 2014 we can look upon the observation made in 1866 by Confederate Vice President Stephens that the cause of the South was now the cause of all as prophecy fulfilled. Today, Americans are defenseless against the supreme Federal government. For example:

This Federal government which is now endowed with supreme rights in all areas of government not only refuses to protect the borders of the states of the Southwest from armed and unarmed invasion, but it prohibits these same once-sovereign states from defending themselves from active invasion, as was recently done to Arizona!

The supreme Federal government nullifies the democratic vote of “we the people” of once-sov-

Continued on page 64

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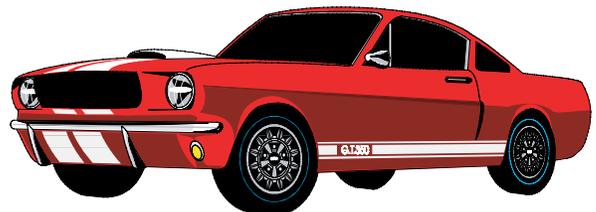
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Garfield Park Confederate POW Monument Restoration Project Indianapolis, Indiana

Indiana members of the William D. McCain Camp 584 are working with the city of Indianapolis Parks Department, and the Indy Parks Foundation to raise funds for the restoration of this Confederate POW monument which was erected in 1912 by the Federal Government to honor the 1,616 Confederate Veterans who died at Camp Morton in Indianapolis, Indiana, during the War for Southern Independence.

The monument sat in Greenlawn Cemetery over the graves of the Confederate Veterans until 1928 when the War Department exhumed the bodies and moved them to Crown Hill Cemetery during a project completed in 1931 where they now rest at Confederate Mound, Lot 32. We have the total support of several local politicians and neighborhood organizations connected with Garfield Park. This monument has not had any maintenance or restoration work done in more than forty years.

To make secure on line donations go to www.indyparksfoundation.org and click on donate or you can mail your donations to:

Indy Parks Foundation
615 N. Alabama St. Suite 119
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204



ALL DONATIONS will be held by the Indy Parks Foundation, a 501(c) 3 entity, and are tax deductible through them. Make all donations care of: Garfield Park Confederate POW Project. For more information on the monument or the veterans buried at Crown Hill Cemetery please contact or e-mail Brian Blevins at 317-217-0243 or blblevins@live.com *Deo Vindice.*

Our Re-United Country?

foreign states when said vote violates the supreme Federal government's policy regarding the definition of marriage, as was done to California.

The supreme Federal government routinely exercises its power to seize private property and use the confiscated property to satisfy the demands of its radical environmentalist supporters, as was recently done in Louisiana.

The supreme Federal government has also marshaled the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to silence its critics and used its justice agents to harass filmmakers who produce films that the regime finds objectionable. All of this has had the intended result of chilling free speech and political activity that the ruling elite of the Federal Empire finds objectionable, as was done in Ohio and many other states.

The supreme Federal government can order commonly revered historical and religious symbols, such as the Ten Commandments, to be removed from the courthouses of a once-sovereign state, as was done in Alabama.

This unconstitutional exercise of federal power is not new — it did not begin with the current (2014) occupant of the Federal White House. It has been ongoing since the election of Abraham Lincoln and has continued to gain momentum after Appomattox and Reconstruction. Indeed, the mainstream progressive, liberal, or socialist movement in America which began its steady growth in the 1880s could not have occurred absent the establishment of a supreme Federal government. This progression of evil was made possible by the unintended consequence of the reconciliation movement. By tacitly abandoning the principles of *real states'* rights and not maintaining an ongoing struggle to justify the *principle* of Southern Independence, the South allowed the Federal Empire's nationalist politicians a free hand to work for an ever-expanding supreme Federal government. The expansion of the role and scope — inclusive of its taxing and central banking authority — of the Federal Empire has worked to the detriment of "we the people" who have little, if any, influence with the Empire's ruling elite in Washington, DC.

