

# Confederate Veteran.

September/October 2017



## In This Issue ...

*Who Is All This Army?*

— Scott Bowden

*Paladins of Christian  
Civilization*

— Dr. Boyd D. Cathey

*Confederate Monuments*

— H. V. Traywick, Jr.



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The *Confederate Veteran* is published six times per year by the Sons of Confederate Veterans as a service to our members. Nonmembers may subscribe to the journal for \$26.00 per annum. Send all subscriptions to the *Confederate Veteran*, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059. The articles, photographs, or content of the *Confederate Veteran* may not be reproduced without the consent of the editor-in-chief. The opinions expressed by the authors of signed articles reflect the personal views of the writers and are not necessarily a statement of SCV policy. Services or products advertised do not carry SCV endorsement unless otherwise specified. The *Confederate Veteran* reserves the right to accept or reject content of advertisements.

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Sons of Confederate  
Veterans  
PO Box 59  
Columbia, TN 38402-0059

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# Confederate Veteran.

Volume 75, No. 5

S. A. Cunningham

September/October 2017

Refer all copy to:  
Editor-in-Chief  
9701 Fonville Road  
Wake Forest, NC 27587



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.*

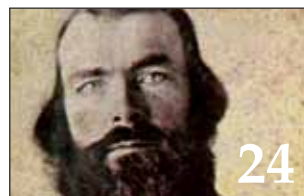
**"Mr. President, Who Is All  
This Army and What Is It  
Doing Here?" .....16**



**Paladins of Christian  
Civilization: The  
Universality of the  
Confederate Cause..... 20**



**49th Tennessee Infantry  
Volunteers .....24**



***The Soldier's Flag* ..... 25**

**Confederate Monuments..28**



## DEPARTMENTS

From the Editor .....	3	Executive Director .....	15
Commander-in-Chief.....	4	Books in Print.....	27
Dispatches from the Front.....	6	Camp News .....	32-43
Lt. Commander-in-Chief.....	8	New Members .....	44-46
Forward The Colors.....	10	New Life Members .....	46
Chaplain's Comments .....	12	Notices .....	50-51
The Last Roll .....	14	Confederate Classifieds.....	67

ON THE COVER — General Nathan Bedford Forrest monument in Forrest Park in Memphis, Tennessee, site of our 2017 Annual Reunion. *Photo by Tim Massey.*

# 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

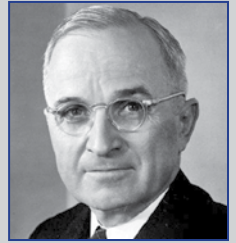
U.S. Public Law 85-425: Sec. 410 Approved 23 May 1958



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



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



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



# Sons of Confederate Veterans

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# Confederate Veteran.

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VETERANS, INC.

**800-380-1896**  
**WWW.SCV.ORG**

## FROM THE EDITOR



Thanks to the members of the N.B. Forrest Camp 215 for their hard work and hospitality putting on the 122nd Annual Reunion in Memphis, TN. We all had a great time renewing old friendships and making new ones and fellowship with fellow compatriots. Because of printing deadlines, we don't have a lot of reunion information in this issue. But I will tell you the constitutional amendment did not pass. The first amendment to the standing orders passed and the second one did not. Nine resolutions were passed and we hope to have room to print them in the November/December issue.

While we were in Memphis, we were given a special presentation on our new Confederate Museum at Elm Springs. Everyone is excited about having our own museum where we can tell the true history of our ancestors and the War for Southern Independence. If you have not made your donation yet, it's not too late! You still have the opportunity to be a Museum Founder, so please don't wait.

Thanks to Compatriot Scott Bowden for sharing an excerpt from his upcoming book, *Robert E. Lee at War* a multi-volume series, for our feature article this issue. Scott has been a speaker at our annual Stephen D. Lee Institute in the past and we are glad to have his contribution in these pages. It's a two-part article, so part two will be in our next issue.

We welcome back one of our Sesquicentennial authors, Dr. Boyd Cathey, with his essay on *Paladins of Christian Civilization: The Universality of the Confederate Cause*. I heard him give this as a speech for Confederate Flag Day and told him we have to publish it so everyone can learn about these contributions to the Confederate cause.

I would like to welcome back another of our Sesquicentennial authors, H. V. (Bo) Traywick, Jr., who shares with us, what's been on everyone's mind lately, a brief essay on Confederate Monuments. I think you will enjoy it and he also has a letter to the editor in this issue.

Thanks for your support and kind words. This is your magazine, so please keep those letters and camp photos coming. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief



# REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
THOS. V. STRAIN, JR.  
CIC@SCV.ORG

## *Moving forward*

Compatriots,

**W**ell, it seems another National Reunion has come and gone once again. This year we gathered for the 122nd time in Memphis, Tennessee and the men of the Forrest Camp did a spectacular job. I was unable to attend any of the tours but from what I have been told they were great. We certainly hope you will be making plans to attend the 123rd Reunion next year in Franklin. We have planned some great tours, meals and events I am sure you will find interesting and fun. I will go over some of those events later in this article.

The General Executive Council voted a couple of years ago to purchase a new operating system which would assist the Sons of Confederate Veterans in moving forward with the technology that is now available. This technology is designed to “speed” up the process of entering new members on the National, Division and camp levels by removing a few antedated steps that honestly “bog” the process down. It was enacted to assist with retention, as well, by allowing a new or existing member to pay by credit card, and in the future, their respective dues be charged to their card and once a month and those monies be transferred to the Division or camp in just a few short and simple steps.

We, at National, are fully aware we will have some “issues” as we move forward but if all of us

work together as we transition to the new operating system in the long run it will be much more efficient and beneficial to all parties involved for years to come. I am of the opinion the most important thing about working with Sales Force is that, as they upgrade and improve the system, we are upgrading at the same time which removes a lot of pressure from Headquarters which will only benefit the membership in the long run.

In Memphis during the first day of the reunion we asked our architect and contractors to come and address the membership on where we are now with the building of the “National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs” and also what we should expect over the next year to see the completion of the project.

The architect, George Nubar, addressed the membership first and explained the design of the museum and addressed a few of the features like the Sons of Confederate Veterans logo stained glass in the main museum room. Other features will include an archives room, library, gift shop, and offices with all the technology currently available for the staff to handle all of our business more efficiently and in a swifter manner.

We then asked Ronnie Brindley and Charlie Evans from Brindley Construction in Pulaski, Tennessee, to address everyone about the actual building process we will be going through over the next twelve months. They discussed the de-

sign build step-by-step and assured the membership there should not be any issues with us being able to have a ribbon cutting on July 18, 2018. Everyone seemed to be excited about the entire process and the fact this dream which started close to ten years ago is actually becoming a reality. All I can ask is you plan on attending the ribbon cutting due to this museum being our crown jewel and it will allow US to tell the TRUTH about the Confederate Soldier and also the TRUE causes of what led up to the War Between the States.

The Heritage Operations Committee has been hard at work during the past year, as they reported at the reunion. During the past year they have assisted in the raising of three “mega” flags and have provided some initial funding for a fourth one that should be raised soon in the Memphis area.

If your camp or Division is interested in raising a “mega” flag in your area, please contact them and they are more than willing to walk you through the entire process step by step. We are fully aware that one of the most costly issues which will be faced is the cost and upkeep of the flags. This is why National will be making them available in the near future at cost and this will assist in affordability as we move forward. When they began taking our ancestors flags down it was stated, remove one and we will raise a hundred in its place. It is time we do so and let “THEM” know we are not going to go down without a fight. I would like to commend the men of the Alabama and North Carolina Divisions for their hard work in raising three during the past year.

In closing, it has been an honor serving you fine men for the past year. We have traveled all over the Confederation speaking to camps, Brigade and Division events and have been welcomed each time with open arms. Our calendar is already filling up for the upcoming year and it looks like we will be attending some great events and it is truly an honor to do so. We all need to work together to make sure the sacrifices our ancestors made do not go unnoticed and are never forgotten.

*Deo Vindice,*

**Thos. V. Strain Jr**  
**75th Commander-in-Chief**  
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# Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members

## Monument Avenue, what does it really represent?

To the Editor:

It seems some people think Confederate monuments are like dominoes, when one falls the rest should too. Those people are now lining up to have monuments in their city be the next to fall. Richmond, Virginia, is sadly no exception. Some people want Monument Avenue demolished because, in their minds, the monuments stand for racism, slavery, and white supremacy.

If that were the case, then I would be the first one in line to want these monuments removed. As I have said before, many times, Southern history is not singular to one race, gender, age, or religion. But, if these monuments don't stand for that, then what do they stand for? Most people just ask other people what they stand for and never actually seek the truth.

On May 29, 1890, on the far edge of Richmond's western suburbs, a monument to Robert E. Lee was dedicated. But what does that monument stand for? Well, let's reference the lengthy dedication speech as written in "The Times" newspaper on May 30, 1890.

*"Let this monument, then, teach to generations yet unborn these lessons of [Robert E. Lee's] life. Let it stand, not as a record of civil strife, but as a perpetual protest against whatever is low and sordid in our private and public objects. Let it stand as a memorial of personal honor that never brooked a stain; of knightly valor without thought of self; of far-reaching military genius unsoiled by ambition; of heroic constancy, from which no cloud of misfortune could ever hide the path of duty. Let it stand for reproof and censure, if our people shall ever sink below the standards of their fathers! Let it stand for patriotic hope and cheer, if a day of national gloom and disaster shall ever dawn upon our country! Let it stand as the embodiment of a brave and virtuous people's ideal leader! Let*

*it stand as a great public act of thanksgiving and praise for that it pleased Almighty God to bestow upon these Southern States a man so formed to reflect His attributes of Power, Majesty, and Goodness!"* — Colonel Archer Anderson, keynote speaker at the dedication of the Lee Monument on Monument Avenue.

Remember folks, it is 1890; if they wanted to dedicate a monument to white supremacy or racism, they could have easily done so. But they didn't! They were VERY clear as to what that Monument stands for and it DOES NOT stand for slavery, racism, or white supremacy!

The dedications for the remaining four Monuments were very similar. Such as the J.E.B. Stuart Monument stands *"in token of a people's gratitude and in perpetual memory of [J.E.B. Stuart's] heroic name."*

The Jefferson Davis Monument stands *"to commemorate the Confederate cause, and to give testimony to the abounding and abiding affection which the people of the South entertain for President Jefferson Davis."* Oh, and by the way, they told us exactly what the "Confederate cause" was; *"In this war the South contended for the sovereignty of States against Federal aggression and power."*

The "Stonewall" Jackson Monument is *"a permanent memorial of that incomparable hero whose brilliant military genius was, and is, the admiration of the whole world"* and the Matthew Fontaine Maury Monument is *"dedicated to the sacrifices and heroism of countless American boys."*

It's high time we educate ourselves, and the public, on what exactly these magnificent works of art really stand for! But then again, take my words with a grain of salt, because after all, these are just the thoughts of a millennial.

Travis Toombs,  
A.P. Hill Camp 167  
Petersburg, Virginia

## Cornerstone speech taken out of context

To the Editor:

We occasionally hear quoted Confederate Vice President Alexander H. Stephens' well known "Corner Stone" Speech as giving definitive proof that slavery was the cause of the "Civil War." We all know the South employed slave labor — no news flash here. What this fails to explain, however, is how, exactly, does this prove that slavery was the cause of the war?

The speech was given on March 21, 1861. No war was going on at the time, only diplomatic tensions over the Federal forts in Confederate territory, accompanied by a mutually agreed upon armed truce between the garri- sons and the local forces. If those who "cherry-pick" the speech would read it to the end, they would see Stephens' statement of the Confederacy's peaceful intentions, and the revelation of the North's intentions otherwise. They would find, without too much deduction, that the true cause of the war was Southern secession, and the resulting efforts by the United States to prevent Confederate independence. The South had nothing to gain and everything to lose by starting a war with the colossus to the North, but she had independence to maintain by defending herself from invasion, conquest, and coerced political allegiance:

*"Our object is peace, not only with the North, but with all the world."* Stephens said. "The principles and position of the present administration of the United States, the republican party, present some puzzling questions. While it is a fixed principle with them never to allow the increase of a foot of slave territory, they seem equally determined not to part with an inch 'of the accursed soil.' Notwithstanding their clamor against the institution, they seem equally op-

posed to getting more, or letting go what they have got. They were ready to fight on the accession of Texas, and are equally ready to fight now on her secession. Why is this? How can this strange paradox be accounted for? There seems to be but one rational solution and that is, notwithstanding their professions of humanity, they are disinclined to give up the benefits they derive from slave labor. Their philanthropy yields to their interest. The idea of enforcing the laws, has but one object, and that is a collection of the taxes, raised by slave labor to swell the fund necessary to meet their heavy appropriations. The spoils is what they are after though they come from the labor of the slave."

<http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/document/cornerstone-speech/>

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

## Flagging an opportunity

To the Editor:

There are limited opportunities to educate the general public on the principles the Confederacy stood for and fought for, and this requires that we occasionally adopt some fairly creative measures in doing so. Otherwise, our Southern Heritage and its icons will be stolen from us, including not only Confederate Monuments, but the names of schools, highways, and parks, as well.

However, before you can influence the ignorant and the brainwashed, you must first get their attention: I propose a campaign to lower all Confederate flags to half-mast from sunrise to sunset on the Birthdays of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. Curious individuals should be told that this is being done in protest over the dismantling of Historic symbols of the Confederacy, and also done to honor two of the South's greatest heroes. Anyone who flies a Confederate flag of whatever type is invited to

participate.

Perhaps a short brochure could be developed to describe the flag protocol, which can be handed out to those who are curious and seek further information regarding the Confederacy or this campaign.

Since the Confederate flag has been adopted as a worldwide symbol among those who promote freedom from tyranny, the practice of lowering flags to half-mast on these days might help to further disseminate our message.

*Sidney Secular  
Friend of the Camp  
R.E. Lee Camp 726  
Alexandria, Virginia*

## Present the facts about the War to the uneducated

To the Editor:

It has become a fad in recent years, as part of the growing phenomenon of cultural communism, to denigrate and remove Confederate symbols from public display. This has happened because cowardly politicians have condescended to black racist and hate groups and their allies in the progressive movement and news media. They are the miseducated, the ignorant and the uneducated who claim the 11 Southern states seceded in order to maintain slavery and the Northern states invaded the South to free the slaves. The brief synopsis below will prove that silly notion to be completely incorrect. It will not convince the miseducated. They are under the spell of revisionist history, have had ample time to research it themselves, but have long since failed to do so.

Likewise, the ignorant will be impossible to change because they know the truth and have chosen to disregard (ignore) it in favor of the comforts of victimization. Only the uneducated will benefit from these facts. And these facts must be presented to them if we are ever going to stem the tide of misinformation, vile propaganda, and the

unwarranted hostility which pervades public opinion.

1. At the time of secession, slavery was perfectly legal in the United States and supported by the US Supreme Court.

2. In his 1st Inaugural Address, Lincoln stated that he had "no purpose ... no lawful right ... and no inclination" to interfere with the institution of slavery.

3. After secession began, Lincoln and the US Congress offered the Corwin Amendment, which guaranteed permanent slavery forever in the seceding states if they would only return to the Union.

4. In their war resolution document, the Union's only mention of "slavery" was the fact that it would be maintained were the North to win the war. It is obvious the Confederacy did not secede to maintain slavery. All it had to do to achieve that was to not secede. It left the Union primarily to escape economic oppression by the federal government through the wholly unfair and illegal taxes and tariffs placed upon it.

5. In his meetings with groups and individuals immediately prior to war, Lincoln not once brought up the issue of slavery. Rather, his entire focus was the loss of revenue he would suffer should the South secede. That revenue was responsible for more than 75 percent of the cost of running the federal government.

6. Lincoln was not an abolitionist, finding them to be "extreme, self-righteous, and unrealistic." Further, he did not denounce the slaveholders, stating "I will surely not blame them for not doing what I should not know how to do myself."

7. The Emancipation Proclamation was not issued until two years into the war. It was a propaganda document to keep the European countries from entering the war on the side of the Confederacy. It specifically did not free the 1,000,000 slaves in the Northern states.

*Continued on page 52*

Letters to the editor are welcome. Please e-mail to [eic@scv.org](mailto: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**

## Choice Creates Character — Character Creates Culture

**C**haracter is the sum of your choices.

Culture is the sum of your choices.

Are you comfortable or are you comfortable to be uncomfortable? If you are comfortable, you are not growing! Everyone wants more, but no one wants to go for it! You get better by being uncomfortable!

Are you growing to have or are you growing to become?

Our greatness is under our control. Do you see a problem with every solution or do you see a solution to every problem?

Start on your strengths and work on them. Our expectations should be great.... Run with your greatness!

Only you can decide if you are successful.

Say you have a favorite place that serves the best steaks in the state...but this day you tell the cook to just put the steak on the grill, drop it on the floor, kick it around and then put it back on the grill for a couple of minutes and bring it to you ... cook asks why ... you answer, well, I only want an average steak tonight, not a great steak!

Unless you want to be just average ... then change the way you look at things, move forward toward greatness at your full stride (no, everyone's stride is not the same), but give it your all with passion.

It is all attitude. Are you frustrated or grateful? Attack each day not just with hopes but with visions and expectations! There is no room in life for entitlement!

The difference between whiners and winners is the way they attack each day!

What you just read came from a local motivational speaker in Shreveport, LA. I read this several times because it reminded me of a speech I used to give about twenty years ago. That speech was titled "Comfort Zone."

So many times we choose not to put forth any effort in growing our camps because we do not want to get out of our "comfort zone." I know ... that big 'ole easy chair is VERY cozy and comfortable and it is so difficult to pull away from "its" enticing calling.

Our Confederate ancestors definitely stepped out of their comfort zone to answer the call ... to defend their families and homes against an invading force. Just as our ancestors fought against a tyrannical government one hundred fifty-five years ago, so are we today. Make no mistake about it, the opposition Southerners face today is every bit as tyrannical, evil, corrupt and self-serving as those of the 1860s ... if not more so.

Today we are fighting all levels of government, local to national. A majority of our battles



come from our local communities, towns and cities. As a Southern people, we have unintentionally allowed the corrosive ideals of our enemies to take root and grow.

Albeit, the major cities in the South are the most problematic areas. It is our duty to take a stand against sometimes insurmountable odds. However, to achieve positive results as well as working closely with our local smaller communities (something Chief of Heritage Operations Carl Jones, has been preaching about for almost a year), we **MUST** get out of our **COMFORT ZONE**.

So many times we get in a rut (the only difference in a rut and a grave is the depth of the hole) and it is very difficult to climb out. We tell our fellow members, "THEY" can do this, "THEY" can do that. I have yet to see the "THEY" family in any phone book. Every member should take a stand and say, "I, me, we, us"...that is what it will take ... from the newest member and cadet all the way to the Commander-in-Chief ... **ALL of US!!!**

There is a cancer growing like wildfire ... not only in the South, but across the country. It is up to the descendants of Confederate Veterans to get out of their comfort zones and beat it back. It is who we are. It is in our DNA, our culture ... our character.

The picture I have included in my article is one taken at the camp meeting of the General Richard Taylor Camp in July, 2015. This photo shows only a portion of those in attendance that night. Meetings like this were happen-

ing all across the South after the tragedy in Charleston, SC ... and we soon realized our enemies were "all in" at eradicating everything Confederate. We had these numbers at our meetings, special events, recruitment booths ... **EVERYTHING...** ... what happened??? Have we become complacent within the past two years? The enemy is **STILL** out there, determined more than ever to see us **GONE!**

I can hear you saying to yourself, "I am just one person, what can I do?" Well, Jesus quite often spoke in parables as He told stories to His listeners to get His point across. I am going to close my article with a short story I heard many years ago.

"One day a depressed, frustrated young man was surveying all the problems he was trying to cope with in the world. It had gotten so bad in his country, he was at his wits' end. Finally, in disgust, he looks toward Heaven and cries out, "Lord, this country, this world is in such a mess. How could **YOU** let it get this bad? Why didn't **YOU** do something?" After a few moments of silence, the Lord answered him in a calm, comforting voice, "My son, I did do something ... I made you."

