Confederate Veteran.

September/October 2016

The Diary of Rufus J. Woolwine

– Louis H. Manarin

Private Spencer D. Walker– Woodie L. Walker II



Sons of Confederate Veterans The Confederate Museum Founding Contributor

At the GEC meeting on July 21, 2010, the GEC approved a new initiative to raise funds. Each contributor will receive a pin designating him/her as a Founder of the Confederate Museum. Also there will be a list of all Founder names, or the CSA ancestor if preferred, prominently displayed in the new Confederate Museum.

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

Stonewall Jackson Level

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

Robert E. Lee Level

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

Confederate Cabinet Level

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

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

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LT. COL. MICHAEL LANDREE

USMC, RETIRED

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September/October 2016

Official Journal of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER — Private Spencer D. Walker Co. E, 5th Alabama Cavalry. *Photo courtesy of Woodie L. Walker II, his great-great grandson.*

Confederate Soldiers *are also* United States Veterans!



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

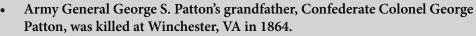
Congressional Appropriations Act, FY 1901, signed 6 June 1900 Congressional Act of 9 March 1906

U.S. Public Law 810, Approved by 71st Congress 26 February 1929 U.S. Public Law 85-425: Sec. 410 Approved 23 May 1958

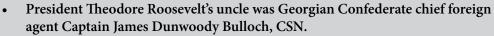


Did you know these famous Americans were also descendants of Confederate Veterans?

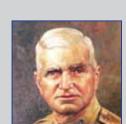
- 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps General John A. Lejeune's father was Confederate Captain Ovide Lejeune.
- Marine Lt. General Lewis "Chesty" Puller's grandfather was Confederate Major John Puller, 5th VA Cavalry killed in 1863.



- Army Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr. was killed on Okinawa in 1945 as the Commander of the US 10th Army. His father was Confederate General Simon Bolivar Buckner.
- US Army Air Corps Brigadier General Nathan Bedford Forrest, III was shot down and killed over Germany in 1943. His great grandfather was Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest.

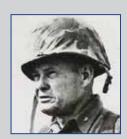


- President Woodrow Wilson's father, Reverend Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, was a chaplain in the Confederate Army.
- President Harry S. Truman was a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans on the record of William Young, a trooper in Upton Hayes Company of Missouri Partisan Rangers.
- More than 70 million Americans are descended from these men, many of whom have served honorably in our armed forces.
- Confederate Generals Joe Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, Thomas Rosser and Matthew Calbraith Butler, Colonel William Oates and Captain William Washington Gordon II all served our nation after the war as generals in the Spanish-American War in 1898.









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



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FROM THE EDITOR

Richardson, TX, attending our 121st National Reunion, I heard someone mention this was the first time we had been in Texas for a reunion for almost 50 years. I don't know why we waited so long, because we had a great time in Texas! It was a great reunion and everyone enjoyed being there. Congratulations to the men and women of the 2016 Reunion



Committee on a great job. Let's not wait another 50 years to come back to Texas, I may not make it.

Our featured article this issue is a diary from a Confederate soldier, Rufus J. Woolwine. Diaries are usually too long to be published as a magazine article, but this one has been edited down to a manageable size except for the footnotes. We don't have room for five or six pages of footnotes, but they are available as a downloadable pdf file with the link at the end of the article. This is a good look at the day-to-day life of a Confederate soldier which we sometimes don't think about in our studies of the War. I hope you enjoy reading it.

We continue our focus on Confederate soldiers with Compatriot Woodie L. Walker II's article about one of his ancestors, Private Spencer D. Walker who served in Co. E, 5th Alabama Cavalry. Private Walker was in the Army of Tennessee Department and had the opportunity to ride with General Nathan Bedford Forrest. This is another good look at the life of a Confederate soldier during the War.

Congratulations to the members of the Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315, Pensacola, FL, on their successful efforts to raise a big Battle Flag alongside of I-10 east of Milton, FL. You can read about their project in this issue and their challenge to other camps to raise their own flags.

In closing, I would like to thank the members of the General Executive Council for awarding me the Jefferson Davis Chalice in Richardson. It was a great surprise, very humbling and a high honor. Thank you again. Congratulations to our new officers and staff members. I look forward to working with all of you for the next two years. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Trank) B. (well) &

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

CIC@SCV.ORG

Looking to the future

Compatriots,

Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans by saying Thank You. I wish to thank each of you who have shown your support to me ever since 2008 when I was first elected the Executive Councilman of the Army of Tennessee. It has been a wild, sometimes stressful, but always enjoyable ride and climb. It is my sincere hope that my staff and I can gain back some of the ground we have lost in recent years, and I truly believe in my heart, with the support of the outstanding Compatriots of the Sons of Confederate Veterans we can and will be successful in this endeavor.

In August, many members of the General Staff and General Executive Council held a working retreat at Henry Horton State Park in Chapel Hill, TN, near the Forrest Boyhood Home site. The purpose of this retreat was really a twofold event. First of all, it was my intention to allow the new members of the Council to get to know each other on a more personal basis, and secondly, we wanted to evaluate where we are as an organization and what goals we were going to set for us to accomplish over the next two years. After the meetings I felt as though we have set some lofty goals that, with the support of the entire Council, can be achieved in two years. In the near future, we will begin putting

some of these changes into motion, and with your support, we can turn these goals into reality.

The week before we went to Richardson, Texas, for the 121st annual reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, five Dallas law enforcement officers were murdered as they were protecting a group who were protesting the recent killings of two men — one in Louisiana and the second in Minnesota. The officers were ambushed by a lone sniper who randomly shot twelve officers, killing five of them in the process. This random act of senseless violence along with many other violent acts aimed towards law enforcement officers all across the country is what propelled me to pass General Order 2016-01, which designated the 18th of August 2016 as National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day. We encouraged all camps, Brigades and Divisions to do something on that day to show their support for their local law enforcement officers. Lt. Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling, Executive Director Michael Landree, other members of the General Executive Council, members of our headquarters staff and me fed a meal during shift change to the Columbia police department that day. I must say that the gratitude they showed us for saying "Thank you" made it worth the effort. There is no doubt we will benefit from this small act in the future. I hope many of you had the opportunity to experience that same satisfaction.

Past Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael had an idea of building a "Confederate" Museum in Columbia, Tennessee, at Elm Springs during his administration. After six-plus years of planning and deciding on the location, size and design we are closer today than we have ever been on seeing this as a reality in lieu of being a dream. In this issue of the *Confederate Veteran* (pages 50-51), we have a picture of the new design, and we are also going full-steam ahead with our fundraising efforts. The goal of this museum is to tell the *TRUTH* about the real causes of the war and not the *Politically Correct* version which is being told by the National Park Service and public school systems. In 1906, Lieutenant General Stephan Dill Lee issued a Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans that stated:

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

Building this museum is one way for us to fulfill this charge and to continue to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations. This is a huge project for the SCV, and in order for this to become a reality sooner than later, we need your help. Please consider making a tax-free donation today and help us follow the *Charge*.

In closing, I look forward to traveling around the Confederation and seeing many of you over the next couple of years. Once again, thank you for bestowing this honor of being your 75th Commander-in-Chief, and I promise that there will always be an open line of communication between myself and my staff. Please feel free to contact me at anytime.

Your Humble Servant,

Thos. V. Strain Jr.
Commander-in-Chief
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Article expressed his feelings on subject

To the Editor:

Dr. Richard Marksbury's article, "Culture Wars & Revisionist History: North vs South" is one of the best articles along those lines, that I have read. I have copied it and sent it to friends who are not in the SCV. Sometimes I have thoughts where I just cannot come up with the right words to express my feelings on a subject. I am always in awe whenever I run across someone who can express my thoughts. Dr. Marksbury did an outstanding job. I would like to let him know how much I appreciate his article and I would enjoy seeing more from him in the future.

William Pearce CSS Florida Camp 102 Orlando, Florida

Liked different approach to 'Revisionist History'

To the Editor:

I would like to commend Dr. Richard A. Marksbury on his excellent article, "Culture Wars and Revisionist History, North vs. South." I think his approach to the subject as an Anthropologist gives it an objectivity which is refreshing.

I have only one critique to make in his evaluation of the causes of the War, an evaluation that is excusable because it is so pervasive in the arguments of both North and South. It is common practice for us to confuse the causes of secession with the cause of the war, and the North — who controls the narrative through their colossal propaganda apparatus — wants to keep it that way, for the Truth is an indictment against them. Secession had many reasons, but war and conquest was Lincoln's choice.

The noted historian Barbara Tuchman called it correctly "The North's War against the South's Secession." It is the precise description of, and the precise cause of the war. It is also why Virginia and the Upper South seceded when Lincoln showed his hand.

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

Takes issue with some points in article

To the Editor:

I have a few comments or questions about the article "Culture Wars & Revisionist History," by Richard Marksbury, which ran in the July/August issue of *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

- 1. When Dr. Marksbury describes the reasons for the War for Southern Independence, he does not mention the tariffs which fell so heavily on the South, yet were essential for the Northern economy's survival. Why not?
- 2. Dr. Marksbury states that "slavery played a weighty role in the cause of the war," but does not clarify or explain this remark. Therefore, the reader might erroneously assume that it was Northern concern for the freedom and welfare of the slave that constituted the "role" of which he speaks. Slavery's role was an indirect cause; i.e., it was a factor in the secession of the Southern states, and it was secession alone that caused Lincoln to invade the South and begin the war. Southern concerns over slavery were (1) the radical abolitionists demanded immediate emancipation without compensation, an economic impossibility; (2) the abolitionists were flooding the mails with pamphlets and tracts advising slaves to poison wells and otherwise murder their masters; (3) ten Northern states refused to enforce the fugitive

slave laws of the Constitution; (4) two Northern states refused to extradite John Brown fugitive/murderers for trial in the South. Without question, Southerners felt, quite rightly, that they were no longer safe or welcome in the Union.

3. Dr. Marksbury makes another unexplained comment on page 27, where he asserts "For the South, the issue of slavery was not about its preservation, but its expansion." I deny that this is true. By seceding from the United States, the South would no longer have access to the territories ... so where would they expand slavery to? The "slavery expansion" argument is a Northern fiction, and does not belong in Dr. Markbury's article.

Gary Waltrip, Commander Stainless Banner Camp 1440 San Jose, California

Maybe Confederate names should be changed

To the Editor:

In our world, of which we seem to get more bad news than good, a ray of sunlight has been bestowed upon us. I would like to share this ray of sunlight with all of our SCV brothers around the world, doing their best to perform their obligations, as set forth in Lee's Charge. We have all been saddened, if not enraged, by the changing of the names of schools that were named after honorable men, who had also been Confederate soldiers. We hear of what seems at first, an act of further vilification of our Confederate patriot ancestors, and don't realize the opportunity that is being given to us.

SCV brother Faber McMullen, who serves as our camp chaplain, delivered this message at our last camp meeting, and I felt it should be spread far and wide. "We should not be dismayed at the removal of the names of Confederate heroes, from the school fronts that they have adorned for decades. We should, in fact, thank the current powers that be, for removing those names from the fronts of such institutions institutions of which the actions of the majority of the students and faculty, for the most part, resemble a mockery of the high virtues and values that made this a great country." It is actually quite appropriate to change their names, considering the lack of ethics and lackluster performance of majority who enter their halls. I'm certain no Confederate soldier would have wanted his good name associated with most of those "government-run schools." It's the smart aleck in me that wants to also tell those current powers that be: "And further more, if you ever even think about adorning any public establishment with the name of a Confederate soldier, first get the approval of the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization."

Upon reading this letter to brother Faber, he had another good idea. Perhaps the national or divisional SCV leadership should review all public institutions sporting Confederate names, and demand a name change for the ones that don't meet with their approval. It is my personal opinion that at any public forum that discusses changing the names of such schools, the above viewpoint should be expressed. Maybe even go so far as to advertise prominently our appreciation for the changing of the names of certain schools. I believe such acts will draw more positive attention to our cause, than to fight the idiotic powers that be.

Z. Brett Mize Grimes County Greys Camp 924 Anderson, Texas

PS: A message to all who read this — please consider reading this positive message to your SCV brothers, who perhaps haven't found the time to read this publication.

War was not fought because of slavery

To the Editor:

I recently received an e-mail containing a few comments from the public as to why Confederate Flags should be furled forever. One of those comments was from the Los Angeles Dodgers' announcer Vince Scully. I've lost the e-mail, and can't find how to contact Mr. Scully, so perhaps this will be forwarded to him.

Mr. Scully claims Germany does not wave the Nazi flag; therefore, we should not wave the Confederate Flag. He goes on to reference a (supposed) CSA defense of slavery. Mr. Scully, we'd like to know why you believe the German Nazi/Facism take-over compares with the Confederacy's struggle for self-government, separation and independence? More specifically, what does one flag have to do with the other? We'd further challenge you to confront any German citizen today regarding their nationalism, heritage or loyalty to the history of Germany, which is what the Confederate Flag means to us — true Southern history, heritage and culture. And if confronting a German is not sufficient, how about your confronting the memory of U.S. General George S. Patton of WW II in Germany as to his Confederate heritage? We don't even have to guess what he'd say to you. No, they don't fly the Nazi flag in Germany, but they do fly Confederate Flags over select American graves in Germany.

Bavarian King Ludwig led a failed 19th century rebellion against the Northern Germany monarchy, not too different from the South's attempt to escape a despotic Northern US government. Today, Germany has enough sense to take economic advantage of Bavaria's failed revolt. You can't visit Bavaria without being bathed in the blue and white Bavarian diamond flag design, from tablecloths to maypoles to their aircraft. It's money. Tourism money. This country, instead of taking the same

economic advantage of our Confederate history is instead attempting to bury it.

As to your reference to slavery, I can say only that you are in sad need of a history lesson if you believe the South fought to defend slavery. There are many reasons why that's not true, but had it been true, there would have been no war. Lincoln had just offered perpetual slavery, backed by his Whig-Republican congressional passage of the Corwin Amendment. And that's only one common-sense reason. In fact, common sense alone provides yet another reason why a war supposedly fought over slavery is simply not true.

Mr. Scully, how about a thoughtful response? If you won't change your conclusion, that's up to you, but we'd still like to hear historical, factual supporting evidence for your opinion. Perhaps you can teach us something.

Bob Arnold Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815 Florissant, Missouri

Looking for more information on ancestor

Dear Editor:

I am a descendant of the Street family of Tippah County, MS, and a member of the SCV and Tippah Tigers Camp 868 of Ripley, MS. I am seeking information hoping someone might have on an article written in 1965 about Major Solomon G. Street of the 15th TN Cavalry under General Nathan Bedford Forrest cavalry department. Solomon G. (known as Sol), Street first enlisted in the 2nd MS Infantry under Colonel William Clark Falkner in Ripley, MS, where he fought in 1st Manassas and the Seven Days Battle around Richmond, VA.

Late in 1862, he returned home to Mississippi where he got permission or authority from Governor Pettus to recruit cavalry for home defense in North Mississippi, known as the Mis-

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF PAUL C. GRAMLING, JR.

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Let's Get to Work!

en of the Sons of Confederate Veterans ... thank you. Thanks for the honor of serving as your lieutenant commander-in-chief for the next two years. This is not an endeavor I take lightly. I look forward to the challenge of working with you to build our organization, preserving the memory of the Confederate Veteran and taking a stand against the second phase of reconstruction.

Our Confederate ancestors deserve the best we can give. For the past several years, I've talked to many camps about us, as Sons of Confederate Veterans, to step outside our "comfort zone," to do just that — give our best. I am sure you have heard the saying, "Give until it hurts." Well, I don't want you to hurt, but I will settle for uncomfortable. During the next several issues, we will be exploring different ideas; recommendations and suggestions about bringing in new members to the SCV and keeping them ... by going the extra mile.

Through the efforts of Commander-in-Chief Tom Strain, the masses have been made aware of the SCV through social media. It is my plan to continue this policy. I believe we must use 21st century technology to bring in new and young men to our ranks. However, we must not forget some of the tried and true methods of

recruiting and retention. My camp, the General Richard Taylor Camp 1308, Shreveport, LA, has increased its membership to almost 260. While I've had a lot of experience in recruiting/retention, I do not know everything. I would like to receive ideas and suggestions from the membership on how your camp recruits.

The past year has seen an explosion of new members. This is due, mainly, because of the numerous attacks on our Heritage. This brings me to one of my passions. Besides my experience in recruiting, I have had as much, if not more, experience in Heritage Defense. I believe these two areas of the SCV walk hand in hand. Every time the SCV is involved in a heritage violation fight, our numbers swell. I assure you, there will be many more attacks against us, our ancestors and everything Confederate. The very term *Confederate* will be bashed so profusely, some of our own members will be afraid to use it. (Remember this thought, we will revisit it momentarily.)

A nasty little word which confronts us daily about our heritage is — compromise. I do not believe in it and I do not practice it. Compromise is always wrong when you sacrifice a principle. Our ancestors fought for constitutional principles, so any compromise,



no matter how small, is telling our enemies they are partially right and our Confederate Veterans were partially wrong. We do NOT make deals with the devil, because you CANNOT compromise with evil.

Now, back to that thought from above. I do not know who or where, but I learned a few years ago, and it's still being discussed today, that members in this organization were suggesting we change our logo, as to not offend anyone — God help us. If the SCV goes with hat in hand to our enemies asking them to please like us and play nice — they will chew us up and spit us out. The anti-Confederate forces don't like us, never have liked us and don't want to like us. Quite frankly, given their agenda, I would be concerned if they DID like us! However, to befriend anything "Confederate" will dip into their pocketbook. They have greenbacks in their front pockets, and the media and politicians in their back pockets. But the one important thing missing from their pockets ... is the truth. The truth will prevail. The truth is knowledge. Knowledge is power.

We have the power to defeat our enemies!

While visiting different Division reunions these past few months, someone told me that the membership needs to be motivated. I agree. We need to get past the apathy and step up to the plate. Let's realize there are forces in this country which want us GONE. If the fact that these people want to destroy us is not enough to motivate the membership, then it is time to get our pulse checked — because the Confederate blood has stopped flowing!

So, let's get out of those easy chairs, roll up our sleeves and get to work building the SCV, so it will be around for many anniversaries to come. Remember, our Confederate ancestors deserve the very BEST we can give.

Paul Gramling, Jr. 9662 Osburn Road Shreveport, LA 71129 318-294-1563 Paul1863@cs.com

SCV NATIONAL FLAG PROGRAM

Conservation, Education, Heritage

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

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

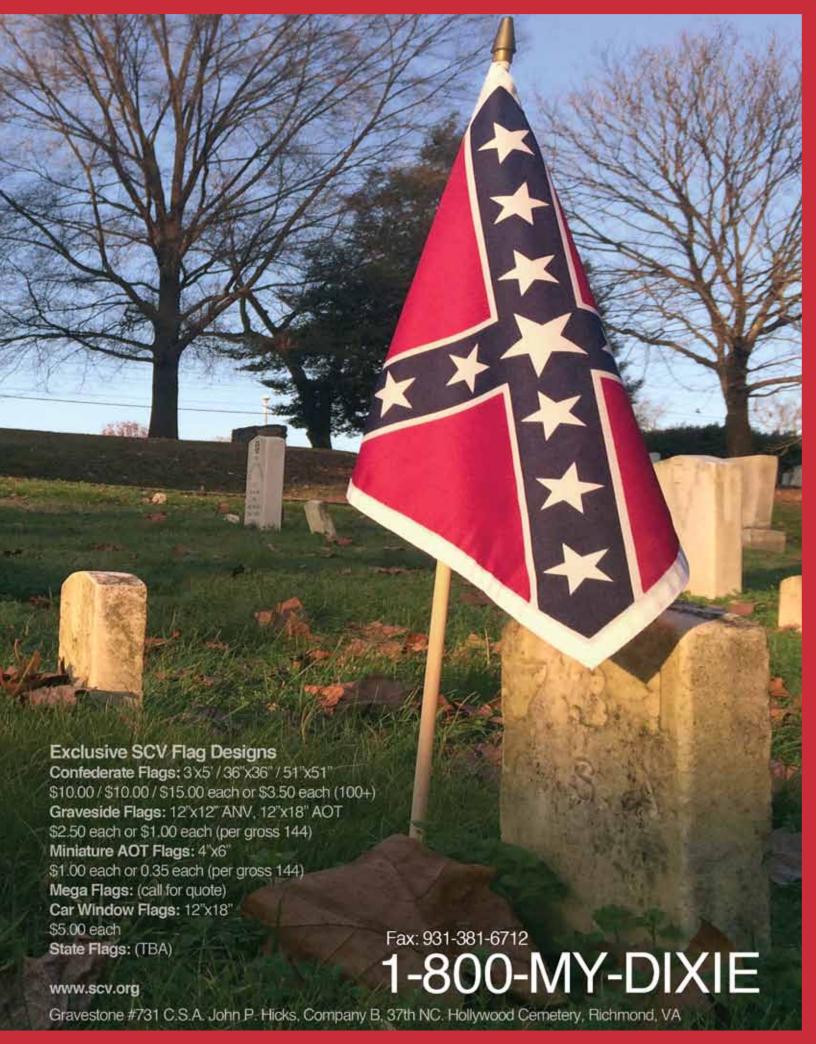
Richmond Depot Flags, of which Moore—a professional artist—is CEO, redesigned 13 historic Confederate Flags, correctly reproducing many of them for the first time. "We reinvented the wheel" states Moore. All the designs were based on original flags which were surveyed from numerous museums across the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

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

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

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

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



Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker Chaplain-in-Chief



The Lost Cause and Contemporary Reconstruction

The Lost Cause: History, Theology, and Symbols

ne reading of the War Against Southern Independence will at some point come across the term "The Lost Cause." This concept is often attributed to the literary works of Virginia journalist Edward A. Pollard — one of which carries the title The Lost Cause: A New Southern History of the War of the Confederates (1866). The thesis of the lost cause view of the War is that the South was noble in her efforts to defend independence, freedom, self-determination, and constitutional government. This philosophy of the War looks beyond the 19th century cultural conflict regarding American slavery and sees the Southern defensive posture against invading forces as noble and heroic.

The "theology" of the lost cause manifested strong faith in God's providence. God in His own mysterious ways allowed the South to fight nobly for a just cause and yet be defeated. Southern Christians found strength for this burden of defeat in the Scriptures. Even the Son of God, righteous and pure, suffered in the presence of His enemies to fulfill a greater plan of God. Southern believers understood that in spite of military defeat, God's greater purpose would be fulfilled in the strengthening of Southern character.

Symbols became important in historically communicating the truth of the Southern struggle. Confederate veteran and Methodist minister Clement Evans mentioned three such symbols in an 1896 Memorial Day address. He listed Dixie, the Confederate Battle Flag (the Christian Cross of St. Andrew), and the gray uniform of the Southern soldier. In addition, Southern leaders as Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson were presented as men of character, honor, and duty — role models for all to follow. To perpetuate these truths for future generations, memorials and monuments were constructed. "The historian Gaines M. Foster has identified 94 Confederate monuments which were erected in the South by 1885 (a further 406 were added by 1912)."¹

The Lost Cause Detractors

Southerners presenting this philosophical explanation of the War were and are in direct opposition to the "politically correct" narrative regarding the 1860s struggle. It has been said, "Those who win the war write the history." This reality was faced by Southern leaders and thus demanded a counter-presentation to establish the Southern view of the conflict as opposed to the Northern view of the conflict.