The invaders of the Confederate States of America were able to hide their naked aggression against a smaller sovereign nation — the CSA — and at the same time hide their destruction of America's original, constitutionally limited Republic of Republics. They concealed their naked aggression and oppression behind a smokescreen of slanderous, anti-South lies about the War — unanswered lies declaring that the War was fought over slavery. As Richard Weaver noted in *The Southern Tradition at Bay*, the post-War and Reconstruction South took the decision at Appomattox too literally.³³ The South became defensive, almost apologetic, and never again would it take the initiative in the struggle to reclaim liberty — to reestablish in the South, if not in all of America — a constitutionally limited Republic of Republics. As for today, what course of action is left for the South and the rest of America?

We could reconcile ourselves with being subjects of the Federal Empire instead of citizens of a free Republic; we could reconcile ourselves with having our most basic decisions made by the ruling elite in the Empire's capitol instead of being the masters in our own homes; we could reconcile ourselves to being Uncle Sam's tax slaves; and we could reconcile ourselves to bearing children who will become cannon fodder for the Empire's endless no-win wars. But is this the best we can do?

The French-speaking people of Quebec, Canada, have a history of invasion, occupation, and cultural discrimination against their people by the English majority. But in recent times they have used the threat of secession pursued via political action to gain concessions from the English majority. Indeed, the province of Quebec likely exercises more sovereign authority than the once-sovereign states in today's Federal Empire. Even when an army is greatly outnumbered, it is still a good idea to meet your opponent on the field — not to fight — but just to see if you can negotiate a better deal for your people. It is no different when dealing with a political movement. The South accepted the outcome of the War as

³³Richard M. Weaver, *The Southern Tradition At Bay* (Arlington House, New Rochelle, NY: 1968), 390.

if it were the final word on the right of the people of the Confederate States of America to be the masters in their own home. The so-called reconciliation between the victor and the vanquished served the Empire's purpose — it allowed the Empire to pacify the Southern population and it allowed the Empire's propagandists to inform (brainwash) rising generations of Southerners that the War was fought by their evil Southern ancestors to maintain slavery. In the process the South became defensive, surrendered the initiative and never again dared to become the champion of *real states'* rights — the *only* effective counter balance to Federal power readily available to “we the people” of the sovereign state. Perhaps it is time to reconsider reconciliation.

The constitutional amendment recommended in the May-June, 2012, issue of the *Confederate Veteran*³⁴ is an example of how this might be accomplished. The point that should be kept in mind is that a successful struggle to reclaim *real states'* rights will not take place within the traditional field of business-as-usual politics. Traditional politics is an area where our opponents — the ruling elite in Washington, DC — are the strongest and “we the people” of once-sovereign states are the weakest. “We the people” must leverage our strength and concentrate our efforts where our enemy is the weakest. If *real states'* rights are restored in America, it will happen because “we the people” worked within our states to compel the change — it will require an end run around or an out flanking of our ruling elite in Washington, DC.³⁵ In doing this, we will be upholding the legacy of both our Confederate and our Colonial Forefathers.

In April of 1906, while speaking to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, General Stephen D. Lee issued his now famous *Charge*:

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

³⁴Kennedy, ‘Lincoln, Federal Supremacy, and the Death of States' Rights,’ *Confederate Veteran*, May/June, 2012, 16, et seq.

³⁵For a discussion of how *real states'* rights can be reclaimed, see *Nullification! Why and How*, a free e-book downloadable from www.kennedytwins.com

those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.

From the mouth of a Confederate Veteran we virtually hear his request not for “reconciliation” but for “vindication!” Shortly after the close of World War I, a descendant of a Confederate Veteran and veteran of World War I offered these thoughts about “vindicating” the Cause of the South:

In the South we are coming too much to whisper that “our fathers did their duty as they *saw* it.” We should be calling to the world from the housetop that our Confederate fathers were *right*.... To be just to our Confederate fathers, we must have a fuller grasp of the fundamental legal grounds and of the weighty causes which moved the South.³⁶

Thus spoke Major E. W. R. Ewing, a descendant of a Confederate Veteran, a veteran of the United States Army, having served in action during WWI, and historian-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. This American patriot did not hesitate to proclaim “our Confederate fathers were right.” He took the charge of General S. D. Lee seriously and worked to make sure the principle upon which the Confederate States of America was founded was understood by the next generation of Americans. As Americans, Southerners should reject reconciliation if by that term they are called upon to reject that form of government given to *all* Americans by her Founding Fathers and accept her role as America's second-class economic and political citizens. Such status would reflect the condition of Americans under King George's government and not the status as a member of America's original Constitutional Republic of Republic. Otherwise, as Senator Lane³⁷ of Oregon warned us, Southerners and all other Americans will become subjects of an empire where, as General Lee warned, we will become citizens of a nation that is “aggressive abroad and despotic at home.”