Think about it. It is your choice.

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# Forward The Colors

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

## *‘Get involved in your local community’*

**T**here’s a radio talk show host in my state who loves to bait supporters of our Heritage to call into his show from time to time and ask them to explain to him what their “Heritage” is and what they mean when they say “I’m defending my Heritage.” This is his way of springing a “gotcha” on them, because no matter what they say, he refuses to accept their answer. Unfortunately, most of the time when that question is posed, the caller, caught off guard, begins fumbling and bumbling to try and find an answer to a question they were not prepared for. Sadly, as a result, the talk show host comes out on top in this conversation 99 percent of the time because of the simple fact that many of our Compatriots and supporters have never really put a lot of thought into that question.

The elementary answer to this question, to my way of thinking, is first we must define what a “Heritage” is. What does it mean? Stated literally, it is “an inheritance” or something that we were

given possession of. Taking that into consideration we must determine what it was specifically we “inherited” from our ancestors. Our Charge gives us that answer — it is *“the vindication of the cause,” “the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name” and “the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious.”*

So, stated plainly, our “inheritance” is the history, virtues and principles the Confederate soldier stood for, and our mission is to vindicate, guard, emulate and perpetuate these possessions they left to us.

What does it mean to “vindicate” a cause? Again, look at the definition — *“To defend; to justify; to support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure or objections.”*

While I believe we would likely all agree up to this point, I also believe the challenge to Heritage Operations comes in the form of “how”

we approach this mission. Are we a Veterans organization, a civic organization, a charitable organization? What are we? I submit we are all three. Our constitution backs this up.

So, how do we approach vindicating a cause as such, and is there a conflict in acting as a civic organization while vindicating the stand our ancestors took or emulating the principles they stood for? Not only would I answer that question with a resounding “no, there is not,” I would suggest by being who we are as an organization we position ourselves much better to carry out our *Charge*. I say this for the simple fact that we are far more likely to open doors and “create evangelists” (so to speak) for our Cause by taking whatever steps are necessary in our local communities towards attracting an audience we can educate to understand the truth of our history and the Cause of those we are descended from. The two work hand-in-hand.

This is why for the past year I have been preaching the message that we have to grow our base of supporters in our local areas, to create allies, to project a POSITIVE image and a POSITIVE message. We can sway the masses to our side without deviating from the truth or our *Charge*, but success lies within the approach. As the old saying goes “you attract more flies with honey than with vinegar.”

We have camps around the Confederation which have taken this approach and the results are easily discernible — these camps have more growth, better retention, more energy and, above all else, MORE OPPORTUNITIES to vindicate the Cause of our ancestors in groups who otherwise would never have given them the time of day.

A few years ago, for example, I had gotten to know a local high school principal I went to Church with. Her husband and I hunt together and our kids play football together. I informed her of my involvement with the SCV and explained to her some of the historical projects we were working on locally and around my state. After we’d gotten to know one another, she had a lady from her school call me and ask me to come par-

ticipate in a “History Day” at the school. They’d turned the entire high school into a museum of American history for the day, each classroom would be designated for a certain historical era, and I was asked to give the presentation in the classroom for the “civil war.”

When the organizer called I assured her I would not sugarcoat anything, and that a lot of what I was going to say would contradict what was printed in her textbook. She asked “can you back up your claims?” I replied that I could to which she stated “that’s all we ask.” Voila, I was in. After the fact, I had multiple parents who came up to me over the weeks to come tell me “My son/daughter came home and could not quit talking about what they learned from you. They just wouldn’t shut up about it.”

This entire process was six months in the making while I built a relationship with the principal, using a positive approach but the result was that I got to present our side of the story to about 400 middle and high school students in one day. This is just one example among numerous others I’ve seen carried out by camps all across our organization. In fact, I learned this approach from talking to camp commanders in various Divisions over the last several years and I know, beyond certainty, that it works.

As I told you last month — *networking creates relationships and relationships lead to opportunities.*

Getting involved in your local community, donating to outside charities, presenting *Hunley Awards* — these are just a few of the tools you can use which will pay off for you over time.

Try this approach for a year and let me hear from you on how it works.

*Deo Vindice,*

**Carl Jones**  
**Chief of Heritage Operations**  
**Sons of Confederate Veterans**



# Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Ray L. Parker  
Chaplain-in-Chief



## The Defense of Southern Heritage

### A Contemporary Battlefield

**A**cross the nation, Southern heritage is under bitter and unrelenting attack. Southern monuments are being removed. The names of streets, parks, and schools are being changed. Southern flags are being lowered. War Between the States' Battlefields are being rearranged without Southern symbols. Those with a high view of Southern heritage are being disgraced. As Southerners we are told we are to sit perpetually upon the stool of shame with eternal apologies coming from our lips. We are told that all things Southern are to become "invisible." It is to be as though the Confederate States of America never existed and our ancestors were not brave defenders of family and home.

The reality is, Southerners have nothing to apologize for. Our ancestors sought to sustain the Constitutional realities birthed out of the American Revolution of the 1700s. The Southern States recognized the un-Constitutional direction of the Federal Govern-

ment and thus sought to form a governmental system based upon the American Constitution. It was Southern desire to do this peacefully. One of the first acts of President Jefferson Davis was to send a peace delegation to Washington, DC. This delegation President Lincoln refused to see.

The War Between the States was an unnecessary conflict — it was a war which did not have to be. *It was a war fought for only one reason.* The Federal Government sent armed troops to practice total war against the Southern population. If Federal troops had not marched South, there would have been no war. The Southern Government and the Southern Army had no designs to destroy the Northern States. The South only wanted to be left alone.

Many, of course, seek to convolute the reasons for the war. The current "politically correct" reason for the war is slavery. Thus they "say" that Southern monuments praise "white supremacists" and bigots who fought the war "to keep their slaves." They are

"reading into history" what is not factually there.

It is certainly true that slavery was part of the nineteenth century US culture and was discussed with much emotion. The US Constitution protected the institution of slavery. The US Supreme Court defended the rights of slave owners. The US Congress passed laws regarding the protection of the institution of slavery. Abraham Lincoln in his election campaign stated he did not desire nor did he have the power to alter the practice of American slavery. Lincoln believed the white race was superior to the black race. Slave labor was used in the construction of the US Capitol building during the War itself. How hypocritical it is to point to the South and declare that the 1860s American conflict was about Southern slavery. Slavery was a national problem in the nineteenth century not a Southern problem.

And if (as is being said) Southern monuments must be removed because they represent white supremacists (which they do not),

then to be consistent we must remove statues of Abraham Lincoln. He specifically stated the white race is superior to the black race — but, we do not hear about that. If I made that statement, you would hear about it. Abraham Lincoln made that statement and all is silent. *This establishes the reality of prejudice in decisions made regarding Southern monuments.*

### **A Contemporary Response**

As Southerners we cannot be silent and we will not become “invisible.” At every Southern home a Confederate Flag should fly. In every Southern city defense should be made for our Southern monuments; and if these monuments are removed by the overreach of government, all of our efforts must be used to secure and place these monuments in a prominent place — on private land, of course — to continue their visibility. We must not allow these monuments to disappear — to become “invisible.” This is exactly what our detractors desire. Let’s make ourselves visible.

We must be involved in the political arena of our community. We must attend the City Council meetings and we must allow our voice to be heard when Confederate items are on the agenda. We must fight for street names, park names, and school names. We must defend the battlefields and the Confederate symbols which are there. We must do our duty. Let’s make ourselves visible.

We must place flags in prominent places — on Interstates and other major roads. We must place billboards with the Southern message all across the South. For example, would it not be impres-

sive as you enter (say) South Carolina on every Interstate to see a billboard that says, “Welcome to South Carolina — the first Confederate State.” Now multiply that with these billboards in every Confederate State. What a sight that would be! These symbols must be continually obvious to those traveling Southern highways. Let’s make ourselves visible.

Let us write the governor of each Confederate State and express the reality of what faces us in the South. Let the politicians know we expect them to protect the history of the State. They must do what is right. Let them know we are watching. Let’s make ourselves visible.

Below I share a copy of the letter I am forwarding to the governor of each Confederate State. Feel free to use the information in this letter and form your own correspondence for each Confederate State governor. Let’s mail these letters this week to every Confederate State governor. Let’s make ourselves visible. These governors should receive literally thousands of letters this week. Let’s fill their mail boxes to overflowing.

(Sample Letter to the Governor of Virginia — change the details as you write the other governors)

*Thousands of young Virginians gave their lives in defense of their State in the War Against Southern Independence. These young men answered Virginia’s call in a time of armed invasion and defended her borders, cities, and citizens. They endured the horrors of the conflict because they loved their State and families. They sought not honor or geographical expansion, only peaceful self-determination in a time of*

*cultural upheaval. The hope for peace was broken by invading armies.*

*It is only right and proper that each Southern State remember with dignity, honor, and propriety these young champions. They gave their highest sacrifice for the State they loved. No honorable State would ignore, belittle, or politicize the depth of their devotion.*

*The Flag under which they served their State should be publicly evident. Their battlefields should be preserved and their graves and monuments maintained. In the history of our country, these are the only ones to die in defense of the State of their birth and in which they lived. How inappropriate it would be for the State they loved so dearly to convolute the bold sacrifice they made.*

*Virginia will want to honor her soldiers in the most public venues possible — the best of their generation. These young men died in the War Between the States for their beloved State. They gave the full measure of devotion for Virginia.*

*Respectfully,  
Ray L. Parker, PhD*

### **A Contemporary Power**

All of these efforts must be baptized in prayer. Prayer allows us to unleash the power of God into our lives, for prayer is not what we can do but rather what God can do. R. A. Torrey wrote: “Prayer is the key that unlocks all the storehouse of God’s infinite grace and power. All that God is and all that God has is at the disposal of prayer.”

Truly there is enough of God’s power available to answer every prayer ever prayed in His will. Leonard Ravenhill wrote: “One

*Continued on page 61*

# The Last Roll

Emma Sansom 253

Gadsden, AL

**Gregory Alan Lang**

Maj. John C. Hutto 443

Jasper, AL

**James Luther Alexander**

Gen. George "Tige" Anderson 453

Anniston, AL

**Aubrey Lee Gay**

Fighting Joe Wheeler 1372

Birmingham, AL

**Charles Swift Northern**

Dekalb Rifles 1824

Sylvania, AL

**Kerry Chambers**

The Tallassee Armory Guards 1921

Tallassee, AL

**Truett Addison Grant**

Gen. Robert C. Newton 197

Little Rock, AR

**John Phillip Hedgecock**

Col. Sherod Hunter 1525

Phoenix, AZ

**Quinn J. Hansen**

General Joseph Finegan 745

Yulee, FL

**W. J. Hogan**

A. Livingston 746

Madison, FL

**Dale A. Wetmore**

Kirby Smith 1209

Jacksonville, FL

**Ted Michael Smith**

James F. Hull 1347

Daytona Beach, FL

**Emory Gerald Brown**

Madison Starke Perry 1424

Gainesville, FL

**Fred S. Donaldson**

Battle of Olustee 1463

Lake City, FL

**James Allen Craig**

Clement A. Evans 64

Waycross, GA

**Robert Lewis Woods**

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson 141

Albany, GA

**Harry E. Johnson**

**Charles Herschel Darsey**

General Stand Watie 915

Calhoun, GA

**John Lamar Tomlinson**

**Boyd M. Cochran**

Lt. Col. William M. Luffman 938

Chatsworth, GA

**Glenn Dale Plemons**

**James E. Luffman**

Gen. James Longstreet 1289

East Point, GA

**Charles R. Beasley**

Gen. William J. Hardee 1397

Dallas, GA

**John M. Mattingly**

Sharpsburg Sharpshooters 1729

Sharpsburg, GA

**William G. Haynes**

Lt. Lovett Allen Tully 2071

Colquitt, GA

**William B. Solomon**

Camp Douglas Memorial 516

Chicago, IL

**Phillip C. Vanbussum**

Captain Vincent Camalier C.S.A. 1359

Leonardtown, MD

**Robert Page McInturff**

Col. Harry W. Gilmor 1388

Baltimore, MD

**Ralph B. Vincent**

Major General Arnold Elzey 1940

Salisbury, MD

**Thomas Gregory Haynes**



Jefferson Davis 635

Jackson, MS

**Joseph Herchel Lee Price**

Calhoun Avengers 1969

Calhoun City, MS

**Dwight Hellums**

George Davis 5

Wilmington, NC

**Frederic E. Hinson**

Rowan Rifles 405

Salisbury, NC

**Grady W. Holshouser**

Smithfield Light Infantry 1466

Smithfield, NC

**Michael Randolph Tart**

Col. Leonidas Lafayette Polk 1486

Garner, NC

**Stanley L. Caton**

James-Younger 2065

Locust, NC

**Larry Dean Burleson**

Cabarrus Rangers-Gen. Rufus C. Bar-

ringer 2318

Midland, NC

**Rocky Lamont Linker**

Brig. Gen. Roswell S. Ripley 1535

Worthington, OH

**Andrew Lee Hinkle**

Secession 4

Charleston, SC

**James Lee Wheeler**

*Continued on page 63*

# REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Greetings, Compatriots and Heirs to the Old South!

**D**ues are now past due. Starting in Fiscal Year 2017 (which started a month ago), members have a thirty (30) day grace period before they become delinquent. Prior to this, it was ninety (90) days. I know some members have some heartburn with this new rule, but when you put it into perspective, I know of no other organization which is so lenient; and I belong to quite a few.

If we say dues are due on 1 August, then that is the deadline. To me it's about being a professional organization and it comes down to costs to operate and provide resources to paid members (the most notable is this magazine). In our modern age where systems determine a clear, subjective end date (which ours certainly does), there are no grace periods. Our water and power bills don't have grace periods. Certainly our internet, cell phone, and cable bills don't have grace periods. Mortgages and car payments don't have grace periods. So we shouldn't be upset when we only have a 30-day grace period. Historically, we needed a grace period because our processing systems (highly manual inputs) didn't allow us to quickly process membership renewals. Today, you can go online and renew within five minutes. The SCV provides this capability and I hope many of you have taken the time to do so,

as well as use the other capabilities of this system.

Another change in Fiscal Year 2017 is that proration now only applies to new members. Delinquent members are no longer allowed to prorate their membership. The reason for this is far too many members were using proration as a means to game the system by prorating every other year. With a 90-day grace period, we provided goods and services to members who did not provide resources towards those services. We've now fixed these issues. However, we highly recommend camps use proration for new members so they are not paying full price at the end of the year and then get another bill not long after joining. Thank you all for adapting to these changes and being professional in paying dues on time.

We are now in the physical construction of **The National Confederate Museum at Historic Elm Springs**. This is *YOUR* museum and we need everyone to step up and make this happen.

Like all of you, we are stunned by the overwhelming attempts to destroy our Confederate ancestors' memory and the Marxist attempts to destroy everything our founding fathers created for us. Our museum is a foundational asset, in not only providing a Confederate base for those who love the Confederacy, but also in educating the general population on the War. We already have people from all over the world visit Elm

Springs and they are stunned to hear the facts which shake their

preconceived notions of the Confederacy they learned based upon the popular narrative.

I did some crunching the other day and realized if every member donated \$150, we would pay for the museum flat out. Could you afford \$150 so the SCV could build this museum? If we can pay the debt off before the grand opening in July 2018, we could save the SCV a significant amount of money in interest on loans. Since we are a 501(c)3 non-profit, we gain no tax benefit for incurring debt. The longer we have a loan, the more it will cost you, the membership, in lost opportunities. I know not every member will donate \$150. Maybe three-quarters of our members will, maybe half. We would love for each of our members to become a museum founder, but we know that most can't afford to do so. But no matter how much you donate, every member should put teeth in the game. This is our duty to our ancestors. But we also don't want our members donating if it means placing themselves and their families in financial



*Continued on page 48*

# “Mr. President, Who Is All This Army and What Is It Doing Here?”

By Scott Bowden

**T**he following excerpt (the first in a two-part installment) about the Battle of Mechanicsville is from Scott Bowden’s *Robert E. Lee at War* multi-volume series, the latest volume titled: *Hope Arises From Despair—The Seven Days and Lee’s Art of War*

## Part I

“It is not enough to give orders; they must be obeyed.”—Napoleon to his stepson, Prince Eugène de Beauharnais [EN1]

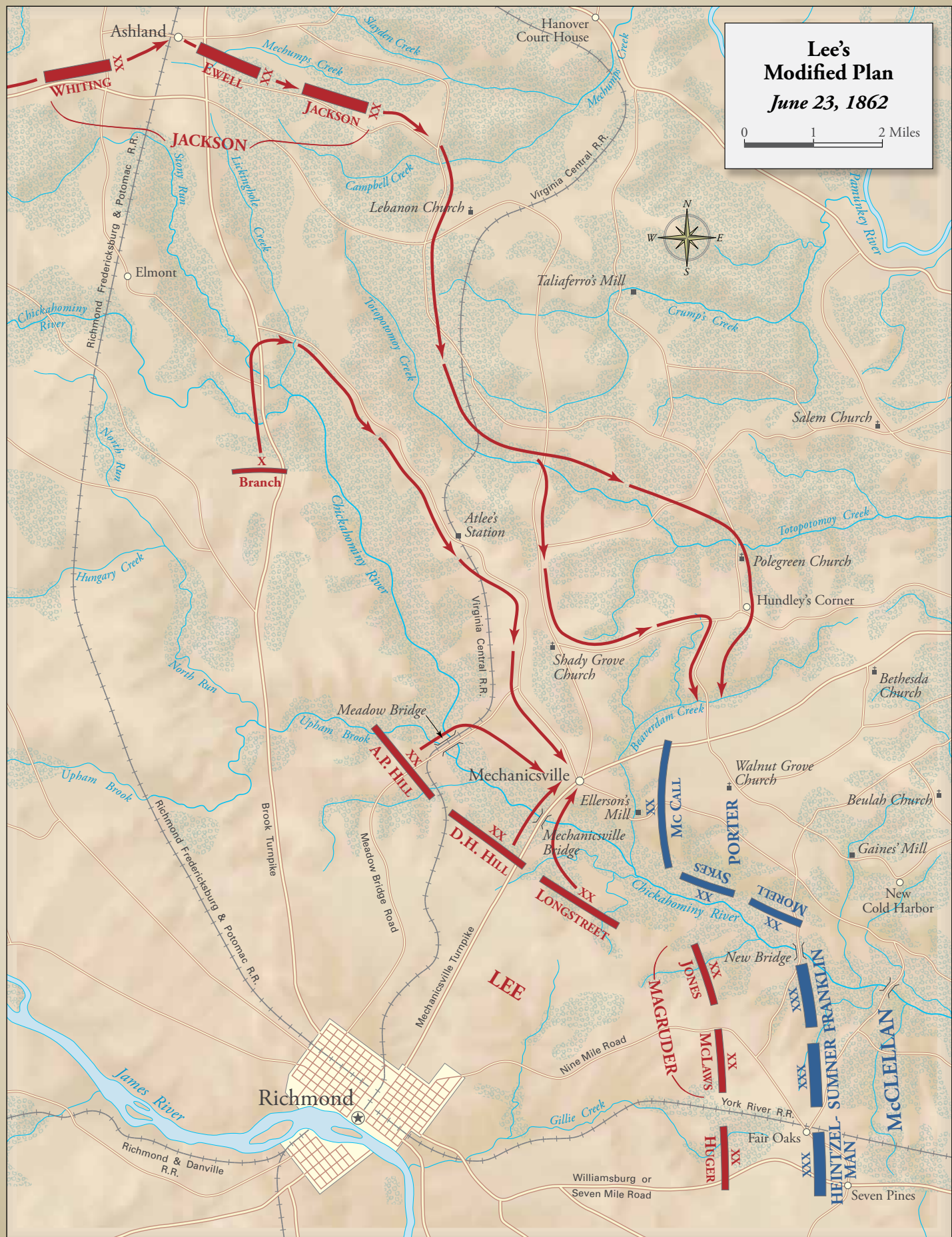
On Thursday, June 26, 1862, Robert E. Lee, who had always enjoyed the cool of the pre-dawn hours, was taking in the mid-60s degree morning air while walking outside his headquarters along Nine Mile Road. The commanding general must have been eagerly anticipating his big day when a courier arrived at the Dabbs House. After saluting Lee, the rider reached into his dispatch case and produced a hastily scribbled note from General Jackson.