The historical narratives presented by Southern apologists are viewed with disdain by historical revisionists. One writer stated of the Southern philosophy, "This, of course, was pure nonsense..."² An-

¹ Williams, David S. "Lost Cause Religion." *New Georgia Encyclopedia*. 14 April, 2016. Web. 25 May 2016.

² Woodworth, Steven. While God is Marching On (University of Kansas Press, 2001), p. 290.

other article stated of the Southern philosophy, "It is a good example of denialism, especially in regards to the chief underlying cause of the war, slavery."

True History vs. Skewed History

A common misconception regarding the War Between the States is that the War was caused by slavery. This view would have us understand that some 620,000 young men died in battle due to the American institution of slavery. Historically, however, this is not the case. There would have been no war, no battles, no deaths, no burning of cities, no displacement of citizens, if Federal armed forces had not moved into the South. If Federal forces had remained in the North, Southern forces would remain in the South. Not a battle would have been fought. Not a soldier would have died. Not a city would have been burned. The United States would be in place. The Confederate States would be in place. There would be two great republics on the American continent and there would be NO war. To say the War was caused by slavery is to ignore the events of history. The War was caused by Federal armed forces moving into the South to block Southern independence by military force. If these Federal forces had remained in the North. not a single battle would have been waged.

Thus Confederate soldiers fought to protect their homes, families, states, and country from armed forces practicing total war. They did not fight so they could keep their slaves — there would have been no battles without the presence of Federal armed forces. A personal example: I had three great-great-grandfathers who fought in various North Carolina regiments.

They did not own slaves. They did not want to own slaves. They did not fight so that anyone else would own slaves. They were "dirt farmers" from Surry and Yadkin Counties. They fought because Federal troops were burning, looting, and destroying. If there were no Federal troops present, there would have been no armed conflict. To say the War was caused by slavery and that 620,000 young men died because of the American institution of slavery is absolutely ignoring history and establishing a "myth" seeking to validate Federal actions.

Was slavery an emotional issue in 19th century America? Yes. From a moral perspective should the American nation of the 19th century have dealt with institutional slavery? Yes. Were there hundreds of sermons and lectures presented regarding American slavery? Yes. Did the United States Supreme Court of the 19th century deal with slavery cases? Yes. Did the legislative branch of the United States government deal with slavery issues? Yes. Was the War Between the States fought because of the practice of American slavery? No. Slavery was a culture issue of the 19th century, but slavery was not THE cause of the battles, killings, and destruction of the War. There is absolutely no way one can present evidence to prove that the battles of the 1860s were the result of slavery. Each battle was fought for only one reason — Federal armed forces marched South. If there were no Federal forces present, there would be no battle.

Now Some "What ifs"

So, let's do some "what ifs." What if Federal Forces had not moved South? A few realities: there would have been no War; there would be two democratic republics

with constitutional governments. In addition, there would have been opportunity for additional dialogue, (rather than war strategy), between the two governments over the course of time. Slavery would have eventually ended peacefully under the weight of its own moral issues. The Southern culture would have allowed the eventual total and complete cooperation between the races without the hatred which grew out of the so-called Reconstruction period leading to civil rights issues. The end result of an independent South was positive indeed.

In addition, many historians believe that over the course of time, the two nations would have reunited. The commonality of history, customs, religion, geography, and language provide strong uniting forces. And the influence of the Confederate States in regard to strict Constitutionalism would have impact upon the new united nation.

The "what ifs," of course, did not happen. Federal forces moved South. The South was defeated. Socalled Reconstruction was imposed upon the defeated Southern people. Reconstruction, of course, was in reality military occupation.

Contemporary Reconstruction: No Good, Just Bad and Ugly

More than one-hundred-fifty years have passed since the 1860's struggle. For a time, Southerners have been allowed to remember and respect the gallant efforts of ancestors. Our monuments and memorials have stood without opposition. Our ceremonies and rituals have been allowed at special times as Memorial Day. Our flags have been placed over the graves of our gallant dead. But

The Last Roll

Raphael Semmes 11 Mobile, AL **Alfred Hudson McDonald Herbert Law**

Gen. Robert E. Lee 16 Auburn, AL Joshua M. Adkins

Colonel Snodgrass 232 Stevenson, AL **Danny Joe Bogle**

St. Clair 308 Ashville, AL **Norman Anderson Stephens**

General Tyree Harris Bell 1804 Fresno, CA **Donnie Gene Metcalf**

General Wade Hampton 2023 Modesto, CA **Richard Lee Moretti**

Stephen Russell Mallory 1315 Pensacola, FL **Alvin Finnie Bellamy**

Battle Of Olustee 1463 Lake City, FL **Paul D. Langford**

Jacob Summerlin 1516 Kissimmee, FL **Donald Ray Williams**

Finley's Brigade 1614 Havana, FL Lucian Fennell May

Gen. John B. Gordon 46 Atlanta, GA **L. Jack Swertfeger** Gilmer Light Guards 89 Ellijay, GA **Michael Scott Davis**

Lt. Dickson L. Baker 926 Hartwell, GA Jesse Neal Browder

Currahee Rangers 935 Toccoa, GA Charles H. Jordan

27th Georgia Regiment 1404 Gainesville, GA Clifford Emory Johns

The Confederate Memorial 1432 Stone Mountain, GA Herschel W. Marshall

The Roswell Mills 1547 Roswell, GA **Robert Vann Blankenship**

Camp McDonald 1552 Kennesaw, GA **William Joe Moore**

Camp Douglas Memorial 516 Chicago, IL **Robert D. Mestas**

Col. James Hamilton Beard 1856 Logansport, LA **Buiel Buck Foreman**

Gen. James H. McBride 632 Springfield, MO **David Lwayne Simpson**

Sam Davis 596 Biloxi, MS **Terry Miller**



Private Samuel A. Hughey 1452 Hernando, MS **Gary Lee Roper**

Stockdale Rangers 1681 Summit, MS **William Isaac Simmons**

Isaac Newton Giffen 758 Black Mountain, NC C. J. Lyons

Columbus County Volunteers 794 Whiteville, NC **Ricky Grant Hinson**

Pvt. Bryan Jackson Buck 1769 Peletier, NC Wesley Crawford Pearce Frank Leslie Long

Scotch Riflemen 2001 Moore County, NC **Aubrey Leon Keith**

John M. Kinard 35 Newberry, SC **David L. Lominick**

Colonel Joseph Norton 45 Seneca, SC **Raymond Vernon Bryson**

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Greetings, Compatriots and Heirs to the Old South!

s part of newly elected Commander-in-Chief Strain's Lefforts to continually make the Sons of Confederate Veterans more relevant, he asked me to write a column for the Confederate Veteran magazine to address issues at your National Headquarters. I am greatly honored to do so, as this magazine has a very rich tradition of excellence in telling the story of our Confederate ancestors. At Elm Springs, we have a bound collection of Confederate Veteran magazines dating back to our early years. In fact, the Confederate Veteran hasn't always been an SCV publication, but rather our fathers' and we continued it once the United Confederate Veterans were no longer able to. This is just one aspect of our rich tradition that we should take great pride in. You will see the rendering of our SCV Confederate Museum in this issue — a nice library will be a part of it and we already have more than 4,000 books inventoried to fill the shelves.

Having just returned from our National Reunion in Dallas, I can say that it was a great time meeting with members from all across our Confederation. If you attended, I hope you had as great a time as I did, and if you didn't, you may wish to attend a national reunion in the future. You do not need to be (as they call them in Northern Mississippi) a "Hotty Totty" to attend — it is not for the upper echelon of elected officials and office holders, but rather for the entire Confederation of members to interact and enjoy like-minded people from all over the world. There are great opportunities

to share ideas, cross pollinate, and cooperate above the camp, brigade, and division levels.

By the time you read this, it will be football season, the end of summer, and the beginning of another school year. Football in the South is considered an almost religious experience from little league, Friday night varsity high school, Saturday with the SEC (and the ACC), and Sunday NFL games. It is also the time for dues renewal. The SCV's fiscal year runs from 1 August to 31 July. Every member is required to renew every year to maintain his membership in the SCV, and you are technically delinquent on 1 August every year. The SCV offers a threemonth grace period so your camp adjutant has until 31 October to get the camp's dues into headquarters. Mail received at Elm Springs after 31 October requires a \$5 reinstatement fee for all members, so please save yourself some money and submit your dues now. If you don't like the hassle of annual renewals, consider life memberships in the national SCV as well as your division. If your camp has a life membership program, consider that as well. Life membership also demonstrates a level of commitment to our organization for the rest of your life. If we believe strongly enough in the principles of our organization, I can't think of a greater expression of that trust and dedication than becoming a life member. Our recruiting efforts are incredible, but we seem to lose too many members each year for whatever reason. At every level, I would ask our leadership to take an active role in membership retention. We are currently working on modernizing the business processes at headquarters and I will let you k n o w more as this matures.

During the



The staff is now very busy processing membership dues renewals as well as new members and merchandise orders. While we love talking to our members, please understand the differences in the roles of the headquarters' employees and the roles of the elected and appointed leadership of the SCV. We receive a lot of phone calls and e-mails which are better addressed with the national committees and army, division, and brigade commanders and staffs. Contacting the correct individual not only gets your answer quicker, but also reduces confusion and work for those who have other responsibilities. If you don't know where to go, you can find the different committee chairmen and commanders on the SCV website. In addition, you can

The War Between the States Diary of Rufus J. Woolwine

Edited by Louis H. Manarin*

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riginal source materials on the major campaigns and Military departments in Virginia during the War Between the States are relatively abundant. However, many of the Confederate records of the War in Southwestern and Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky have not survived because of the character of the war in that theater. This deficiency of source materials is emphasized by the fact we lack regimental histories of the Virginia troops who served in that area. When Rufus J. Woolwine penned his diary, he left an account of the Fifty-First Regiment Virginia Infantry and its service in Southwestern and Western Virginia. His diary adds light and continuity to the confusing events of the war in that department. Rufus James Woolwine was born on October 20, 1840, in Patrick County, Virginia. Little is known about his early life, save that he received his education in such common schools as were then available. After his schooling, he worked with his father as a saddler.1

When the war broke out, he enlisted as a private on June 14, 1861,

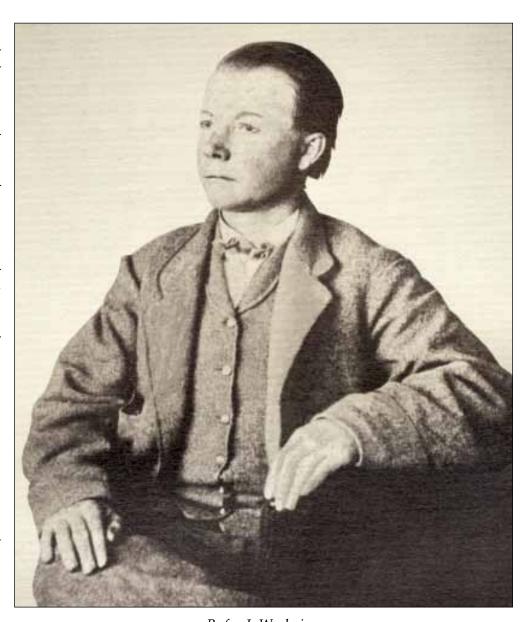
and was mustered in as fourth corporal, Company C, Fifty-First Regiment Virginia Infantry, July 26, 1861. On November 30, 1861, he was appointed orderly sergeant.2 The Fifty-First Regiment Virginia Infantry was assigned to Brigadier General John B. Floyd's command and served in Western Virginia in 1861. In December of that year, the regiment was transferred to Kentucky and took part in the defense of Fort Donelson. The night before the fort was surrendered, General Floyd escaped to Nashville with his entire command. In April 1862, Floyd's command returned to Southwestern Virginia where the Fifty-First Virginia was reorganized on May 3. During the reorganization, Woolwine was elected junior second lieutenant of his company, which had been redesignated Company D. Immediately after reorganization, the first lieutenant transferred and Woolwine was promoted to senior second lieutenant. His diary indicates that in addition to his regular duties, he commanded numerous special details and was frequently detailed as recruiting officer for the regiment.

Throughout 1862 and 1863, the regiment served in Western and South-western Virginia and in Eastern Tennessee. Early in 1864 they were ordered down the Shenandoah Valley under General John C. Breckinridge. During the Wilderness-Spotsylvania

campaign, Breckinridge's men were ordered to Hanover Junction, where they went into position on the right of Lee's army. They remained with the Army of Northern Virginia through the battle of Cold Harbor. Soon after that engagement, they were transferred back to the Valley to meet the Federal advance on Lynchburg. After the Federal retreat from the Valley, they were attached to General Jubal A. Early's Corps and took part in the raid on Washington. On August 25, 1864, Woolwine was promoted to first lieutenant, and on September 22, 1864, he was promoted to captain of Company D, to take rank from August 25, 1864.³

When General Early's small army was routed at Waynesboro, Virginia, on March 2, 1865, Captain Woolwine was captured along with most of his company. He was later confined at Fort Delaware, Delaware. Although Early's army had been routed, the remnants of the Fifty-First Virginia were reorganized and attached to the Army of Northern Virginia. On March 25, 1865, the flag of the Fifty-First was captured during the Confederate attack on Fort Stedman.4 On June 17, 1865, Woolwine was released from Fort Delaware and returned to Patrick County. In 1866 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Patrick County and held that office until 1891, when he was elected sheriff. He held this office by successive re-elections until

January 1, 1904. He lived in semi-retirement until his death at Stuart, Virginia, on December 4, 1908.⁵ Captain Woolwine's diary seems to have been compiled shortly after his return from Fort Delaware from notes made during the war. The manuscript diary is in three parts; but the only difference in the parts is the type of notebook paper. The text was written continuously without break. The handwriting is small and the lines are crowded close together without regard to the lines printed on the paper. At times, particularly in the third part of the diary, Woolwine wrote two lines between the ruled lines. The compactness of the diary coupled with the remarkable smoothness of writing and the sameness of color and quality of ink indicate the diary was written within a limited time period. In addition, the manuscript does not show signs of field service. It should be noted also the author gave his work a title and signed it upon completion. There are several errors within the text which indicate the diary was written at a later period. Several times the author made reference to events which occurred at a later date than his entry. In one instance he scratched out an entry for February 20, 1863, which he had written in after February 8, and inserted entries for the ninth through the nineteenth. In addition, the editor has had an opportunity to consult two small notebooks kept by Captain Woolwine during the War. Portions of these do not appear in the diary; however, when an entry for a given date appears in both, they are basically identical. The wording may vary, but the meaning conveyed remains the same. Those entries in the notebooks not found in the diary have been inserted in their proper chronological place and foot-noted accordingly. Headings for each month have been inserted to assist the reader. This diary is a daily account of Woolwine's activities during the War. Very seldom are any of the larger national issues discussed. In essence, it is a chronicle of Company D, Fifty-First Regiment Virginia Infantry.



Rufus J. Woolwine

Woolwine's diary was presented to the Virginia Historical Society in 1962 by Mrs. Mabel D. Norris, of Stuart, Virginia.

NOTES SKETCHES &c. OF THE PRESENT WAR

1st on the 14th day of June, 1861, this Company, the 1st to leave the n[orth] s[ide],⁶ organized at Col. [Daniel] Ross' by the election of D. Lee Ross Capt., Wm. T. Akers, Abner J. Harbour & C. F. Ross – Lieuts.⁷

JULY 1861

On the 24th day of July took our leave of Patrick. We had a fine dinner provided for us at the foot of Tuggle's Gap at Mr. Gabriel DeHart['s]. After dinner we took up the line of march

for Floyd C[ourt] H[ouse]. The scene of parting is a day that can never be described, never be forgotten. 'Twas then we bid farewell to home, friends & connections & took up the lines of march to meet the serried ranks of a strong, but dastard foe. 'Twas then many of us looked up[on] our native [soil] as we thought for the last time. Stayed at Floyd C[ourt] H[ouse] on the night of the 24th, where we met with a hearty reception. 25th Traveled to Christiansburg. Took dinner at Girarant's. Took supper, and about 8 or 9 o'clock took the up train for Wytheville. Landed there about 1 o'clock in the night, and I do assure you that our feathers fell when the[y] lighted us to our stall. 26th Marched us into service, & the lodging at Camp

Jackson.⁸ What we were furnished with there over night discouraged several, so they laid in an excuse & plead for a discharge. To no effect.

AUGUST 1861

Drilled there until Aug. 5th, then we were sent to Bonsack's [Depot]. 6th Went into camp. Named our camp Joe Johnston. Our men commenced taking the measles & Capt. [Granville W.] Conner's men⁹ also. The two companies had to stay there some two weeks after the Regt left & the kindness we rec'd from the kind people will long be remembered by us.

SEPTEMBER 1861

We stayed at Bonsack's from the 6th Aug. until 19th Sept., then took up the line of march for Headquarters. Two of our company died at Bonsack's — James Ross & Robt. Hodges. 19th Stayed at a church in 1 mile of Amsterdam, Bortetourt [Botetourt] Co[unty]. 20th Passed through Amsterdam & Fincastle, went 4 miles beyond Fincastle and took camp for the night. 21st Crossed Craig['s] Creek [and] went up the river some 1/2 or 3/4 mile & camped at a church. Had public worship by Rev. G. S. Tuggle. After preaching, me & Jno. T. Washburn took up quarters for the night in the pulpit. 22nd Crossed Richland [Rich Patch] Mountain which is 11 miles across, passing by the old [Roaring Run] furnace. Crossed Jackson's River in horse carts. Camped in two miles of Covington. 23rd Passed through Covington, the county seat of Alleghany. Then on through the Irish settlement [Callaghan] & camped at a tavern [Crows]. 24th Traveled & soon came to the line of Greenbrier Co[unty]. Traveled 15 miles and camped at Greenbrier Bridge, 4 miles from Lewisburg. 25th Passed through Lewisburg. Met Sergt. Maj. Derusy [Charles A. DeRusey]. He told us to hurry up. We traveled 20 miles to Meadow Bluff. Here we overtook the Regt. 10 30th Left Meadow Bluff for Sewel[1]'s Mountain, traveling the old Wilderness Road.¹¹

OCTOBER 1861

1st October Reached Sewel[l]'s Mountain. Here we fared rough. Very wet, nasty place. 5th Drawn up in line of battle, but the enemy did not make the attack. But they retreated from there. We got a goodell [good deal] of property some prisoners — 1 Lieut. 1 Privates. 11th Left for Cotton Hill by way of Green Sulphur [Springs], crossing [the New River] at Richmond's Ferry, and on the night of the 19th reached Raleigh C[ourt] H[ouse]. 20th Being my birthday, in place of resting getting a fine dinner, we had to march 21 miles. He 21st went to Dickerson's [Farm] thought we would have a fight. The 36th Va. Regt. had a small round. Stayed at Dickerson's a few days [and] then went to Cotton Hill. Took several prisoners during our stay at Cotton Hill. Our men were very sickly there.

NOVEMBER 1861

10th [November] Had a small fight. Took 6 prisoners. 11th Fell back to camp [at] Dickerson's. 12th Had a little fight at Laurel. We lost two, loss of enemy not known. Retreated that night to Fayetteville. 13th Camped at McCoy's [Mill]. I was in very bad health. 14th Enemy attacked us, Col. Chrone [St. George Croghan] killed, Col. of our Cavalry. 16 Come on in the direction of Raleigh C[ourt] H[ouse]. Traveled through the rain & mud [and] had to sleep out on the ground without anything to shelter us save the heavens. 15th Come to Raleigh C[ourt] H[ouse] for breakfast, then to Pin[e]y. Stayed there some 5 days. 24th Got to Princeton, the county seat of Mercer. Stayed there a day or so. Then left there for Peterstown, crossing by way of Shoe Mates Ferry. Two-day traveling from Princeton to Cantonment Verina, which was some two miles from Peterstown. 1st night to the [New] River. The next night to Peterstown and Cantonment Verina. 30th November [I was] appointed Orderly Sergt., [and] W. G. Price [was appointed] Sergt. Major.

DECEMBER 1861

Stayed there a few days. Commenced fixing for putting up huts for our winter quarters, but was ordered to Dublin Depot on the night of 21st Dec. ¹⁷ I went home on 4 days furlough. 25th Returned to camp. 26th Left for Bowling Green, Kentucky, by railway, passing by Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga & the city of Nashville. 8 days on the road. ¹⁸

8 JANUARY 1862

On the night of the 2nd January, 1862, landed at Bowling Green, Kentucky. Went into camp the 3rd. Stayed here some 20 days. During our stay, Genrl. [Felix K.] Zol[1]icoffer was killed.¹⁹ Then we went to Russellville, KY.²⁰ Stayed there a short time. Here we drawed the first money we ever drawed from the time we come into service.²¹ Then we left there and went by railway to Clarksville [Tennessee].

FEBRUARY 1862

There we took a boat for Fort Donnelson [Donelson].²² Got there that night. On Wednesday, the 12th of Feby. We was marched out for fight. Worked all night throwing up breastworks.²³ 13th Lay in our ditches all day and such heavy cannonading was never heard before. That night it rained and we just had to lay in our ditches. 14th Skirmishing along the line. Lay in our ditches that night. 15th Just as day began to dawn upon the silvery waters of the Cumberland, we engaged the enemy [and] drove him from his camp. When we succeeded in ascending the 1st hill such a sight my eyes never before beheld. 'Twas there I beheld the mangled forms of the dead and dying, laying in all imaginable forms. Yes, there, several hundred miles from our native homes, and from those that was bound to us by the strongest ties of affections. I am happy to say thanks God; Virginians done their duty as becomes true men and patriots. Though distantly situated, they thought of their happy homes far, far away that they was then

fighting for. With them as with the rest of Jeff's Boys, they done all men could do.²⁴ Our loss was great, but nothing to be compared with that of the enemy.²⁵ 16th Took passage up the Cumberland on a boat on a retreat from the fort.²⁶ 17th Reached the city of Nashville. Stayed the[re] 4 or 5 days, saving all the commis[s]ary stores we could. Then to Murfreesboro on the cars;²⁷ from there we footed. On the cars to Chat[t]anooga. Stayed there some time.

MARCH 1862

From there to Knoxville. On the cars from there to Bristol, 27th of March. 28th To Abingdon.

APRIL1862

Stayed until about 28th April. Then to Wytheville to reorganize.

MAY 1862

Wm. T. Akers, Capt., W. G. Price, J. A. Akers & myself, Lieuts.; elected 3rd day of May.²⁸ Price was soon elected Capt. of Conner's Company.²⁹ 5th of May I went home. Took the cars at Wytheville. Came back to camp 26th May, leaving 24th of the month all the time. 27th Went Emory [and Henry] College. 28th Returned to Wytheville. When I reached Wytheville, [I learned that] our company was with Genrl. [Harry] Heth,³⁰ [while] the 51st Regt. [was] at the Rocky Gap. I struck out for the Gap; got the[re] [and] the Regt. was gone to Giles [Court House].

JUNE 1862

1st June Overtook the Regt. at Wabash Camp Ground.³¹ I traveled from Wytheville there in 2 days. 14th Came to [the] Narrows [of] New River. 15th Our company came back to the Regt.³² 23rd Went to Peterstown. Layed in the bushes until the 30th, then we came back.