Deo Vindice!



³⁶E. W. R. Ewing, ‘The Secession of 1861 Founded Upon Legal Right,’ *The Gray Book* (Gray Book Committee, The Sons of Confederate Veterans, Columbia, TN), 48-49.

³⁷Op cit, Lane, footnote 2.

Confederate Images

encounter with the enemy was on December 20, 1861, at Dranesville.

The regiment was present at the siege of Yorktown from April to May 5, 1862, and at the battle of Williamsburg on May 5th. As part of Anderson's Brigade, the 6th fought "like demons possessed" at Seven Pines (Fair Oaks) on June 1. They were heavily engaged at the battles of Cold Harbor (Gaines's Mill) on June 27 and at Frayser's Farm (White Oak Swamp) on June 30, 1862.

Two months later they were in the thick of the fighting at Second Manassas in August 29-30 as part of Longstreet's Corps. Then in just seventeen days they were again engaged in a large-scale battle at Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 17.

After all this fighting, the two armies just watched each other for awhile until on December 13 when the Federals were again defeated, this time at Fredericksburg. Following this, Longstreet's Corps was on detached service south of the James River



Unidentified Confederate in six button shell jacket ca. 1861.

and did not participate in Chancellorsville. During the Gettysburg Campaign the 6th was detached from Longstreet to help protect Richmond.

The 6th followed Longstreet to Chickamauga, Georgia, where they defeated the Yanks on September 19-20, 1863. However, they were unsuccessful in their attempts to dislodge the Federals from Wauhatchie and Knoxville, Tennessee.

Arriving back in Virginia their next great battle was on May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. But just two days later they fought one of their hardest battles yet at Spotsylvania, taking many casualties. Before they could recuperate from this they were thrown in battle at

Cold Harbor and North Anna River in June 1864.

Following this, they dug trenches and endured the siege of Petersburg from June 15, 1864, until April 2, 1865, when their lines were broken by the enemy. What was left of the 6th South Carolina Infantry surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. ❏



The Official Website of
North Carolina's War Between the States Sesquicentennial
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Ride With The SCV Mechanized Cavalry



The Mechanized Cavalry consists of members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in good standing who enjoy the freedom of the road on the back of their 'iron horse.' Any SCV member is eligible to join, from the hard-core Harley rider to the Gold Wing cruiser and everything in between. Even those who do not currently ride may join as dismounted cavalry. All it takes to join is your dedication to the SCV charge, an interest in being part of an organization that will always be on the front lines in defending and promoting our Southern heritage, and a one time application fee of \$100. For more information on the SCV-MC please visit our website to download an application, find local contacts in a battalion in your area or contact: Colonel Kevin Stone/ 805 Cool Springs Road/ Sanford, NC 27330 (919)721-1231/ SCVMECHCAV@HOTMAIL.COM/ Website: SCVMCCSA.ORG



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, well, just about everywhere, including our local newspaper and television stations — concerned over their misrepresentation of everything dear to our ancestry, not just about the history of Secession, War and Political Reconstruction, but everything else as well?

Second, an Answer: Well, Howard Ray White of Charlotte and Dr. Clyde N. Wilson of Columbia have begun to fight back against the loss of what we of the South hold dear. And we need your help. Although we are historians and writers, we realized that **some of the best writing is in old, almost forgotten books**, and another new book won’t matter much. So, in April 2013 we founded a new society to build a vast on-line library bibliography of important works we see worthy of preservation and promotion — works that present the true story of our history, our people and our culture — works that tell of these things beginning with the first settlers at Jamestown, Virginia Colony, forward to the year 1940, when history, for our older folk, becomes not history but current events.