Though the penmanship was

exceptionally poor, Lee could make out its content. Jackson advised that his command had halted for the night some *six miles short* of historic Slash Church, which according to Lee’s plan, was the scheduled stopping point southeast of Ashland and just west of the Virginia Central Railroad the night before the counter-offensive uncoiled. The message did not disclose Jackson’s problems outside “the high water & mud,” but Lee would later learn that the reasons for Jackson not reaching the appointed jump off spot by the evening of the 25th to be caused more by a combination of Jackson’s fatigue and the inexperience of his chief of staff.

When Jackson returned to his army on the 24th following the

Dabbs House conference and his second all-night ride, historian Clifford Dowdey maintains that Jackson “had collapsed in the exhaustion of stress fatigue.” He slept through the most of the day and into the afternoon. Upon arising from a sleep that did not restore the “depletion of the adrenal cortex,” Jackson spent most of the evening and the night the 24th/25th putting his little army back together. On the morning of the 25th, Jackson applied the whip and portions of his famed “foot cavalry” covered 20 grueling miles before Stonewall called a halt. The tired men and animals fell into a sleep just west of Ashland, a half-dozen miles from the stopover point at Slash Church. To compensate for the shortage, Jack-



son informed Lee that the troops would be back on the road at “early dawn”—2:30 A.M. That was only a half-hour earlier than what Lee had ordered. [EN2]

Jackson’s announcement was bad news and Lee must have known it. No corps-sized formation of this period—or any other of the non-motorized era that was encumbered with supporting horse-drawn ordnance and wagons—could make up a distance of six miles in only 30 minutes. Instead of Jackson starting only six miles away (a minimum of four to five hours of march time under ideal circumstances) from the headwaters of Beaver Dam Creek around Pole Green Church and Hundley’s Corner as Lee had ordered, he would have to march 12 miles before pointing his command toward the immediate rear of Fitz-John Porter’s reinforced corps. This meant that Jackson’s troops would be on the move for a minimum of eight to ten hours before making their presence felt.

Before leaving his headquarters, Lee correctly reasoned that the timetable for the opening of the battle would be delayed, but the delay did not necessarily mean there would be further miscommunication or lack of coordination. After all, Lee had compensated for the fog of war in this respect by tying in Branch’s activity, which would in turn trigger the movements of the Richmond-based divisions, beginning with the rest of Powell Hill’s division, once Branch discovered Jackson’s column. Before leaving the Dabbs House for the front, Lee dutifully dispatched a message to the president, informing him that Jackson was running late. [EN3]

The courier carrying Jackson’s message to Lee probably passed the one dispatched by the commanding general the same evening. The rider sent by Lee to Jackson detailed suggestions about what separate roads Jackson could take to efficiently march his divisions into the battle area. This message was the result of some mature thought on the part of Lee. Since the Dabbs House conference, Lee had two days to think about Jackson’s route. The commanding general therefore decided to help his subordinate better and more clearly understand and facilitate the part of General Orders No. 75 that **ordered** “the four divisions keeping in communication with each other and moving in echelon, on separate roads, if practicable, the left division in advance, with skirmishers and sharpshooters extending their front, will sweep down the Chickahominy

and endeavor to drive the enemy from his position above New Bridge, General Jackson bearing well to his left, turning Beaver Dam Creek and taking the direction toward Cold Harbor.

“In the march tomorrow on reaching the Merry Oaks, the roads divide. By the map before me the right hand, called the Ash Cake road, intersects, near Mrs. McKenzies, a road leading by Shady Grove Church, it would there unite with Branch’s brigade from ‘Atlees’ [Station], and the rest of Genl. A. P. Hill’s division from the Meadow Bridge road. If a second column continued on the Ash Cake road to J. Overton, & thence on the road to Pole Green Church, it would strike the road from Shady Grove Church to Old Raleigh, a mile & three quarters east of Shady Grove Church. Your two columns would there be in close communication, and north of Beaver Dam Creek. You would then be in a position either to take the road across Beaver Dam Creek by Walnut Grove Church and Gaines’ Mill to Cold Harbour; or to pursue the road by Old Raleigh & Bethesda Church, to Cold Harbour; either of the latter routes would entirely turn Beaver Dam Creek. Perhaps it would be better for one of your columns to take the road by Walnut Grove Church, and the other the road by Bethesda Church, or Old Raleigh, which ever you find most advantageous.

These routes are suggested for your consideration.” [EN4]

With no more information other than news of Jackson’s delay, Lee mounted up and rode out from the Dabbs House, followed by his small military household. Accompanying the general were Colonel Armistead Lindsay Long (military secretary), Colonel Robert Hall Chilton (referred to by many as the “sometimes called chief of staff”), Major Walter Herron Taylor (aide-de-camp), Major Charles Marshall (aide-de-camp), Major Charles Scott Venable (aide-de-camp), Major Thomas Mann Randolph Talcott (aide-de-camp) and Captain Arthur Pendleton Mason (assistant chief of staff). As the entourage turned their horses onto Nine Mile Road heading toward a country lane shortcut that would take them to the Mechanicsville Turnpike, Lee and his officers listened to the intermittent rattle of rifle fire interspersed with artillery blasts coming from the opposite direction along Magruder’s front. “Prince

John" had started his demonstration. [EN5]

As General Lee and his staff moved up the turnpike northeast towards Mechanicsville, they neared the high ground above the Chickahominy and came upon the rear columns of Harvey Hill's and Longstreet's divisions. Before moving out, these soldiers had replenished their campfires farther south in the vicinity of the Williamsburg Road in order to give the appearance of their continued presence in that area. Beginning their march about midnight (the artillery batteries had departed earlier), Hill and Longstreet reached their jump-off positions on the southern side of the Chickahominy by 8:00 A.M.

The ground on which Longstreet and Hill's men paused was advantageous for it offered protection in two ways. First, the Confederate columns were mostly shielded from the Federals' direct line of sight due to the reserve slope from the crest of the hills on the south side of the Chickahominy. According to Long, "Longstreet and D. H. Hill were ordered to move their divisions as near as practicable to the Mechanicsville bridge without discovering themselves to the observation of the Federals." Second, the numerous trees on the south side of the hills shaded the men from the rising sun.

Dotting the landscape in this area were high mounds of dirt thrown up along the ridges, behind which Confederate batteries overlooked the valley formed by the Chickahominy. From the floor of the valley along which coursed the murky waters, up the sharply rising bluffs that afforded the Confederates what General McClellan called "commanding positions," the muzzles of these Southern cannon enfiladed "the approaches upon the two principal roads to Richmond" from the direction of Mechanicsville and Meadow Bridge. [EN6]

Selecting the most advantageous spot from where he could observe the much-anticipated action, Lee dismounted near an advanced artillery position along the elongated heights on the south side of the Chickahominy. (He was probably on or near Ravenswood Farm on the west side of the turnpike.) From this vantage point Lee "surveyed the verdant panorama ... dotted at intervals with the white dwellings of the planters."

Less than eight hundred yards to his front was the Chickahominy. At this point, the river was divided into two channels separated by about 200 yards of wide, boggy marsh, with a boundary on

each side of a meadow fringed with trees. Two broken bridges, one across each channel, constituted what were supposed to connect the Mechanicsville Turnpike with the tiny village whose name it bore. The village itself, which consisted of about a dozen modest frame structures, was on rising ground not as high as that from which Lee was perched, approximately three-quarters of a mile beyond the marshy ground of the Chickahominy.

About half a mile behind the village to the east, the ground fell off into a shallow valley choked with dense growth until it reached the ravine of Beaver Dam Creek. The woods on the high bank of the opposite side of the creek could be seen as a fringe, and this was where the Federals were last known to have had their main position that anchored Fitz-John Porter's right flank which was the line that Jackson's approach march was supposed to compromise. Once that position was turned, Lee expected Mechanicsville to serve as an important crossroads for the continued counteroffensive. Once Jackson unlocked the formidable Beaver Dam Creek defenses, he was to take the road out of Mechanicsville and in "the direction towards Cold Harbor." Jackson's divisions, as well as the ones crossing over from the south side, would "then press forward toward the York River Railroad, closing upon the enemy's rear and forcing him down the Chickahominy." [EN7]

Through his field glasses, Lee could see clearly in the morning light the positions of the blue-clad enemy. Federal artillery, some of the pieces protected by newly dug lunettes, overlooked the ground southward to the hills on Lee's side of the river. A division of Federal infantry and small groups of animated Yankee cavalry dotted the landscape around Mechanicsville.

Training his field glasses to the south-southeast, Lee looked to see whether any of Professor Thaddeus S. C. Lowe's observation balloons were in the air and gathering additional intelligence about Confederate movements. However, none of Lowe's ingenious inventions were spotted. Swinging his glasses northward, Lee likewise saw no indication of General Branch's brigade of Powell Hill's Light Division moving down the road from Atlee's Station. Instead, all Lee could see down that road were some Federal cavalry patrols. With Jackson obviously not

*Continued on page 56*

# Paladins of Christian Civilization: The Universality of the Confederate Cause

By Dr. Boyd D. Cathey

*Speech for Confederate Flag Day, Louisburg, NC,  
March 19, 2017.*

**T**hank you. I appreciate that kind introduction. I always like being over in Franklin County. You see, my mother was a “Perry,” and although my branch remained up in Perquimans County for about eighty years after the first Perrys came to this part of North Carolina, I have been assured by family genealogists and by my own research that I’m kin to most of the folks with that last name in this area. So, in a way, I’m a Franklin County boy, and I also count many good folks out this way as dear friends.

Today is a special day, and it is special not just for the citizens of Franklin County. It is special because here — right here in Louisburg — 156 years ago, the first Confederate flag was designed and flown. Here, on this spot, began the epic of Americans attempting not only to keep and preserve the republic handed down to them as a legacy by their grandfathers, but also the effort by force of arms to repel the broader attempt by what Europeans have called “the Revolution,” or, what I call global progressivism, to overcome and defeat one of the last remnants of true Western Christian tradition. That remnant was the Confederate South.

Let me explain with some historical context. I begin with the French Revolution. The intellectual currents which produced that upheaval were already percolating during the early 18th century. In its eventual aims that revolution was not just a

violent effort to destroy the French monarchy. No, its intellectual leadership and its practical executors were intent on dethroning the power of religious tradition, in effect, rejecting the belief in a God who was Lord of all Creation. In His place they would enthrone what they called “the goddess of Reason” in the heart of Paris, in Notre Dame Cathedral.

Of course, these were the extremists; not all the revolutionaries would go quite so far or advocate such radical measures. But all of those who soon denominated themselves as “liberals” would accept the primacy of reason and place man at the center of the universe, in effect, displacing God.

I think we should keep that fundamental point in mind as we look at subsequent history on into the 19th century. It is true the Founders of our American republic were familiar with the French radicals, and, although a few read them and expressed a mild enthusiasm for a few of their ideas, most of the Founders of our old republic rejected the radical democracy and the extremely destructive ideas of that revolution.

In a real sense the formerly loyal colonists left Great Britain and declared their independence to vindicate their traditional rights and duties as patriotic Englishmen. That is, to use the words of the great historian, Bernard Bailyn, ours was a “revolution averted, not made.”

Our Constitution was configured as a very conservative document. The paramount rights of the various states were fully recognized. And what we might call “liberal democracy” and across-the-board



*Confederate Monument erected by the UDC in 1923 on the front lawn of the Franklin County Courthouse in Louisburg, NC.*

equality were avoided. What do I mean by that?

First, the Founders set up a system which was balanced, based deeply in English law. Three branches of government were established as check-and-balance safeguards against tyranny. Only those citizens who really had an interest in the new commonwealth would have a real voice in its governance. It was up to each state to decide the qualifications for voting and for holding public office. And most states had a religious qualification for elected office holders. For instance, in North Carolina up until 1868 you had to be a Christian to hold elective office. As for voting, most states required voters to hold some kind of property — that is, they had to have some actual and real interest in the country. Our forefathers figured that only if you had an interest — an involvement — could you be truly trusted to cast a vote.

Let me point out, parenthetically, that the Supreme Court never declared such conditions and qualifications illegal or unconstitutional in the 19th

century. Only in our benighted modern era have such decisions been made. But it is equally evident and clear that the Founders had no intention whatsoever to in any way impede religion or the states' establishing Christianity in their respective territories. To make that assertion is to reveal an abysmal ignorance of history.

Let us jump forward to 1860. Up until that time the consensus had been that the old republican system established by the Constitution of 1787 was and should be the basis for American life. But beginning early in the life of our republic there were a few voices — not many, but a few — who advocated greater centralization and more radical changes.

Even in the Northern states, those voices were a minority for most of our antebellum period. Yet, those voices who thought that way were loud and boisterous. Certainly, the issue of slavery entered this discussion, beginning in 1820 with the debates over the Missouri Compromise. But even then, the issue for most members of Congress was not slavery

itself, but the power, both economic and political, of the states.

It was the great Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina's only Speaker of the House of Representatives, who saw clearly what was brewing. For him the issue boiled down to the power of the Federal government to dictate to the states the disposition of their property. If the Federal government could do that, he said, then a war between the states — that is, between those who believed in states' rights and those who did not — would be the eventual result. In 1861 North Carolina very reluctantly left the Federal union, but only after the Lincoln administration had demanded troops to invade South Carolina.

As members of the North Carolina Secession Convention declared, if a free state, a former colony, had freely entered the Federal union, then it could, with justice, freely leave that union if there were serious and grave reasons.

Indeed, many of the original thirteen colonies actually said so in the acts of joining the union. When North Carolina seceded on May 20, 1861, it did so on the anniversary date of its 1775 Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Our state declared the bond of union was dissolved and as a free people we were re-vindicating our rights as citizens under the original American Constitution and not the one abused and scorned by the Lincoln administration.

Now let us return to my earlier discussion of what I termed "the Revolution." And let's examine how the actions taken in 1861 and our Southern crusade were

viewed worldwide.

The efforts of the Southern Confederacy on the battlefield, 1861-1865, were seen by many traditionalists in Europe as part of a global counter-revolution — the resistance — against the revolutionary poison unleashed by the French Revolution.

When I studied in Spain for my doctorate and later in Switzerland, I began to read and examine documents in various archives detailing the enthusiastic support many persons, writers, even sovereigns, in Europe gave to the Confederacy. Thousands — yes, thousands — of volunteers came to the South to fight for the Confederacy. Let me give some fascinating and incredible examples.

First, probably very few Americans know anything about the old Kingdom of Naples. It ceased to exist in early 1861, after the forces of the liberal Kingdom of Piedmont-Savoy defeated it, thereby establishing the modern Kingdom of Italy. The Kingdom of Naples was hated with a passion by European liberals. For them it was backward, too bound to tradition and custom, too undemocratic, too hierarchical. After an heroic fight the last Neapolitan army was defeated in February of 1861. And then, guess what happened?

As many as perhaps 2,000 of those soldiers of the old, traditionalist Kingdom of Naples got on boats and sailed for New Orleans to volunteer to fight for the new Confederacy. Many of them formed the Italian Brigade which fought valiantly in Louisiana, along the Mississippi, and most notably at the Battle of Mansfield. Many lie buried in Southern soil,

honored by our SCV compatriots down in Louisiana and Mississippi. Some returned to Italy. Back in 1977, I visited a museum and revered historic site outside the city of Naples. There, over the hallowed memorial to Neapolitan Confederates, flew side by side a Third National Confederate Flag and the Royal Standard of the old Kingdom of Naples — gone maybe, but not forgotten. That story is not well known, but it is not unique.

In Spain I discovered as many as 1,000 Spanish Traditionalists, or Carlists, who rose up against Liberalism in their own country under the motto, "God, Country, our Regional Rights, and our King," came to Texas to volunteer for the Confederacy. They came by way of Mexico and fought in Confederate ranks at Sabine Pass and at other battles. According to Spanish military historian, David Odalric de Caixal, some enlisted in the Louisiana Tigers. Others found their way as far afield as the 34th and 41st Tennessee regiments. A few even ended up in the Army of Northern Virginia, where General A. P. Hill called them "his rough, tattered lions sent by Providence."

In Spain one of my dearest friends, the Baron of Montevilla, had an ancestor who traveled to Texas to fight for the Confederacy. When his ancestor returned to Spain, an acquaintance asked him: "How can you justify fighting for two lost causes?" To which my friend's ancestor replied: "A lost cause is never really lost if the fight is for what is true and what is right."

Additional volunteers for the Confederate cause came from

France and other European countries. We all should remember the great Prussian officer, Johann Heros von Borcke, who rode gallantly with General J.E.B. Stuart and distinguished himself throughout the war. Returning to Prussia after the war, he continued to fly our flag at his estate until his death.

And who can forget Major General the Prince Camille de Polignac, from an old and noble traditionalist French family, who came and on the death of General Alfred Mouton, assumed command of Mouton's division at the Battle of Mansfield? Among his troops were Texas frontiersmen, and apparently many of them could not pronounce his last name. So they called him "Gen'ral Polecat." But they loved him just the same, and would have followed him to the gates of Hell. Interestingly, the Prince de Polignac was the last surviving Confederate Major General, passing away in 1913.

In recent years it has been our Battle Flag which has flown as the people of East Germany tore down the Berlin Wall. And today in the centuries-old Russian-speaking area of Ukraine — the Donbas — as those valiant people attempt to secede from an oppressive, centralized and imposed Ukrainian state, they fly a replica of our Battle Flag as a sign of the defense of their liberties and their belief in their Christian and Russian heritage.

What I am saying, my friends, is that our cause, the cause of the Confederacy, the cause symbolized by that flag which flies here today, was and is a cause which has universal meaning.

What do I mean by this? In

the eyes of European traditionalists the Southern Confederacy represented the finest of Western Christian heritage. They could identify with leaders like Lee, Beauregard, Jefferson Davis, Stuart, and others. Of course, most of those European supporters were Catholic, not Protestant, but they shared a fundamental world view of an order under God, a belief in Divine and Natural Law, an understanding that society is composed of families in communities, and an allegiance to the idea of states' rights, which they called subsidiarity.

That is, what can be done on a lower level of government, very simply should be done on that level closer to the people, and not on a higher level. But those Europeans also saw the heroic virtue of the South, and it was an heroic virtue based in the chivalry and honor of Christian tradition.

It was opposed to the growing Liberalism in the North. That Liberalism advanced a progressivist view that history was an unfolding evolution of human perfectibility, throwing off older beliefs and what they called the "myths" and chains of tradition. Whether those boys in butternut and gray who sank deep in the cold mud trenches at Petersburg completely realized it or not, they were defending Western Christian tradition against Liberal Modernism. And thus they stood with their traditionalist brothers in Europe and elsewhere who also rejected the progressivist vision of history.

My friends, for 152 years we have watched as the results of Southern military defeat have metastasized like a voracious cancer.

Sixty years ago many South-

erners felt we had reached a real understanding with the Progressivists. We were mostly left alone; we had a thriving literature with America's greatest writers in our midst. Hollywood made films which treated us at least with some sympathy. Our colleges taught real history. Although still suffering the deep economic consequences of military defeat, our people had made giant strides of recovery.

All that changed beginning in the 1960s. Since then, not only here in our beloved Southland, but in America generally, the Progressivist revolution has taken aim, and the targets are many: our politics — our entertainment industry — our educational system — and our churches. It is as if a giant infection and subversion have taken place. Indeed, I would assert that they have taken place, and, sadly, most of our fellow citizens have been lulled by the false victories by politicians who promise us one thing, but once in office, go along to get along with a powerful progressivist establishment.

And that establishment will accept no dissent. We are at ground zero in this cultural and political war. And although our particular conflict concerns basically our Southern heritage, our legacy, and our symbols, it also involves, as I said earlier, a broader battle for Western Christian civilization, itself.