JULY 1862

10th & 11th July Acted Adjutant. 15th At 9 o'clock at night started to Christiansburg. Met Capt. Price. Traveled 10 miles, took a nap on the ground, then traveled 16 miles & took the down train from Dublin. Got to Christiansburg [on the] 16th. Stayed until 18th, [when] conscripts got to Christiansburg. 19th Me and Price come to camp all the way from Christiansburg by way of Dublin. 20th Conscripts reached camp. 21st Examined them. Same evening I was sent to Giles [Court House] on special business. My business was to see about Ellis' selling liquor. I managed to get some whiskey. 22nd Returned to camp. 26th Sent in pursuit of Tom Young that lived near Giles C[ourt] H[ouse]. He had been with the Yankees. I found his house & all, but did not find him. 29th Went one mile beyond Napoleon Frenche's to Col. [E. H.] Harmon's Cavalry to send scouts after Capt. Wm. Smith who had deserted our guard house. Come back to camp same night.

AUGUST 1862

Aug. 2nd Roused before day. Cooked one days' rations and off for Peterstown. Stayed in the bushes near there until the 5th. At one o'clock in the evening, we started for Pack's Ferry in Monroe [County].33 Traveled by mouth of Indian Creek. Rested a while. Sent Dirrick's [Colonel Clarence Derrick's Battalion³⁴ & some of the 51st [as] scouts across the mountain to get in rear of enemy's pickets just before day. We slept in 5 miles of the Ferry. At light on the 6th, we started, and before the king of day began to cast her reflections upon the silvery waters of the New River, we was on the enemy's pickets. There was a citizen there by the name Barton & his son & two brothers. We had his father in the guard house at the same time. When they fired & shot [at] him, he mounted his steed and ran down the river hollowing[hollering]: "Rebels," "Rebels." The battalion & 51st, &c., succeeded in getting behind them & took him in, but his son & 2 brothers made their escape. Went on [and] formed below Rufus Pack's. Fired our artillery at them & killed several; we had 1 wounded.³⁵ [They] took Zeek Craddock of Co. H prisoner. Marched back to mouth [of] Indian [Creek]. 7th To Red Sulphur [Springs]. 9th To Peterstown. 10th To the Narrows [of New River]. 11th Sent me & 6 men & arrest G. W. Paris for selling whiskey. The forces that went to Pack's Ferry was Stamps' Artillery, 50[th] & 51st [Virginia] Regt[s]., [and] Dirrick's [Derrick's] Battalion. We hulled them[36 out from the Ferry. They was going to Salt Sulphur [Springs], but when we opened, they fell back.³⁷ August 16th Had Brigade Inspection. Genrl. [John] Echols takes command for the 1st time.³⁸ In the p.m., Regt. ordered to the Grey Sulphur [Springs].³⁹ 7th I went on to Grey Sulphur. 23rd My brother paid me a visit. Same day me & Lieut. [John A.] Burnett went to Giles C[ourt] H[ouse] & returned. 24th Our tents and all moved over. 25th Wm. Lyon died.

SEPTEMBER 1862

Sept. 6th Took up the line of march from the Grey Sulphur. 40 Traveled 12 miles. 7th Crossed Pack's Ferry & camped in enemy's old camps. 8th Officer of the Guard. Crossed on the head of Glade Creek. 9th Left before day. Reached Raleigh C[ourt] H[ouse], 12 miles distant, at 1 o'clock. Traveled some 12 miles farther. Took up camp, got supper, & at 2 o'clock at night, rose, cooked 2 days' rations, & marched before day on the morning of the 10th, & by 2 o'clock, same day opened fire on the enemy trains of waggons.41 Our Co. [and] Capts. [David P.] Graham['s] & Repasses [William G. Repass'] [were on the extreme left]. 42 Making 13 miles we marched before the fight, we was very much exhausted for want of water. We lost Joshua T. Harbour & Alex Conner killed and several wounded. 43 11th Marched in pursuit.44 Some of our forces engaged them on Cotton Hill, but soon dislodged them. They made a stand at Gauly [Gauley Bridge], burnt Company stores,

Private Spencer D. Walker Co. E, 5th Alabama Cavalry

By Woodie L. Walker II

He Rode With Forrest

n a fall day in 1862, a blacksmith's son from North Alabama saddled his horse and rode to a recruiting camp for Confederate cavalry. For the next 30 months he lived as a trooper, riding to the sound of bugles in defense of his home and country. His service changed his life forever, and five generations later, continues to impact the lives of his descendants.

For as far back as I can remember, I have been fascinated with Confederate history. My grandfather, Herskel Walker, bought books for me about the War before I could even read. I grew up with those books, studying the battles and memorizing the photographs. In 1965, when I was three, my father helped found the Southampton Greys, a unit of the North-South Skirmish Association from Southampton County, Virginia. There has always been a Confederate Battle Flag in my home, and my library continues to grow.

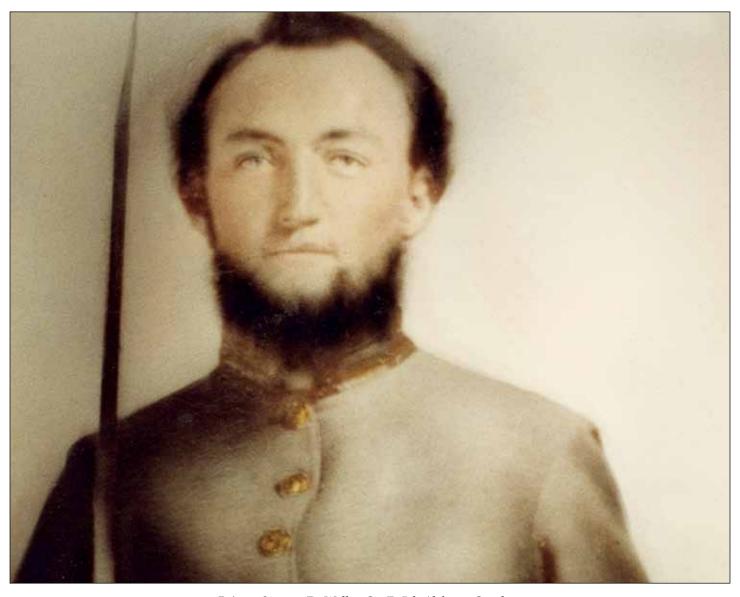
Though we always assumed there were Confederate veterans in the family tree, it wasn't until 1995 that my father, Woodie L. Walker, was bitten by the genealogy bug and found our paternal Rebel ancestor. Doing so answered many questions, led to membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and inspired renewed interest in our Southern heritage.

According to records maintained by the State of Alabama, 24-year-old Private Spencer Walker mustered into Captain John K. Clarke's company of

cavalry on Sept. 25, 1862, "for the war," with a horse valued at \$130. A resident of Russellville (Franklin County), near the Tennessee River in North Alabama, Spencer left behind his wife, Rebecca, and a two-year-old son.

Spencer is listed on the Nov. 1, 1862 muster roll for Clarke's Company, taken at Cherokee (Station), Alabama. No other documentation of his service has been uncovered, but according to pension paperwork, Rebecca successfully filed in 1911 for widows of deceased soldiers, Spencer did not desert during the war. He returned safely to his wife, fathering six more children before passing away on February 20, 1890, four months before his 55th birthday. He is buried in Knights of Pythias Cemetery in Russellville.

Family documents and US Census data reveal some detail about Spencer's life before and after the war, and provide possible insight as to why he enlisted in the cavalry. He was born June 22, 1835, in Davie County, NC, and around 1838, his family moved to Alabama. In 1850, 15-year-old Spencer is listed as living with his parents in Russellville. His father, Howard, was a blacksmith, so Spencer was taught to care for horses at an early age. He married Rebecca Mae Brock on Christmas Eve, 1857, and in 1870, Spencer and Rebecca lived with three children in Russellville, next door to his mother, Mary. His occupation is listed as "teamster." Land transfer records show that Spencer bought 40 acres in 1877, and another 40 acres of the same tract in 1885. The 1880 census shows Spencer, now 44, and



Private Spencer D. Walker Co. E, 5th Alabama Cavalry.

43-year-old Rebecca living in Russellville with four of their children. Two older sons were living on their own, and their last child, a daughter, would not be born until 1882.

The best information to date regarding his wartime service comes from "A Unit History of the Fifth Alabama Cavalry Regiment," written by Patton Keith Pickens in 1994, and Gene Cantrell's "Fifth Alabama Cavalry Regiment Confederate States Army: A History," published in 1997. Both sources draw heavily upon "The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies."

According to Pickens and Cantrell, Clarke's Company was organized with other units into the 22nd Alabama Cavalry Battalion on Sept. 1, 1862, under the command of Major James Warren, and attached to the Confederacy's Army of Mississippi.

In December, Warren's Battalion was reorganized with additional units as the 5th Alabama Cavalry Regiment, led by Colonel Josiah Patterson, who had distinguished himself in April during the Battle of Shiloh. Clarke's Company was designated Co. E at this time.

In the wake of General Albert Sidney Johnston's death at Shiloh, General Braxton Bragg was appointed commander of the Army of Mississippi in June 1862. Bragg's Kentucky campaign was in full swing by September, when Spencer enlisted, but Cantrell cites Union dispatches that show the 5th did not take part in that campaign. Instead, the 5th patrolled its home territory of North Alabama for signs of activity on the part of Yankees ranging

Confederate Images by C.E. Avery



Colonel Alfred M. Rhett, 1st SC Heavy Artillery

lfred was the son of Robert B. Rhett, a wealthy lawyer, politician and plantation owner of Beaufort, South Carolina. He was born Alfred M. Smith in October 1829, but in 1837 the family name was changed to Rhett in recognition of a distinguished ancestor.

In 1861 he operated a crew of artillery gunners of an 8-inch Columbiad at Fort Moultrie that fired on Fort Sumter. During this engagement, they fired 43 shots on April 13, setting Sumter's barracks on fire before the US garrison surrendered.

Following this, he enlisted in Co. B, 1st Battalion of South Carolina Artillery as a lieutenant, his unit being one of many surrounding Charleston to protect the city. In November, some of this unit participated in the battle for Port Royal. Alfred became a major when the battalion was increased to a regiment in the spring of 1862. This regiment had 10 companies with Co. A being the only light artillery battery. On June 16 they helped repulse a Union attack

Colonel Alfred M. Rhett

against Fort Lamar at Secessionville, on James Island.

Unfortunately, on September 5, 1862, Alfred fought a duel with his superior officer, killing him, and assumed command of the regiment. By April 7, 1863, he was the post commander of Ft. Sumter and repelled an amphibious

assault by Du Pont's navy on Ft. Sumter.

A year later he was promoted to colonel, and was commanding Ft. Sumter when they were replaced by infantry. All their cannons, but one, had been silenced by naval war ships. They were assigned to other batteries around Charleston, and he was promoted to command of all interior harbor defenses.

In February 1865, he led his regiment out of Charleston when Sherman approached the city, leaving most of the artillery behind.

They became part of Hardee's Corps and continued fighting as infantry. Rhett was captured near Averasboro, North Carolina, when his brigade was overrun by superior numbers of Union forces on March 15, 1865.

He was imprisoned at Fort Delaware, but released in July, 1865.

Alfred died in Charleston on November 12, 1889, and is buried in Magnolia Cemetery.

I Am the Confederate Battle Flag

By Charles H. Hayes

I am the Battle Flag of the Confederate States of America.

I am a proud flag.
I have led great armies to great victories.
From tall masts I have saluted,
And been saluted by
The ablest generals in history.

I am a potent symbol.
I have the power to stir the blood
Of those who carried me in battle,
Though that blood be continents away
And generations removed from those battles.

I am an honorable flag.

Do not use me for ignoble purposes.

I am a symbol of pride, not arrogance.

I represent love of homeland, not hatred toward anyone.

But no matter who carries me

Or for what purposes, I cannot be dishonored.

I secured my honor in a hundred battles
Where good men dying passed me to good men still struggling;
Where we prevailed against almost impossible odds;
Where we were beaten by overwhelming numbers;
Where I was as bloody, torn, tired, and soiled
As the men who carried me.

I am a worthy flag.

I have stood watch over the graves of patriots.

I have comforted widows in their loneliness.

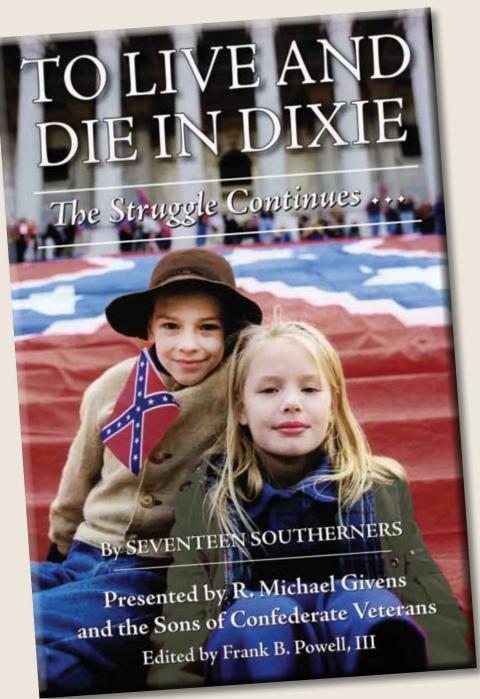
As a blood-stained rag I have been passed as a rich legacy

To the heirs of those who had lost all for my sake.

I am the Battle Flag of the Confederate States of America. Do not forsake me.

Charles H. Hayes is a member of the Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124, Tyler, Texas.

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Books in Print

South Carolina Fire-Eater; The Life of Laurence Massillon Keitt 1824-1864

The subject of Holt Merchant's biography was a leader in South Carolina before the War and a soldier who died serving the Confederacy. Many readers will not be familiar with this defender

of the South, but this well-written biography will change that.

Merchant presents Keitt as a politician who held firm in all matters and refused to change his stands to satisfy the electorate. If the people liked his beliefs, he would be elected. If voters did not like his approach, he would lose. It was simple as that. Merchant wrote that Keitt "... had given up all hope of protecting the interests of his state as

long as it remained in the Union." This firm, unchanging belief directed, and ended, his life.

-HOLT MERCHANT-

Much of this volume centers on the antebellum period and the politics of that time. Bleeding Kansas, the Missouri Compromise, slavery in the territories, John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, the caning of Sumner, are shown through the eyes of Keitt. Keitt also served in the Confederate Army, and his service is presented in the final two chapters.

Local politics was far different from what we experience today. Politicians campaigned by giving speeches from courthouse steps. Their public talks were printed and read by the electorate in local newspapers. Once, Keitt "was serenaded by a crowd of well-wishers who marched to his hotel behind a brass band."

In Washington, political confrontation was a different manner. Infamous fights broke out in the House of Representatives. The author related one such brawl which ended as follows: "Cadwallader Washburn of Wisconsin grabbed William Barksdale of Mississippi by the hair, but the hair came off in his hand. Barksdale was embarrassed because few congressmen knew he wore a wig and angry because the rioters were trampling on it. He managed

to retrieve this wig, but crammed it back on his head wrong-side-out, convulsing the brawlers and ending the riot."

Keitt's private life is also touchingly presented. Suzanne Mandeville Sparks, "the beauteous belle of the great Pee Dee," as the editor of the Greenville Southern Patriot described her, became Keitt's wife after an extended, uncertain courtship. In the Epilogue: "I will not lose my

land," Merchant details what Sue Keitt and many widows fought through, after the War. Keitt's last words as he died was to call for Sue.

Readers will enjoy Keitt's humor, and the humor of his biographer. Keitt gave his humorous opinion of German food after touring Europe with "Miss Sue." Keitt told a friend "that if a German dish is not sour, it is greasy, and if not greasy, then it is sour." In Keitt's opinion, taxes had to be hidden because people would more readily "give ten dollars which they have never seen, than one they have in their pockets." An example of Merchant's humor is shown in describing a time in 1861 when Ward Lamon arrived in Charleston announcing Lincoln had sent him to arrange the evacuation of Fort Sumter. A mob formed and threatened to lynch Lamon; however, he was saved by Keitt from his fate. Later, Lamon wrote Keitt was "cultivated, manly, noble, hospitable,

brave, and generous." Merchant added, this was "a description that would have dumbfounded all of Keitt's enemies and many of his friends."

Holt Merchant has written a classic biography of a very interesting man who lived during a turbulent time. All of the issues and events leading to the War are presented honestly, which allows the reader to ponder the questions of the day, as Keitt did. This reviewer thoroughly enjoyed and highly recommends this biography of Keitt.

Author: Holt Merchant Publisher: The University of South Carolina Press Columbia, South Carolina www.sc.edu/uscpress Hardback \$39.95

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

9 Presidents Who Screwed Up America And Four Who Tried To Save Her

s readers of this magazine, you Aprobably have in your mind a list of the worst presidents in history. At the top of that list, no doubt, would be the president who presided over the invasion and destruction of the Confederate States. Yes, Lincoln is among the nine presidents, who, according to Brion McClanahan in his new book, did much damage to the fabric of our country. Dr. McClanahan has written an excellent and timely book. What better time than an election year to take stock of how some of our presidents have abused our trust, while others have tried to serve the country honorably.

We, as proud descendants of Confederate patriots, know that the great schism which led to the War to Prevent Southern Independence was the strug-

Private Spencer D. Walker

east from Corinth, Mississippi. In mid-December the 5th took part in a series of sharp skirmishes near Cherokee and Tuscumbia, Alabama, with forces from Union General U. S. Grant's Army of West Tennessee.

In late February 1863, Patterson's troopers, which had been consolidated with Colonel P. D. Roddey's regiment of Alabama cavalry under Roddey's overall command, were ordered to Middle Tennessee. They were assigned to Brigadier General William Martin's Division, Wheeler's Corps, Army of Tennessee, which had been re-named by Bragg following the inconclusive Battle of Perryville (Kentucky). By late March, Roddey was re-assigned to North Alabama, but the 5th remained with Martin's Division. Less than a week later, Bragg issued special orders citing the service of Patterson and Roddey's troopers, which is included in Cantrell's history.

"... The officers and men of these regiments were found to be zealous in the performance of their respective duties; the discipline was excellent, and the conduct of the men toward the citizens in the neighborhood of their camp was most praiseworthy. The arms were in good condition and the clothing of the men were neat and uniform..."

In mid-April, pickets from the 5th skirmished with Yankee cavalry near Chapel Hill, Tennessee, on the north side of the Duck River. The affair caught the attention of their division commander.

"The enemy in force (about 300), advanced upon the pickets and were driven back 3 miles," said Martin's report. "We lost none killed.... The enemy lost a number of horses, and are supposed to have lost several killed. They were carried from the field. Colonel P. (Patterson) reports that his officers and men, only 80 in number, behaved gallantly."

The 5th spent nearly three months with Bragg's main army in Tennessee, but by late May, was back home in North Alabama, once again patrolling the fords of the Tennessee River against Yankee incursions. In July 1863, "Fighting" Joe Wheeler was given command of all Bragg's cavalry, and Roddey, recently promoted to brigadier general, was put in charge of the District of Northern Alabama. Roddey's Brigade included three regiments and a battalion of cavalry, plus an artillery battery, and was charged with protecting much of Alabama below the Tennessee River, including the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Roddey took much of his brigade east to the Georgia line in September, patrolling the railroad during and after the Battle of Chickamauga and the Siege of Chattanooga. There are Union reports which indicate some of the brigade was left in North Alabama during this operation. While there is no documented evidence of Spencer's specific military service during this time, he was at least operating in the general area of his home, and able to visit his wife, Rebecca. In June 1864, nine months after the fall 1863 campaign, their second son, Langdon, was born.

After a winter spent on patrol in Tennessee and Alabama, and a month in Georgia screening General Joseph Johnston's Confederate forces during the Atlanta Campaign, the 5th moved back to North Alabama in April. During the spring Roddey divided his command, with Patterson taking his first brigade. Warren, now a lieutenant colonel, took command of the 5th Alabama Cavalry. The summer months were spent chasing the increasing number of Yankee raids which penetrated northern Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, but soon the Confederates would take the war to their enemy, and in doing so, the 5th gave perhaps its finest service of the war.

The "Wizard of the Saddle," General Nathan Bedford Forrest, decided in mid-September to conduct another of his famous raids, intent upon disrupting Yankee supply lines in Alabama and Tennessee. Roddey's Division, including the 5th Alabama Cavalry, linked with Forrest on Sept. 22 and the next day their combined forces captured the Union garrison at Athens, Alabama. As the surrendered Yankees marched from their fort, a relief column



Confederate Cavalry in Tennessee from Battles and Leaders Volume III.

of Ohio infantry tried to break through their assistance. According to Pickens' *History*, they were met by the 5th, which earned Forrest's praise by inflicting heavy casualties and capturing the Ohio commander and nearly 100 of his men. The general's report reads as follows:

"Colonel James M. Warren's troops, of General Roddey's command ... moved forward in perfect order and with the steadiness of veteran soldiers. Colonel Warren has few superiors in the service, and is entitled to special mention for his uniform gallantry."

However hard they fought at Athens, the troopers of the 5th soon began to realize they could not much longer continue the war against overwhelming Northern resources. Their new

commander, Lt. Colonel J. L. M. Curry, wrote in late October that many of the men were demoralized from watching their homes and families suffer at the hands of the invading Yankees. Reduced to less than 100 men, by late March, the 5th was with Forrest again, making a last-ditch stand in defense of Selma, Alabama. The Southerners could not hold the town, however, and many were captured in a final battle on April 2. Afterward, the 5th ceased to exist as active fighting force. On May 5, almost a month after Appomattox, General Richard Taylor surrendered the Confederate military in Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana.

Spencer lived for 25 years after the war. Family lore has it that he was wounded during his time in Confederate service, in a hip or

leg. His grandson, Melvin Wilson of Russellville, said Spencer was unable to work for several years prior to his death, due to the wound. His wartime photograph appears to have been retouched at some time, with gold braid on the collar. No evidence has been found that he was ever promoted above private, however. For his descendants, these are questions that hopefully someday will be answered. For now, it's enough to know that he rode with Forrest. No greater honor could be sought.

About the Author

Woodie L. Walker II is the greatgreat grandson of Spencer D. Walker and a member of the Tom Smith Camp 1702, Suffolk, Virginia.

 \times

Florida Camp Raises Flag

By Robert Wisniewski, Treasurer, Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315

n April 2, 2016, the Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315 in Pensacola, Florida, raised a huge 15' x 25' Confederate Battle Flag, just north of I-10 east of Milton, Florida. This flag-raising was very gratifying and capped approximately six months of focused effort. The total cost was about \$8,400, although a few hundred more may be required for tree-trimming to improve the highway view of the flag.

Our camp wants to share our flag-project experience, so that others may anticipate some of the issues that may arise along the way to actually getting your flag up.

The first step is to secure a safe and highly visible site. We were fortunate in finding a great site, after considering several other ones. We leased a small plot of land on a sympathetic owners' property, just over the Florida state highway fence from the interstate. The lease is for five years with right of renewal for five more.

The second step is somewhat dictated by visibility concerns; in our case we decided a 70′ pole (plus the 7′ embedded in the base below ground), was needed to have the flag above some surrounding Southern pines. All should be aware that the cost of the pole goes up rapidly above 50′ and, if visibility permits, a

standard 35′ pole is your best buy. The 70′ pole alone cost more than \$5,200, or roughly two-thirds of the total costs. I strongly recommend choosing a pole no higher than 50′ if possible. Be aware that a crane is needed for taller poles, and this is an additional cost.