Third, an Appeal: Go to www.southernhistorians.org to view the already-large web-site. Note that its structure follows the outline listed on the right. Find categories where important books are not yet posted and where posted books lack reviews. Become a Member. Then submit recommendations, remembering that the old books are often the best. Membership requires a contribution of your review write-up or a check for \$25 or more (annual budget is \$5,000). For more info contact Howard Ray White, Director of Operations, howardraywhite@gmail.com, or 704-846-4411 or at the address below. Your support is needed and is worthwhile.



Our Historic Region:

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

The Eras We Cover:

From Jamestown to 1940.

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01 Our Overall Top 150 Recommendations Selected from Thousands Listed Below

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07 Important Biographies

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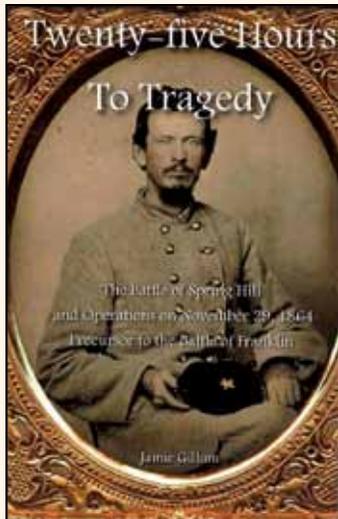
23 Membership Application to Join The Society

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.

Confederate Gifts from GHQ



Elm Springs



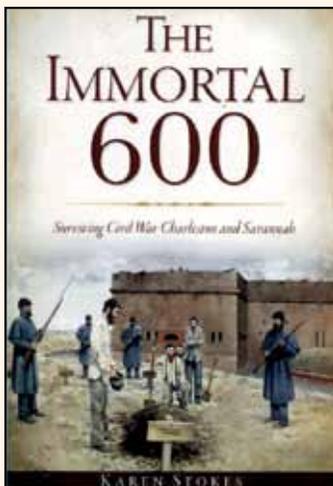
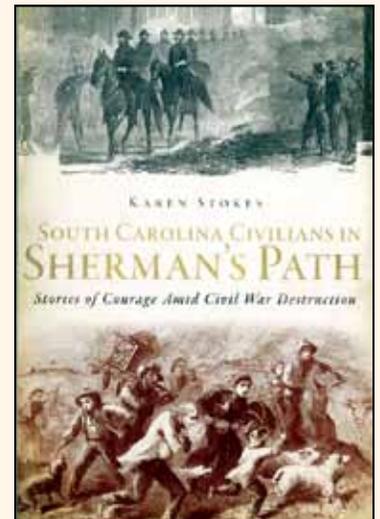
Twenty-five Hours to Tragedy.

Twenty-five Hours to Tragedy: The Battle of Spring Hill and Operations on November 29, 1864 - Precursor to the Battle of Franklin is the largest and most in depth account of the actions which took place at Spring Hill, Tennessee. This account adds more testimony and sheds even greater light on a night filled with confusion and disappointment for the Confederate high command. Told by more than 150 eyewitness participants, the accounts are linked by narrative that place the reader on the field in the midst of enthusiastic Confederate and anxious Union soldiers. The events of November 29, 1864, sealed the fate of the Confederate Army of Tennessee. Only 25 hours after the Confederate Army's arrival on the battlefield of Spring Hill, the decision to assault the heavily defended fortifications at Franklin was made. It was a decision which would not have to be made had the Confederates followed through with their plans at Spring Hill. Follow the armies in their race to Spring Hill, the combat

there and the critical decisions that led to the Federal escape and a total Confederate command breakdown in the most devastating blunder of the War. 124 \$37.95 (pb)

South Carolina Civilians in Sherman's Path. During the fateful winter and spring of 1865, thousands of civilians in South Carolina, young and old, black and white, felt the impact of what General William T. Sherman called "the hard hand of war." This book tells their stories, many of which were corroborated by the testimony of Sherman's own soldiers and officers,