When I was in Spain pursuing graduate studies, my good friend called the Southern soldiers who gave their lives at Gettysburg, Bentonville, and other battle sites

*Continued on page 60*

# Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



## *49th Tennessee Infantry Volunteers*

The ten companies comprising the 49th were raised in four middle Tennessee counties from September to December 1861. By December 24 they were at Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River, supporting the water batteries. On February 15, 1862, they retook part of the line which had been overrun by the Federals but the fort surrendered the following day.

Officers of the 49th were sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio and Fort Warren, Massachusetts P.O.W. camps while the enlisted men were sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois. In September they were exchanged at Vicksburg, Mississippi and on September 29 were reorganized.

Following this, they were sent to Port Hudson, Louisiana, arriving there in October. Here they underwent severe bombardment from Farragut's fleet.

They were ordered back to Mississippi in April 1863, fighting at Jackson from July 10 to 16. From here they went to Mobile, Alabama, arriving in September. The 49th was brigaded with five other Tennessee regiments to



*Unknown soldier in double breasted homespun sack coat circa 1863.*

compose Quarles' Brigade. They wintered at Dalton, Georgia.

Ordered back to Mississippi to help stop Sherman's advance, they fought at Brandon on January 14, 1864. They rejoined the Army of Tennessee in Georgia in May, fighting at New Hope Church on May 26. The regiment saw action throughout the Atlanta Campaign, fighting at Pine

Mountain, June 15; Kennesaw Mountain, June 28; Smyrna Depot, July 4; Peachtree Creek, July 20; and Ezra Church, July 28. They captured a Federal garrison at Big Shanty on September 20.

As part of Hood's Tennessee Campaign, they fought at Franklin on November 30. Of the 130 men who went into action here, 92 were killed, wounded or captured. On December 15 they fought at Nashville.

What was left of the 49th was the rear guard for the retreating army and they fought at Anthony's Hill on December 24 and again at Sugar Creek, Alabama, on Christmas Day.

Following the Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, on March 19, 1865, they were consolidated with other units as part of the 4th Tennessee Consolidated Infantry Regiment. As such, they were surrendered on April 26, 1865, at Greensboro, North Carolina.

They were one of a few regiments who fought in all three theaters of war, the east, the west and west of the Mississippi River.



# *The Soldier's Flag*

By Terry J. Dunn

I came to end confusion,  
Brave souls died carrying me  
on the field of honor.

They cried when they had to furl  
me for the last time.

They cried for joy when I was returned  
and able to fly once more.

Sad am I for I am being misused,  
abused and misnamed.

Where are they who once cried for me?

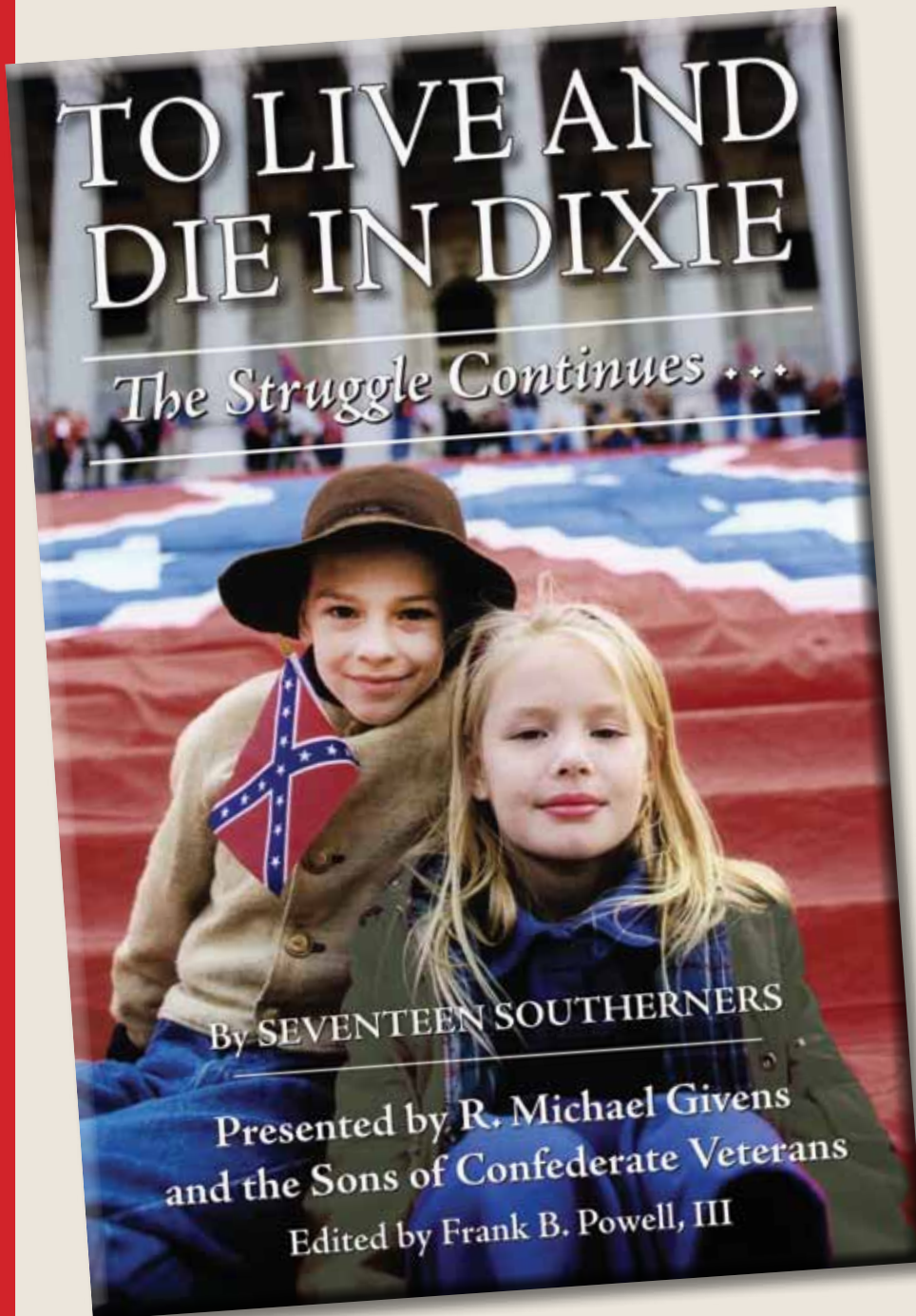
To come to my defense  
and rally once more around me,  
Don't they know I am still their Flag?

The Soldier's Flag!

SEVEN PINES!

*Terry J. Dunn is a member of the General William D. McCain HQ Camp 584, and lives in San Antonio, TX.*

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# Books in Print

## ***Punished With Poverty: The Suffering South — Prosperity to Poverty & the Continuing Struggle***

The Kennedy brothers need no introduction to anyone who has worked in the Southern Heritage movement for very long. Since *The South Was Right* was published some 25 years ago, they have written numerous books and travelled thousands of miles promoting the true history of the South. It should come as no surprise they are back with yet another book destined to be a classic.

*Punished With Poverty* does what all good history does, it tells a story. The story has familiar elements such as the founding of our republic, the strains as the nation grew, the cataclysmic war which forever changed our land. The central theme of this book is that poverty, not race, is the legacy of the War to Prevent Southern Independence. While many books delve into the cultural, religious, economic and political divide between the North and the South, this work looks at how the divide between the Northern majority and Southern minority actually represented two nations in one.

Since the days of the Founders, the South has been in the minority. Patriots such as Patrick Henry, George Mason, and Thomas Jefferson warned us of the dangers of being in the minority. Parallels are drawn between the British

Empire's treatment of India, Ireland, and even the American colonies and the treatment the South received at the hands of the Northern majority in America. The South, with its own culture, history, and values is a captive nation within a commercial empire, similar to the position of the Scots or Irish in relation to the British Empire.

The Northern domination of politics moved the country towards a strong central government with powers the Founders never meant it to have. The South was the 'milch cow' which provided the money which fueled the growing Yankee empire. The North was so dependent on Southern tariff revenue, it couldn't let the South go in peace. The result of Southern defeat was the continued exploitation of the South and its remaining resources. War and so-called Reconstruction brought the South from the most prosperous section of the country to the poorest in the span of a few years.

What this volume brings to the well-known history is an analysis of the effects of this economic downturn on ALL Southern citizens, black and white. The negative views the Northern population had of blacks, the broken promises they made to blacks, both slave and free, and their political abandonment of blacks after Reconstruction is detailed. A new form of slavery was visited upon the South, both black and white, in the form of sharecropping.

The South has never recovered, economically, from the second class status it has suffered as a separate and captive nation within the Northern empire. The maps, charts and pictures enhance the text and illustrate vividly the poverty with which the federal empire's policies have punished the South. The fact that this was deliberate, calculated and vengeful is shown in the words of the criminals who forced these policies on a captive minority. The Kennedys are not content with a recitation of the facts

of history, but issue a call to action for those who seek a return to a constitutionally limited republic of republics, enforced by real states' rights. The Founders would be proud.

Authors: James Ronald Kennedy & Walter Donald Kennedy  
Publisher: Shotwell Publishing  
[www.shotwellpublishing.com](http://www.shotwellpublishing.com)  
Paperback \$14.95

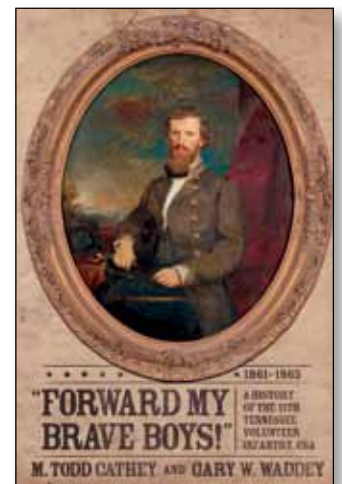
*Reviewed by Brett Moffatt*

## ***Forward My Brave Boys! A History of the 11th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, CSA***

Regimental Histories must meet two goals to be considered successful. Readers with a personal interest in the members of the unit, must be able to connect with the history on an intimate level and glean specific experiences which allow them

to understand their soldier's wartime life. The general reader requires the author to give an overview in such a manner that he more understands the war and the men who fought.

Toward the first goal; this work contains 133 photos of the veterans of this unit, and 164 pages of individual biographical details. Extensive information is included on each soldier, an impressive work in itself. Not just a-



*Continued on page 54*

# Confederate Monuments

By H. V. Traywick, Jr.

**T**he latest Crusade of the Progressives and other Politically Correct to remove all Confederate monuments from the face of the earth reminds me of a recent article by one Patricia Sullivan from the *Washington Post* concerning the Confederate statue in Alexandria, Virginia, and the Alexandria City Council's unanimous vote to relocate it. The article also noted that others spoke with passion about the need for Alexandria to own up to its past. One assumes they were referring to Southern slavery. No one denies that fact, for which the South is being eternally castigated and is never allowed to forget. What more is there for the South to do? Roll in the dust? Rend her garments? Wear sackcloth and ashes? Sit upon stools of everlasting repentance? Beg forgiveness from the Black Caucus and the New England Pharisees?

Alexis de Tocqueville — an impartial observer of Democracy in America in the 1830s — did not blame the slaveholders as much as he did the slave traders who brought them into the New World in the first place, and who were like the drug dealers to the drug addicts today. Who were these dealers in the African Slave-trade? In ancient times, Egyptians pushed southwards up the Nile into the Sudan ("Land of the Blacks") for slaves, and the Hebrews practiced slavery and Slave-trading under their Slave Code found in Leviticus, Chapter 25. Later, Muslim Arab slavers pushed into the interior of Africa for slaves. At the beginning of the Age of Exploration, the Portuguese — pushing down the west coast of Africa — found slave markets already in operation.

In his book *Anthropology: The Study of Man*, the Anthropologist E. Adamson Hoebel gives figures

showing that even in the twentieth century Africa was still the home of slavery, with it being practiced in two-thirds of the cultures south of the Sahara. Perhaps it is time for the Jews, the Muslims and the Africans to own up to their past — and/or present, as the case may be!

The pious New Englanders got in on it early. They had tried enslaving the Native Americans, but with poor success, so they sold them into the Caribbean — but thereby discovered the profits to be had in slave-trading. When slavery proved unprofitable in the industrial North, they sold their slaves South before their Abolition Laws went into effect — prohibiting not only Black slavery but in some cases Black residency there as well. But, they did not give up African Slave-trading.

According to the noted Black educator W. E. B. DuBois, in his book *The Suppression of the African Slave-trade to the United States*, the first slave ship in the thirteen colonies was built in Boston around 1635. According to the January 1862 issue of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, Boston and New York were the largest African slave-trading ports in the world, trading with Cuba and Brazil.

According to the book *Complicity: How the North Promoted, Prolonged, and Profited from Slavery*, (written by three writers from the *Hartford Courant*), the founder of Brown University, when criticized about his African Slave-trading, is reported to have said that there was no more crime in bringing off a cargo of slaves than in bringing off a cargo of jackasses. Isn't it about time for sanctimonious New England to own up to its past?

*Continued on page 64*

1861



1865

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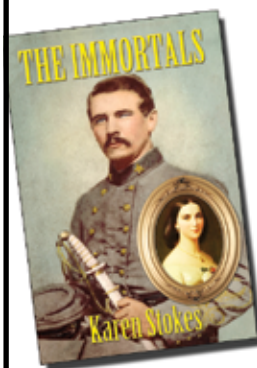


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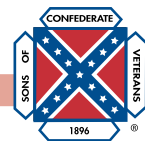
Contribution of at least \$5,000. They will receive the Robert E. Lee level certificate and lapel pin, plus a desk-size Jefferson Davis head and shoulder bust made of cast stone resin with a bronze finish.

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# Army of Northern Virginia



At the Battle of Big Bethel Monument Dedication, members of the **13th Virginia Mechanized Cavalry Camp 9**, Norfolk, VA, swore in their new camp historian.



At the Ed Brown Rodeo in Blacksburg, SC, **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, Lieutenant Commander Randon Thomas (left) presented Kevin Rochester of Blacksburg with the Robert E. Lee print *The Last Counsel*.



**Isle of Wight Avengers Camp 14**, Smithfield, VA, Commander Tony Griffin presented new member Danny Johnson with both his National and Virginia Division Life member certificates.



The **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, honored their Confederate Ancestors in the Fayetteville Veterans Day Parade. By act of United States law, Confederate Veterans are US Veterans.



The Thompson cemetery, near Silver Lake, was cleaned by the **Robert Henry Ricks Camp 75**, Rocky Mount, NC, and the **General William Dorsey Pender Camp 1916**, Wilson, NC, in honor of Pvt. Doctor Franklin Thompson a native of Wilson County. He was a Confederate cavalryman in the 19th NC Cavalry, Co. E and was killed during the Battle of Petersburg, VA, in May 1864.



The **McDowell Men Camp 379**, Marion, NC, placed the 12th headstone for Confederate Veterans from McDowell County who are buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond VA, for two brothers, James and Joseph Cowen, of the 22nd NC Infantry. Thanks to Alvin Hawkins for his leadership of this project.

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



**Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC, was well represented at the NC Heritage Day on May 10 at the Legislative building in Raleigh, NC. Attendees met with Representatives and explained and discussed what the SCV organization is about and thanked them for their support. Cudos to Keith Fuller, Eugene Shaw, Mike Hollingsworth, and Thomas Jolly for attending and are pictured with State Senator Jane Smith outside her office.



**Pee Dee Rifles Camp 1419**, Florence/Darlington, SC, honored Dr. Julian Alexander McLeod by giving him a grave marker. Dr. Alexander was a Signer of the SC Ordinance of Secession. Those present were Compatriots Jimmy Gamble, Chris Harrell, Bob Jones, David Rowland, Tom Jones and John Baldwin.



**Pittsylvania Vindicators Camp 828**, Callands, VA, Lieutenant Commander Owings welcomed two new "Vindicators" into the camp, Clarence Stowe and Beverly Richardson.



**Polk Volunteers Camp 919**, Columbus, NC, placed two Southern Iron Crosses. The first was in Tryon City Cemetery at the previously unmarked grave of Confederate Veteran Thomas Alewine; the second was at New Hope Methodist Church where they replaced a cross which had been stolen from the grave of Confederate Veteran Thomas Marion Shields. Pictured in front; R. J. Ruff beside his dad Jason Ruff; back row, Pat McCool, whose wife is a descendant of Thomas Alewine, Camp Commander James McGuinn, James Metcalf, Don Taylor and Marty McGuinn.



Members of the **General William Mahone Camp 1369**, Wakefield, VA, collected food items for the local food bank. The camp also donated \$250 to the Toys For Tots program.



Dustin Williams, left, and Ben Leighton, center, were welcomed into the **Walker Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA, by Camp Commander Carrel Thompson.

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



At a Memorial Battle Flag Raising/Dedication on US Rt. 29 Bypass, Blairs, VA, the **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC; **Stuart-Hairston Camp 515**, Bassett, VA; **Wharton-Stuart Camp 1832**, Stuart, VA and **Private Lorezo Dow Williams Camp 1456**, Reidsville, NC, participated by firing three cannons.



**Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, color guard marched in the Delaware Return Day Parade in Georgetown. The Return Day event symbolizes the end of the local political campaign season.



Don Goodwin, a member of the **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, placed a Southern Iron Cross on the graves of his great-grandfather Private O. P. Goodwin, and his great-great uncle Private Hezekiah Hotchkiss Goodwin of Co. E, 45th AR Cavalry at Rehobeth Baptist Cemetery in Moorefield, AR.



Michael Barnes and Tim Drake, of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC, placed the memorial gravestone for Pvt. Daniel Smith at Lebanon Baptist Cemetery, Belton, SC. He served as a sergeant in Co. G, 22nd SC Infantry and died of roseola in a hospital near Charleston. His body sadly was never returned home for burial.



The **General Robert F. Hoke/Colonel William J. Hoke Camp 1616**, Lincolnton, NC, honored Law enforcement men and women in Lincolnton and Lincoln County, NC. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Tim Willis, Police Chief Rodney Jordan and Lincoln County Sheriff David Carpenter.



Members of the **Davidson Guards Camp 1851**, Davidson County, NC, Michael Scott, Clark Cable, Joshua Cable, Kenneth Cupp and Ladies of the Louisa Allen Hogan Holt Chapter OCR put out flags for Confederate Memorial Day at Lexington City Cemetery.



# Army of Northern Virginia



Cadet Noah Burgess was presented the *H. L. Hunley* Award from the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, Adjutant Harold Dagenhart.



**William Dorsey Pender Camp 1916**, Wilson, NC, and **Robert Henry Ricks Camp 75**, Rocky Mount, NC, cleaned two Confederate veteran cemeteries, one for Nathan Thomas Hayes, 55th NC and the other for Edwin Barnes, NC Sr. Reserves.



At the **WV Division** Veterans Day ceremony, a Southern Iron Cross was placed at the gravesite of William H. Cox, who served with the Rockbridge Artillery. Pictured are his descendants, from left, Brett Pedersen, Nikita Pedersen, West Division Treasurer Randy Taylor, and Kaleb Pedersen. Young 9-year old Brett speaks at various SCV events.



At the Spencer-Penn Centre Pig Cooking Contest there was a living history and artillery demonstration every hour. Camps participating in event included **Stuart-Hairston Camp 515**, Bassett, VA, supplied the cannon; **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Mayodan, NC, and **Wharton-Stuart Camp 1832**, Stuart, VA.

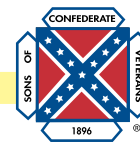


Shown is the **Captain William Latané Camp 1690**, Mechanicsville, VA, Color Guard at the Annual Jefferson Davis Memorial Service at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, VA.



At the home place of General J. R. Chambliss, **General John Randolph Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, member Bobby Ellis plays music while Michael Stephens and Kenneth Williams listen.

# Army of Tennessee



At the **N. B. Forrest Camp 3**, Chattanooga, TN, Lee-Jackson banquet, from left, Compatriot Larry Crawley, guest speaker SCV Executive Director Lt. Colonel Michael Landree, USMC (retired) and Camp Adjutant Herb Deloach.



Members of the **Brigadier General E. Porter Alexander Camp 158**, Augusta, GA, attended and provided honor guard for the Berry Benson Birthday Celebration.