We were again fortunate to have the crane work performed at a reduced cost. The taller the pole, the more secure the base needs to be; allow additional costs for concrete and excavation work for the base. Our large pole is firmly gripped within a metal sleeve buried in concrete.

The next step is to consider what size flag is needed. We went with a 15' x 25' flag, but a smaller flag should be fine on a smaller pole. One consideration is the larger the flag, the more wind speed is going to effect it. Here along the Gulf Coast, strong winds are a serious concern and the flag needs to be taken down during times of strong wind. Strain on the flag pole should be also be considered; the pole must be strong enough to safely support the size of the attached flag, and they are rated accordingly.

Also, SCV National HQ is working on making available historically correct unit and state flags, as are often seen in museums, and this option should be used to reflect the particular history of certain locations.

Camps should also be aware

that the first flag raised will be shredded over time with use, and will need to be replaced. We bought three at a bargain price. Again, National is working to reduce the cost of various size flags by using its combined buying power, rather than each camp buying flags individually.

Additionally, night lighting is needed and there are adequate solar lights that can be mounted on the pole and are reasonably inexpensive, around \$200. Security needs should also be included in the project costs, such as a tall fence and secure gate. Also, you may want to place the lanyard hitch sufficiently high on the pole as not to be reached without a ladder. Finally, you will want to place some visible signage on site, to let people know your camp put the flag up, and to encourage local support and membership.

When you have made your basic flag decisions, you will need to begin raising funds for your flag project. It is best to figure in some contingency funds to account for unanticipated items at the end, like our tree trimming. There really needs to be some coordination of fund-raising efforts so individual camps are not competing with one another for scarce resources, especially if they are operating within the same region. Perhaps National could provide some space to help coordinate up-coming projects in the Confederate Veteran magazine and website, something to act as a clearinghouse for information and ideas. Instead of each camp having to learn the hard way, we should be helping one another.

While we used Facebook and other Confederate grapevine sources, and these sources did provide some distant funds from other states, the bulk of the funds raised came from camp members. Each camp should evaluate the resources available to it within the larger picture of what the camp most wants to achieve. I believe in some cases, the forthcoming fight over monuments will become as important as flag-raisings. In short, each camp should choose its battle carefully, as we don't have unlimited resources and each project is a huge drain on local funding.

When the flag is finally up, the last step is to use this achievement to get the most local recognition and support as possible. Promotion of a dramatic ceremony and a press release, if favorable media, are the best way to ensure a large turn-out and will hopefully garner local support for your camp.

One final thought is, our camp recognized alternatives to a conventional flag-raising, such as possibly painting a flag on a highly visible building or barn. There are different issues with alternative approaches, but every camp should explore what might be best for their particular situation. Just as the Confederates of old were innovators, so too should each camp be in the coming struggles. Good luck and God Bless the South.



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Army of Northern Virginia





General John Randolph Chambliss Camp 1779, Emporia, VA, members Fred Bare and Kurt Williams fold a flag to present to Jerusalem Chapter UDC President Rhonda Copeland in honor of General Chambliss who was killed in battle on August 16, 1864. Pictured from left, Fred Bare, Turner Stevens, Milton Brickhouse, Lex Lowery and Kurt Williams.



Marion Camp 24, Marion, SC Commander Jim Lee presented Compatriot Lee Shooter with his membership certificate.



Thanks to these people and their respective organizations, seven War Between the States sites, including Fort Mulligan, are now on the West Virginia CW Trails' system in Grant County. Shown from left, Mitch Bowman of the CW Trails, Past Camp Commander Kenneth Shobe, John Reel, 7th WV SUV Commander Randy Ours, Susan Judy, McNeill's Rangers Camp 582, Moorefield, WV Commander David Judy and Julia Hartman.



Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19, Madison, VA, Commander Jim Lillard, left, presented a Division Life Membership Pin and Certificate to member Samuel Higginbottham.



Members of the **Captain William Latané Camp 1690**, Mechanicsville, VA, Color Guard presented the colors for a Lee Memorial Service at the Confederate Memorial Chapel in Richmond, VA. From left, Frank Yates, Ray Easter, Francis Yates, Ed Harris and Owen Yates.



The MD Division Color Guard proudly marched in the Remembrance Day Parade in Gettysburg. The MD Division banner was carried by Hannah Dutterer, and Stephanie Merson, and several others. Liz Groszer, Leta Ellis, Rachel Grayson, and Mary Meadows marched in period dress. Participating were Past MD Division Commander Clarence Woods and Jay Moore who represented the Waddell Camp; Mike Hinton of the Maryland Line Camp; Tim Headley of the Turner Ashby Camp of VA.; Jan Hiett of the Battle of Sharpsburg Camp; Rob Long, Ed Thompson, and Nick Taylor of the Camalier Camp; MD Division Commander Jay Barringer, John Zebelean, Craig Gotschall, Sam Dutterer, Bill Atwell, Dave Denisch, Lou Fritz, and Ray Rooks represented the Trimble Camp.

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



Marc Bishop received his membership certificate into the **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA.



Camp Moses Wood 125, Gaffney, SC, Compatriots set up tables at the 47th Anniversary of the Ed Brown Rodeo in Blacksburg, SC. Pictured, front row, Jordan Dill, Lt. Commander Randon Thomas, and Robert Little; back row, Jo Jo Pierce, Camp Commander Patrick Phillips, Darren Grigsby, Bill Blanton and Richard Thomas.



Mr. David Perrin, left, and Rev. Jacob Patterson were inducted into the **Brigadier General Samuel McGowan Camp 40**, Laurens, SC, on the service of their respective ancestors, Private Samuel Perrin, III, and Private Nathan Neighbors.



Six members of the **R.E. Lee Camp 726**, Alexandria, VA, and their ladies gathered at the Georgetown Assembly annual ball held at the Chevy Chase Club. Standing from left are Belle Brent Duchin, Bob Montague, Andy Miller, Nick Ward, Joan Smith, Moira Mills, Major Andrew Mills, J.J. Smith, Joel Hinzman; seated, Penny Farthing and Robin Ward.



Members of the **Robeson Rifle Guards Camp 216**, Lumberton, NC, participated in demonstrations for the students in grades 1 through 8 at the Charter Day School located in Leland, NC. Various regiments and branches were represented by reenactors. Past Commander Bryan Stanton represented the Confederate Cavalry.



NC Division Commander Danny Bolick presents four new SCV members at the **Polk Volunteers Camp 919**, Columbus, NC, meeting. Pictured are Chaplain Curtis Laughter, Marty McGuinn, Marshall McGuinn and Lt. Commander James Metcalf with Commander Bolick.

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



Members and friends of the **Colonel E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC, cleaned their adopt-a-highway section of roadway. The 2-mile stretch is located in Little Rock, SC and runs past the gravesite of Colonel Stackhouse who was also a US Representative. One year ago, their stretch of roadway was voted as the Dillon County winner!



Members of the Maryland Line CSA Camp 1741, Upper Marlboro, MD, spent more than a year trying to get a new headstone for Private William H. Claggett. Shown from left, front, Bob Radtke, Mike Hinton; back row, Scott Talbott, Barry Lehnert, Bobby Ward, Tom Dale Jr., Bill Mueller and Dave Barber.



Members and friends of the **General R. F. Hoke/Colonel W. J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, cleaned their two roads with a lot of help.



Members of the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, show their colors at a recent meeting.



The **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, awarded an *Advance The Colors* Certificate to Mr. Jim Kehoe, owner of Antietam Gallery in Sharpsburg, MD for proudly displaying the Confederate Battle Flag in front of his business. Pictured are Jim Kehoe with Commander Michael Wasiljov.



Recently, three new members were welcomed into the **Gaston Guards Camp 1822**, Stanley, NC. From left are Tony Mullis, Ryan Brown, and Ron Williams, Camp Commander John Tyson and Acting Chaplain Bob Armstrong.



Army of Northern Virginia



Major General Arnold Elzey Camp 1940, Salisbury, MD, Commander Dale Foxwell demonstrates the uses of an officer's sword at the Hurlock Fall Fest. Many positive comments were received from people thanking them for advancing the cause. One lady called them a "living history book."



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, color guard participated in the annual Gettysburg Remembrance Day Parade.



The **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, Commander Brian Duckworth inducted new member Adam Christopher Miller, center, assisted by Assistant Chaplain Clif Mullis.



The U.K. Confederate Medal of Honor was presented to Compatriot Buck Waddell for his great-great-grandfather, Lieutenant Commander James I. Waddell, Captain of the CSS *Shenandoah* at a recent meeting of the **Dinwiddie Grays Camp 2220**, Dinwiddie, VA. The *Shenandoah* was credited with firing the last shot of the War.



A marker-dedication service was conducted at Sulphur Springs Baptist Church, marking the grave of Private Robert C. Wright of Co. K, 22nd Regiment NC Infantry who was buried at Sulphur Springs Church in July, 1900. Since his burial, his grave has remained unmarked until a new VA headstone was erected by members of the Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948, Taylorsville, NC. Members of the McDowell Men Camp 379, Marion, NC, assisted with the service.



SC Division Children of the Confederacy Matthew Myers of Belton, SC with SC Commander Leland Stoddard, both spoke at the SC UDC Convention Historical Evening.

Army of Tennessee





Members of the Memphis Brigade joined the **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, in dedicating a new grave marker at the previously unmarked grave of Confederate Veteran Hayne Klinck who was a member of the 154th Senior TN Infantry Regiment and was killed at the Battle of Franklin.



N. B. Forrest Camp 3, Chattanooga, TN, held a monument dedication in the Chattanooga Confederate Cemetery for Private Benjamin J. Howard, who served in Co. E, 19th AL Infantry Regiment and was killed on Missionary Ridge November 25, 1863. Mountain Brigade Commander and Forrest Camp 2nd Lieutenant Commander Terry Siler along with Camp Chaplain Rev. J. N. Howard, and great nephew of Private Howard, led the event.



Camp Davis Camp 2073, Guyton, GA, artillery unit, Black Creek Light Artillery at the Battle of Broxton Bridge, Ehrhardt, SC. From left, P. J. Fox, Jimmy Thompson, Barbara Keel, Steve Luse, Gil Zeigler, Jimmy Rahn and Eddie Cockman.



Members of Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87, Knoxville, TN, participated in a clean-up day at Confederate Memorial Hall (Bleak House), in Knoxville recently. Pictured from left, front row, Sam Miller, John Hitt, Richard Scott, Kent Yokley, Bill Bolt, Manami Murphy and Jim Slice; from left, back row, Scott Hall, Ron Jones, Earl Smith, Malcom Johnson, G. W. Murphy, Ronnie Slack, Ed Gentry and Sam Forrester.



Captain J. J. Dickinson Camp 1387, Melbourne, FL, show off their camp float in the Melbourne Veterans Day Parade and were joined by the camp's Color Guard.



The **Brigadier General T. R. R. Cobb Camp 97**, Athens, GA, recently dedicated a monument to the 20 Confederate Soldiers buried in the city cemetery in Winterville, GA, and five others buried behind the Methodist Church in the town.

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



The Captain William H. McCauley Camp 260, Dickson County, TN, participated in the Cheatham County Public Library Fall Festival. The members depicted what the soldiers ate, how they slept, an ambulance, and recruited a couple of new members at this event.



The **Brigadier General John C. Carter, Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA, sponsored its annual Lee/Jackson Banquet at the American Legion Building in Waynesboro. The guest speaker for the evening was 5th Brigade Commander Thomas Miller of Statesboro, GA. Commander Miller's talk highlighted the military careers and Christian character of General's Robert E. Lee and Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson.



During the Annual Ashville Christmas on the Square, members of the **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, presented Certificates of Appreciation to the St. Clair County Sheriff's Department, Ashville Police Department and Fire Department. Pictured, front row, from left, Latane Swift and Paul Vaughn; second row, from left, Ashville police chief Dennis Matthews, Lt. Cathy Goodwin with the St. Clair County Sheriff's Department and David Causey; back row, from left, Dennis White, Commander William E. Watkins, Mike Swift and Ashville Fire Chief Mike Barry.



At Carroll County Ag days, the **McDaniel-Curtis Camp 165**, Carrollton, GA, Commander Sam Pyle is telling a group about Confederate Flags.



At their Confederate Fish Fry, **George "Tige" Anderson Camp 453** Anniston, AL, Commander George Hardy, center, presents Membership Certificates to Bobby Ledford, right, who is the camp's only Real Grandson. His grandfather, James H. Ledford, was a private in Company H, 25th TN Infantry. On the left is Trent Webster, who joined under his 3rd great grandfather, Hampton Hale Tate, Sergeant Company E, 31st AL Infantry.



Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 1321, Dearborn, MI, held their Lee-Jackson celebration dinner with the Thomas Ryan Chapter 2689 United Daughters of the Confederacy. Camp Commander Stanley T. White and UDC Chapter President Mary Anne Halon Smith were among the attendees.

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



Jefferson Davis' Cowboys Camp 682, Ocilla, GA, and the Jeff Davis Park Friend's Group put on the annual Irwinville CW Reenactment at Jefferson Davis Historic Site, Irwinville, GA. Approximately 418 students, teachers and parents from Ben Hill County, Irwin County and home-school children came to the Park. Members Mike Kennedy taught the children about Confederate medicine, Johnny Wynn taught about Confederate money and mail, and Howard Maddox, demonstrated the workings of the camp's cannon.



Decoration Day was observed at Friendship Cemetery in Columbus, MS, "Where Flowers Healed a Nation." Those present included members of S. D. Lee's Caledonia Rifles Camp 2140, Caledonia, MS; Stephen D. Lee UDC Chapter 34 and members of the Alasippi Rifles reenactment unit.



Members of the **General Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495**, Paducah, KY, pose at the Arant Confederate Park where they added gravel, a Confederate soldier and a cannon to enhance the park.



Members of the **27th Georgia Regiment Camp 1404**, Gainesville, GA, stand at the monument to the 27th Georgia. Shown from left, kneeling are Chad White and Jerry Bryan; standing, Lt. Commander Ralph Mills, Skip Howard, Mike Couch and Commander Harold Morris.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville, FL, participated in a War Between the States Weekend hosted by the Walter Jones Museum and the Mandarin Historical Society in Jacksonville. The Walter Jones Museum houses many of artifacts recovered from the wreck of the USS *Maple Leaf*, a Union Transport vessel sunk by a Confederate torpedo in the St. John's River during the war. Camp members answered questions and presented the Confederate soldier through living as well as recruitment.



Compatriots of the **Fort Blakeley Camp 1864**, Baldwin County, AL, attended the funeral service for their beloved 2nd Lt. Commander Larry D. Johnson, at Alabama Veterans Memorial Cemetery.



Army of Tennessee



General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703, Elizabethtown, KY, member David Nottingham put forth the effort through research and submission to National Headquarters for a Confederate Medal of Honor for Corporal Nathan Board, 9th KY Infantry who was honored by the Confederate government for his duty at the Battle of Chickamauga, where he lost his life. The medal will be displayed at the Breckinridge County Historical Society Museum.



Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, also known as Kelly Hinson, was the speaker for the Lee-Jackson Banquet for the **William Henry Harris Camp 1395**, Fort Lauderdale, FL.



Judah P. Benjamin Camp 2210, Tampa, FL, participated in the 4th of July Parade in Brandon, FL. Marching in front is 2nd Lieutenant Commander Greg Caulley, second row, far right, carrying the Confederate Battle Flag is Camp Chaplain Greg Tisdale.



At the Christmas party of the **Montgomery Sharpshooters Camp 2164**, Mt. Vernon, GA, new member Michael Crowe, right, was inducted into the camp to honor his great-great-grandfather Henry Hugh Harrelson, Private, Co. K, 4th GA Cavalry and his two brothers Bradley and Elkanah Harrelson, all buried in the Harrelson family cemetery, Wheeler County, GA, on family property. Pictured from left, Angelo Crowe, Commander Rooney Kea, Oscar Smith and new member Michael Crowe.



Members of the **Tennessee Division** Color Guard participated in the re-dedication ceremony of the Confederate Statue in Bristol, VA. The Ceremony was sponsored by the Ann Carter Lee Chapter UDC, Bristol, VA.



The Camp of The Unknown Soldier Camp 2218, Jones County, GA, hosted their annual Lee-Jackson Banquet at the First Baptist Church in Gray, GA. In attendance were members of five other local SCV Camps, 4th Brigade Commander Tom Stevens, and two local UDC Chapters. GA Division Commander Ray McBerry was the guest speaker. At the podium is Commander J. C. Nobles.

Army of Trans-Mississippi





Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617, Natchitoches, LA, Commander James McCrory, left, presented a membership packet to Jonah O. Poe, who was then sworn in by LA NW Brigade Commander Paul Gramling.



O. M. Roberts Camp 178, Waxahachie, TX, had the privilege of swearing in a new compatriot, Cole David Holley, who joins on the Confederate service of his 3rd great-grandfather, Private David Oglesby, Screven's Company, 1st South Carolina Mounted Militia. Cole is the son of compatriot Steven Holley.



Members of the General James H. McBride Camp 632, Springfield, MO, traveled to Bluffton, AR, and visited the gravesite of camp namesake, General McBride, who died in 1864.



Hoods Texas Brigade Camp 153, San Antonio, TX, along with members from several other camps dedicated 25 previously unknown Confederate Veterans. The men had returned home to Karnes County, TX, after the War. These men were not identified as Confederate Veterans on their graves, but research found there was a total of 25 men, unknown, to be Confederate Veterans. Along with the SCV members, there was Co, K, 6th TX Infantry reenactors.



Life member Melvin Moss Ellis was asked to display his War Between the States collection at the Harrison County Fair in Missouri Valley, Iowa. Though in the middle of Yankee land, everyone voiced their support for the flag. Ellis is a member of the **Norfolk County Grays Camp 1549**, Chesapeake, VA, and associate member of the **Private Thomas Sexton Camp 2232**, Omaha, NE.



Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202, Tucson, AZ, Past Commander John Potenza, presented the SCV *H. L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Sergeant Raiden Forgach at the Flowing Wells High School Army JROTC Battalion's change of command and awards ceremony.

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



Four members of the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX, Graves Committee spent the day on a major clean-up of a local cemetery and installing a new grave-marker for a Private John Robinson whose previously unmarked grave was located.



Compatriots of the **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX, participated in Memorial Day Services at the Houston National Cemetery. From left are David Walters, Kevin Farrar, Brigade Commander Bill Maddox, Camp Commander Mike Farrar and Brigade 2nd Lieutenant Commander Wade Nail.



Camp Moore Camp 1223, Tangipahoa, LA welcomed new member Lee DeRamus to the camp and look forward to their involvement.



2nd Lieutenant Commander Raymond Reeves, as General R. E. Lee, of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, accepts the unconditional surrender of Abraham Lincoln (Compatriot Sanford Reed, **Hood's Texas Brigade Camp 153**) after a presentation entitled "A Visit with Lincoln" at a recent monthly meeting of Camp 1325. Both camps are located in San Antonio, TX.



The swearing-in ceremony for new officers of the **Major W. H. Howdy Martin Camp 1241**, Athens, TX, was conducted by TX 8th Brigade Commander Marc Robinson. Pictured from left, front row, 3rd Lieutenant Commander Terence Tisdale, Aide de Camp Jesse Giles, Webmaster Michael Burton, 1st Lieutenant Commander Joey Ables; back row, from left, 8th Brigade Commander Marc Robinson, Quartermaster Dale Sifford, 2nd Lieutenant Commander Gaylon Patterson, Sergeant at Arms Ron Freeman, Historian Luke Freeman, Chaplain Jim Day, Adjutant/Treasurer Jim Ogburn, MD and Camp Commander Jimmy Abney.



Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp 1378, Tulsa, OK, participated in the first-annual Route 66 Patriot Car Show in Tulsa, OK, by sponsoring a booth, manned by Compatriots Jeff Paulk and Mark Keith, where numerous packets of information were distributed detailing the truth about the War of Northern Aggression.

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



Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525, Phoenix, AZ, Commander Dan Huskisson addresses guests at the camp's Confederate Memorial Day ceremony held at Greenwood Cemetery. The camp also assisted Thunderbird Chapter, UDC, with a ceremony at the Confederate monument in Wes Bolin Plaza at the Capitol and at Pioneer Cemetery near the Capitol.



The Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920, Kansas City, KS, participated in the Brookside St. Patrick's Day Parade. Pictured from left, Jim Thornton, Merle Leach, Jim Tucker, Mike Smith, Carl Linck (and grandson Parker), Jacob Martinez, Eric Martinez, Jack Poynter and John Weir.



Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708, Scottsdale, AZ, Commander Bob Capps joined other members of the AZ Division at the annual Yuma Quartermaster Depot reenactment held at the Quartermaster Depot State Museum and Park in Yuma, AZ.



The Moses M. Buckner Chapter, UDC in Cherokee County, TX, held their annual Confederate Memorial Day ceremony at Walkers Chapel Cemetery in Reklaw, TX. Pictured above are UDC President Betty Jo Miller and her son, Cross of Saint Andrews Camp 2009, Alto, TX, Commander Kenneth McClure. A large crowd of SCV troops, UDC and guests and descendants were in attendance to honor the nine CSA soldiers resting there.



The **Texas John H. Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ, hosted the Annual AZ Division Reunion and Convention at the Olde Pueblo Grille in Tucson. Pictured from left, Camp 2074 Commander Paul Tippit, Past AZ Division Commander Richard Montgomery, Camp 2251 Commander Rob Guyton, Past AZ Division Commander Glenn Meek, Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow, AZ Division Adjutant Curt Tipton, Camp 1525 Commander Dan Huskisson and Camp 1708 Commander Bob Capps.



Colonel Daniel N. McIntosh Camp 1378, Tulsa, OK, Compatriot and B/G Eppa Hunton Camp, MOS&B Commander Gene Turner, Colonel McIntosh Camp Commander Bruce Bishop, and OK Division Commander Allen Harrison attended the Confederate Memorial Day service at the camp's monument to the Confederate Soldiers of Indian Territory, Rose Hill Cemetery, Tulsa, OK.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, presented the SCV J. Edgar Hoover Law and Order award to Mr. Billy A. Cloud, a former AZ Department of Public Safety officer and detective and former Marshal of Tombstone, AZ. He is the third Arizona Peace officer to receive the award. Pictured are Camp Adjutant Curt Tipton presenting the award to Mr. Cloud.



The Red Diamond Color Guard from the **Red Diamond Camp 2193**, Texarkana, TX, presented the colors on the steps of the old State House in Little Rock, AR.



Colonel Thomas Green Camp 2251, Apache Junction, AZ, Adjutant Jim Gibson presented the SCV *H.L. Hunley* Award to Cadet Colonel David Serafino at the Mohave High School, Bullhead City, AZ, Air Force JROTC Squadron's change of command and awards ceremony. Serfino was unable to attend so Cadet Major Kristina Lecappelain accepted the award for him.



The Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, Sierra Vista, AZ, and the Borderland Veterans Camp 2201, Douglas, AZ, hosted the AZ Division's annual memorial ceremony in remembrance of the four Confederate soldiers killed in battle with Apache warriors at the Dragoon Springs Stage Station on the Butterfield line, May 5, 1862. Pictured from left, Camp 2201 Commander Ivy Griffin; Camp 2201Adjutant Silas Griffin; Camp 1710 Past Commander Larry Bowman; Camp 1710 Color Sergeant Donnis Davis and Mrs. Priscilla Davis.