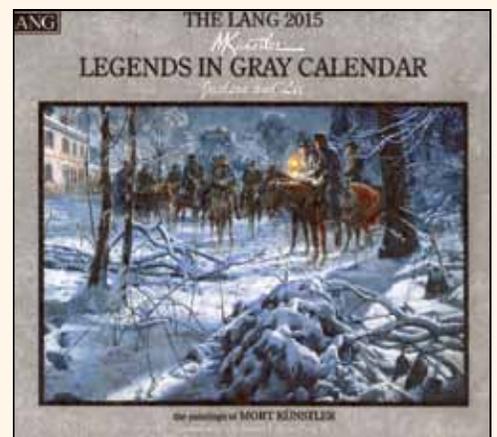
and other eyewitnesses. These historical narratives are taken from letters and diaries of the time, as well as newspaper accounts and memoirs. The author has drawn on the superb resources of the South Carolina Historical Society's collection of manuscripts and publications to present these true, compelling stories of South Carolinians. 18 \$19.99 (pb)



The Immortal 600. In 1864, six hundred Confederate prisoners of war, all officers, were taken out of a prison camp in Delaware and transported to South Carolina, where most were confined in a Union stockade prison on Morris Island. They were placed in front of two Union forts as human shields during the siege of Charleston and exposed to a fearful barrage of artillery fire from Confederate forts. Many of these men would suffer an even worse ordeal at Union-held Fort Pulaski near Savannah,

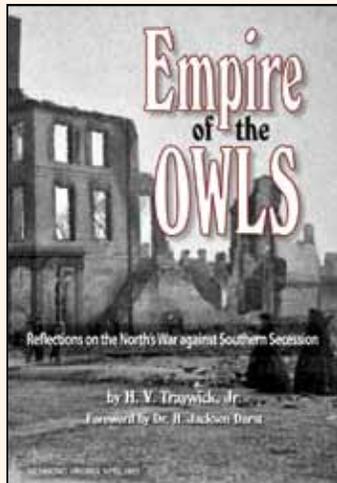
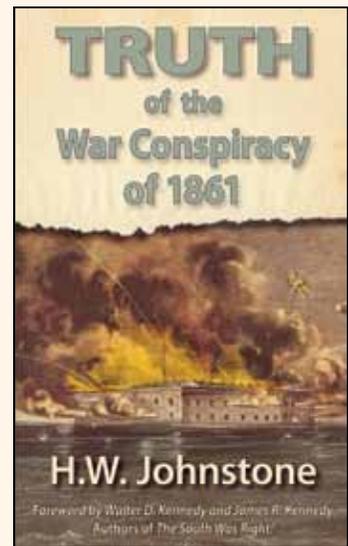
Georgia, where they were subjected to severe food rationing as retaliatory policy. Author and historian Karen Stokes uses the prisoners' writings to relive the courage, fraternity and struggle of the "Immortal 600." 419 \$19.99 (pb)

2015 "Legends In Gray" Calendar. "Legends In Gray" features the beautiful full-color artwork of Mort Kunstler — a new design each month. Printed on premium quality, canvas embossed paper you can easily write on, attractive brass grommet for hanging and coordinating full-color gift jacket. Size when opened: 13-3/8" w x 24" h 374 \$15.99



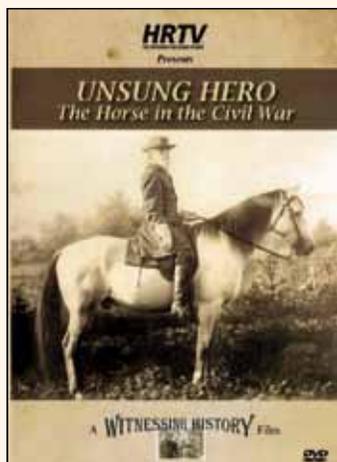
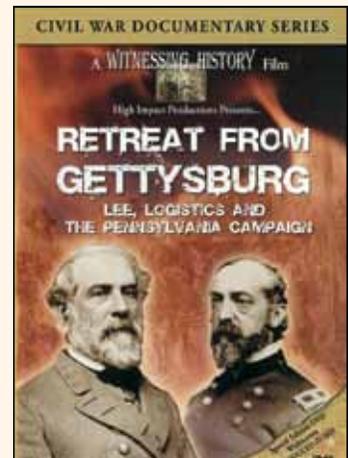
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Truth of the War Conspiracy of 1861. In *Truth of the War Conspiracy of 1861*, H. W. Johnstone explains how Lincoln and his co-conspirators used deceit, half-truths, lies and violation of international law to promote their war conspiracy. Johnstone wrote his book in 1917 using documentation which was not available when post-war Confederates such as Davis, Stephens, Semmes and Pollard wrote their histories of the conflict. He adds even more documentation and explanation to how Lincoln managed to initiate his war of aggression against the people of the South who merely wanted to be "left alone" to live under a government ordered on the consent of the governed. **1111 \$7.99 (pb)**