Members of the **Longstreet Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, Color Guard participated in the Memorial Day event at Clapp's Chapel. Pictured from left, Ryan McKenzie, Stuart Ulseth, Ed Bardill, Sam Miller and John Hitt.



**Emma Sansom Camp 253**, Gadsden, AL, swore in and welcomed two new members. From left are Heath Griffin, Camp Commander Bryan Crowder and James Kelton.



The **Colonel Charles T. Zachry Camp 108**, McDonough, GA, swears in their newest members, Keith Beckum and Ross Foster. Also pictured are Camp Chaplain Fred N. Chitwood and Camp Commander Tony Pilgrim. The Zachry Rangers Camp has seen a surge in membership with ten new members.



Members and guests of **Simonton-Wilcox Camp 257**, Covington, TN, participated in the annual Covington, TN, Christmas Parade. The song *Dixie* by Bing Crosby was played over speakers as they proceeded in the parade complete with wagon and cannon and members in period dress.

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



Compatriot David Naro from Overland Park, KS, was recently inducted into the **Saint Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, via Skype, during the camp meeting. This is a first for their camp and provides another means to recruit members from other areas wishing to become a member of camps where they have ancestors.



**Habersham Guard Camp 716**, Demorest, GA, recently held their 4th annual Turkey Shoot. Funds from this year's shoot will go to the construction of the Veteran's Memorial Wall and to Legacy Link's Kinship Care program which assists grandparents raising grandchildren.



**Liberty Camp 329**, Oxford, AL, welcomed two new members into their ranks at their monthly meeting. Pictured from left, Steven Scott, Camp Commander Al Cobb and Samuel Simpson. Steven's ancestor is Roger H. Scott, Private Co. B, 59th AL Infantry and Samuel joined under his ancestor, John N. Simpson, Private Co. G, 4th Georgia Reserves.



Shown is Samuel (Sam) Lee Martin who joined the **Coffee County Rangers Camp 911**, Enterprise, AL. Unable to attend meetings due to school schedule, his mother gave him his certificate at home.



Miss Emma Lynn shared with the **Yancy Independents Camp 693**, Sylvester, GA, her school project, "The real meaning of the Confederate Battle Flag." She was presented an award by Commander Mark Thornhill at the Lee-Jackson Banquet for her helping to further the Cause and her bravery.



The **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL held its annual Confederate Memorial Day service in Jacksonville's Old City Cemetery. The theme was Family and Southern Fellowship. Camp Commander Calvin Hart spoke about past Confederate contributions to our society and how future generations will view our Confederate Memorial Day services. The Kirby-Smith camp color guard and cannon crew ended the service with a musket and cannon salute which was followed by a cook-out.

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



**David Lang Camp 1314**, Tallahassee, FL, members Dave Lang and Buddy Perryman attended the 151st anniversary reenactment of the Battle of Natural Bridge, FL, where Mr. Lang was presented a sword in honor of his great-great grandfather, Colonel David Lang's service. Col. Lang served with the 8th FL Infantry, commanded the Florida Brigade at Gettysburg and was wounded at Fredericksburg.



The **9th Mississippi Cavalry Camp 1748**, Lucedale, MS, has installed their monument to honor all Confederate Soldiers in their county on Courthouse Square in downtown Lucedale recently. This is "monumental" in today's attempt to erase monuments and Confederate History.



The **Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1353**, Hattiesburg, MS, is proud to have three generations of members. Pictured from left, Clif Evans, Sr., Dakota Evans and Clif Evans, Jr.



**Fort Heiman Camp 1834**, Murray, KY, and guests, attended the October meeting at the log cabin of Barry and Fonda Grogan. Music was provided by the Kentucky Plow Boys.



Captain Benjamin H. North, United States Army, takes command of the 209th Military Police Detachment, Fort Benning, GA. Ben is a member of the **Sharpsburg Sharpshooters Camp 1729**, Sharpsburg, GA.



**Colonel Pinckney D. Bowles Camp 1840**, Evergreen, AL, Commander Luke Anthony, right, congratulates camp member Gerald Addicott for becoming a lifetime member of the Alabama Division of the SCV and presented Addicott with a life membership certificate, a lifetime membership card and a lifetime membership pin.



# Army of Tennessee



The **Blue Ridge Rifles Camp 1860**, Dahlonega, GA, members stand beside the 6 1/2 foot tall, 12,000 pound solid black granite monument which bears the names of the twelve units from Lumpkin County, GA, who fought for the Confederacy. Pictured from left, camp members Terry Grizzle, Gerald Lewy, Jeff Martin, Mike Young, Camp Commander Tim Ragland and Rodney Grizzle.



The Sidney Lanier Chapter 25 UDC awarded **Camp of the Unknown Soldier Camp 2218**, Jones County, GA, member David Dunning the Pioneers in Space Certificate during their Confederate Memorial Day program in Macon. Pictured from left are Ken Finley, Dorothy Finley, David Dunning-holding certificate, Peggy Dunning (holding Christopher Mobbs), Dustin Mobbs, Erin Mobbs, Zackary Mobbs, Destiny Mobbs. Dorothy is Peggy's sister. Erin is the daughter of David and Peggy.



At a St. Patrick's Day Parade in Boardman, OH, members of **Captain Thomas W. Patton Camp 2021**, Boardman, OH, and **Quantrill's Raiders Camp 2087**, Mayfield Heights, OH, won first place and continue to fight for the cause!



**N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, Commander Alan Doyle presents camp member Zach Apel with the SCV War Service Medal. Compatriot Apel served two combat tours of duty in Iraq and since his return, has been an officer with the Memphis Police Department.



New member in the **Guardians of the Forgotten Camp 2275**, Chatham, IL, Gale Red, proudly displays his membership certificates.



**Colonel Andrew Jackson May Camp 1897**, Prestonburg, KY, Adjutant David R. Hereford visited the grave of his great-great uncle, David May who was with General John Hunt Morgan, was killed at the Battle of Cynthia and is buried in the Battlegrove Cemetery.

# Army of Trans-Mississippi



**Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617**, Natchitoches, LA, Commander Robert Porter and Lt. Commander Junior Johnson enjoyed presenting a framed Certificate of Appreciation and a stack of pizzas to the Natchitoches City Police Department to show support for our officers of the law. From left, Porter, Officer Cullen Brooks, Officer Rudolph Glass, Capt. Brad Walker, Lt. Ross Desadier and Johnson.



At the annual awards presentations at Air Academy High School in Colorado Springs, CO, Cadet Senior Airman Cameron White was presented the *Hunley Award* by **Jefferson Davis Camp 175**, Colorado Springs, CO, Commander Don Creamer.



**General James H. McBride Camp 632**, Springfield, MO, members attended the burial of a Confederate soldier in the Confederate section of the Springfield, Missouri National Cemetery. The camp worked tirelessly to give the remains of the unidentified Confederate, killed at the Battle of Oak Hills, a proper burial. Pictured: Dale Wrenn, Larry Smith, MO Division Commander Darryl Maples, David Lewis, Rick Perry, Camp Commander Garry Lisenby, Sylvia Smith, Roberta Howard and Kelly Brown.



The **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, swore in their newest member, Robert H. "Robby" Rush, who joined on the Confederate service of his 3rd great grandfather, Private Alexander Boggs Boren, Company I, 16th TX Cavalry, Fitzhugh Regiment, Brush Battalion. Commander Larry Wilhoite (left) and Chaplain David Hudgins performed the ceremony.



**Colonel Walker Camp 2207**, Shawnee, OK, member Paul Goodman, born and raised in Keytesville, MO, visited this statue of General Sterling Price, which stands in a city park in Keytesville. The local SCV camp hosts the Sterling Price Days, with a festival and parade.



The **Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp 586**, Weatherford, TX, added another Vietnam Veteran to the camp. Shown, from left: Adjutant Vaughn Oliver, Compatriot Jimmy Moore, being congratulated by Commander Larry Martin. Compatriot Moore was in the US Navy stationed at Marble Mountain in Vietnam.

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



**Elijah Gates Camp 570**, Fulton, MO, held a grand opening for their new headquarters building in Auxvasse, MO, which they call Camp Jackson. The building houses a large meeting and conference area, Confederate museum, library and research center. They also house the local UDC Chapter. Seated on left is MO Division Commander Darrell Maples with camp and UDC members.



**Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA, hosted the annual Louisiana Division Reunion in Amite, LA. Fifty-eight members were present for the business activities and more than 70 members and family were present for the evening awards banquet.



Shown are the members of the **Brigadier General John Creed Moore Camp 578**, Gatesville, TX.



Two officers of the **Major W. H. "Howdy" Martin Camp 1241**, Athens, TX, were recognized upon receiving their Lifetime SCV Membership Certificates. From left are Camp Commander Jimmy Abney, 2nd Lieutenant Commander Jim Ogburn and Chaplain Jim Day.



The **Captain James J. McAlester Camp 775**, McAlester, OK, shows their support for the patriotic Mississippians who are fighting the anti-Southern bigots who are trying to take their state flag. Several members of Camp 775 have ancestors who fought in Mississippi units.



**Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX, members participated by holding a recruiting booth at the Livingston trade days. Pictured from left: David Walters, Bill Maddox, Charles Warner, Garrett Glover, Mike Farrar, Christopher Parker, and Wade Nail.

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



From left to right: Compatriots Richard Brewer, Scott Woodard, Ted Walker, Raymond Reeves, and Gene Carnicom all received the SCV Commendation Medal at a recent meeting of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX. Camp Adjutant, Jim Evetts, appears in the background.



**Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, Commander Dwaine Bright presented the SCV's Rev. J. William Jones Christian Service award to Camp Chaplain Ben Middleton at a recent business meeting. Pictured from left: Camp Adjutant Curt Tipton, Chaplain Ben Middleton, Commander Dwaine Bright and Pastor Mark Conrad of the Sierra Vista United Methodist Church, who wrote a letter of recommendation for Ben.



Members of the **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, the **Colonel Thomas Green Camp 2251**, Apache Junction, AZ, members of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry and ladies of the United Daughters of the Confederacy held a flag rally at the Jefferson Davis Monument in Apache Junction. Public reaction was positive.



The **2nd Texas Frontier District, Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX, was joined by the Major George B. Erath UDC of Stephenville, TX, and horse cavalry color guard of the **Major James Innes Randolph, Jr. Camp 2255**, Willow Park, TX, and members from the **Gen. Felix H. Robertson Camp 129**, Waco, TX, to win first place Military Entry at the 4th of July Parade in Stephenville, TX.



**Captain James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, Commander Scott Price and Adjutant F. Cooley presented certificates to Cadet Adian Robyns, new members Frank Nolen and Richard Hagan during their Lee/Jackson Luncheon.



In accordance with a proclamation by our Commander-in-Chief, Thomas V. Strain, Jr., the **Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109**, Gilmer, TX, showed their support to local Law Enforcement for National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day. Snacks, coffee and a framed certificate were presented to the Upshur County Sheriff's Department (left), the Department of Public Safety (middle) and the Gilmer Police Department (right). This recognition was presented by Commander Phil Davis with 2nd Lt. Commander David Palmer and Past Commander Eddie Pricer in attendance.



# Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Albert Sydney Johnston Camp 2048**, Tehachapi, CA, recently stood-up a pistol squad to supplement their color guard. The unit provides all manner of ceremonial services for those in need. Its members are seen here practicing in the mountains of Kern County.



**Lone Star Defenders Camp 2234**, Lufkin, TX, welcomed new members recently. From left: Adjutant Walter Bates, new members Roho Poulard and Jimmy Freeman, Jr., and Camp Commander Thomas F. Anderson.



The **Texas John H. Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ, participated in the Tombstone Arizona Territorial Days recently. Shown, standing, Lt. Commander Doug Redmon, Commander Paul Tippit, Randy England, Past Division Commander Glenn L. Meek; sitting, Camp Adjutant Don Rodgers.



The **Colonel Thomas Green Camp 2251**, Apache Junction, AZ, observed Confederate Memorial Day by cleaning and maintaining the CS veterans' graves in Double Butte Cemetery in Tempe. The camp held a ceremony following the cleanup.



At a recent meeting of the **Brigadier Generals Buckner and Chilton Camp 2227**, Dodge City, KS, Adjutant Russ McBee, left, and Commander Loren Ashlock, right, swore in new member Leslie R. Wilds on the service of his great-great grandfather, Reuben E. Wilds, Private, Co. K, 26th GA Infantry, "Brunswick Rifles."



**Medina Greys Camp 2254**, Hondo, TX, Commander, Hawk Bennett (left) and Adjutant David L. Bohmfalk (right), present Medina Valley High School, Castroville, TX, Air Force JROTC Cadet Senior Airman Emily Chase with the *H. L. Hunley* Award.

# Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

## ALASKA

**CSS SHENANDOAH 1820**  
**ANCHORAGE**  
MAY, ARTHUR DENNIS  
MAY, ROBERT PAUL

## ALABAMA

**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16**  
**AUBURN**  
BUICE, ROBERT JOSEPH

**WOODALL BRIDGE 296**  
**HARTSELLE**  
BREWER, BURT ELLIS  
HILL, THOMAS A.  
BALL, VICKY LEE

**MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D.**  
**McCAIN HQ 357**  
**HUNTSVILLE**  
POWELL, TIMOTY ARNOLD

**PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY**  
**385**  
**TROY**  
MODISSETTE, JERRY DAN

**MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443**  
**JASPER**  
EADY, JR., JIMMIE NEAL  
ROY, JR., P. DUNCAN

**GEN. GEORGE "TIGE"**  
**ANDERSON 453**  
**ANNISTON**  
KIRK, RABON LAFAYETTE  
KIRK, DAVID LEWIS

**DECATUR SONS OF LIBERTY**  
**580**  
**DECATUR**  
HENDERSON, JAMES RALPH

**CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS**  
**768**  
**ATHENS**  
MAGNUSSON, JOSHUA  
MILLER

**COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS**  
**911**  
**ENTERPRISE**  
BRUNSON, STERLING FOX

**THOMAS JEFFERSON**  
**DENNEY 1442**  
**CULLMAN**  
UNDERWOOD, DEREK  
JENNINGS

**WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS**  
**1788**  
**HALEYVILLE**  
ATKINS, JEFFREY TYLER

**FORT BLAKELEY 1864**  
**BALDWIN COUNTY**  
PONDER, JULIAN TRUMAN  
HANTZ, IAN STUART  
ALLEN, THOMAS KEITH  
RAYL, BRITT AXEL  
RAYL, EREK SHANE

**THE TALLASSEE ARMORY**  
**GUARDS 1921**  
**TALLASSEE**  
WATROUS, JOSEPH MICKEY

**CAPT. WILLIAM R.**  
**McADORY 2114**  
**PLEASANT GROVE**  
HAHN, DAVID EDWARD

## ARKANSAS

**LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD**  
**FORREST 194**  
**FORREST CITY**  
HEAVENER, JOE  
SOMMERS, JR., JERRY RAY

**3rd REGIMENT ARKANSAS**  
**INFANTRY 246**  
**EL DORADO**  
ZEEK, MICHAEL BRANDON

**JAMES H. BERRY 468**  
**BENTONVILLE**  
SWADLEY, JR., CALVIN E.  
DOZIER, CLIFFORD DWAYNE

**JAMES M. KELLER 648**  
**HOT SPRINGS**  
BROWN, BYRON B.

**CAPT. JOHN W. RANDLE 649**  
**DOVER**  
SHACKLEFORD, SHANE  
ANTHONY  
STINNETT, THOMAS C.  
BERRYHILL, THOMAS CLAY

**9th ARKANSAS INFANTRY**  
**652**  
**STAR CITY**  
WISHARD, JAKE EDWARD

**GEN. JO SHELBY 1414**  
**HARRISON**  
MASSIE, KOLTIN LEE

## ARIZONA

**CONFEDERATE SECRET**  
**SERVICE 1710**  
**SIERRA VISTA**  
PAYNE, TALLEN REY YOUNG

## CALIFORNIA

**GEN. JOHN B. HOOD 1208**  
**LOS ANGELES**  
MILLER, ALLEN S.

**GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE**  
**COSBY 1627**  
**SACRAMENTO**  
CLAWSON, JAMES SAMUEL  
MILLINGTON, RYAN P.

## DELAWARE

**DELAWARE GRAYS 2068**  
**SEAFORD**  
ROWE, JAMES MIDKIFF

## FLORIDA

**GENERAL JOSEPH FINEGAN**  
**745**  
**YULEE**  
NEWSOME, III, SEBER

**KIRBY SMITH 1209**  
**JACKSONVILLE**  
BRYAN, ALBERT MICHAEL  
DRUASH, III, PETER A.

OBERDIER, ZACHARY  
DANIEL  
MORGAN, JERRY SCOTT

**STEPHEN RUSSELL**  
**MALLORY 1315**  
**PENSACOLA**  
WHIGHAM, JONATHAN  
BARRY  
KELSON, EDWARD JEFFREY

**ST. JOHN'S RANGERS 1360**  
**DELAND**  
HAGER, RANDAL AUSTIN  
  
**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1383**  
**SARASOTA-BRADENTON**  
PRINDLE, SANFORD W.  
ZDANCEWICZ, BRYAN KEITH

**GEN. JAMES PATTON**  
**ANDERSON 1599**  
**WEST PALM BEACH**  
DEROSA, ELIJAH

**MAJ. WILLIAM M.**  
**FOOTMAN 1950**  
**FT. MYERS**  
RODRIGUEZ, JUSTIN  
THOMAS  
PAPACOSTAS, PETER  
GEORGE  
GRYDER, DENNIS WAYNE

**CONFEDERATE COW**  
**CAVALRY 2181**  
**ARCADIA**  
SOUTHWELL, DONALD

**JUDAH P. BENJAMIN 2210**  
**TAMPA**  
PROUDFOOT, JR., ROBERT  
LEE

## GEORGIA

**THOMSON GUARDS 91**  
**THOMSON**  
ROSIER, JONATHAN W.

**JACKSON COUNTY**  
**VOLUNTEERS 94**  
**JEFFERSON**  
MAYFIELD, JOHN STEVEN

**BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB**  
**97**  
**ATHENS**  
KINNARD, ANDREW  
EDWARD

**CAPTAIN CHARLES W.**  
**BALDWIN 105**  
**MADISON**  
EVANS, ETHAN WALKER  
HOGELAND, THOMAS  
EUGENE

**COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY**  
**108**  
**McDONOUGH**  
CULBRETH, TIMOTHY E.  
GILLELAND, WAYNE DAVID

**JEFFERSON DAVIS'**  
**COWBOYS 682**  
**OCILLA**  
STOREY, SCOTTY LEON

**OLD CAPITOL 688**  
**MILLEDGEVILLE**  
THOMPSON, III, LAWRENCE  
NATHANIEL  
THOMPSON, IV, LAWRENCE  
N.

**YANCY INDEPENDENTS 693**  
**SYLVESTER**  
HUTCHINSON, CHARLES  
RODNEY

**MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH**  
**WHEELER 863**  
**CONYERS**  
JOYNER, JR., EARVIN LEE  
JOYNER, SAMUEL COLE

**APPLING GRAYS 918**  
**BAXLEY**  
HEADLEY, DANIEL WAYNE

**GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS**  
**932**  
**VIDALIA**  
POWELL, MASON ANDREW  
POWELL, JORDAN MARLON

**GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE**  
**1397**  
**DALLAS**  
DUCKWORTH, TIMOTHY P.

**LT. JAMES T. WOODWARD**  
**1399**  
**WARNER ROBINS**  
CANNON, DENNIS ALLEN  
DENT, DARRYL E.  
SELLERS, BRIAN ALAN

**THE ROSWELL MILLS 1547**  
**ROSWELL**  
ROSZELLE, CLAY

**COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL**  
**1642**  
**CUMMING**  
SMITH, JUSTIN  
HODGE, CAFFEY GENE  
FARLOW, LAWRENCE  
GERALD