Campbell's Company Camp 2252, Republic, MO, was invited to represent our Confederate ancestors and the Sons of Confederate Veterans as color guard at the CW Roundtable of The Ozarks' 55th Anniversary dinner. The program was Lee and Grant at Appomattox, and Mr. Lane Smith played 'Marse' Robert. Member Jacob Scott led the crowd in a rendition of *Dixie*. Members Gene Adkins and Jim Robinson were also present.



Gov./Capt. Benjamin F. Smallwood Camp 2259, Coalgate, OK, chartered recently. Members, from left, Tyler Lambert, William Crank, Brent Davis, Commander Charles Lane, Adjutant Alvin Johnson, Donnie English, Rodger Wilson and Chaplain Billy Weir.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11 MOBILE

HESTER, WAYNE LESLIE

COL. CHRISTOPHER C. PEGUES 62 SELMA

KING, LARRY KEITH LANG, THOMAS K. OLLINGER, DAN

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADDY 385 TROY

COLE, JOHN EDWIN

BEN BRICKEN 396 LUVERNE

CURTIS, THOMAS B. SHIRLEY, WILLIAM A.

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443 Jasper

BONNER, BILLY HOWARD

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911 ENTERPRISE

REDMON, JOHN PATRICK

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY 1442 CULLMAN

BRYAN, STEVEN MARVIN BURKS, JAMES ALDEN DOSI, JAMES "MIKE" MICHAEL JOHNSON, DAVID KEITH

COVINGTON RIFLES 1586 Andalusia

MARCZEWSKI, EDWARD JOSEPH REEVES, ALAN KENNETH

FORT BLAKELEY 1864 BALDWIN COUNTY

BISHOP, LOUIS CLYDE BROWNLOW, DUSTIN TYLER BROWNLOW, ISAAC STEVENS BROWNLOW, ISAAC S. DUBOSE, RALPH WARREN ENGLETT, BRYAN HARRISON

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921 TALLASSEE

HURLEY, DAVID WAYNE JARVIS, ROGER GUY MITCHUM, BOBBY O'NEAL STEARNS, LARRY M. WILSON, FRED LAMAR

GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY 1980 GORDO

CUNNINGHAM, BRADLEY DUANE

CAPTAIN HENRY C. SEMPLE 2002 MONTGOMERY GOTHARD, DUSTIN BLAKE

3rd SERGEANT WILLIAM JOHN MARTIN 2004 WINFIELD

BARNES, JASON EDWARD

CAPT. WILLIAM R. McADORY 2114 Pleasant Grove

GEORGE, JONATHAN WILLIAM

TEN ISLANDS 2678 OHATCHEE

DOWNEY, DALTON LEE NEWMAN, CHRISTOPHER PHIL TIDWELL, DUNCAN JAKE

ARKANSAS

3rd REGIMENT ARKANSAS INFANTRY 246

EL DORADO

JONES, DOUGLAS WAYNE LEWIS, MAX EUGENE

GENERAL DANDRIDGE McRAE 397 SEARCY

O'CONNOR, HUNTER JAMES

JAMES M. KELLER 648 HOT SPRINGS

O'BRYAN, ROBERT A.

CAPT. JOHN W. RANDLE 649 Dover

MASTERS, JAMES FRANKLIN

THOMAS C. HINDMAN 656 PRAIRIE GROVE

CORNETT, KELLY RICHARD GULLETT, GARETH EUGENE WALLEN, MICHAEL SHANE

ARIZONA

CAPTAIN HUNTER'S ARIZONA RANGERS 1202 TUCSON

FAIRCHILD, ANDREW CHARLES WHEATLEY, GARY J.

CALIFORNIA

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY 1627 SACRAMENTO

RENTZ, MARK ANTHONY

CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL WADDELL 1770 ORANGE COUNTY BECKMAN, GREGORY C.

GENERAL TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804 FRESNO

UZZELL, SCOTT FLOYD WALDRON, EDWIN HUGH

GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 2048 TEHACHAPI

BAKER, TODD A.

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS 175 COLORADO SPRINGS MORRONE, MICHAEL JOE

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556 TAMPA

ABERNATHY, DONALD RAY

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770 Trenton

FOUST, KLAY D.

KIRBY SMITH 1209 JACKSONVILLE

LEE, KENNETH EDWARD NEWMAN, GREGORY D.

STEPHEN RUSSELL Mallory 1315 Pensacola

RAAB, MARK THOMAS

1 LT THOMAS H. GAINER 1319 Panama City

COOK, WILLIAM JESSE

ST. JOHNS RANGERS 1360

DELAND BURGESS, GREGORY SHEFFIELD MORROTTO, ROCCO STEPHEN

WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS 1395

FT. LAUDERDALE
ELROD, WILLIAM LYNN
ELROD, WILLIAM
ARTHUR
OWENS, KEVIN

MADISON STARKE PERRY 1424 GAINESVILLE HUDSON, HAYDEN

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614 HAVANA

MARSH, JAMES ROBERT TEMPLETON, MARK ALAN WARD, JASON ROBERT

MAJ. WILLIAM M. Footman 1950 Ft. Myers

BARNETT, ROSS R. HOWARD, SETH

2nd LT. JOSEPH Morgan 2012 Perry

MOTES. ROGER DAVIS

GEORGIA

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97 ATHENS

BRANTON, JAMES LAMAR BRANTON, MICHAEL HOUSTON BRANTON, MILTON LEE

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON 141 ALBANY

HOWARD, RONALD DAVID PIPKINS, LEROY NELSON

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXANDER 158 AUGUSTA HAWN. WILLIAM

HAWN, WILLIAM INGLETT, DANIEL COOPER

GEN. HENRY LEWIS BENNING 517 COLUMBUS BURT, CECIL

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673 WACO

RUSH, DAVID ALLEN

OLD CAPITOL 688 MILLEDGEVILLE MASON, LARRY WHITAKER

KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD 700 MARIETTA

ENSLEY, ARTHUR JAMES NIXON, MARTIN REITHER, MICHAEL BLAIR

STATE OF DADE 707 TRENTON

VAUGHN, RANDY ALLEN

LT. COL. THOMAS COKE GLOVER 943 DOUGLASVILLE CROFTS, PAUL BRADFORD

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397 DALLAS

COOKE, JOHN G. FREEMAN, JACOB BLAKE GURLEY, DONALD WAYNE LINDSEY, BRETT LORIN PERRY. MARC

LT. JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399 WARNER ROBINS BOLING, FORD REUBEN LYLE, JAMES EDWARD

27th GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404 GAINESVILLE SPAIN, KIRBY A. TUCKER, DOUGLAS

KEITH TUCKER, JOSEPH MICHAEL

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449 THOMASTON HAMMOCK, WILLIAM G.

STEWART-WEBSTER 1607 RICHLAND

HENSON, RUSSELL MILTON PAYNE, RICHARD LEE

SHARPSBURG SHARPSHOOTERS 1729 SHARPSBURG FRONEBARGER, DAVID WYNN

OCHLOCKNEE RIFLES 1807 CAIRO BOSWORTH, SKIP OLIVER

BROWN, CHARLES LEON

MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM WRIGHT 1914 EVANS

SHEPPARD, MILTON ANDERSON

PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM 1977

CHICKAMAUGA HAWTHORNE, NO

HAWTHORNE, NOLAN B. HAWTHORNE, ROBERT CLEVELAND

HEARD RANGERS 1996 Franklin

MYERS, RICHARD HAYWARD

CAMP DAVIS 2073 Guyton

LUIKART, KENNETH A.

GEORGIA DIVISION HQ CAMP 2200 Moultrie

DOWTIN, THOMAS MARK GIVENS, ROBERT LAWSON NEWBERRY, LARRY MITCHELL PATTON, GEORGE WOOD PEED, MATTHEW GATES SANDOW, JACK THOMAS SMITH, GREGORY EUGENE THOMPSON, JOHN DAVID TRAMMELL, ADAM CORY TRICE, ETHAN ANDREW WITT. LAWRENCE

IMMORTAL SIX Hundred 2600 Richmond Hill

FRANKLIN

BLAKEWOOD, CHARLES WILLIS

INDIANA

A. J. RINGO 1509 Muncie

STEVENS, LANCE E. TRISLER, DAVID MARK

KANSAS

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920 Kansas City Nichols, William B.

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE LEXINGTON

ALLEN, WARD SYKES

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495 **PADUCAH**

BACON, JOHN ORAH FARMER, CAMERYN JAMES HOPSON, HARDY RAND McCRADY, JACKSON VAN WILSON, ANDREW **CHARLES** WILSON, TREVOR WOOD, ROBERT LOUIS

FORREST'S ORPHANS 1744 CALHOUN SHOWN, JASON REID

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. **DREUX 110 NEW ORLEANS** WALKER, RANDALL

LOGAN

BEAUREGARD 130 NEW ORLEANS KNIGHT, HENRY S.

GENERAL LEROY AUGUSTUS STAFFORD 358 **ALEXANDRIA**

LASYONE, KENDALL **PIERCE** SWAIN, JAMES S. SWAIN, JAMES S.

JEFFERSON DAVIS 474 LAFAYETTE

DAVIS, GREGORY **JOSEPH**

CAMP MOORE 1223 TANGIPAHOA

COLOGNE, MARK **ANTHONY** COX, CASSIDY L. PRINCE, MICHAEL WAYNE

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 **SHREVEPORT**

BURNS. BURTON **HAYWARD** COLLINS, RICKY LYN MOORE, ADDISON RAY PORTER, KEITH ALAN PRICE, RANDALL E. TURNER, ROY GENE WILLIAMS, MARK **STEVEN**

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390

LAKE CHARLES BOYLES, JERRY LEE BREAUX, CARROLL ALLEN OLIVER, ERIK W.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANKLIN GARDNER 1421 LAFAYETTE COMEAUX. RANDY E.

KING, HAROLD RAYMOND COL. SAMUEL D.

RUSSELL 1617 NATCHITOCHES FULTON, JARRETT LINN McELWEE, BILLY LEE

COL. JAMES HAMILTON BEARD 1856 LOGANSPORT BOSSIER, ZACHARY LANE

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1931 COVINGTON AFTON, WILLIAM D.

ANACOCO RANGERS 1995 **LEESVILLE** JOHNSON, CODY R.

LIVINGSTON RIFLES 2240 **SPRINGFIELD** WILSON, NATHAN **ROBERT**

MARYLAND

COL. HARRY W. GILMOR 1388 **BALTIMORE** VALENTINE, WILBUR

BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG 1582 SHARPSBURG JOHNSON, WILLIAM DEMPSEY

ROBERT

LT. COL. ROBERT H. **ARCHER 2013 HAVRE DE GRACE** MEYER, CHARLES E.

MICHIGAN

ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321 DEARBORN BELT, JACOB ANDREW BURNHAM, ALAN **TURNER** SLATER, DANNY LLOYD

MAJ. GEN. PATRICK RONAYNE CLEBURNE 2257

GRAND RAPIDS SMITH, HAROLD WILLIAM

MISSOURI

GEN. JAMES H. MCBRIDE 632 **SPRINGFIELD** STANTON. DONAL J.

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ 1815 FLORISSANT JACOBS, RICHARD THORLEY

MISSISSIPPI

BROOKHAVEN LIGHT ARTILLERY 235 BROOKHAVEN

PEEBLES, WALTER LEE PEEBLES, WILLIAM **RICHARD**

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265 **BRANDON** CHIPLEY, JOHN HOLDEN RAYNER, JEFFRIE G.

RAYNER, SHELBY AUSTIN SPRATLIN, CARL WAYNE

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

AYERS, BUDDY AYERS, SHAWN JOHNSON, STEVEN JOLLY, ERIC MATTHEW ROBBINS, ERIC BRYCE

SAM DAVIS 596 BILOXI

HAYNIE, JEFF HAYNIE, STEVE F. MALLETTE, MAURICE **BRETT** SMITH, JASON MICHAEL SMITH, JEFFERY **MICHAEL** WESCOVICH. THOMAS E. WESCOVICH, WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS, HARRY **BYRON**

JEFFERSON DAVIS 635 JACKSON SPEAKS, LOUIS A.

HARRISBURG 645 **TUPELO** SHEFFIELD, ALAN **JEROME**

CRYSTAL SPRINGS SOUTHERN RIGHTS 712 CRYSTAL SPRINGS McMILLON, ANDY

TIPPAH TIGERS 868 RIPLEY BECK, RICHARD A.

DAINS, JAMES R. LONG, ROBERT

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION ROGERS 873 AMORY

FORBES, MILES EDWARD

WILLIAM D. CAMERON 1221 MERIDIAN

GIBSON, ROBERT BRUCE

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1353 **HATTIESBURG**

EVANS. DONALD EUGENE NICHOLAS, GILMORE M. WAITES, JOE EDGAR

LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON 1354 **VICKSBURG**

BRASFIEILD, CHARLES WESLEY

PRIVATE SAMUEL A. **HUGHEY 1452 HERNANDO** BRASHIER, JAMES **RICKY** DYER, JASON PATRICK JONES, THOMAS A.

EAST MISSISSIPPI **GREYS 1666 FOREST** GIBSON, JAMES M.

STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681 SUMMIT WALLACE, GEORGE LARRY

LOWRY RIFLES 1740 RANKIN COUNTY BATTON, RONALD G.

UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803 **OXFORD**

TOMA, DOMENICO **ADRIANO** TOMA, NICOLAE **FERDINANDO** TOMA, PATRICK **CLEBURNE**

THE RANKIN GREYS 2278 **FLORENCE** DEFFENBAUGH, DAVID M.

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5 WILMINGTON

POTTER, IRA ALDEN

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE **ASHEVILLE** JONES, NICHOLAS **DWAYNE** PAGE, WILLIAM ALBERT

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL **FAYETTEVILLE** CAMPBELL, LINK CHASE

THE THOMASVILLE RIFLES 172 **THOMASVILLE**

CATES, JACOB LEWIS

CAPT. CHARLES F. **CONNOR 849** HICKORY CLINE, JOHN JAY

CLINE, JOHN JAY CLINE, KEVIN JAMES POOVEY, JERRY LEE

ANSON COUNTY SCV **CAMP 860 WADESBORO** CAMPBELL, BRYON REID

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872 **GASTONIA**

MONK, DAVID SCOTT **POLK VOLUNTEERS 919 COLUMBUS**

TAYLOR, DONALD **ALBERT**

COL. JOHN SLOAN 1290 **GREENSBORO** COOPER, WILLIAM

HENRY WALTERS, SHAY ALLEN

LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD 1302 **JACKSONVILLE** JOHNSON, ALAN **DOUGLAS**

COL. LEONIDAS LAFAYETTE POLK 1486 GARNER

STEPHENS, LARRY WAYNE

BROWN MOUNTAIN

BOYS 1540 GERMANTOWN CARTER, JAMES (JIM) **EDWARD** ELVIS, ELBERT A. ELVIS, SCOTT A.

J. E. B. STUART 1598 MT. AIRY MOONEY, HAROLD CLINTON

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/ WM. J. HOKE 1616 LINCOLNTON ALVEY, WILLIAM RAYMOND DAVIS, RICKY LEE KUEBLER, TIMOTHY LEE RUDISILL, MASON

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM W. KIRKLAND 1692 **CHAPEL HILL** CONERLY, PORTER PATRICK McCULLOUGH, ISAAC **TIMOTHY**

YADKIN GRAY EAGLES 1765 YADKINVILLE REYNOLDS, DALE **ASHLEY**

GASTON GUARDS 1822 STANLEY BROWN, JAMES P.

SCOTCH RIFLEMEN 2001 MOORE COUNTY McKENZIE, ROGER **CLYDE** McNEILL, CHRISTOPHER **CRAIG**

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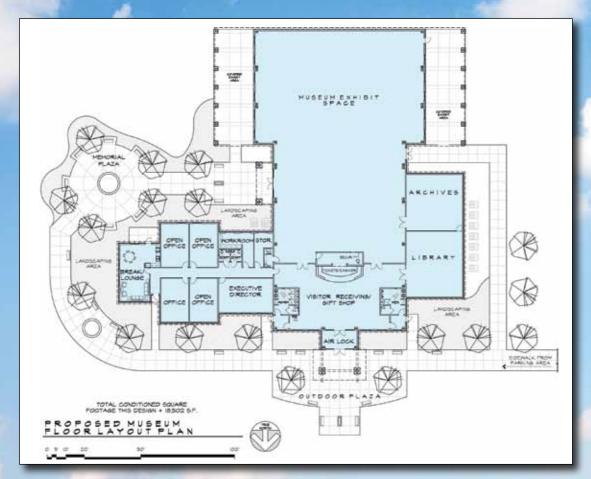
Welcome to our newest Life Members

BEN ISRAEL REEVES

S MESSAR			BEN ISRAEL REEVES	NC	1325
			GIDEON HYLE REEVES	GA	1325
			KENNETH ALAN REEVES	AL	1586
Name	Division	Camp	RAYMOND BYRON REEVES	TX	1325
-			THOMAS RALPH REID	TX	1790
			JOHN PHILIP REILMAN	LA	130
CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL NANC		803	JAMES ALDRICH WYMAN REMBERT		1269
WILLIAM ADDISON NASH	VA	49	THOMAS LYNCH RENICK	AL	1864
JAMES RONALD NELSON	TN	1864	MICHAEL C. REUTER	GA	2135
LARRY EDWARD NELSON	AL	1864	LARRY JOE REYNOLDS	TX	2270
JOHN THOMAS NEVILLE	VA	2220	STANLEY WYATT RHODA	MS	1452
RONALD VERNON NICHOLS	OH	1209	MICHAEL ALAN RHODEN	KY	1495
JAMES DANIEL NOBLIN	FL	1463	CLARENCE ALAN RICHARDS	GA	1998
BARRY DALE NOLAN	TN	386	ROBERT LESLIE RIDLE	FL	1864
JOEY DALE NOLAN	TN	386	MICHAEL VAN RIESBERG	FL	1315
WILLIAM KENNETH NOLAN	TX	1938	BILLY LANSDEN RILEY	TN	215
DARYL LYNN NOTTINGHAM	KY	1703	THOMAS BARRY RIVENBARK	TN	1638
PATRICK JOSEPH O'CONNOR	KS	2064	WILLIAM CLIFFORD ROBERTS	GA	1642
KENNETH WAYNE O'RAND	CA	1804	CHANCE MARC ROBINSON	TX	2156
JAMES BURR ODELL	FL	1595	JOHN E. ROBINSON	MS	712
JAMES RICHARD OGBURN MD	TX	1241	DANIEL LEE RODGERS	TX	50
LOUIS CHARLES OLKER II	CA	1627	NEIL F. ROGERS	TX	556
ROGER LEE OPIELA	TX	2193	MARK K. ROGERS	FL	1516
JOHN MACK OVERBY	NC	2152	WILLIAM WESLEY ROME	LA	244
THOMAS JOSEPH OVERSTREET	MS	1353	RAYMOND MICHAEL ROOKS	MD	1836
AARON LEE OWENS	WV	1694	TOM MOORE ROOT	AL	11
JON M. OWINGS MD	AL	357	BRUCE H. ROSS	AL	1607
GARY LYNN PAGE	GA	1642	LARRY REFORD ROWE	FL	2120
MICHAEL McDONALD PARKER	NC	1427	JOSEPH HERMAN ROY	SC	143
STEPHEN BRENT PARKER	NC	1717	STEVEN D. RUTHERFORD	MS	868
MASON PARROTT	SC	1419	ALTON JAMES SADLER	MD	1772
KENNETH DAVID PARSONS	VA	2095	MALCOLM RANDOLPH SAMS	AL	768
LANDIS E. PATRICK	FL	1315	JESSIE ALAN SANFORD	MS	1353
HIRAM MONROE PATTERSON	TX	49	JOEL EDWARD SAPP	WI	1614
JACK EDWIN PATTERSON	TN	1713	JAMES KEVIN SASSER	NC	1297
JERRY WAYNE PEACOCK	FL	556	STEVEN NOEL SATTERFIELD	GA	94
ROBERT EDWIN PEARCE	TN	1750	WILFRED H. SCHLATHER	TX	1838
SCOTT LOOMIS PEELER	FL	556	MICHAEL JOSEPH SCHMID	TX	2254
JAMES DAVID PERKINS	MI	2257	DANA P. SCHNEIDER	SC	2234
DAVID JASON PETERIE	MO	1920	RAYMOND L. SCHWARTZ	LA	2032
THOMAS FREDERICK PETERS	VA	2220	RICHARD GORDON SCHWARTZ	TN	2032
CLAY BRUCE PETTIS	OK	584			
BRIAN JOSEPH PIAQUADIO	MD	1400	ROB SEALEY	CA	2023
JESSIE C. PINSON	GA	1547	MARC BRANDON SEAWELL	VA	9 504
FRANCIS FRANK POLK	TX	1565	RICHARD BEATON SHARP	TX	584
JOHN E. POTENZA	AZ	1202	JEREMY NATHANIEL STOTTS SHAVE		2193
ERNEST LAWRENCE POWELL	CA	302	WILSON OTTO SHEALY	SC	36
DANIEL PAUL POWERS	NC	1488	RICHARD WAYNE SHEELY	AL	1864
JONATHAN RICHARD POWERS	NC NC	1488	WILLIAM NORMAN SHEFFIELD	TX	584
DAVID HAROLD PRICE	NC NC	1616	ROBERT DAVIS SHELLEY	SC	1026
		1770	JAMES LEE SHELTON	TX	1313
DONALD SCOTT PRICE	CA MD		GILBERT C. SHEPPARD	GA	1657
DANIEL ROBERT PYLE		1388	WILLIAM ERVIN SIKES	FL	1315
EDWARD C. RAFFETTO	MD	1400	EDD M. SILVER	NC	1946
CHARLES BURTON RAMSEY	NC	919	JAMES EWELL BROWN SILVER	NC	1946
FRED OLEN RAY	CA	1208	WILLIAM EDWARD SIMMONS	TX	2193
DOUGLAS D. RAYNOR	VA	1690	JACK W. SIMMONS	SC	1269
GENE WAYNE REAMEY	VA	515	B. SHAUN SINCLAIR	AR	652
SANFORD CHRISTIAN REED	TX	153	WILLIAM KING SIROTKIN	GA	46
DAVID RAYMOND REESE	VA	2220	GEORGE FELTON SIZEMORE	FL	1209
ANTHONY RAY REEVES	GA	1325	CHARLES OSCAR BRIGHTMAN SKINNE	R FL	1209