Empire of the Owls: Reflections on the North's War Against Southern Secession. In the middle of the nineteenth century steam power replaced muscle power as the prime mover of civilization, and the Industrial Revolution roared across the world. A new World-Cycle, the Machine Age, was born. But in the Southern United States men took up arms against the imperatives of the machine, and their Lost Cause marked the end of the Age of Agriculture. By the editing of contemporary diaries, letters, essays, newspaper editorials, memoirs, histories and official records, and the collation of them into a narrative form, this work attempts to paint a contemporaneous portrait of the storm-tossed Confederacy and the revolution which swept it away. **1172 \$20.00 (pb)**

Retreat From Gettysburg: Lee, Logistics & the Pennsylvania Campaign. Based upon the critically-acclaimed and award-winning book, *Retreat From Gettysburg: Lee, Logistics & the Pennsylvania Campaign*, written by Kent Masterson Brown, this DVD documentary is written and hosted by Mr. Brown. It takes the viewer on the very roads used by Lee's Army, as well as the key sites along those roads where Lee established defenses. Magnificent aerial footage of the roads, mountain passes and Potomac River crossings make this documentary unforgettable. **14 \$19.95 (DVD)**



Unsung Hero: The Horse in the Civil War. *Unsung Hero* presents the story of the millions of horses (and mules) which were used in all branches of both armies during the War. In the large armies, anywhere from forty to sixty thousand horses (and mules) were used in the infantry, cavalry, artillery and quartermaster services. Regularly feeding, shoeing and maintaining the horses and mules was a near impossible task. As a result, thousands of horses were lost due to incapacity and malnutrition. Thousands more were lost on battlefields. In the end, more than 1,500,000 horses (and mules) died during the War. **215 \$19.95 (DVD)**

Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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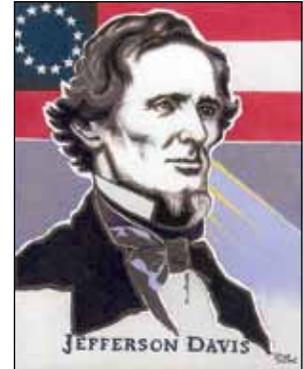
Yes! Round up my purchase to the nearest dollar and donate the difference to the SCV Heritage Defense Fund.

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Add \$2 extra for every \$25 increment over \$100

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SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
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Fight City Hall? We ARE !!!

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

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

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

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

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

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Contribute through PayPal at www.citizenstosaveourparks.org

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VETERANS ADMINISTRATION DISCRIMINATES AGAINST OAKWOOD'S CONFEDERATES

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

I ask you, ISN'T IT TIME FOR US TO FIGHT BACK IN THE NAME OF OUR FOREBEARS?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