**COL. JOSEPH McCONNELL**  
**1859**  
**RINGGOLD**  
THOMAS, WILLIAM ROBERT  
BEENE, HERSCHEL  
HAMPTON

**BLUE RIDGE RIFLES 1860**  
**DAHLONEGA**  
HAMILTON, WILLIAM  
ALEXANDER  
WOODALL, CAREY MICHAEL

**EBENEZER RIFLES 1901**  
**RINCON**  
GRIFFIN, KENNETH E.

**DIXIE GUARDS 1942**  
**METTER**  
MILLER, ERNEST "BUDDY"

**CONCORD RANGERS 2135**  
**DAWSONVILLE**  
OLIVER, DAVID C.

**MONTGOMERY**  
**SHARPSHOOTERS 2164**  
**MT. VERNON**  
NANNEY, RICHARD DEWEY  
MONCUS, WALKER REED

**GEORGIA DIVISION HQ**  
**CAMP 2200**  
**MOULTRIE**  
GLENN, PAUL MALLARD  
AIKEN, MICHAEL LEE  
DUNHAM, RICHARD  
KENNETH  
STANFORD, JR., WILEY  
WATTS  
DAWSON, TIMOTHY  
ROLAND  
DAWSON, TERRY EUGENE  
JACKSON, BENJAMIN  
STANFORD

**THE CAMP OF THE**  
**UNKNOWN SOLDIER 2218**  
**JONES COUNTY**  
KING, COLTON C.

## HAWAII

**JOSEPH KANAKA CSN 2288**  
**HONOLULU**  
WRIGHT, WILLIAM  
RANDOLPH  
MINDT, MICHAEL K.

## ILLINOIS

**ROCK ISLAND MEMORIAL**  
**P.O.W. CAMP 2229**  
**STILLMAN VALLEY**  
McGILL, SHAWN PATRICK

## INDIANA

**SENATOR JESSE D. BRIGHT**  
**2158**  
**MADISON**  
BOWER, RICHARD WAYNE

## KANSAS

**COLS. LEWIS & HARRISON**  
**1854**  
**TOPEKA**  
CARRAWAY, THOMAS P.

## KENTUCKY

**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100**  
**LEXINGTON**  
WEBER, RYAN LEE  
BOWMAN, WALTER  
MILLER, ROBERT  
ALEXANDER COLEMAN  
McKENNA, CHARLES L.  
WHITWORTH, DAVID  
RANDALL

**TILGHMAN-BEAUREGARD**  
**1460**  
**MAYFIELD**  
BOWLAND, MICHAEL

**GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN**  
**1495**  
**PADUCAH**  
ROACH, CHARLES ROBERT

**COLONEL BENJAMIN**  
**CAUDILL 1629**  
**WHITESBURG**  
INGRAM, TOMMY DORSEY

## LOUISIANA

**COL. CHARLES D. DREUX**  
**110**  
**NEW ORLEANS**  
BAROUSSE, MATTHEW  
STAHEL

**BEAUREGARD 130**  
**NEW ORLEANS**  
PAGE, EVERETTE L.

**HENRY WATKINS ALLEN 133**  
**BATON ROUGE**  
CONGER, MAXWELL  
BENTON  
WELLS, JR., GEORGE  
DOUGLAS

**CAMP MOORE 1223**  
**TANGIPAHOA**  
DANIELS, CHAD CLARK  
JORDAN, ETHAN

**SGT. JAMES W. NICHOLSON**  
**1478**  
**RUSTON**  
KEMP, LARRY F.

**COL. SAMUEL D. RUSSELL**  
**1617**  
**NATCHITOCHES**  
JOHNSON, TERRY L.

**MAJ. THOMAS McGUIRE**  
**1714**  
**WEST MONROE**  
LEBLANC, SR., JAMES E.

**GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD**  
**FORREST 1931**  
**COVINGTON**  
HUDDLESTON, KEVIN DOYLE  
VARISCO, JR., MARTIN L.  
SCHWANER, JR., GREGORY  
ALAN

**JACKSON VOLUNTEERS 28th**  
**LA CO. F 1965**  
**JONESBORO**  
BARLOW, RICHARD P.

## MARYLAND

**CAPT. JAMES I. WADDELL**  
**CSN 1608**  
**ANNAPOLIS**  
BROOKS, JOHN CLAUDE

**MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD**  
**ELZEY 1940**  
**SALISBURY**  
PIETROSKI, JOE R.  
FOXWELL, ROBERT ALLEN  
SULLIVAN, DANIEL MICHAEL  
SULLIVAN, JR., JOHN GARY  
PARKS, JARRED COLE  
PARKS, JAMES STEPHEN  
GORE, WILLIAM VINCENT  
GORE, JR., ROBERT JOSEPH

**MICHIGAN**

**ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321 DEARBORN**  
SMITH, RODERICK COLIN

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK RONAYNE CLEBURNE 2257 GRAND RAPIDS**  
SMITH, MARK J  
MARSHALL, ROBERTS WESLEY  
KURTZE, BRENDEN MICHAEL

**MISSOURI**

**B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614 INDEPENDENCE**  
MCGOWEN, CHRISTOPHER JENKINS, RICK

**GEN. JAMES H. McBRIDE 632 SPRINGFIELD**  
SOUTHERN, BLAKE THOMAS

**B/G MOSBY MONROE PARSONS 718 JEFFERSON CITY**  
ARTER, JOHNNY LEE

**CAMPBELL'S COMPANY 2252 REPUBLIC**  
CHARLTON, TIMOTHY LAVERN

**SURGEON JOHN CRAVENS 2276 GALLATIN**  
WILSON, KENNETH EUGENE

**THE STODDARD RANGERS 2290 DEXTER**  
HOUGH, DAVID FINLEY REECE, STEVE WAYNE

**MISSISSIPPI**

**RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265 BRANDON**  
WEEKS, PATRICK LEE WOOTEN, MIKE  
WICKER, JOSEPH CASE WICKER, LADELL  
VARNER, ETHAN  
HESTER, FISHER BROOKS COOK, KIM L.  
PARKER, JAMES SAMUEL LUKE, SR., THOMAS M.  
HOOD, STEVEN LEE  
HENRY, THOMAS C.  
BARBER, LAMAR LOCKARD  
RAMSEY, THOMAS  
PARISH, WINSTON VERLEE  
CUMMINS, WILLIAM JAMES

**COL. WILLIAM P. ROGERS 321 CORINTH**  
BRUNER, DON L.  
HENDERSON, JAMES O.  
KELLEY, KRISTOPHER  
KELLEY, III, KENNETH  
MASSENGILL, RICHARD  
EARL  
HARRISON, NATHAN

STRICKLAND, GARY  
RANDELL  
HARRISON, JASON

**GAINESVILLE VOLUNTEERS 373 PICAYUNE**  
DAVIS, JEREMY P.

**GEN. W. D. McCAIN MS HQ CAMP 545 JACKSON**  
PRICE, JAYBUS JEWEL  
PRICE, DANIEL  
CHRISTOPHER

**TIPPAH TIGERS 868 RIPLEY**  
SIPES, TROY LYNN  
HARRISON, JAMES

**LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 1353 HATTIESBURG**  
THORNTON, JIM NELSON  
KIHVET, JONATHAN ELIAS

**LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON 1354 VICKSBURG**  
KLEINMAN, JOHN RICHARD  
LITTLE, MARK ANDREW  
LANGFORD, CHARLES JOEL

**STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681 SUMMIT**  
POWELL, DANNY M.  
POWELL, JAMES B.

**CALHOUN AVENGERS 1969 CALHOUN CITY**  
SHUMPERT, EDMOND ELLIS

**COL. J. A. ORR 2271 PONTOTOC**  
BERTHAY, MICHAEL

**THE RANKIN GREYS 2278 FLORENCE**  
PURSLEY, ROBERT D.  
AINSWORTH, JEFFREY  
SCOTT

**NORTH CAROLINA**

**STONEWALL JACKSON 23 CHARLOTTE**  
HAYNES, WILLIAM RONALD  
HIGH, MITCHEL GORDON

**ROBERT HENRY RICKS 75 ROCKY MOUNT**  
MONROE, JERRY LEE  
BONE, WILLIAM EDDIE

**FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168 FAYETTEVILLE**  
ADAMS, EMERY  
WELLINGTON  
HALL, RONALD FRANKLIN  
PATTERSON, RANDY J.  
ADAMS, JONATHAN COLE

**THE THOMASVILLE RIFLES 172 THOMASVILLE**  
BROWN, JR., WILLIAM LEE

**THE McDOWELL MEN 379 MARION**  
SHELTON, JOEL EDWARD

**ROWAN RIFLES 405 SALISBURY**  
WEAVER, BRADFORD GRAY

**LT. WILLIAM CORBITT 525 FOREST CITY**  
FOWLER, CODY

**LT. F. C. FRAZIER CAMP 668 HIGH POINT**  
SWAIM, ALEXANDER  
ANTHONY

**PVT. CHARLES FREDERICK HARGET 706 NEW BERN**  
TURNER, RICHARD A.  
BROWN, DUSTAN RAY  
JONES, STEVEN LEE

**COLUMBUS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS 794 WHITEVILLE**  
FISHBURN, SR., MICHAEL  
JOHN

**GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 803 SANFORD**  
THOMAS, STEVEN BRYCE  
THOMAS, HAZEL GARY  
THOMAS, STEVEN CHAD  
SMITH, JOSHUA TIMOTHY

**CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR 849 HICKORY**  
FERRELL, TRUMAN LEWIS  
JEWELL, DWAYNE ANTHONY  
DUNAWAY, WILLIAM ERIC

**E. FLETCHER SATTERFIELD 852 ROXBORO**  
LYON, II, FRANK FULLER

**MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872 GASTONIA**  
BENGE, MARK EUGENE  
RHYNE, ROBERT JACKSON  
CLEMENTS, CHARLES  
MICHAEL  
JENKINS, GREGORY EUGENE  
WEBB, BRIAN WAYNE

**CHEROKEE GUARDS CO. A 29th NC TROOPS 893 MURPHY**  
FOURAKER, DONALD E.

**THE RAINS BROTHERS 1370 NEW BERN**  
STRICKLAND, JR., ROBERT  
GERALD  
HORNE, III, T. LEE  
ELLIS, TAYLOR BARRETT

**COL. LEONIDAS LAFAYETTE POLK 1486 GARNER**  
SIMMONS, LARRY DANIEL

**SGT. JOHN A. LISK 1502 TROY**  
EDMONDSON, III, FRANK

**THOMAS LEGION 1514 CASHIERS**  
BROWN, DANNY HAYES

**J. E. B. STUART 1598 MT. AIRY**  
COCKERHAM, RICK  
THORBOURN  
ROBBINS, JON BRADLEY  
ROBBINS, BRYAN  
THORBOURN  
BISHOP, JOSHUA IAN

**GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE / WM. J. HOKE 1616 LINCOLNTON**  
THOMPSON, JAMES EUGENE  
ADAIR, TRENT LAMAR  
McDONALD, JR., RICKY LEE

**BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM W. KIRKLAND 1692 CHAPEL HILL**  
LILLEY, JAMES P.

**24th NC CO. C. CLAYTON YELLOW JACKETS 1809 CLAYTON**  
RUSSELL, TRAVIS EARL

**HOKE/McLAUGHLIN 1947 RAEFORD**  
HEDGPETH, CHRISTOPHER  
KEITH

**ROCKY FACE RANGERS 1948 TAYLORSVILLE**  
REESE, JEFFREY MARK

**JAMES-YOUNGER 2065 LOCUST**  
CLARK, CHARLES ERIC

**COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE 2142 DALLAS**  
MURPHY, RICK GENE

**THE BURKE TIGERS 2162 VALDESE**  
PHILLIPS, II, JOHN WILLIAM

**CAROLINA GRAYS OF PENDER COUNTY 2174 BURGAW**  
HALL, WILLIAM HEMAN

**CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318 MIDLAND**  
DOUGLAS, MARK BLAIR

**NEW JERSEY**

**PVT. MEREDITH POOL 1505 HAMMONTON**  
FINCHAM, SR., RAY D.

**NEW YORK**

**GEN. ARCHIBALD GRACIE 985 NEW YORK**  
HEMPHILL, RYAN GIPSON

**OHIO**

**BRIG. GEN. ROSWELL S. RIPLEY 1535 WORTHINGTON**  
CURTIS, HARRY E.  
CONLEE, III, HUGH HENRY

**OKLAHOMA**

**CAPTAIN CLEM VANN ROGERS 481 OKLAHOMA CITY**  
CARPENTER, NOEL RAY

**COL. JOHN JUMPER 900 CLAREMORE**  
POTTS, BOBBIE JON

**SHELBY'S OKLAHOMA IRON MEN 1356 DUNCAN**  
BROWN, TRUMAN VICTRIA

**PVT. DRURY WARREN 2180 PONCA CITY**  
BRIGHT, JR., GUY E.  
ROBERTSON, CRAIG N.  
STANLEY, DONALD E.  
MEFFORD, JIMMIE LEE

**COL. WILLIAM PENN ADAIR 2206 BARTLESVILLE**  
VILES, JR., ESTEL WADE

**COLONEL TANDY WALKER 2207 SHAWNEE**  
DALLEY, WILLIAM B.  
WEBB, STEVEN H.

**GOV./CAPT. BENJAMIN F. SMALLWOOD 2259 COALGATE**  
McDONALD, NICHOLAS

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

**16th SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT 36 GREENVILLE**  
REED, DOUGLAS ALAN  
CREWS, DAVID A.  
CREWS, MATTHEW A.  
RYAN, JR., CHARLES J.  
LANE, CLARENCE RICHARD  
SESSIONS, JR., BOBBY LYNN  
BUSBY, JR., GEORGE  
THOMAS

**GENERAL RICHARD H. ANDERSON 47 BEAUFORT**  
ATKINS, BRADY RANDOLPH

**ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER 68 SPARTANSBURG**  
BLEDSOE, WILLIAM DAVID

**CAPTAIN MOSES WOOD 125 GAFFNEY**  
McMANUS, MARK WILLIAM

**3rd SC CAVALRY CO. I OF EDISTO 131 EDISTO ISLAND**  
HOPKE, JAMES CLARENCE  
SIMPKINS, EDWARD  
MASSIE

**MAJ. JAMES LIDE COKER 146 HARTSVILLE**  
VEST, ROY ANTHONY

**PEE DEE RIFLES 1419 FLORENCE/DARLINGTON**  
CADELL, JR., RICHARD L.

**GEN. MARTIN W. GARY 1532 EDGEFIELD**  
VANMETRE, III, MITCHELL R.

**COL. E. T. STACKHOUSE 1576 LATTA**  
LOVE, III, FRED

**PROSPECT 10th REG. 1749 PROSPECT**  
DUKE, JULIUS ZENO

**GENERAL JOHN BRATTON 1816 WINNSBORO**  
YARBOROUGH, JR., HENRY  
STEELE  
YARBOROUGH, HENRY  
STEELE

**SC 17th REGIMENT 2069 HILDA**  
PHILLIPS, III, ROGER NOLAN  
McCOY, FRANK THOMAS

**TENNESSEE**

**N. B. FORREST 3 CHATTANOOGA**  
GARRETT, RICHARD MARK  
SMITH, JACOB BRICE  
STACK, RONALD C.

**SAMUEL R. WATKINS 29 COLUMBIA**  
MASH, JUSTIN BLAIR  
ROUNTREE, HARRY WALKER

**MURFREESBORO 33 MURFREESBORO**  
PARKS, SAMUEL

**GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34 GALLATIN**  
GANN, STUART ALLAN

**JAMES KEELING 52 BRISTOL**  
HAMELRYCK, DANIEL COLE  
CORNWELL, KEVIN SCOTT  
SLAGLE, II, RICHARD GARY

**LONGSTREET-ZOLICOFFER 87 KNOXVILLE**  
DICK, JEREMY WORCESTER  
SELLERS, COLE EDWIN  
SELLERS, BRADY ROSS  
PILLER, BRANTLEY ROSS  
PILLER, RYAN DOUGLAS  
MANN, MICHAEL DAVID

**COL. GEORGE H. NIXON 214 LAWRENCEBURG**  
WHITE, PAUL B.  
FOX, JEFFREY DALE

**NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215 MEMPHIS**  
CLIFTON, DAVID MILES  
TYLER, NATHAN  
LYNN, BRIAN W.  
HOLLIDAY, JAMES NEWTON  
SHELBY, LANDON TURNER

# Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

**JOHN HUNT MORGAN 270**  
**SPRINGFIELD-GREENBRIER**  
JACKSON, MARK JORDAN  
EDEN, CHRISTIAN HUNTER

**CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN**  
**RIFLES 386**  
**TRACY CITY**  
NORTHCUTT, CHASE

**MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM D.**  
**McCAIN HQ 584**  
**COLUMBIA**  
SOUTHERN, ADAM  
HOWELL, SR., DANIEL  
DEXTER  
WADDELL, MATTHEW  
EUGENE  
RUFFIN, FRANK GENTRY  
ASHBY, ROBERT  
CLATTERBUCK, WILLIAM N.  
LOVE, JIMMY ROBERT  
BORUM, JACOB L.  
IRVINE, FRANK WILLIAM  
WARREN  
OPIE, LIAM MASON RHEA  
CLARK, JR., WILLIAM K.  
REYNOLDS, SGT JONATHAN  
ERIC

WATKINS, ROGER D.  
KUHN, MATTHEW T.  
PARMENTER, ALLAN  
HALL, JR., HENRY DOYLE  
REGISTER, JR., CLYDE  
HARPER  
MOODY, STEPHEN BLAKE  
DAVIS, III, JAMES  
DOBBS, JAMES SCOTT  
McCALL, JEFFREY W.  
GOTHARD, CHARLES  
PHILLIP  
DeWITT, JOHN HOWARD  
CRANCHE, JR., RAY LOUIS  
MONTAGUE, WILLIAM PAUL  
LANG, JR., GEORGE  
RUSSELL  
ANDERSON, JOEL PARK  
ANDERSON, ANDREW P.  
AGAJANIAN, GARRETT  
JAPHETH  
HOFFMAN, CADEN  
HOFFMAN, MASON  
HOFFMAN, JUSTIN  
GUARISCO, SR., TERRY D.  
KRIEGER, KORY D.  
HAGER, ROGER WAYNE  
HAWKINS, WAYNE KEVIN  
KEITH, KEVIN W.  
DAMRON, STEVEN  
McGEE, ROBERT WAYNE

**BATTLE OF SHILOH 1454**  
**SHILOH**  
WOODRUFF, MARK EDWARD  
JONES, III, ROBERT DAVID

**COL. W. M. BRADFORD/**  
**COL. J. G. ROSE 1638**  
**MORRISTOWN**  
CAMERON, TONY RODNEY

**BELL'S PARTISANS 1821**  
**TRIMBLE**  
SMITH, DAVID  
GAMBLE, TIMOTHY MORRIS  
RESTER, DAVID LARUE

**DILLARD-JUDD 1828**  
**COOKEVILLE**  
HYLES, KENNETH MICHAEL  
CRABTREE, KEVIN  
JOHNSON, RICHARD D.

**MYERS-ZOLICOFFER 1990**  
**LIVINGSTON**  
REAGAN, JEFF  
CLARK, BILLY J.

**CAPT. CHAMP FERGUSON/**  
**STANDING STONE 2014**  
**MONTEREY**  
CARR, MATTHEW HERRON

**MAJ. GEN. JOHN HUNT**  
**MORGAN 2053**  
**GREENEVILLE**  
PIERCE, JASON TODD

**GEN. ALFRED E. JACKSON**  
**2159**  
**JONESBOROUGH**  
RIDER, WILLIAM JAMES

**MAJ. JAMES T. HUFF 2243**  
**NEWPORT**  
FRANCE, TRAVIS MICHAEL

## TEXAS

**COL. A. H. BELO 49**  
**DALLAS**  
HENDERSON, JOHN ROBERT  
GORE, GARRETT LANGSTON

**CAPT. JAMES P. DOUGLAS**  
**124**  
**TYLER**  
LARKIN, AUBREY MASON  
LARKIN, COLE MAXWELL  
LARKIN, BLAKE MICHAEL  
DAVIS, CARL JACK

**H. B. GRANBURY 427**  
**GRANBURY**  
FARRELL, ROBERT KEVIN

**WILLIAMSON COUNTY**  
**GRAYS 502**  
**GEORGETOWN**  
RABY, STEVEN ANTON

**GOV. SAMUEL W. T.**  
**LANHAM 586**  
**WEATHERFORD**  
LANHAM, STEPHEN  
CHRISTOPHER  
WHITE, GERALD L.  
BOWEN, STEVE ALLEN

**GEN. W. R. SCURRY 606**  
**WICHITA**  
ROGERS, RANDY RAY  
ROGERS, JOE WENDELL

**COL. A. M. HOBBY 713**  
**CORPUS CHRISTI**  
EDWARDS, MATTHEW T.  
EVINS, HOWARD CLARK

**R. E. LEE 728**  
**CHILDRESS**  
BARCLAY, BRAYDEN DAVID  
BARCLAY, GAVIN LUKE  
BOCANEGRA, WESTON COLE

**GENERAL JOHN GREGG 958**  
**LONGVIEW**  
GILLILAND, GREG ALLAN  
**FRONTIER GUARD 996**  
**JUNCTION**  
BISSETT, NATHANIEL  
AUSTIN

**MAJOR W. H. "HOWDY"**  
**MARTIN 1241**  
**ATHENS**  
CAMPBELL, III, RAYMOND

**MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE**  
**1250**  
**TEMPLE**  
ZIEGLER, JOHN ALAN

**GEN. W. L. CABELL 1313**  
**DALLAS**  
LOFTIS, WILLIAM LYNN

**ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325**  
**SAN ANTONIO**  
PINKSTON, ROBERT JAY  
PINKSTON, THOMAS  
NORWOOD  
KRISCH, CODY LYNN

**DUNN-HOLT-MIDKIFF 1441**  
**MIDLAND**  
HUTCHINS, JOSHUA  
CLIFFORD  
BRUCE, KYLE ALAN  
CROWDER, JAMES DAVID

**SUL ROSS 1457**  
**BRYAN**  
FOSTER, TOM AWBREY

**COLONEL E. W. TAYLOR**  
**1777**  
**BEDFORD**  
BRAZELL, III, GERALD  
WAYNE  
GLENN, GEORGE ROBERT

**COL. GUSTAV HOFFMANN**  
**1838**  
**NEW BRAUNFELS**  
BOKORNEY, GEORGE WAYNE  
COOPER, NORMAN LEE

**TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS**  
**1937**  
**CLEBURNE**  
HARGER, II, BILLY JOE  
MILLER, JR., ROBERT  
MARTIN

**WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION**  
**2103**  
**KATY**  
CLARK, GARY ALAN  
BAILEY, WALTER FORREST  
WOOD, TIMOTHY L.