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MICHAEL THOMIS SKINNER	SC	2100	HERBERT JASPER THOMPSON	NC	813
PAUL J. SKINNER	SC	2100	MICHAEL WAYNE THOMPSON	TX	178
MARCUS E. SLOAN	TN	270	WILLIAM ALTON THOMPSON	NC	794
AUBY DAN SMITH	FL	1315	STORMY THORSON	VA	380
DEWEY J. SMITH	AR	615	RAYMOND D. TOMA	MS	1803
FRISBY DAVIS SMITH	CA	1627	TRAVIS TOOMBS	VA	167
GRAHAM FREDERICK SMITH	FL	1614	JOHN REESE TOOMER	FL	1516
JAMES JACKSON SMITH	TN	29	HOWARD E. (GENE) TOUCHSTONE	TN	1353
JOHN ROBIN SMITH	TN	260	JIMMY LYNN TOUNGATE	TX	502
KEN W. SMITH	GA	918	HENRY WEEKS TRIMBLE	SC	1269
KEVIN LYNN SMITH	TX	1325	RONALD JOE TURNER	TX	1777
PERRY JOHN SMITH	SC	1212	TIMOTHY ROANE TURNER	VA	10
STEVE D. SMITH	CA	302	DAVID DARWIN TYRRELL	AL	584
TYLER JAY SMITH	UT	1797	DAVID REUEL UNDERDOWN	TX	2182
TREVAN JOEL SMITHEY	AL	357	ROBERT BRIDGWATER VANN	TN	87
RICHARD ELLIOTT SMOOT	TX	1588	DANIEL WAYNE VAUGHAN	TX	1937
BILLY LEE SMOTHERMON	AR	397	VICTOR J. VAUTROT MD	LA	778
DANIEL EDWARD SNELL	TX	1325	LARRY DEAN VINES	GA	1404
THOMAS E. SNELL	TX	153	REV. "KIP" HOYLE VINSON	NC	75
ROY LYNN SNOE	TN	1638	DAVID A. VISSOTZKY	MT	1904
MICHAEL SNYDER	MO	145	JERRY BROOKS VOGLER	GA	1239
RALPH EUGENE SNYDER	TX	1250	ERNEST GENE WADE	GA	863
SAMUEL JEREMY SOLOMON	MD	1359		SC	1672
DR. RICHARD GRAVES SOPER			QUITMAN REED WAKELEY		
	TN	33	ROBERT E. WALKER	VA	1690
BRIAN ALLEN SPEARS	MD	1400	JAMES FREDDIE WALTERS	FL	2210
DENNIS R. SPEARS	MD	1400	JESSE JOSEPH WARD	OH	2087
LARRY EDWARD SPEARS	AL	1524	JON FREDERICK WARREN	MO	718
RONALD BARROW SPRINGER	AR	468	JOSEPH BRUCE WARREN	MS	1666
WILLIAM CARTER STAMPADOS	CO	175	MARTIN TRUETT WARREN	NC	2152
BRUCE D. STANSEL	NC	584	CHARLES E. WASHBURN	CA	1208
DAVID STEARNS	KS	1920	MICHAEL DAVID WASILJOV	MD	1582
JOHN THOMAS STEMPLE	FL	556	TRAVIS TOWERY WATSON	MI	1321
JOSHUA ANDREW STEPHENS	TN	33	WILLIAM AUGUSTIN WATSON IV	NC	773
BOYD STEPHENSON, JR.	VA	1530	LARRY EDWARD WEATHERFORD	GA	688
JAMES E. STEVENS	MO	145	JAMES NORMAN WEAVER	TN	564
JAMES TENNYSON STEVENS	GA	1657	DAMON CLAYTON WEBB	NC	668
THOMAS G. STEVENS	TX	992	ROBERT EARL WHITACRE	FL	556
KENNETH TROY STEWART	TX	2182	STEVEN BRYAN WHITAKER	AR	656
RANDY E. STEWART	SC	1212	BRIAN C. WHITE	LA	1308
CHARLES EUGENE STOKES	FL	1209	GERALD WAYNE WHITE II	TX	1937
HOWARD LEE STONE	GA	1399	GERALD WAYNE WHITE	TX	1937
CRAIG STEVEN STONE	TX	2216	HOWARD DANIEL WHITE	TX	1937
CARL THEODORE STOVALL	TN	33	PATRICK LAVEREL WHITED	GA	584
NOLEN ORTON STREET	CA	2048	WILSON CECIL WILHITE, JR. MD	AL	1864
NOLEN K. STREET	CA	2048	LARRY L. WILHOITE	TX	178
GARY RICHARD STURGILL	MD	2183	DAN D WILLIAMS	AL	308
DANIEL BRYAN SUMMERHILL	AL	1763	GEORGE EDWARD WILLIAMS	TX	1848
JOHN T. SUTTLES	KY	1495	HERMAN RELZIE WILLIAMS	GA	918
WILLIAM BEBOUT SWAIN	FL	556	JOHN WESLEY WILLIAMS	GA	2204
WILLIAM H. SWANN	GA	2005	PAUL E. WILLIAMS	AL	1864
BOBBY EUGENE TABOR	VA	1694	RYAN THOMAS WILLIAMS	CA	1770
CANNON MATTHEW TABOR	VA	1694	ROBERT LEE WILLIAMS	CA	1770
BRANDON B. TALLEY	LA	2211	WAYNE WILLINGHAM	AL	1442
JOSEPH H. TANNER	GA	97	JAY CHRISTOPHER WILLIS	AL	357
LEWIS ALLEN TARVER	SC	35	TIMOTHY ALLEN WILLIS	NC	1616
JOHN HENRY TAYLOR	VA	1589	EARL WAYNE WILLS	TN	52
MARK ALLEN TAYLOR	AL	517	DANIEL GLENN WILSON	TN	3
ROBERT ELMER TAYLOR	VA	2220	EROS WAYNE WILSON	SC	36
THOMAS EDWARD TAYLOR	VA LA	2220 1444	TALMADGE DUANE WILSON	MD	2202
JOSEPH RUSSELL TEET	GA	79	JAMES WILLIAM WINDSOR	FL	1614
-		79 79		VA	
RUSSELL FRANKLIN TEET	GA		SAMUEL E. WINN		2220
PAUL CHARLES THACKER	TX	2254	TODD MITCHELL WINTER	MI	1934
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This is a rendering and the floorplan for The National Confederate Museum to be built at our Headquarters in Columbia, TN.

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Confederate Veterans and note Museum Fund Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

sissippi 2nd State Cavalry for which he was made captain and for 18 months was a well-known thorn in the Federal's side fighting them at every chance. This was known in the Federal officers' battle reports as "Colonel Sol Street" although at the time he was actually a captain. It was said he would turn up with his command anywhere form North Mississippi and Southwest Tennessee to Hickman, Kentucky.

In January 1864, Street's command was assigned to General Nathan Bedford Forrest's Cavalry where Street was promoted to major of the 15th TN Cavalry by General Forrest. Sol Street was shot off his horse and killed in Bolivar, TN, on May 3, 1864, after he was in the Battle of Fort Pillow, TN.

An article concerning his death was in *Civil War Times* magazine dated December 1965. It was submitted by a Mrs. Dorthea Kent, Lansing, Michigan. It has always been said his death was brought on by things done back in his State Cavalry Guerilla Days.

I know this to be true and have researched the Street family and War Between the States history for many years and would so much like to have any information anyone may have about this lady who wrote this accurate article and anyone else with information about Major Solomon G. Street, 15th TN Cavalry.

Sol Street had three other brothers in his command. Two of them were killed in battle on the Obion River at Meriwethers Ferry, TN. He also had three more brothers who fought in the War of Northern Aggression serving in the 34th MS Infantry under Colonel Samuel Benton. These three men were all wounded in action, but returned home alive. Colonel Sam Benton died of wounds on July 28, 1864, in the Atlanta Campaign.

I am very proud of my ancestor who sacrificed so much for our glorious South. I would appreciate information anyone might have on the above-mentioned article. Jonathon G. Graves Tippah Tigers Camp 868 5325 Pleasant Hill Road Ashland, MS 38603

She was a 'Heroine' not a 'Hero'

To the Editor:

Numerous articles in the *Confederate Veteran* have denounced the wave of "political correctness" in regard to our heritage and symbols. However, in the July/August issue, someone has apparently come to accept another equally offensive area of "political correctness": feminism. In uncorrupted English, "hero" is masculine and "heroine" is feminine. Bridget M. Grimes was a "Confederate Heroine," not a "Confederate Hero."

Ken Morgan John McIntosh Kell Camp 107 Griffin, Georgia

All Veterans deserved to be honored

To the Editor:

With political correctness running rampant in this country today, it's very sad politicians want to remove all Confederate statues, including Confederate monuments, and other Confederate items away for good.

Voters should remember to vote these people out of office and alert people in office to defend our Southern Heritage before our Southern history is wiped out forever.

My ancestors fought for the South, and we Southerners should have a right to honor our ancestors and keep it alive. Congress has recognized that the Southern soldier was an American soldier, and they seem to forget they were American soldiers.

I consider all camps no matter what state, a soldier from the South, we all are a band of brothers. We need to stand together and fight this political correctness for one and all. Thank you.

Grady Lawrence Tipler Captain Hunter's AZ Rangers Camp 1202 Tucson, Arizona

We are now represented by lawyers

To the Editor:

According the *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, the word "treason" is defined as "The betrayal of a trust." This is why I haven't said the pledge of allegiance to the Federal flag for many years. When I joined the US military, I made a pledge to the Constitution, not a piece of cloth. Although I realize most do so as an act of respect. Having recently obtained an education in US law, technically I cannot say the pledge. What once was a fundamental constitution, it has become a technical or should I say devolved into a technical playground for lawyers.

As the War of Northern Aggression was winding down, we were warned by Southern politicians, officers *et al.* We would no longer be represented by carpenters, teachers, blacksmiths and others, but by lawyers, and we would go from war to war for imperialist gains. Sound familiar?

Moreover, the pledge of allegiance was written by a socialist preacher who was disowned by his congregation.

Richard Lee Ten Island Camp 2678 Ohatchee, Alabama

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

<u>Issue</u> <u>Deadline for submissions</u>

November/December 2016

..... September 1

January/February 2017

.....November 1

March/April 2017 January 1

May/June 2017March 1

July/August 2017...... May 1

September/October 2017 July 1

NOTICES From Around the Confederation

SCV Approved for Combined Federal Campaign

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

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is pleased to announce the SCV has been found eligible for the thirteenth consecutive year to be included on the National/International Part of the 2016 CFC Charity List.

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

Reunion Bid Deadlines for Hosting 2020 Reunion

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

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

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

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

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

2016 IRS Annual Electronic Notice Filing Requirement

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

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

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

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

Report all Heritage Violations and Hate Crimes

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

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

Membership directory delayed

The company designing and printing the SCV membership directory is currently expediting our order, but the program has experienced several delays over the past half year. The directory was initially to be published in March, but Harris Connect changed printers at the last minute which initially delayed the program and then they were bought out by Publishing Concepts (PCI). PCI notes projects they inherited from Harris Connect are behind schedule and they are trying to schedule and expedite our order along with the others. It will take about eight weeks from the time the printer receives the files to when they are shipped out. For those members who only bought the CD issue, those have already been sent out. We do not have a printing date at this time, but we anticipate a date very soon. We will post updates on the SCV Telegraph as available and we're sorry for the delays, but it's out of our hands. For Harris Connect Customer Service call (800)877-6554.

Please remember the SCV

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

Notify General Headquarters of any leadership changes

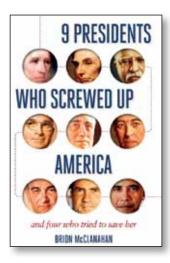
With any change in camp leadership, please furnish the current e-mail addresses for your camp commander and adjutant to your Army secretary as well as current mailing addresses. If neither the camp commander nor adjutant has an e-mail address, please furnish an alternate e-mail address to General Headquarters. Continued from page 25

Books in Print

gle between the Hamiltonian and the Jeffersonian view of the United States Constitution. Hamilton's interpretation allowed for a strong, centralized government with expansive powers, beholden to commercial and banking interests. Jefferson viewed the federal government as an agent of the states, who retained their sovereignty and delegated only a few limited

and specific powers to the central government.

What criteria do we use to judge a president? Often times it seems how a president performs in office,



how much change he accomplished, how popular he was, and other yardsticks are used to determine where a president ranks in a list of 'the best.' Unfortunately, many such lists are compiled by academics, who by and large, are proponents of a big and energetic government. An informative introduction by Dr. McClanahan gives the yardstick by which he intends to measure our presidents. Contradicting many such lists, he simply goes back to the duties of the president as outlined in the Constitution, and chooses to measure each president's performance by how well he upheld his oath of office. The founding generation would trust such a list over any list based on dubious accomplishments of presidents seeking to make changes in the nature of our

government.

The first section of this book delves into the presidents who did a poor job of fulfilling their constitutional duties. By looking at their administrations from this point of view, even a well read history buff will probably learn a few facts. Without giving away the entire list, I will mention that Teddy and Franklin Roosevelt are included, as well as Woodrow Wilson. These combined for a lot of foreign adventurism. The extent of Truman's misdeeds really surprised me. In fact, I think readers will find many surprising facts in this excellent book.

In the second section, the book covers the presidents who tried to save the country. Thomas Jefferson appears here, probably no surprise to anyone in this audience. Grover Cleveland, the last Jeffersonian in the White House, was nicknamed 'Grover the Good.' Joseph Pulitzer gave four reasons for endorsing Cleveland in 1884: 1. He's an honest man 2. He's an honest man 3. He's an honest man 4. He's an honest man. You may have a new favorite president after reading this work, but I will leave that as a surprise to be discovered by the reader.

The last section of this book, and perhaps the most important, is a short "prescription" which might just save our country. This is presented in the form of several proposed constitutional amendments which would address the most popular constitutional violations which seem to tempt our presidents. I always find the notes and bibliography very useful, and this book is no exception. Overall, this book adds to our understanding of how some of our presidents have changed the very nature of our government, and perhaps this is just what is needed to effect changes for the better.

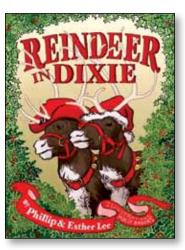
Author: Brion McClanahan Publisher: Regnery History 300 New Jersey Ave. NW, Suite 500 Washington, DC 20001 202-216-0600 Hardback \$29.99

Reviewed by Brett Moffatt

Reindeer in Dixie

One day Santa called reindeer Sugar Belle and her sister Silvers Bells into his workshop where he asked an amazing question. Would they be willing to live in Nashville, Tennessee? They would be taken care of by Farmer and Mrs. Lee and be the first reindeer in Dixie! There were also many children who

wanted to meet them. Though they thought it was too hot for reindeer in the South, the two didn't want to disap-



point Santa so they agreed to go.

It turned out that the two brave sisters had important work to do among the children of Tennessee. And they made Santa very proud.

The authors were inspired to write *Reindeer in Dixie* after raising real-life reindeer on their farm near Nashville. They shared the joy the reindeer brought children and adults alike, and were touched by the effects their visits had on all those around them. A delightful children's book illustrated in color.

Author: Phillip and Esther Lee Publisher: Carpenter's Son Publishing 307 Verde Meadow Drive Franklin, TN 37067 615-472-1128 Hardback \$16.99

Reviewed by Amy Huss

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

Rufus J. Woolwine

magazines, &c. We camped some 4 miles below the [Great] Falls. 12th Very wet. Continued the chase. ⁴⁵ At dusk got 2 pickets & camped on r[ail]r[oad]. ⁴⁶ Here we stretched our tent for the 1st time. 13th Continued the chase took in stragglers occasionally, often firing on their rear guard. Got to Charleston. Found the town on fire & we crossed over [the Kanawha River], into town & was going to make a charge on their battery, but they skedadled before we could fix a bridge across Elk River. The enemy burnt the wire [suspension] bridge. ⁴⁷ Camped in town that night. 14th Went into camp on Hon. Geo. W. Summers' Bottom. ⁴⁸

OCTOBER 1862

Oct. 4th Bought load salt. 5th Went up & sent it off. 8th Cook 3 days rations & left & crossed the ferry at town late at night. Traveled a mile or so & took up camp. 49 9th To Clifton. 10th Ten miles through rain, camped at [Big] Loop Creek. 11th Layed in camp. 12th I & C. C. Rakes come on. Traveled 37 miles & layed in stable loft. 13th Went to Raleigh C[ourt] H[ouse] by 12 o'clock. 14th Tarried at Raleigh C[ourt] H[ouse]. 15th My Regt. Came on. I joined it. Came to Beaver Creek & took up camp. 50 16th Officer [of the] Guard. Came to old Yankey camp [at] Green Meadow. 17th Ordered back to Charleston 100 miles; left at (M) & come to Shady Springs. 18th Camped 4 miles north of Raleigh C[ourt] H[ouse]. 19th Camped in 2 or 3 miles of Fayetteville. 20th My birthday; camped 4 miles below the Great Falls. 21st Camped on r[ail]r[oad] where we did before. 22nd Landed 3 [miles] below Charleston. 24th Rec'd. orders to cook 3 days' rations & ready to load our train at 5 o'clock. 25th Loaded tents, &c. Snowed & rained. Built pens of straw, hay & fodder & layed in them. 26th Our company sent on picket. Very disagreeable day. Sent 3 miles below camp. 27th Still on picket. 28th Before day we was ordered to camp. The Regt. had moved one mile above town. We could hear the enemy giving commands. Got there just as the Regt. was moving out.⁵¹ Traveled that day to Candleton [Cannelton]. 29th Got crackers & bacon at mouth of [Big] Loop Creek & come to Fayetteville. 30th Left at 1 o'clock & got to Burnt Chimney, near McCoy's [Mill]. 31st At old camp 4 miles north of Raleigh C[ourt] H[ouse].

NOVEMBER 1862

Nov. 1st 6 miles south of Shady Springs at Glade Creek. 2nd Army camped at Rich Creek. Me & Cheez stayed at R. Ross'. 3rd Me & Cheez traveled 10 miles to where they camped & overtook them. Then the army camped 1 mile

east of the town of Princeton on a creek [Brush Creek]. 4th To the Narrows of New River. 21st Went home for clothing for Co. & returned 12th Decbr.

DECEMBER 1862

15th Sent as Enrolling Officer [to] Craig [County]. Got to Dublin. Rec'd. dispatch to return to camp. 18th Returned to camp. 19th Started back. Took the train at Dublin [on] 21st & went home. 23rd Left home for Craig [County]. 28th Got back in camp.

JANUARY 1863

Jan. 10th Went to Camp [of] Instructions for DeHart. 13th Got back to camp. 17th Started out as Recruiting Off[icer]. 18th Took the train at Dublin & went to Bristol same night. Rec'd. a dispatch from Col. [Gabriel C.] Wharton. 19th Left Bristol for Scott [County]. 22nd Got back to Bristol. 23rd Took the train at Bristol & got to C. Martin's in Floyd [County].

FEBRUARY 1863

Feby 9th Lost my papers and came to Dublin for more. 10th To Walter's. 11th Took the train, got my papers. 12th From Dublin by Christiansburg home. 14th Patrick C[ourt] H[ouse]. Examinations [of] conscripts. 15th Today Sunday. 16th-17th There. 18th Home. 19th At Esqr. Houchin's wedding. 20th Left for camp. 22nd Took the train. 23rd In camp.

MARCH 1863

March 13th Sent me & [First] Sergt. [Rufus A.] French [of Company A], [with Privates] J[ohn] P. Carter, A[bram] Robertson, L[ewis] G. Ratcliff and Samuel McAlexander [of Company D] to Russell C[ourt] H[ouse] after deserters from Co. A, Capt. [John P.] Wolfe's Company, & went to Shannon's that night. 14th Took the train at Dublin, went to Abingdon. Took supper & lodging. 15th Before day left and went to Mr. Price's near the [North] Fork of Holston [River] & got breakfast. Crossed Holston & traveled by Hensenvile [Hansonville] & then to old C[ourt] H[ouse] & got dinner at Wm. B. Aston's about 3 or 4 o'clock. Then to Temple Hill. Layed before the fire of a Kentuckian, making near 30 miles we traveled. 16th Went to Mr. Love's for breakfast near Wheeler's Ford on Clinch River. Found the deserters had not passed. Took up with him & kept up a guard all day & that night. 17th Just about sunrise two come on & found out by them the others had gone the Osborn's Ford Road through the Co[unty of] Scott. We come on to Temple Hill, got breakfast at Nat Dickerson's. Sent the prisoners

on by the guard, & I and Sergt. French took through the county to head [off] the others. Called on Mr. Fraily, got dinner & he sent us on horses to Osborn's Ford. There 4 had crossed, but we got two more. Returned to Mr. Fraily's. Tarried the night. [He] would not receive a cent for his kindness. 18th Left after breakfast. Got supper at Hensinsville [Hansonville]; here overtook the others & stayed near there at Mr. Gillmore's. 19th Rose before day [and] come to my friend Price's for breakfast. Then to Abingdon. Could not get on the train, had to remain until 1o'clock at night [on the] 20th. 21st To Shannon's. 22nd Come to camp [where] we overtook the train that left Abingdon. 24th Before we left, we stayed with Mr. Bittle at Abingdon. He informed me how to find my Uncle Don's grave.

APRIL 1863

April 2nd Genrl. Echols published an order tendering I & Lieut. [Albert H.] Powers his thanks & the thanks of the command for the faithful discharge of our duty. April 11/63 Genrl. Echols sent me & a guard to trap Ellis for selling liquor. Arrested George Frasher tonight. 11th Arrested Ellis& brought him to camp. Sent Sergt.[Samuel T.] Shelor & [Private H. D.] Hopkinsin at Frasher's & Shelor in at Ellis' to buy. Bought at both places. April 19th [Regiment] left Narrows.⁵² I [was] left behind with guard. Slept at Dills [Dilles] under a wagon. 20th To Dublin. Took the train. 21st To Saltville& went into camp.⁵³ I being on guard from 18th until [the] night [of the] 21st. Camp on North Fork of Holston. 24th From Holston to the Glade Springs. Here at Holston [I] saw Genrls. [John S.] Williams &[Albert G.] Jenkins.⁵⁴ Apr 28th Left that night at 2 o'clock for Wytheville. 29th Returned to camp. 30th Gov.[Fayette] McMullen addressed the troops.⁵⁵ He is a candidate against Walter Preston [and] J. J. McGan for Congress.⁵⁶

MAY 1863

May 12th 1863 Left Glade Springs accompanied by Sergt. R. W. French for

Wise [County]. I went as En[rolling] Off[icer] of Russell, Wise & Buchanan [counties], to enroll for Wharton's Brigade.⁵⁷ In Wise I met with Capt. R. B. Drake& Hamner[?] & Lt. [Joseph E.] Gollaway. 26th Lt. Gollaway & 16 men reported to me for duty at Wise C[ourt] H[ouse].

JUNE 1863

June 2nd Took the train at Abingdon for Glade Springs with some conscripts. 14th Back to Abingdon. From there over to my field of labor.

JULY 1863

July 2nd From Abingdon to Glade Springs. 4th From Glade Springs to Dublin& back to Bristol, Tenn. 10th Reached Wise C[ourt] H[ouse]. There rec'd. orders to report to camp [at] Glade Springs with my detachment. 12th Reached Abingdon. 13th To Lynchburg.⁵⁸ 14th To Staunton. 15-16th Layed over. 17th From Staunton to Lynchburg. 59 18th From Lynchburg to Christiansburg & Deny Sower's in Floyd [County]. 19th Home. 22nd To Floyd C[ourt] H[ouse]. 23rd Home. 27th Patrick C[ourt] H[ouse] & back home. 29th Arrested Fishers & took them before Esqr. Henry Terry. 30th Home.

AUGUST 1863

August 1st Went to hunt the Belchers. 10th To D. Sower's in Floyd. 11th To Wytheville. 12th To Max Meadow's & back to Wytheville. 13th Across in the direction of Bland Co[unty]. 14th Sent six men to the Regt. I came to Central Depot [now Radford]; got off [and] went to Lt. Col. Ino. Radfordt here. He sent a servant& horse with me to Christiansburg. There I got my horse & came to Floyd C[ourt] H[ouse]. 15th Came home. 17th To Tuggle's Gap to send a squad up to the command. They failed to report. Went on the mountain accompanied by Daniel McAlexander, by Round Meadows to Witt's Spur & stayed with C. E. Davis, Esqr. 18th To Col. David S. Hanby's. Back by Chap Laymon's & home. 24th To Christiansburg. Took dinner at Floyd C[ourt] H[ouse] &

swapped horses with J. Watt Shelton. 25th Met Lt. Gollaway & detachment of men at Christiansburg. Returned to D. Sower's. 26th In Patrick. 27th In neighborhood of Anglins. 28th To A. Rogers in Pulaski. 29th To Central. 30th Home. 31st To the C[ourt] H[ouse]. Bushwhackers near Paul Howell's home.