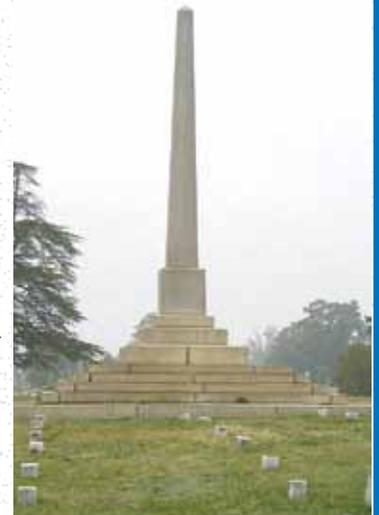
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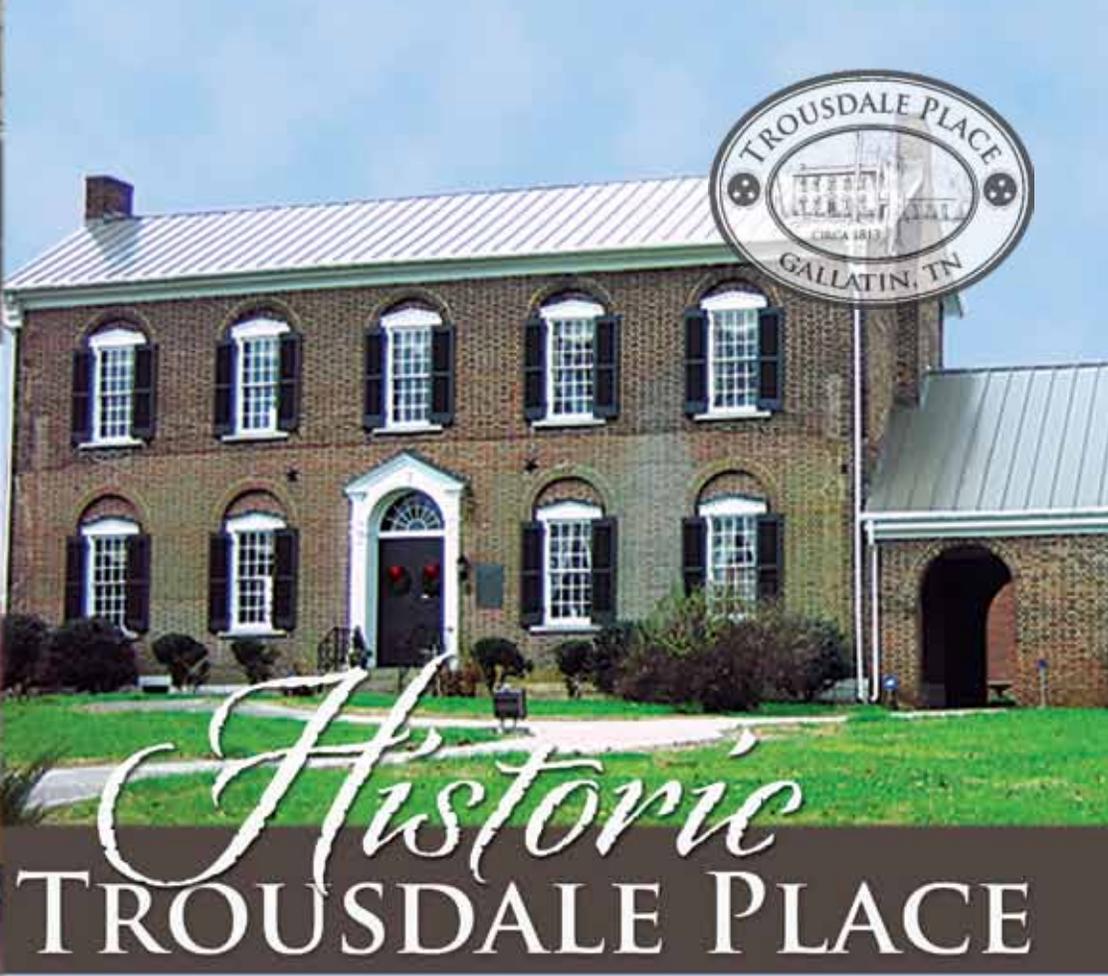
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Signature _____

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

Thank you, the Oakwood Restoration Committee Board.





Historic TROUSDALE PLACE

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Trousdale Place – Home of Tennessee’s 16th Governor, William Trousdale (1790 – 1872), a General, the War Horse of Sumner County, foreign minister to Brazil. Home to his two sons who were wounded as Confederate soldiers. And also home to a First Lady of Tennessee, daughters and grandchildren for three generations. All these extraordinary men and the remarkable women destined to share their lives have their stories of success and heartbreak to be heard. Clark Chapter # 13 United Daughters of the Confederacy has owned this Governor’s mansion since 1900. Hostesses in period dress guide visitors through the home as they share information about the Trousdale family and other great Tennesseans who touched their lives. Almost two centuries of Tennessee history await you at Trousdale Place. Listed on the National Register of Historical Places and the Tennessee Civil War Trails.

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