**JOHN H. REAGAN CAMP**  
**2156**  
**PALESTINE**  
GROUNDS, JR., GRADY

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK**  
**CLEBURNE'S 7th TX**  
**INFANTRY 2182**  
**THE WOODLANDS**  
McLAUGHLIN, RUSSELL  
LEWIS  
LAGARCE, RYAN

**ROCKWALL CAVALRY 2203**  
**ROCKWALL**  
MONTGOMERY, COLETON  
GAIL  
BASS, TRAVIS LEE  
WINKLES, A. C.  
LAMB, DAVID ROBERT

**MEDINA GREYS 2254**  
**HONDO**  
STEPHENS, GARRY LEE

**1st LT DAVID RICHARD**  
**REYNOLDS 2270**  
**MOUNT PLEASANT**  
DAVEY, DAVID ALAN  
LESTER, JERRY DEAN  
CLARK, SETH CLAYTON  
THOMAS

**CHARLES GOODNIGHT**  
**FRONTIER REGIMENT 2280**  
**WELLINGTON**  
ASHURST, LEVI Z.  
ASHURST, GARRETT COLE  
ASHURST, LARRY Z.

## VIRGINIA

**LEE-JACKSON 1**  
**RICHMOND**  
MERCER, BILLY DWAYNE



**THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA**  
**MECHANIZED CAVALRY 9**  
**NORFOLK**  
SUMRELL, PHILLIP LEE  
WILLOUGHBY, GEORGE  
PAUL

**THE OLD BRUNSWICK 512**  
**LAWRENCEVILLE**  
ELLIS, CHARLES CLAYTON

**THE BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS**  
**1475**  
**BEDFORD**  
GIBBS, JESSE DANIEL  
GIBBS, STUART BRANDON

**HIGH BRIDGE 1581**  
**FARMVILLE**  
MORRIS, JERRY WHITAKER  
EASTER, DAVID  
SHIELDS, GRIFFIN PARKER  
MORRIS, BENJAMIN LEE

**CAPTAIN JACK ADAMS 1951**  
**EDINBURG**  
COOK, DANIEL LEE  
FOLTZ, KEVIN EARL  
NEESE, FREDERICK HOLT

**CHARLOTTE COUNTY GRAYS**  
**1964**  
**CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE**  
WRAY, JR., WILLIAM  
ARTHUR

**JAMES CITY CAVALRY 2095**  
**WILLIAMSBURG**  
WELLS, JAMES ROGER

**PVT. NAPOLEON**  
**BONAPARTE PONTON 2179**  
**LOVINGSTON**  
NELSON, JR., THOMAS  
PAGE

**DINWIDDIE GRAYS 2220**  
**DINWIDDIE**  
GAMMON, DAVID BRYANT

## WASHINGTON

**WASHINGTON ARTILLERY**  
**2178**  
**PASCO**  
BLUM, JACOB GRAEME

## WEST VIRGINIA

**BERKELEY BORDER**  
**GUARDS 199**  
**MARTINSBURG**  
BRENNAN, MICHAEL  
WILLIAM  
TRIPLETT, CHRISTOPHER

**A. G. JENKINS 628**  
**HUNTINGTON**  
STARK, DENTON S.  
SWANN, GEORGE STANLEY  
KELLY, KEVIN FRANKLIN

## Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	Division	Camp
GREGORY BOSTIC, II	TX	1295
JOHN DINKINS	MO	718
PERRY PATRICK, SR.	SC	4
CHARLES LONG, SR.	SC	4
DON EVANS, JR.	TX	59
NOBLE STANFIELD	OK	513
GERALD WALL	MI	1321
JAMES CHILCUTT	MO	718
WILLIAM H. WALKER	TN	584
CLAYTON M. MCMEEN	KY	2125
WILLIAM L. TILLMAN	VA	484
DAVID R. NASH	SC	2027
WILLIAM W. MORGAN, III	AL	1864
JONATHAN W. MCCONNELL	KS	2064
GRADY L. PEELER	AZ	1202
CAPT. JIMMY JOE JONES	TN	584
LARRY R. MORTON	NV	1989
JERRY L. COALE	MO	718
JEFFREY LEE		
OVERBY HOLLIDAY, SR.	NC	1302
JOHN E. PFAFF	GA	64

# The SCV National Flag Program

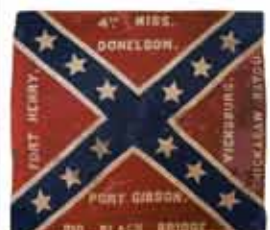
Fly the flags that became American legends



The new SCV 1st National Memorial Graveside Flags are replicas of the 1861 Fort Sumter Garrison Flag; its fame resounds to this day. We added a 3rd National Memorial Graveside Flag which follows governmental specifications.



Our new five-foot-wide Army Of Tennessee Flag is a replica of the 31<sup>st</sup> TN, a flag that was never surrendered. Its dimensions make it proportionally correct to the original. Our new 3rd National 60"x 90" follows governmental spec proportions.\*



Our new Forrest Flag is a 48"x 54" version of the same design as flown by "The Wizard of the Saddle." These flags are unique to the market and available only through the SCV. The material is made of a Super Polyester for additional strength outdoors.



Our new Virginia State Flag is an authentic reproduction of the first authorized state flag of Virginia. Featuring 2 discs sewn back-to-back, these flags are premium quality. It is available exclusively through the SCV in a 3'x5' and a 12"x18" boat flag.

1st, 2nd, & 3rd Natl, AOT, ANV, Taylor, Hardee, Polk, Bonnie Blue, Cherokee, Forrest, Virginia State

Fax: 931-381-6712

## 1-800-MY-DIXIE

### Exclusive SCV Flag Designs

**Confederate Flags:** 3'x5' / 36"x36" / 51"x51" / 48"x54" / 5'x8' (1st Natl & AOT)\*

\$10.00/\$10.00/\$15.00/\$25/\$35 each or \$3.50/\$3.50/\$4.50/\$10/\$13 each (100+)

**Graveside Flags:** 12"x12" ANV, 12"x18" AOT, 1st & 3rd National 12"x18"

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

**Miniature AOT Flags:** 4"x6" \$1.00 each or 0.35 each (per gross 144)

**Mega Flags:** (call for quote)

**Car Window Flags:** 12"x18" \$5.00 each or \$3 each (100+)

**State Flags:** Virginia State Flag \$20 (Boat) and \$40 (3x5) or \$8/\$15 each (100+)

[www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org)

\* AOT & 3rd National 5' wide flags and Forrest flags are Super Polyester

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

difficulties. But if you can, please do so today. We only have about 10 percent of the funds required to build the museum. Won't you please help? We should all carry our packs, shoulder our arms, and join ranks to do our duty.

I am reminded at times of the full weight on our shoulders as an organization and as individuals. We are heirs to the greatest civilization the world has ever known — not just the South, but America also. The history of our country is the history of my family and yours! Let that sink in for a minute.

But we all know the current political agenda is for the South to turn its back on the past and embrace what our “puppet masters” dictate to us. 140 years ago, the reconciliation of our country meant the South would embrace the United States as our legitimate country and Southerners would promise to be good citizens and never take up arms against it.

The North would recognize the bravery and heroism of our gallant Southern soldiers — even providing legal protections for these men.

These were the conditions of the reconciliation between the belligerents. We know that at least 27 years ago, a sinister plan was designed to completely renege on that peace and we are now dealing with this betrayal. The current popular belief is that for the good of our society (and to create the utopia we have been eternally striving for), we need to abandon the truth, our family, our traditions, our past, and all that we hold dear. Our utopia can't exist until we throw off these trappings, regardless of the truth. The truth does not matter, just the willingness to give everything for their utopia, regardless if you believe it or not. Comrade Lenin called them useful idiots.

Does our heritage matter? Does truth matter? Do the souls of

our stalwart Confederate soldiers matter?

I was recently at a reenactment wearing a Confederate uniform on a battlefield where our ancestors died — on the very spot. I pondered this same question — does it really matter? I couldn't help but shed a tear for these men who can no longer defend themselves.

Overwhelmingly, of course it matters and as long as there is breath in our lungs and fire in our hearts, we will fight injustice and we will honor these gallant men. If we don't, who will? Stand together, support our organization and our leadership, and do something positive every day.

May God bless each and every one of you for all you do for our organization and our ancestors!

**Lt. Col. Mike Landree**  
**USMC, Retired**  
**exedir@scv.org**



### Subscribe to the *Confederate Veteran*.

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# *Advance the Flag of Dixie!*

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



Detail View



Rear View

**(800) 380-1896**

**or [www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org)**

**Number 1 \$10,000**

**Numbers 2-10 \$5,000**

**All other numbers \$3,000**

# NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

## **SCV Approved for Combined Federal Campaign**

The SCV has been approved for the Combined Federal Campaign again for the 2017 year. The CFC provides Federal employees the opportunity to donate to select charities approved through a rigorous process by the Federal government. If you are a federal employee, please consider the SCV when donating — use code 10116.

If your employer has a charity donation system, send us information on adding the SCV to their opportunities. Send information to the executive director at [exedir@scv.org](mailto:exedir@scv.org).

## **Dues are now past due**

Dues received after 31 August 2017 require a \$5 per member reinstatement fee. In addition, proration is now reserved only for new members in the 3rd and 4th quarters of the fiscal year (February-July).

## **Museum contractors**

If you would like to submit a bid as a sub-contractor on the new museum, please contact our general contractor, Brindley Construction LLC, 747 West College Street, Pulaski, Tennessee 38478 or (931)363-4544. Individual points of contact are either Kathy Pigg, [kpigg@brindleyco.com](mailto:kpigg@brindleyco.com) (931)424-2455 or Robbie Masucci, [rmasucci@brindleyco.com](mailto:rmasucci@brindleyco.com) (931)424-2464.

## **Museum artifact donations and Confederate images**

The SCV is asking for worthy donations of Confederate and SCV historical items for our museum. Please contact us at [exedir@scv.org](mailto:exedir@scv.org) for donations or loans before sending them to GHQ. We currently do not have room to store them, but we would like to have an idea on what to expect and plan for its display once the museum is open.

In addition, we would like to collect images of all our Confederate

veterans. Please send images of your ancestor to [membership@scv.org](mailto:membership@scv.org) or PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402. Please annotate the name, rank, unit, and as much information you can about the individual(s) you are submitting. These will be available for perpetual research for our visitors and members as well as use in the museum.

## **Battle of Thompson Creek on September 16-17**

The First in Secession Camp 1963, Chesterfield, SC, will sponsor the Battle of Thompson Creek on September 16-17, 2017 at 3170 Crawford Pond Road, Casons Oldfield, NC, 28119. Gates will open at 9 AM and there will be reenactments both days until 2 PM. Come see encampments, sutlers, music and food.

Everyone knows about General Sherman and the Union Army's march through the Chesterfield County, where they burned the courthouse in Chesterfield and devastated Cheraw, but now War Between the States buffs in Chesterfield County and Anson County, NC, have come together to teach the county about other conflicts in the region.

A historical marker has been placed at Casons Oldfield that details the movements of Sherman's left wing in early March 1865. As the day wore on, Union troops were resupplied but the Confederates had little to no reinforcements. The Union was prevented from crossing the creek but they simply couldn't defeat a force with superior numbers and munitions.

## **Six Stand Watie Scholarships awarded for 2017-2018**

We awarded \$1,000 scholarships to six outstanding scholars. Each had three or more recommendations. Here is a summary of each scholarship recipient:

**Haley R. Blanchard** of Lilburn, GA, is the youngest member of Chapter 434 UDC, Agnes Lee, Georgia. She attends the University of Georgia, Athens, where she has a 4.0 GPA. Haley gave more than 1,500 hours of volunteer time, including

working for *Georgia Magazine* as a summer intern editor, and, as a youth leader at Mountain Park First Baptist Church. At her high school, she was the most outstanding pre-calculus, AP statistics, and Latin student, and recipient of the Outstanding Achievement in Physics Award. She is a member of the National Honor Society and the National Latin Honor Society. She was a member of the track team. She plans to earn a degree in Public Relations and work for an organization focused solely on helping others.

**Wade A. Dasinger** of Heflin, AL, is in the William McCain HQ Camp 584. He plans to receive a B.A. in Poly-Sci (Pre-Law) then attend University of Alabama School of Law, and practice corporate or criminal law in Alabama. He was a four-year letterman varsity football and a member of Kappa Alpha Order. He is a member of the Gadsden Civil War Roundtable, Alabama and a former member of the Children of the Confederacy. He is at Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, AL. He was involved with the Student Bible Club and the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, and with the Special Olympics. He is named after General Wade Hampton.

**Emily G. Hamm** of Gastonia, NC, is in Gastonia Chapter 955 UDC, Gastonia, NC. She is studying Art Education or Elementary Education, and wants to be a teacher in North Carolina. She is a member of the National Beta Club. She served as a Teaching Assistant and Volunteer at New Hope Elementary School; at the Free Dental Clinic; at Gaston Community Church in Gastonia, NC; at the Salvation Army; at the Women's Shelter; and helped the SCV with Grave cleanup. She attends Appalachian State University in Boone, NC. Her great-grandfather, Clifford Hamm, is a Real Son. Her father, grandfather, and his father all served in the US Marine Corps.

**Andrew E. Kinnard** of Watkinsville, GA, is a member of the TRR Cobb Camp 97, Watkinsville, GA. He wants to study Business Management, concentrating in logistics. His career goal is in operations with a Madison, GA, com-

pany. He made the Dean's List two times and has two memberships in academic organizations. He served as Chair of Outreach for Baptist Collegiate Ministry at Georgia College for two years, and has more than 400 hours firefighter training. He is a nationally-certified firefighter and first responder. He attends Georgia College and State University in Milledgeville, GA.

**Reid T. Bryan** of Manhattan Beach, CA, is a member of the General John Bell Hood Camp 1208, Los Angeles, CA. His focus is Business and leadership studies. He is an Advanced Placement Scholar with Honors and a member of the National Honor Society. His volunteer work includes the co-presidency of Mira Costa School Builder's Club, interning at the Friendship Foundation, the Model UN Program, and the American Cancer Society. He has Cherokee ancestry. His Confederate ancestor was a professor at the school he attends: The University of Richmond.

**Jennifer C. Harmon** of Greer, SC, is a member of the Hunley Chapter 2667 UDC, Greenville, SC. She majors in Early Childhood/Elementary Education and plans to be a teacher. She helped locate 256 Confederate graves; mapped them, and flagged them. She served as president of the National Music Honor Society, and the National Art Honor Society. She edited her high school yearbook and she has been published twice. She attends North Greenville University, Tigerville, SC.

Awards are made annually, in the amount of \$1,000 per award, one time per applicant.

Dr. James M. Edwards of Georgia, former commander-in-chief of the SCV, founded the Stand Watie Scholarship Fund in 1975. The Stand Watie Camp 1303, Oklahoma City, took the lead in raising funds with support from Dr. Edwards, who wanted to develop a scholarship program within the SCV. He wanted to memorialize Stand Watie, not only for his Cherokee heritage, but also for his courage in fighting for the Confederate States of America in Indian Territory, and for being the last Confederate general to lay down his arms, and for being the first American Indian to achieve the rank of general. Dr. Edwards wanted the scholarship open to anyone of Confederate heritage.

To apply for the scholarship, applicants go to <https://scv.secure-sites.biz/pdf/StandWatieScholarshipApplicationForm.pdf> and provide information on their academic background. Those receiving the award must be a member of SCV or Children of the Confederacy, or the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and be a student at an accredited college or university, and be an undergraduate classified as a sophomore, junior, or senior.

Applicants provide a letter describing the degree they are seeking and their field of study; their career aspirations; service they have provided their community and service promoting Southern Heritage, and their need for financial support. They also need to provide three letters of recommendation, copies of diplomas, awards, and honors attesting to their academic potential, and official college or university transcripts sent directly from the institution.

Investment income from the endowment has allowed us to award the \$1,000 scholarships to a small number of Southern scholars in each of the last few years. Our application deadline is 15 June.

I have been chairing this committee for the last five years. Our members include Byron E. Brady, of Raleigh, NC, James Bently Couch of McAlester, OK, and Steven Steinberg of Orange Co., CA.

To contribute to the Stand Watie Scholarship fund, make check to SCV and send to Secretary, Army of Trans-Mississippi, Sons of Confederate Veterans GHQ, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059. Enclose a note saying the funds are for the Stand Watie Scholarship.

Vernon Russell Padgett Ph.D., Chair  
Whittier, California 90601-2311  
[vp09@earthlink.net](mailto:vp09@earthlink.net)

## Camp Museum Fundraiser Challenge

Compatriots,

As you may know, the SCV is moving forward rapidly with the new Confederate Museum at our Headquarters at Elm Springs. With about \$700,000 in our account, we are going to need to raise more than \$2.5 million to turn this dream into reality.

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

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

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

*Deo Vindice,*

Thos. V. Strain Jr.  
75<sup>th</sup> Commander-in-Chief  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

## 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.



## Dispatches From the Front

8. Lincoln told newspaperman Horace Greeley two years into the war, "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union and it is not to save or destroy slavery." He further stated if he could save the Union by keeping slavery, he would do so. It is just as obvious the Union did not invade the Confederacy to free the slaves. It had to preserve the Union to save itself economically.

9. Tens of thousands of blacks fought for and supported the Confederacy. Tens of thousands of slave owners fought for the Union. Ninety-four percent of Confederate soldiers did not own slaves.

10. There were tens of thousands of white slaves in the US at the beginning of the war. Free blacks owned 60,000 black slaves at the beginning of the war. And finally, it becomes obvious that the contemporary agents of discord are pushing their agenda with fabricated narratives and a complete denial of truth.