SEPTEMBER 1863

Same night, Sept. 1st, to Peter McAlexander's & round with Lt. Gollaway to Jno. DeHart's. 2nd At Widow Ayre's, me & Mr. Mallory. 3rd Home. 4th To D. Sower's. 5th To Elliotts Creek. 6th To Central. Took train at Christiansburg. 7th To Dublin. 8th Back to Central & returned to Dublin same day. 9th Regt. arrived at Dublin. Regt. took train for Saltville. Myself & Lt. [G. W.] Cheely stayed at Poterfield's at Glade Springs. Regt. went on to Salt Works. 10th To Saltville. 11th Back to Glade Springs. 12th Went into camp there. 24th From Glade Springs to Christiansburg& back. Rest. [Regiment] left for [Jonesborough] Tennessee today.60 25th I followed [and] overtook them at Zollicoffer. 26th Remained there. 27th I came to Bristol. 28th Back to Zollicoffer & on to Carter's Station. 30th Com[man]d moved at dark & marched below Johnson's Depot.

OCTOBER 1863

October 1st One mile west of Jonesboro[ugh]. Very wet day and night. 2nd Back to Blount[s]ville. Rowd over across Holston [River] where Wataba [Watauga River] empties in. 3rd Near Bristol. 4th Glade Springs. 8th I came to Dublin & back to camp. 10th To Saltville. 12th Com[man]d left for [Zollicoffer], Tennessee. Furnished three of my men for couriers. 61 22nd Went to Abingdon to see Maj. [John] Radford, [Aide-de-Camp to General G. C. Wharton]. 23rd To camp. 25th To Tazewell [County]. 26th Col. Bordens [Henry S. Bowen's] camp. 27th His Regt. organized.62 I returned to Saltville. 28th To Abingdon to 51St camp. 29th Back to Glade Springs. 30th Saltville. 31st Start some of me men to Abingdon.63

NOVEMBER 1863

About 10th of November, 1863, deserters [were] shot at camp near Blount[s]ville, E[ast] Tennessee. 24th Left camp. Marched near Kingsport. 25th-26th Remained in camp. 27th Left at daylight. Command waded N[orth] Fork [of the] Holston. I rode over behind Lt. Col. [J. Lyle] Clark, 64 30th Bat[talion] S[harp] S[hooters]. Camped near Lyons' Mill. 28th Remained in camp. 29th Moved at sunrise & camped near Roggersville [Rogersville]. 30th Marched at sunrise & camped at Moor[elsburg].

DECEMBER 1863

Dec. 1st Counter marched & camped at Rocky Spring. 3rd camped below Ruglidge [Rutledge]. Made 20 or 25 miles today. 4th Marched 5 miles & camped [at] Blane X roads[Blain's Cross Roads]. 5th Countermarched. 65 Traveled 5 or 6 miles & camped. 6th To Beems[Bean's] Station. 7th Our Brigade on picket at Clynch[Clinch] Gap. 8th, I left command with mounted squad & proceeded to Roggersville [Rogersville] to assist Maj. Jos[e]ph E. Ficklin, C[ommissary][of] S[ubsistence]. Very cold riding, as I left before day. Roads frozen & c. 9th Rejoined the command at Zellord Store. 10th, 11th, 12th & 13th Remained in camp. 14th Countermarched & camped at Marble Hall. 15th to Beems [Bean's] Station. 16th Marched out at 6 o'clock. Went one mile in direction of Knoxville & ordered back to camp. 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th Remained in camp. 21st Marched at 6 o'clock a.m. & came 2 or 3 miles east of Moor[e]sburg. 22nd Moved at 7 o'clock & camped one mile west of Roggersville [Rogersville]. 23rd Came 4 or 5 miles from (West) Roggersville [Rogersville], and camped at Devil's Nose. Same night at 11 o'clock Genl. G . C. Wharton [detailed] Capt. W. F. Moore. W. F. M[oore] & myself left for Va. 24th At day light reached Moccason [Moccasin] Gap, Scott Co[unty], Va. Took breakfast at Mr. Morrison's. From there to Bristol. Took train same night at 12 o'clock [and] reached Bristol [in] about two hours by sun. Thus, about 75 miles were made on horse back. 25th Reached Smythe [Smyth County], Va. I went to 7 Mile Ford. Went where we had some government horses. Got [a] mile[mule?] &went to Thomas Factory & to Mr. J . L. Saunders'. 26th Saltville & back where teams was. 27th Wet morning. 28th In camp. 29th Left for Bristol and got there that night. 30thTo Jonesboro[ugh]. 31st To Lick Creek.

JANUARY 1864

night. Snow fell. 19th Ordered back to Bull's Gap. Dav & myself came on to camp. 20th Command reached Bull's Gap. 21st I left under orders for Scott, Tazwell & Patrick [counties]. Stayed at Lyons' Mills. 22nd To Mr. Neil's in Poor Valley, Scott Co[unty], Va. 23rd To Esquire Mongles in Washington Co[unty], Va., at Springs. 24th To Saltville. 25th 5 miles east of Marion at Mrs. Snavely's. 26th Rode 40 odd miles & stayed at Mr. Kirby's in Pulaski. 27th To Dublin, Genrl. [Samuel] Jones' Headquarters, & to C. Roop's, in Montgomery. 28th Home. 30th To Compton's frollick.

FEBRUARY 1864

Feb. 6th Frollick at Widow Celah Hubbard. 7th To Floyd. 8th Home. 9th Stayed at Gabriel Bowling's. 10th Capt. Price & Miss Tower spent day with me. 13th Eggnog on Creek. All hands went to Mrs. Ayre's. 14th Dan'l McAlexander & myself left the crowd at Mr. Brammer's & off to army. I made Huegeing Town that night. Left Dave behind. Horse broked own. 15th To Central. Very disagreeable day. Took train. Got off at Marion about 3 o'clock in night. 16th To train. Went to Glade Springs. Had to lay over all night & all day. 17th-18th To Bristol. 19th Morristown. 20th Remained in camp. 21st Back to Bristol. 22nd To Marion. 23rd Remained there with 22[nd] Va. Cav. 24th Took my horse [and] went to Mr. Jas. Byers', Lt. White [T. L. Whitt]with me. 25th To Mr. Calvin Price's near ford of Holston. 26th To Capt. Rambeau's near Glade Springs. 27th 3 o'clock a.m. to train at Glade springs. Went to Marion. Left horse with Lt. White [Whitt]. 28th Remained at Marion. 29th To Bristol.

MARCH 1864

March 1st From Bristol to Green[e]ville, Tenn. on train with Capts. B. M. & W. J. Price & Sergt. Spenil J. Arrington. Traveled from Green[e]ville afoot through rain some 5 miles & stayed with a woman. 2nd To Bull's Gap. Remained in camp until 15th. Then sent on picket to Howard's Gap & back to camp. 16th Back to Howard's Gap. 17th To Horse's Gap. Right wing of Regt. on picket. 18th I went on scout. 19th Relieved & marched near Green[e]ville. Remained until 26th, at which time marched to Limestone. Left r[ail] r[oad] some 2 or 3 miles to camp. 27th Back to r[ail]r[oad]. Marched to near Jo[h]nson's Depot. 28th To Zollicoffer.

APRIL 1864

Remained until April 1st, at which time left for Va. Marched to 3 miles e[ast] of Bristol & camped near Goodson's Mills. 2nd To Abingdon. Went 2 miles. Camped on right of Russell Road. 5th I took train at Abingdon at 2 o'clock a.m. for Marion. 6th Remained there. 7th Took train about daylight & got off at Abingdon. Early in the morning, on reaching the place where I left command, found they had moved camp to Rice's Springs at Mr. Butt's Hat Shop. 9th Left Abingdon on train at 2 o'clock a.m. for Marion. 10th (9 o'clock) p.m. Arrived back to Abingdon. Went to camp. Very dark & muddy traveling. 15th Capt. Akers on Board

of Survey. Lt. Akers, Officer of the Guard. I in command of the company. Lt. Col. [John P.] Wolfe had me to act as Adjutant. The Regt. Being formed in two battalions to march out to the execution of John [H.] Jones of 30[th] Batt[alion] [Sharp Shooters], (of Grayson [County]) for desertion. He was executed at 2 o'clock p.m. 27th Command left camp for Zollicoffer. 28th Remained at Zollicoffer. 29th To Bristol. 30th To Dublin. I was in charge of baggage, & c., during their trip to Zollicoffer and rejoined them at Abingdon en route for Dublin. 68

MAY 1864

May 1st Capt. Akers & myself went to Elliot[t]'s Creek. 2nd Back to Dublin. Found the command had gone on to [the] Narrows [of New River]. We left Dublin at 2 1/2 o'clock p.m. Arrived at Giles Court | House at 71/2 p.m. Making 21 miles in five hours a foot. 3rd To Narrows. 4th & 5th In camp. 6th Left at daylight for the [Shenandoah] Valley, passing Peterstown & took Valley Road.⁶⁹ Traveled 18 miles & camped at Mr. Chambers' in Monroe [County]. 7th Moved at sunrise; intercepted Sweet Springs & Union Pike at Gap Mills. Made 22 miles. 8th Moved at sunrise. Went on to Sweet Springs with [Private] Jo[h]nson Reynolds, Maj.[Peter]Otey, & Adjut. Roach[Thomas F. Roche], crossing Alleghany [Allegheny] Mountains. Traveled down Dunlap['s] Creek & camped at Arch Sawyer's. Made 20 miles. 9th Moved at sunrise down Dunlap['s] Creek to pike leading from Covington to Lewisburg at mouth of Ugly [Ogle] Creek. Passed through Covington. Got ice water. Camped 1 1/2 miles from Jackson River Depot. 10th Left camp at daylight. Marched to Depot. Took cars on engine "Millboro." Drawn up the mountain by engine [called] "Mountain Climber." Arrived at Staunton. Traveled two miles on Valley Pike [and] camped. Troops had to walk over the mountain. 11th & 12th Remained in camp. 13th Moved down Valley at sunrise, passing Mt. Sidney, crossing North River. Passed Mt. Crawford. Went 1 1/2 miles & camped. 14th Moved at 5 a.m. [and] passed Harrisonburg in the County of Rockingham. Day very inclement. Traveled about 7 miles & camped. The reserve forces brought in (100) prisoners of war. 15th At 1 o'clock Co. M moved out for New Market, in the County of Shenandoah. Day very inclement. Threw up rail works some 2 or 3 miles from New Market. Enemy did not advance. Marched forward and attacked the town at 9 a.m. Whipped and drove the enemy across the North Fork of Shenandoah River. They burnt the bridge. We captured many prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery, waggons, small arms & c.⁷⁰ The Federals were commanded by Genrl. [Franz] Sigel, the Confederates were commanded by Genrl. J. C. Breckenridge [Breckinridge]. 16th Remained in camp until late in evening. Then marched up & camped near town on road leading to Luray Valley.71 17th Through town to Pike & camped 3 miles west of Harrisonburg. 18th Moved at 6 1/2 a.m. Camped 2 miles north [of] Staunton in old camp. 19th Left at 5 a.m. Walked to town. Took train "Genrl. Stuart" & came to Charlottesville. Remained on train that night. 20th Took engine "Millboro." Left at night [and] arrived at Hanover Junction⁷² at 11 a.m. Went into camp. At sundown, enemy reported to be at Hanover C[ourt] H[ouse]. We formed line of battle between r[ail]r[oad]s. Remained during the night. 21st Troops passing enroute for Fredericksburg.⁷³ 22nd Expecting momentarily to be ordered out, merely moved camp. 23rd To Hanover Court House.74 24th Before day ordered back. Reached Junction. Heavy firing in front. Moved down [Virginia] Central [Rail]road [and] took position.⁷⁵ Late at night ordered back to camp. 25th Remained in old field. 26th Remained there. Heavy skirmishing along the entire line. 27th Enemy moved last night. Great many troops coming in. Saw Genrl. R. E. Lee. We left. Passed Ashland & camped near where Henry Clay was born. Dark getting into camp. 28th Moved on to the front. Cavalry engaged them. Saw many acquaintances. Formed line of battle & took up for the night. 29th Fortified. 30th Some skirmishing. Took Cos. D & A on skirmish on Totopotom[o]y [Creek]. Command moved back to alter the line. 31st a.m. Had to fall back under a galling fire. Joseph W. Rose killed. Heavy firing from their artillery. During the day the sharp-shooters kept very busy.

JUNE 1864

June 1st Drove them from their rifle pits. 62nd Va. Regt. captured many prisoners. That night we were relieved & marched to Mechanicsville. 76 Slept a few hours & day dawned. 2nd To Chickahominy. At Gain[e]s' Farm drove their sharpshooters from their pits & fortified.⁷⁷ 3rd At dawn of day enemy attacked Genrl. Echols. They were handsomely repulsed with great slaughter to them. They forced through Col. [George M.] Edgar's Battalion, but were soon drove back.⁷⁸ That night we was relieved & came to rear & slept a few hours. 4th Threw up entrenchment. Ordered to front. Order countermanded. Shelled our camp. After the shelling was over, all was calm. During the night, only skirmishing along the line. 5th Nothing but skirmishing. At 8 at night heavy firing. Ordered out. Order countermanded. 6th Quiet. Only heavy skirmishing. 1/2 past 12 at night ordered off. 79 I got bothered with horses & never overtook until near daylight. 7th At day entered Richmond. At 9 o'clock took train. Got off at South Anna Bridge. Marched to Beaver Dam Station. Camped. 8th Took train near Beaver Dam. Passed Charlottesville. Arrived at Blue Ridge Tunnel [Rockfish Gap] on [Virginia] Central [Rail]road that night. Went into camp. 9th Remained in camp. 10th Marched out 1/2 mile, formed line of battle [and] threw up works. No disturbance. 11th Moved out. Camped on west end of Waynesboro. 12th Moved at sunrise. Took Lexington road. Marched 5 or 6 miles. Took the left in the direction of Nelson Co[unty], & camped in Howard's Gap in the Blue Ridge. 13th Made some 20 odd miles & camped at Jonesboro, Va. 14th Marched to Tyree [Tye] River. Camped for the night. Got dinner& cherries at Mrs. J. H. Brent's. 15th Left at an early hour. Crossed Tyree

[Tye] & Piney rivers; passed New Glasgow & Amburst [Amherst] C[ourt] H[ouse]. Traveled about 2 1/2 miles on Lynchburg road & camped for the night. 16th Left at an early hour [and] marched for Lynchburg, distant 13 miles. 80 Passed through city [to] camp 1/4 [mile] west of Fair Ground. I went back to town [and] had quite a nice time. 17th Half past 3 a.m. marched back to town. Threw up works. 3 p.m. 36[th] & 51st Regiments went out on Forest Road. Remained awhile.81 Ordered back to town. Had a good nights rest.⁸² 8th Moved to the right in a grave yard. p.m. Ordered to the front, marched & countermarched all night [and] at day found ourselves within 100 yds. from where we first started from in the evening when we first formed. 19th Enemy having retreated,83 we pursued at a rapid rate, crossed Big Otter & camped on Little Otter in a small bottom on the right of the road within 3 miles of Liberty.84 Made about 25 miles today. 20th To Buford['s Gap] & camped near [Virginia and Tennessee] R[ail]r[oad]. 21st Passed Bonsack's [Depot], Big Lick [now Roanoke] & camped on macadamized road leading from Salem toward Lexington. 22nd Stopped the pursuit & remained in camp.85 23rd Moved at 7 a.m. Took macadamized road. Made 19 miles & camped on Mill Creek. 24th Drum beat at 2 a.m. & moved at 3 a.m. Passed Buchanan & Pattonsburg. Made 19 miles. Cooked, & c. 25th Left at day. Passed Lexington, crossed North River, traveled 2 miles from town [and] took Brownsburg road. Made 16 miles & camped in field near Creek. 26th Moved at 8 a.m. Made 15 miles. Took up at 5 p.m. I got dinner at Dr. D . E. Straws' today. Passed Brow[n]sburg and Newport. 27th [Started] at day & passed Middlebrook. Made 13 miles [and] camped 2 miles west of Staunton. 28th Made 10 miles, passing Staunton & camped at Clines Mill on Middle River, passing Mt. Sidney & Mt. Crawford. 29th Moved at day. Made 17 miles. Camped near Harrisonburg. 30th To New Market, 20 miles, cooked days' rations.

JULY 1864

July 1st Passed Mt. Jackson, Hawkinstown & Edinburg [Edenburg]. Moved at day. Made 20 miles & camped at Woodstock. 2nd Moved at day. Passed through Woodstock, Strasburg & Middletown, 18 miles. Camped. 3rd At three o'clock passed Newtown, Kernstown, Milltown [and] Winchester, 22 miles. Camped at Mr. Moor's. 4th At 3 o'clock passed Bunker Hill, Dark[es]ville, & Martinsburg.86 Camped on Balt[imore] & Ohio R[ail]r[oad], 6 or 8 miles from Martinsburg. 5th Got candy, beer, &c. Moved down r[ail]r[oad] short distance, took Shepherd[s]town road, crossed Potomac at Boteler's Ford.87 Took up the river a piece between Chesapeake& Ohio Canal & river. Made Sharpsburg, Md. 6th Moved at dark through town where Harpers Ferry Road crosses Antietam on Stone Bridge & camped near by. 7th 1/2 past 3 a.m. moved to Maryland Heights; remained during day. Some canonading. 1/2 past 8 moved. 88 Traveled nearly all night [and] reached Ro[h] rersville just before day. 8th Enemy attacked our rear. Cos.

K, E, H, C, & 30th Va. Batt[alion] [on] rear guard [duty], & some of King's Artillery [were] camped at Middletown, Md. 9th On to Frederick City. Layed in line of battle all day. [Major General John B.] Gordon's Division whipped the enemy.⁸⁹ We crossed Monocosy [Monocacy River], camped for night. 10th Continued the marched passed Hyattsville [Hyattstown] [to] Rockville. Made 18 miles. Cooked 2 days' rations. 11th Continued the march. Went within 5 miles of city Washington. Countermarched, came 2 miles, camped. 12th Remained in camp all day. 90 8 p.m. moved out for Potomac. Passed Rockville. Took left. Traveled all night. 13th Passed Darmestown [Darnestown], came to [Seneca] Creek, rested all day. 7 p.m., moved passed Pool[es]ville. Camped near Potomac, got there about midnight. 14th Moved at sunrise. Crossed Potomac at White's Ford. Camped at Big Spring, Leesburg & Ball's Bluff. 15th Remained in camp. 16th Moved at 5 a.m., passed through Leesburg, Hamilton, Purcellville. Canonading in rear. Enemy cut off our train. Formed in line of line [battle]. Our forces captured 2 [1] pieces of artillery of them. Passed Snickersville, through Snicker's Gap, [and] camped on south bank of Shenandoah River. 17th Crossed at Cassellsman [Castleman's] Ferry at sunrise, went near Berryville, county seat of Clark[e], countermarched, traveled 2 miles [and] camped on road. 18th Towards the Ferry, filed to the left, formed line of battle. Sent skirmishers forward from Cos. B & C under Capt. D. S. Allison, Lts. [Samuel] Stone & [Newton H.] Repass. Lt. [William P.] Howard & Bowling [Robert W. Bolling] reinforced with remainder of Cos. B & C. Maj. [William A.] Yonce took K, E, & G, though they were not engaged. Allison drove the enemy across river. Our loss under Allison [was] 3 killed, 9 wounded. 91 19th Remained in grove all day. At 10 p.m. moved on [and] passed Berryville. Took square to left. Traveled all night. 20th At sunrise passed Millwood, rested a long while, then to right, passed White Post. Struck macadamized road leading to Front Royal. Took macadamized. Camped at junction of road coming out from Middletown. 21st To Middletown. On picket that night. 22nd To Upps [Hupp's] Hill, formed line of battle [and] remained all day. In the evening went into woods & camped. 23rd Remained in camp. 24th Moved at day. Passed Middletown, Newtown, & engaged the enemy at Kernstown which terminated in the whipping & routing of the enemy. Passed through Winchester [and] camped 3 miles from town, on road leading to Martinsburg. Segt. Maj. [Asher] Baily & myself returned to town. 25th Remained in camp until 4 p.m., moved & traveled to near Bunker Hill. 26th Passed Bunker Hill, Dark[es]ville & Martinsburg, [and] went into camp in bottom on Balt[imore] & Ohio R[ail]r[oad], about 2 miles from town.⁹³ 27th Remained in camp. Heard sermon from 3[rd] Chapter 18[th] Verse James, by Rev. Brillheart on bank of the Opequon. 28th, 29th, 30th Remained in camp. 31st Left. Marched through Martinsburg. Came to Dark[es]

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The Last Roll

Col. Donald R. Barton 121 Branchville, SC William James Myers

River's Bridge 842 Fairfax, SC Frank Dean Cope

Palmetto Sharp Shooters 1428 Anderson, SC **Ralph Lackey Hardin**

Col. E. T. Stackhouse 1576 Latta, SC **David Turner**

Nathan Bedford Forrest 215 Memphis, TN Ronnel Joe Burrage Simonton-Wilcox 257 Covington, TN Theodore Bradford Sloan

M/G William D. McCain HQ 584 Columbia, TN Monte Stanton Connell Charles R. Harmon

Col. W. M. Bradford/Col. J. G. Rose 1638 Morristown, TN Richard L. Romine

Col. A. H. Belo 49 Dallas, TX **Michael Craig Smith** Albert Sidney Johnston 67 Houston, TX **Robert Edward Reese**

Albert Sidney Johnston 983 Decatur, TX **F. M. Collins**

Stonewall 380 Virginia Beach, VA Fred Ingram

Gen. Robert E. Lee 1589 Midlothian, VA **John C. Stinson**

Walker-Terry 1758 Wytheville, VA **Everett Charles Ward**

James City Cavalry 2095 Williamsburg, VA **Samuel Henry Alspaugh**

Continued from page 15

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

also find all manner of resources, documents, and forms on the SCV website.

Lastly, in my travels, I've asked many members, "Will the SCV exist in 1,000 years? Are we a perpetual organization?" My unequivocal belief is that we better be. If so, then we have the responsibility and duty to plan the actions which will ensure our descendants have the tools to honor our ancestors in their own time. Rome was not built in a day, and we will not be able to institute vast cultural changes in 5-10 years. However, we can make a difference

in 50-100 years. We must understand we won't be around for the fruition of our plans, but we can and must put them in place today. We are caretakers of the Charge, but it doesn't end with us — it is passed down to future generations not yet born, and they will in turn thank us one day for enduring all that we must and protecting for them the institutions and relics of our ancestors. We must defend what we must and advance what we can. But like all organizations, we need to work together and do something every day — no matter how minor. Our time frame is decades and centuries if we are truly a perpetual organization. Let us bind together with a unity of purpose behind the *Charge*. Let us educate ourselves so that we may educate others. Let us be outwardly focused rather than inwardly focused, and with an eye to the future. Thank you for allowing me to serve you as your executive director!

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

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

X

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Available at local or online bookstores. Visit author's website www.kennedytwins.com or friend us on Facebook at The Kennedy Twins.

Rufus J. Woolwine

ville. Went into camp.

AUGUST 1864

Aug. 1st, 2nd, 3rd Remained in camp. 4th Moved out to Leetown Road. Passed Leetown. Camped near Shepherdstown. 5th Cross Potomac at Boteler's Ford. Went to Sharpsburg from there.94 On pickett. 6th Moved on in direction of Hagerstown, passing Tillman Town [Tilghmanton]. Thence to crossroads. Took left there & crossed river at Williamsport. Came few miles & camped. 7th By Falling Waters, Ha[i]nesville, Va. & Martinsburg, & went into old camp at Dark[es]ville. 8th Remained in camp. 9th To Bunker Hill. 10th Went within 5 miles of Winchester, took Charlesto[w]n Road, passed Jordan Spring[s], took right, struck Berryville & Winchester road, went out to Spout Springs. Called out our 22nd executed. Sent us on picket on Millwood Pike. I went back with Capt. Logan to camp. 11th Returned to picket, ordered in, rejoined command on Berryville Road near Winchester. Formed line. Then moved through field flanking Winchester & Kernstown to Newtown, formed line. 95 Command left me asleep. 12th Left before day. Moved on in direction of Strasburg, passing Middletown. Formed line of battle on Upps [Hupp's] Hill near Strasburg. Some skirmishing. Remained all day. At night to Fisher's Hill. Formed our command on right of road. 96 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th Threw up some works. Some skirmishing. 17th Enemy had gone. Pursued & fought at Winchester. Took the fort. 97 Lost of 51st [was] 3 killed, 28 wounded. Ladies met us on the field. 18th Remained on hill. 19th To Bunker Hill. 20th Remained in camp. 21st Moved at day. 98 Took Charlestown Road at Bunker Hill, by way of Smithfield. Our Brigade took right in Smithfield, went out and skirmished with enemy. Drove them back. We then came back to Smithfield to the road leading to Charlestown, 2 miles from Smithfield. Camped in Bottom. Heavy skirmishing in front. 22nd Moved to front about 2 miles. Stopped our Brigade at an old church known as Trinity Church, built during the reign of Ann Queen of England. In rear of the crumbling & dilapidated walls is a grave with the following inscription: "Sacred to the Memory of John Baker who departed this life May 30th, 1798, aged 67 years." I went to town & saw the identical spot where justice overtook John Brown.99 23rd Moved the whole Division back near Smithfield. Remained until near night, then back to old church. 24th Remained in camp. 25th Moved out at sunrise. 100 Crossed fields & old road. Struck Pike at Leetown. We passed beyond church. Loaded. Sent 51st forward as skirmishers. Engaged the

enemy [and] drove them a piece. Enemy flanked us & we had to fall back. Our loss in killed, wounded & captured [was] 102. Lt. Col. [John P.] Wolfe & Lt. Jno. A. Akers were among the slain. The enemy fled in the direction of Shepherdstown. Followed them to near where we crossed Potomac. At dark moved back. We camped at old burnt house. 101 26th Funeral procession of Col. Mulligan in the evening. 102 We moved back by old battle ground, passed the usual horrors of war, over Col. Wolfe's grave, [and] went to church & camped for the night. 27th By Leetown to Smithfield, from there to Bunker Hill. Went into camp at old camp. 28th All quiet. 29th At Bunker Hill [along] forks [in] road, formed line of battle. Remained all day. Came back to camp. 30th All quiet. 31st Moved about 1/2 mile to new camp.

SEPTEMBER 1864

Sept. 1st Remained in camp. 2nd Moved out. Traveled through fields & c., some 6 miles in the direction of Berryville. Enemy attacked our wagon train at Bunker Hill. Countermarched. Came by Brucetown & went into camp one mile from there & 6 from Winchester. 3rd To main Valley Road. Formed line. Remained all day & back to camp. 4th To near Berryville. 5th Back. 6th Remained in camp. Some skirmishing. 7th To Brucetown & back. 8th Remained in camp. 9th To Brucetown & back twice during the day. 10th, 11th All quiet. 12th Moved camp across to near main road in woods. 13th, 14th All quiet. 15th On picket. 16th Relieved & back to camp. 17th On pickett below Brucetown. 18th Still on pickett. 19th Enemy attacked flanks[of] 30th Va. Batt[alion]. We fell back & formed our line nearer town[and] repulsed them several times. Ordered to Winchester, then moved to rear and repulsed enemy. Our line was giving way [but] we fell back in good order to [our] works. From there we got out in great confusion. Loss heavy. Continued the retreat. 103 Lt. Patton & myself [were] sent to Strasburg to stop stragglers. During engagement, enemy rode over me & I captured a horse and came out on it. The same was stolen from me at Strasburg. Loss [was] 5 killed, 55 wounded, 74 captured, that was the casualties of 51st Regt. 20th Command reached Fisher's Hill. 21st All quiet. 22nd I received the order announcing my promotion to the Captaincy of Co. D, & Capt. [William T.] Akers received the order promoting him to Maj. of 51st Regt. We stampeeded.¹⁰⁴ 23rd Reached New Market. 24th Fell back in line of battle under a galling fire from enemy's artillery. 25th Continued to fall back to Keasletown[Keezletown] and Port Republic to Brown's Gap. 26th In line of battle. Some skirmishing. 27th In line of battle, crossed river near Port Republic [and] drove enemy back. 28th Up road to Waynesboro, some skirmishing, put the enemy to flight. 29th, 30th All quiet.

OCTOBER 1864

October 2nd To near Mt. Sidney.¹⁰⁵ Day very inclement. 2nd, 3rd, 4th All quiet. Capt. Price came up day before yesterday. [Sergeant Samuel T.] Shelor elected Lt. of Co. D on the 4th. 5th Price left. 6th At 12 M moved, passing Mt. Sidney, Mt. Crawford & camped near Harrisonburg, making 17 miles in half of day. 7th Made 2 miles northwest of New Market, passing through town. 8th All quiet. 9th Ordered out. The enemy had run our cavalry into town. Remained in camp. 10th, 11th All quiet. 12th Moved at sunrise, passing through town, camped near Woodstock. 13th Passed through town by Fisher's Hill & through Strasburg. Moved around enemy, flanked some skirmishers. Back to Fisher's Hill at night. 14th Took position at sunrise in old works. 15th, 16th All quiet. 17th In position at day. Back in to camp. 18th Inspection. All quiet. 19th Moved out at one o 'clock a.m. Some of the army flanked. We moved in front [and] drove enemy out of their camp on the hill at Cedar Creek. But at 4 1/2 p.m., the tide of battle turned& we fled the field back to Fisher's Hill. 106 20th Moved at 4 a.m. Made 31 miles & camped in old camp near New Market. 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th All Quiet. 25th Moved camp about 1/2 mile. 26th Took stage for Staunton. 27th Took train for Richmond. 28th [Visited] Soldier's Home & Camp Lee & back to town. 29th To Camp Lee & back. 30th Camp Lee & back. 31st To Camp Lee & back.

NOVEMBER 1864

Nov. 1st To Staunton. Train broke down some 3 miles east of Taylersville [Taylorsville]. 2nd To Mt. Crawford. 3rd Lacy [Lacey's] Spring. 4th To camp. 5th Moved camp 1 mile. 6th, 7th, 8th All quiet. 10th To near Woodstock. 107 11th Near New Town [Newtown], formed line of battle. 12th Skirmishing during the day. That night back to Fisher's Hill. 13th Near Mt. Jackson. 14th 3 miles above New Market. Camped on right of Pike. 15th Moved camp across country. 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st All quiet. 22nd To Rude's Hill. Drove cavalry back & back to camp, being twenty-two miles today. Balance of Nov. all quiet.

DECEMBER 1864

Dec. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th All quiet. 6th 45thVa. Regt. Refused to drill. 51st went to arrest those that refused to drill; my Co. took possession of their arms. 7th I took command of the 45th Regt. 8th All calm. 9th Moved to Genrl. Hd. Deep snow. 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th All quiet. Cheely came up. 15th All quiet. 16th Moved at sunrise. Made Mt. Crawford. 108 17th Made 3 miles below Staunton. 18th To Fishersville. Camped in woods. Relieved of the command of 45th Regt. 19th All quiet. 20th Left camp. 109 Traveled

down Valley [and] camped near Mt. Sidney. Snowed & hailed. 21st Continued hailing. Marched to near Harrisonburg; countermarched & camped some 3 miles from Harrisonburg. 22nd To near Staunton. 23rd To Fishersville. Took the train & went to Charlottesville. 110 24th Returned to Fishersville. 25th, 26th All quiet. 27th All quiet. 28th On working detail. Had the misfortune to get one man killed, Private Henry Lindsey, Co. I, 50th Regt., Carrol[l] Co[unty], Va. 29th, 30th, 31st All quiet. Snow still falling.

JANUARY 1865

January 1st [All quiet] 2nd Fishersville. Where oh where shall I be twelve months hence? Perhaps in vast eternity. All are now taking their sweet repose. Lt. Cheely & myself are enjoying ourselves, eating fine apples. Have just completed my pay rolls. 111 3rd, 4th, 5th All quiet. Moved camp today. 8th Started home. 9th Reached Uncle Phillip. 10th Home. 11th Remained at home. 12th On the creek. 13th Back home. 15th To Sycamore & to Uncle Chas. Nolen's. 16th Home. 17th Frolick at Mr. Jerry Foley's. 18th Home. 21st Very inclement on the creek. To Daniel Weaver's & back to W. B. Hylton's. 22nd To Chap Laymon's. 23rd To [Patrick] Court House & back to Isham Lawson's. 24th Jas. Conner's & home. 25th Robt. DeHart's. 26th To Wm. Dillion's & stayed at C. J. Dillion's. 27th Home. 28th Same & Isaac Akers left for the army.

FEBRUARY 1865

Feb. 2nd At J. P. McGee's wedding. 3rd Home. 4th Remained at home. 5th N. P. Adams sent two hundred and fifty dollars to Lt. Genl. Early — Confederate money. 112 Left for camp. Went to Mrs. Ayre's. 6th To N. B. Moor's. Snow fell. 7th To Widow Correll's. 8th To Lynchburg. Took the train at Christiansburg. Stayed at Orange. 113 39th To Charlottesville on O[range] & A[lexandria] train. 114 To camp. 115 13th Field Officer of the Day. 14th To Staunton & back. Had disagreeable walk through snow. 15th All quiet and all remained so until 28th. Rec'd. orders to be ready to move at anytime.

MARCH 1 1865

March 1st On pickett at Fisher[s]ville. 2nd Rejoined command at Waynesboro. There we was all captured. 116 3rd To near Christian's Creek Bridge. 4th To bridge across North River. 5th To near Lacy [Lacey's] Spring. 6th Mimm's Bottom. 7th Cedar Creek. 8th [At] Stevensons [Stephenson's Depot] took the train that night for Harper's Ferry. 9th From Harper's Ferry to Baltimore & went into prison at Ft. McHenry. 10th Remained there. 11th To Ft. Delaware, [Delaware]. 12th In prison. Remained there until June 17th. March 20th 117 Guess Capt. [Abner] Dobyns & Lt. [M. A.] Ramsey will be exchanged by this day [next] month. 23rd Due Capt. [Don P.] Halsey one dollar green backs. 24th Drawn one pair drawers. 25th Drawn 1 pair socks.

APRIL 1865

April 3rd Drawn 1 blanket, 1 pair drawers. Heard of the fall of Richmond. 4th Salute fired. 20th Where will Lt. [John M.] Cemise & myself be one month hence? At home well & hearty I fondly hope. 118 24th Rec'd. letter from A. Dorsey. 26th Oh what a lovely day. How much I wish I was in old Patrick this beautiful evening. At — with Miss —. Yes the beautiful accomplished —119 The sole object of all my earthly affection. Oh what a proud consolation it would be to know that she is well & still thinks of her absent — as well as unchanging friend, Rufus. 27th Ft. Delaware, Del. Day Beautiful. 30th Sunday. Glad would I be to quit the life of a prisoner of war and return to my quiet home in the mountains of Patrick. There to rest from the cares & troubles of a four-years hard campaigning. I'll trust to a Merciful God. Myself & Capt. A. Dobyns expects to be at home to day one month hence.

MAY 1865

May 4th R. J. Woolwine, Rock Castle, Patrick Co[unty], Virginia. 14th Sunday. Charity Meeting. Oh, how much I wish I was there. To mingle with old friends that I love so much. I truely hope to be there at [the next] meeting. 20th Come & not yet gone. 120 21st Sunday. I hope to be at home one month hence, though prospects seem to be gloomy. I will await patiently for my release from here. My motto is: "Trust To Luck." Would like to exchange my present abode for my home in old Patrick. Just had a pleasant nap. I was far, far away from here in my dreams. But alas, it were only dreams. 22nd Genl. [Joseph] Wheeler arrived. Ex-Gov. Lovick [F. R. Lubbock] of Tex. 26th Cloudy. I think it will rain. 6 o'clock p.m. Col. [James W.] Hinton of N.C. accepted the Christian Assoc. 28th Sunday morning. Today is Jack Creek Meeting. Wish I was there to mingle with friends & relatives. But alas! I see no prospects of a speedy release from this place. Well! I await patiently the action of the government. 31st From this time forward, I shall earnestly endeavour to quit the habbit of using tobacco in any way whatever.

IUNE 1865

June 11th On Wednesday, the 21st day of June, 1865, I expect that Early's off[icers] will be released by taking the Oath of Allegiance. If there is no preventing Providence. 17th Took Oath of Allegiance to the U.S. of America. 18th Hope to be at Jack Creek next Sabbeth. 19th At dusk left on the steamer "Richard Willing," crossed over by Delaware City. Took canal to Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore. Arrived there about 12 M on the 20th. Same evening took the steamer "Maryland" on Chesapeake Bay at 5 p.m. Moved off. 21st Passed Point Lookout at day [and] saw where Potomac emptied in Bay. We see land of Va. side, but don't on the other. We pass the mouth of the Rappahan[nlock & York rivers. We now see Va. on both sides of Bay. We now see Fortress Monroe, the town of Hampton on the right of [the] Bay, the Rip Raps to the left of Fortress Monroes.

roe. We now get into the [Hampton] Roads after passing [Fortress] Monroe. Here the Chesapeake Bay empties into the ocean. Here we change boats. Now on board the transport "Wilmouth" for Richmond. We reach Newport News, see transport loaded with Negro troops. Indications are good for a storm. Now we take up the noble James. We anchor in safety five miles above Jamestown. 22nd No storm yesterday. Now we hove in sight of Wilson's Landing. Next is Ft. Powhatan. We are now passing the White House. City Point is five miles ahead. Next Buttlers Bridge across the James. Next is Buttler's Lookout close by Dutch Gap Canal. We next see the remains of the C. S. gunboat "Drewry." Chaf[f]in's Bluff on the north bank of the James, Drewry's Bluff on the south bank of the James, 1 or 2 miles above ChafE[f]in's Bluff. 1/2 past 3 p.m. we arrive in Richmond. Went up to the Capitol & saw Genrl. Washington's statute draped in mourning. 23rd Took the train on the Manchester side for Lynchburg. Had to walk from Burk[e]ville to Farmville. 24th Took the train at Farmville. Rode to [James River and Kanawha] Canal, some 5 miles from Lynchburg. Walked up to town. 25th Remained in Lynchburg, treated very kindly by the ladies at Ladies Relief Hospital. 26th On train to Big Spring [now Elliston]. 27th Home. Thus ends a journey of four years through the most eventful campaign known in the history of men or nations.

Supplementary — Now that peace once more smiles upon our land and country, let us look to the wise disposer of all human events and implore Him in His infinite wisdom & mercy to smile upon and bless us, a subjugated people. God grant that our course may be such as to meet with the hearty approval of those in authority, both on earth & in heaven. Oh! that we may yield placid obedience to the laws of our land and the laws of God, so that we may again place our dear old state on her original high standing. And when we shall have done this and have finished our pilgrimage here below, may we all join that celestial host of angels in bright glory to sing praises forever more, to the Great Jehovah.

— R. J. WOOLWINE

Endnotes

*Mr. Manarin is associate editor (with Clifford Dowdey), of *The Wartime Papers of R. E. Lee* (Boston, 1961).

Editor's note: This article contains 120 endnotes, a little more than five pages in nine point type. Space does not allow us to print them. However, they can be downloaded in a pdf file by using this link. www.dropbox.com/s/sq7ks4xhobz86q5/Endnotes.pdf?dl=0

Contributed by Dale Whitfield, a member of the 47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166, Wake Forest, NC.

Friends of Beauvoir

Beauvoir, a National Historical Landmark, was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina on August 29, 2005. Five of seven buildings on site were destroyed and the remaining two were seriously damaged, including President Jefferson Davis's Last Home. Beauvoir's emphasis has been on restoring the House, Presidential Library, pavilions and garden to this point. In addition to that, there are thousands of items that are still in need of conservation and repair; these tasks are overwhelming to say the least. There is a way to help this ever important historic site who's mission statement is to preserve the legacy of American hero and Confederate President Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Soldier. Annual membership in the Friends of Beauvoir is available to anyone interested in preserving history for future generations. Please complete the required information, check your category and mail that with your payment to Beauvoir, 2244 Beach Blvd., Biloxi, MS. 39531.



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Beauvoir Mansion photo taken on April 30, 2014 by Don Green. Categories & prices are listed above. Membership form to fill out.

Bricks for Beauvoir

Honor your Confederate Heritage by purchasing a Memorial Brick for \$50.00 each for the Memorial Plaza to connect the reconstructed UDC Arch to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Confederate Cemetery at Beauvoir. Each brick that you purchase can be engraved with your ancestor's rank, name, unit, company or Confederate event or icon. Beauvoir is still recovering from Hurricane Katrina and needs your support. This is a great opportunity to help the Last Home & Presidential Library of the Honorable Jefferson Davis and to permanently honor your Confederate Ancestor. The project is underway and there is no limit to the amount of bricks you can purchase. Order your brick today.



The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Cemetery at Beauvoir.



Bricks for Beauvoir order form can be filled out and mailed today.

Chaplain's Comments

now, a new Reconstruction is being thrust upon us. We are told that our monuments are offensive and our flags are racist. We are told the names of Southern leaders are to be scorned, not honored. There is a national movement to remove all that speaks of Southern heritage. We spend thousands of dollars to battle in the courts to protect what is sacred to us — a battle which often brings disappointing results. Governmental leaders — sad to say even Southern governmental leaders — are not friends of Southern heritage.

The "victors" are now determined to dishonor the Southern soldier. The South is told to sit on the everlasting stool of shame because of their disgraceful actions. All things Confederate must be torn down and cast upon the garbage heap of history. All of these conflicts are because there are those who refuse to investigate the facts of history, but rather develop "myths, fiction, fable, fairy tale and fantasy" to present an honorable Lincoln ordering Federal soldiers to march South to free the slaves from the evil, barbarous Southerners.

But wait. Let's hear Lincoln's own words. Lincoln said, "I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two, which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality." Lincoln said of

3 Abraham Lincoln, "Lincoln's Reply to Douglas, Ottawa, Illinois, Aug. 21,

the War itself, "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery." Soldiers wearing the blue had this same sentiment. Upon hearing of the socalled Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, a Union sergeant wrote, "If anyone thinks that this army is fighting to free the Negro ... they are terribly mistaken." It is mere myth, therefore, to portray Federal forces marching South in glorious righteousness to free the slaves.

There is also a political problem in teaching that the institution of American slavery was THE issue of Southern session and the War. If slavery were THE issue, it could have been solved easily and quickly by means of the Corwin Amendment — the original 13th Amendment to the Constitution. Senator William H. Seward of New York introduced the amendment in the Senate and Representative Thomas Corwin of Ohio introduced it in the House of Representatives. The amendment protected the institution of slavery in the states where the institution was practiced and established a perpetual ban against any future amendment that would alter the intent. Both the House of

1858," in *Abraham Lincoln: His Speeches and Writing*, ed. Roy P. Basler (New York: Da Capo Press, 1990), p. 445.

Representatives and the Senate passed the Corwin Amendment. President Buchanan signed the amendment. President Lincoln supported the amendment in his first inaugural address. Three states ratified the amendment. If slavery were the issue, all the Southern states had to do was ratify the amendment. However, since slavery was not the issue, the Southern states continued to secede.

Conclusion

As Southerners we must "do battle" against skewed history. Southern people in the 1860s voted to declare their independence. In independence they established and cooperated within the government of the Confederate States of America. Their desire was freedom and peace. Southerners did not raise an army to invade the North. The Confederate government had no designs of territorial gain from their Northern neighbors. The War was thrust upon the South as Federal forces moved South practicing total war.

Now, in our current culture, we are told we have no right to remember and respect our ancestors who loved freedom and who did what was right to protect freedom.

Well, we will not go quietly into another night of reconstruction. We will fly our flags. We will protect our monuments. We will have our ceremonies. We are Confederate Americans.

X

⁴ Abraham Lincoln, "Letter to Horace Greeley, August 22, 1862," in *Abraham Lincoln: his Speeches and Writings*, ed. Roy Basler (New York: Da Capo Press, 1946), 652.

⁵ McPherson, James, 1997, For Cause and Comrades: Why Men Fought the Civil War (New York: Oxford University Press), p. 120.

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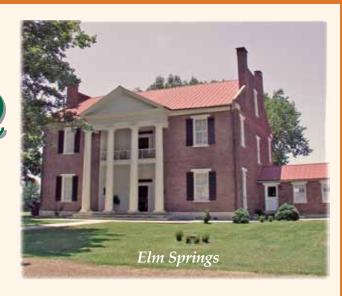
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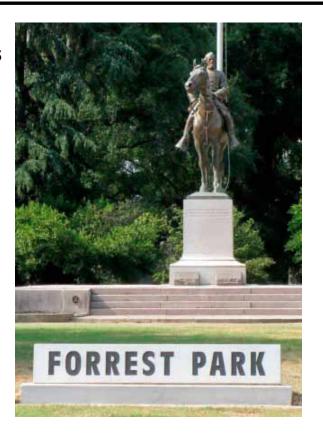






SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Help Save General Forrest



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

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

Help us to save the graves and monument of General Forrest

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

Please sign me	e up as a supporter.	No membership fee.	
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The OAKWOOD RESTORATION COMMITTEE NEEDS YOUR HELP to finish honoring our Confederate Heroes resting in the "HAL-LOWED GROUNDS" of the Oakwood Confederate Section of the Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, VA

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

Restoration of Lt. Staffords Grave	COMPLETED
Speakers Stand	COMPLETED
Soldiers Monument	COMPLETED
Listed on the Civil War Trails	COMPLETED

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

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

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

The VA rescinded their agreement to provide upright headstones

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

The SCV attorney has advised the Oakwood Restoration Committee to be patient and wait for the

LEGAL OPINION. HOW CAN YOU HELP?

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

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

"I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to The Oakwood Restoration Committee, located in Richmond, Virginia, (the sum of \$_____) or (______ percent of my estate) or (specific items of property) or (the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate). This gift may be used to further the objectives of the Oakwood Restoration Committee in such a manner as the Committee may direct." Please see our website RestoreOakwood.com for more info on Planned Giving or contact Edwin Ray at jray250443@aol.com or 804-517-6587. Thank you!