Garry Bowers  
*Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921*  
*Tallassee, Alabama*

### Remember President Davis' statement

To the Editor:

A Yank once asked, "When are you going to give it up? It's over. You lost. Forget it." To which we replied, "We'll forget it when you quit shooting at us."

The attacks against us for the past twenty years are being accelerated by a single "force" behind it all. We think we know who and why, but regardless, we still have to resist and fight back as best we can. But resisting and by winning a few battles won't win the war, just as it didn't in 1865.

The "force's" fronts, local government and the black community, are only following orders, one of which is to ignore fact. To kill a weed you must kill its root. We need to identify the root, our real enemy, and devote our resources

toward it. Jefferson Davis once predicted this battle shall be fought again, though perhaps by different means. Think about that.

Bob Arnold  
*Major James Morgan Utz Camp 1815*  
*Florissant, Missouri*

### Confederate Monuments in New Orleans

To the Editor:

Icebergs float so that only the top eighth or so is visible. If the iceberg may illustrate the history of Negro slavery, that visible eighth is the Confederacy. As the waves splash there may be an occasional image of Washington, Jefferson, and others. There may be a glimpse of Northerners who once had slaves and their major role in the slave trade. But generally, fools only see the top eighth.

Below the water line is what the enemies of the Confederacy cannot see. It begins on the coast of Africa, where there were masonry, prison-like forts. One built by the Portuguese in 1482 may be seen in the September 1992 issue of *National Geographic*. There were more than 50 similar points where Negroes were loaded, by far most bound for the Caribbean and South America. Hundreds of years pass and no United or Confederate States existed.

The nightmare for many living Negroes is just beyond that African coast. There, are the warlike tribes of Sub-Saharan Africa. They enslave their opponents and sell them, along with those found to be murderers and thieves, to white buyers. For members of the SCV, we might sympathize, but why? Those attacking our monuments do not have the courage to admit most of the blame for their sad history is with their own race. If it had not been for slavery they would not live amongst whites. We gave them a modern world with much they apparently would never have known if left alone. This includes everything from hospitals to all of the products spilling forth from the Industrial Revolution, not to mention Christianity. There is no gratitude as far as I can tell.

I have been in the SCV three decades. I have never met a member who gloats over Negro slavery, or interferes

with well-being of the descendants of slaves. Yet they, and their disgusting white boys, have declared us their enemies.

Below is a first attempt, but suppose the letter above is the best.

Radio reporting on National Public Radio (NPR) I have heard has all been biased, and I never expect them not to be. As the monuments came down their coverage found one person for the monuments. But he only said there should be more monuments in general, so the Confederate monuments would mean even less. So that was their pitiful, evil reporting. After they came down NPR had the disgusting mayor of New Orleans on, for at least the second time. He said the Confederacy was on the wrong side of history. If they like a central usurping power then he is correct. How many times has that power shoved his little state around? Perhaps he likes putting his nose in smelly places.

The left's attacks are mostly aimed at the Confederacy. We are like the tip of the ice berg; all they can see. Occasionally there is a glimpse of other targets, such as Thomas Jefferson or George Washington. There is a photo where they have boarded up Washington's statue in Columbia, South Carolina. And sometimes they attack slave trading sea captains, such as those whose riches helped fund Brown University in Rhode Island. But the vastness of the iceberg, below the water line, they are too cowardly to deal with. Tribal chiefs in Africa sold their own race.

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

### A word to the "Take 'em Down" crowd

To the Editor:

The Marxist-indoctrinated crowd just doesn't get it. The War of Northern Aggression had NOTHING to do with slavery, but fought to repel an illegal invasion of sovereign states that had legally seceded from an over-reaching, intrusive, tyrannical, overtaxing government. Slavery was a dying institution and no other country on the planet waged a war to end slavery. It died a natural death everywhere else, so why

do people think we needed a war here to end it? The North hated blacks and was not invading the South to free the black race. What sense does that make when there were more Union officers and soldiers who owned slaves than there were Confederates soldiers who owned slaves?

If people would take the time to read the Corwin Amendment and the Johnson-Crittenden Resolution they would see they clearly dispel the myth of slavery being the cause of the war. Lincoln threatened war in his inaugural address when he stated the duties and imposts would be collected from the seceded states "by force if necessary." He could not bear to lose the revenues being unconstitutionally extracted from the South because the South was footing more than 80 percent of the federal tax bill while the rich Northern industrialists and bankers were reaping the benefits.

The war was all about ending self-government, subjugating the people of the South, looting the natural resources of the South for the benefit of the North, and establishing a strong, centralized government that would have control over the states. The CSA seceded and fought for the same reasons our Founding Fathers seceded from and fought Great Britain. If slavery was the cause, as the Marxists contend, then isn't it strange that not one letter, not one, has been found from either Confederate or Union soldiers stating this is what they were fighting about? Instead, numerous letters found from Confederate soldiers state they were fighting for independence and in defense of their homes and families. Letters from Union soldiers state that they were fighting to "restore the union."

The Confederate Battle Flag and all the Confederate monuments have nothing to do with slavery or white supremacy, but a people who defied tyranny and fought to preserve the Constitution and the principles upon which our Founders established a new country. Lincoln was for white supremacy. Just read his quotes about the inferiority of the black race and how he had never been in favor of making voters or jurors out of them. Yet he is worshiped as the "Great Emancipator." He freed nobody. The 13th Amendment ended slavery,

eight months after the war was over.

These lunatics taking down Confederate monuments are no different than Nazis or ISIS by attempting to destroy and rewrite history. And quit putting the blame for slavery on the South. It was the Yankee slave traders who brought the slaves to America, flying Old Glory on the masts of the slave ships. Not one single slave ship ever flew a Confederate flag.

These "take 'em down" idiots are puppets for the global puppet masters seeking to destroy every bit of our history, culture, and Christianity. It won't stop with Confederate monuments. Washington and Jefferson will be next. What about the White House and other beautiful historic buildings in Washington, DC, built by slaves? Will they be taken down too?

The hypocrisy of the Marxist left is easy to see. They tolerate only what they agree with, but expect EVERYONE else to tolerate the left's views. Communists are what they are. They are a blight on our soil and a disgrace to the great people of history who fought to make us free.

It is particularly sad to see Southerners doing the bidding of the Cultural Marxists. These Marxists are never satisfied. Appeasement is surrender. We will never surrender.

*Jeff Paulk*

*Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp 1378  
Tulsa, Oklahoma*

## **It's time to place additional monuments**

To the Editor:

On a recent visit to the Battle of Perryville, KY (Battle of Chaplin Hill) a beautiful period town, if you have never ventured "merchant row" it must have been exactly like October 8, 1862, in the rural setting in Kentucky.

On an overcast drive in late April of this year, as I was trying to remember places at the state park more than thirty years since my last visit. I came upon a small Confederate cemetery, with a Johnny Rebel statue and two marked Tennessee graves which I decorated with flags. This in my mind could not be, there weren't any regimental state markers or monuments from Alabama,

Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas. There were Union historical markers from Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and, I believe Wisconsin.

As monuments are being taken down, this is our opportunity to place our respective state markers which honor our fallen and participating units. Each Division member should present this item to your officers.

*Brian Turner*

*William Henry Harris Camp 1395  
Hollywood, Florida*

## **No need to change the SCV logo**

To the Editor:

I do not see it in the best interest of the SCV to even entertain the thought of maybe changing the logo. I feel it would cause a major drop in membership. We are who we are and each and everyone of us are very proud of the Battle Flag. It does not matter if you change it to an eagle, liberals and haters will not change their feelings towards us. I am a Freemason and we have many symbols we use to identify who we are and it's the same thing, people find out and the haters come out. I do not hide anything. I am very proud to belong to the Freemasons, SCV and the SCVMC and not ashamed to display it. If a person wants to be in the closet with a membership is wrong that's like being a Christian and hiding from Muslims, not happening in my life.

Unofficial logo that's a simple fix, use SCV on an oval sticker.

*Author "Buster" Middaugh  
Beauregard Camp 130  
New Orleans, Louisiana*



## **Confederate Veteran Deadlines**

Issue   Deadline for submissions

November/December 2017 ...Sept. 1

January/February 2018 ..... Nov. 1

March/April 2018 ..... January 1

# Books in Print

port of the battles and movements, this work includes many events that help the reader relate to these men.

Toward the second goal; the general reader will expand their understanding of camp life, and gain knowledge of not only the larger battles, but also war conditions in Eastern Tennessee, the Cumberland Gap, raids into Kentucky. The chapters on the early service of the 11<sup>th</sup> Tennessee are some of the most enjoyable as they cover lesser known aspects of the war. From the Battle of Franklin to the surrender in Greensboro, North Carolina, this volume relates touching episodes as the Confederacy holds on.

This is a complete regimental history, equally successful in both goals. Descendants and students of the war should read "Forward My Brave Boys!"

This work is beautifully written from the authors' pen, and the quotes chosen. One passage that particularly shows this skill in on page 227, describing the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on 30 November 1864.

"By 5:30 PM, the November sun had completely set under the western horizon. The silver crescent moon and starry sky provided negligible light. Except for the muzzle flashes, the scene was dark. As the fighting continued, each muzzle flash lit up the scene for a millisecond. One observer watching the battle from Hood's command post on Winstead Hill stated, 'Great clouds of smoke overhung both lines, and it must have been like something from the pen of Dante.' The brief light that flashed each time a musket was fired elicited a scene of grotesque figures moving back and forth in the darkness. A member of the 24<sup>th</sup> Wisconsin commented, 'The guns foul and choked, launched a spitting fire into the darkness, for an instant lighting up the gloom, revealed the choked and powder-begrimed faces of the men, who, haggard and wan looked like hideous specters evoked from the regions of despair.'"

This is as well composed and eerily descriptive as any war passage this reviewer has read.

In closing their impressive regimental history, the authors give their purpose of the effort. General Gordon said in 1870, "One of the noblest duties of the living is to represent the virtues and memories of the dead." Both authors are descendants of soldiers of the 11<sup>th</sup> Tennessee, and both have succeeded in their "noblest duty."

Authors: M. Todd Cathey, Gary W. Wadley

Publisher: Mercer University Press  
Macon, GA, [www.mupress.org](http://www.mupress.org)  
Hardback \$35.00

Reviewed by Gary Lee Hall

## *Rekilling Lincoln*

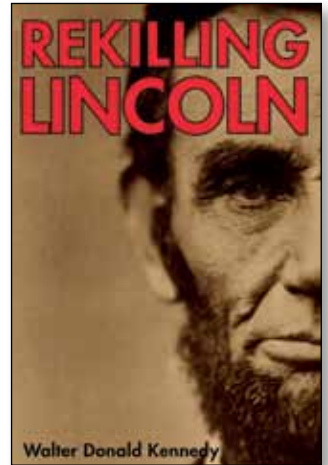
**R***ekilling Lincoln*, by Walter Donald Kennedy, takes its title as a kind of counter-foil to another volume about Lincoln, but with a major difference: this one in many ways could be subtitled: "The Case against Abraham Lincoln."

And as a brief against Father Abe it is a very powerful indictment, indeed, employing a rich repository of historic texts and documentation by many substantial writers whom most historians have forgotten or ignored. But it is also written in an accessible style which invites reading and learning. In many ways, I found it to be one of the finest books by Walter Donald Kennedy, and one of the best on this topic.

Kennedy announces at the beginning how his book will proceed. He divides it into three main parts: "Exposing the Myths," "Witnesses Against Mr. Lincoln," and, finally, "Defenders of the Real America." For the next 280 pages he progressively and methodically builds an irrefutable case for the prosecution.

The first five chapters, examine in some detail the "Lincoln myth," with ample documentation concerning Honest Abe's reputation as "the freer of the slaves" (he did not free them), as "savior of the union" (he destroyed the Founders' conception of the American union), as "defender of the Constitution" (he violated it numerous times and set the precedent for the growth of a giant Federal bureaucratic state), as the "Christian

president" (Lincoln was not a Christian), and, lastly, as a "humanitarian and friend of the common man" (his consistent actions belie that reputation). Kennedy mines the Lincoln bibliography, including a number of primary sources, to offer a convincing case that the Lincoln "myth," which continues to exert such a stranglehold over the public imagination, is built on sand, on falsehoods which have found their way



into popular American culture. Quoting from those sources, including the words of Lincoln, himself, Kennedy demonstrates "the Rail-Splitter from Illinois" was a crafty and amoral politician who was controlled by Northern commercial interests for much of his career, and who was devoid of the high moral principles often attributed to him. And, rather than the caring "father" figure so often portrayed, he demonstrated a calculating and insincere (and insecure) character on more than one occasion.

His views on slavery, despite his renown as "the Great Emancipator," are a prime example of his calculating mindset. From pushing for emigration of blacks back to Africa, to his solemn promise not to interfere with slavery during the 1860 presidential campaign, to his nominal support for the first "13<sup>th</sup> Amendment" (1861), which would have enshrined slavery into the Constitution, and much more, to Lincoln's use of the slavery issue to win support from staunch Abolitionists when the Northern war effort seemed to be sagging, his views were amorally political and dictated by his overriding desire to defeat the Southern constitutionalists, who threatened to undo his conception of America and a centralizing government.

The second section offers detailed, critical and damning testimony on both Lincoln and his ideas about the Consti-

tution, from several of his 19<sup>th</sup> century contemporaries: Congressman Clement Vanlandingham, President John Tyler's Secretary of State Abel P. Upshur, eminent Constitutional scholar William Rawle, "Founding Father" St. George Tucker, and Marylander Francis Key Howard, grandson of Francis Scott Key. Vanlandingham is better known than the others, as he was arbitrarily exiled by the Lincoln administration for his opposition to the Northern invasion and its violation of the Constitution. Reading the long citations Kennedy offers from Upshur, Rawle, St. George Tucker, and Howard demonstrates these men were extremely thoughtful and profound in their understanding of our Constitutional system. Upshur, who had died 17 years prior to the outbreak of hostilities, authored the largely, today, unknown study, *A Brief Inquiry into the Nature and True Character of our Federal Government* (1840). Originally, a response to the constitutional theories of Justice Joseph Story, Upshur's tract is an amazing and thorough "pre-answer" to the constitutional usurpations of Lincoln and his administration. Indeed, the impressive quotations and arguments Kennedy cites were enough to send me searching for a copy of Upshur's book!

In his third section Kennedy assembles a diverse group of spokesmen, some better known than others, but each a superb defender of the Founders' vision of the Old Republic, and by extension, of the rights of the Southern states to dissolve their relationship with a union which had deviated seriously from the Constitution and the constitutional conception handed down to them by their fathers and grandfathers. Kennedy offers testimony from such disparate figures as author Paul Whitcomb, historian Claude Bowers, the great Southern writer and historian Mel Bradford, Lincoln Historian Edward L. Masters, C. Chauncey Burr of Maine, and Governor Joseph Lane of Oregon, John C. Breckinridge's vice-presidential candidate in 1860. In each case his commentary is accompanied by substantial and illustrative quotes.

With 24 pages of helpful notes and a full index following nearly 300 pages of text, *Rekilling Lincoln*, offers the reader an overwhelming case — an historical and

legal brief — against Abraham Lincoln. As such it takes its place alongside the works of Thomas di Lorenzo and others in the growing library of studies that hope to puncture the Lincoln myth, and, by so doing, begin the labor of restoring the Founders' Republic.

Author: Walter Donald Kennedy  
 Publisher: Pelican Publishing Company  
 Gretna, LA, [www.pelicanpub.com](http://www.pelicanpub.com)  
 Hardback \$28.95

*Reviewed by Dr. Boyd D. Cathey*

### ***The Camel Regiment: A History of the Bloody 43rd Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, CSA 1862-65***

The MS Department of Archives and History was established in 1902 and specifically charged with documenting the history of the Magnolia State's Confederate soldiers, but even when MDAH published its monumental *Military History of Mississippi* in 1908, its authors had to admit they could not even furnish "a list of companies" for the 43rd MS Infantry, so poorly documented was this paradoxically once illustrious regiment. Happily, after 25 years of dedicated research, Compatriot Scott Bell (a descendant of one of the 43rd's heroes) has bridged this historical gap and fully documented a regiment that should never have been forgotten.

Formed in the spring of 1862 in NE MS, the "Camel Regiment" got its name from its unmistakable mascot — a privately-imported camel that was donated to the 43rd's founding commander, Colonel William H. Moore. He had earlier formed the 11th MS Infantry, but was wounded in Virginia and returned home to Mississippi to recuperate and form yet another Confederate regiment.

Colonel Moore traveled lightly, so he detailed "Old Douglas" to carry the regimental band's kit. (Several CSA regiments have been credited with having a camel mascot, but research has proven those regiments were simply being confused with the 43rd MS.) Douglas served with the 43rd at the Battles of Luka and Corinth, MS, during Grant's Central Mississippi Campaign; during outpost duty at Chickasaw Bayou, MS; and during the horrific, 47-day Siege of

Vicksburg, MS, where Douglas was intentionally shot down during the latter stages by Yankee sharpshooters. The starving men of Hebert's Brigade under-

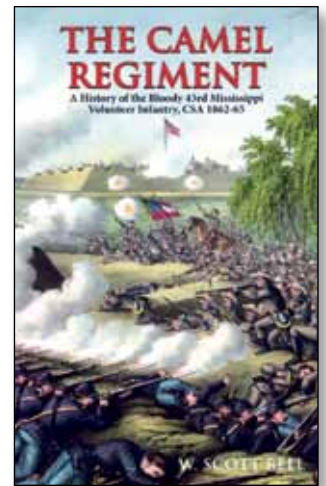
standably ate the flesh of their beloved mascot, but buried his bones with full military honors that night. When the Bluebellies took over the siege lines after the garrison was surrendered, enterprising Yankee soldiers made souvenir rings and other trinkets out of Old Douglas' bones for the tourist trade (later using beef bones, since the tourists did not know the difference!).

During the siege, part of the regiment, cut off by the Yankee investment, became Pound's Battalion MS Sharpshooters and served with N.B. Forrest in the opening action at the Battle of Chickamauga. After Vicksburg, the "Bloody 43rd" again served under N.B. Forrest in opposing Sooy Smith's aborted Meridian Raid; in the 100-day Atlanta Campaign; Hood's disastrous Middle Tennessee Campaign of late 1864; and the final Carolinas Campaign under General J.E. Johnston. The regiment surrendered as one of the strongest commands in Johnston's Army of the South.

Compatriot Bell skillfully tells the amazing story of this hard-serving regiment using a vast amount of first-hand narrative, much of it published here for the first time. Highly recommended reading for any student of the War for Southern Independence, AOT enthusiasts, Mississippi history buffs, and anyone interested in animal mascots of that conflict!

Author: W. Scott Bell  
 Publisher: Pelican Publishing Company  
 Gretna, LA, [www.pelicanpub.com](http://www.pelicanpub.com)  
 Hardback \$29.95

*Reviewed by Jim Huffman*



# Who Is All This Army?

yet at hand there was nothing else for the commanding general to do but wait. [EN8]

Hours passed. The far-off Richmond bells were heard chiming noon. Temperatures rose. By early afternoon, thermometers in the Southern capital had risen past 80 degrees and the hot sun beat down on the anxiously waiting Confederates assembled near Lee. With still no indication of the arrival of Jackson's troops—or the advance by Branch, whose movements would be the signal for the rest of Powell Hill's command to cross Meadow Bridge—Lee had to have been concerned about additional setbacks that could further delay Jackson's intended maneuver and how those delays might figure into the offensive equation.

More hours dragged by and still no Confederate advance could be seen. At about 3:00 P.M. Major Charles Richardson, who had been on outpost duty for the past 10 days with two batteries of his artillery battalion on the Mechanicsville Turnpike, sent his second message of the day to General Lee (the first was dispatched about noon). The second message stated that the Federals were leaving their works in front of Mechanicsville. In response, General Lee, who summoned Generals Harvey Hill and Longstreet along with their respective staffs, rode down part of the hill to Richardson's advanced position to better observe the reported movements of the Federals. The

Confederate entourage did not have to look long before discovering what was causing the Federal withdrawal. [EN9]

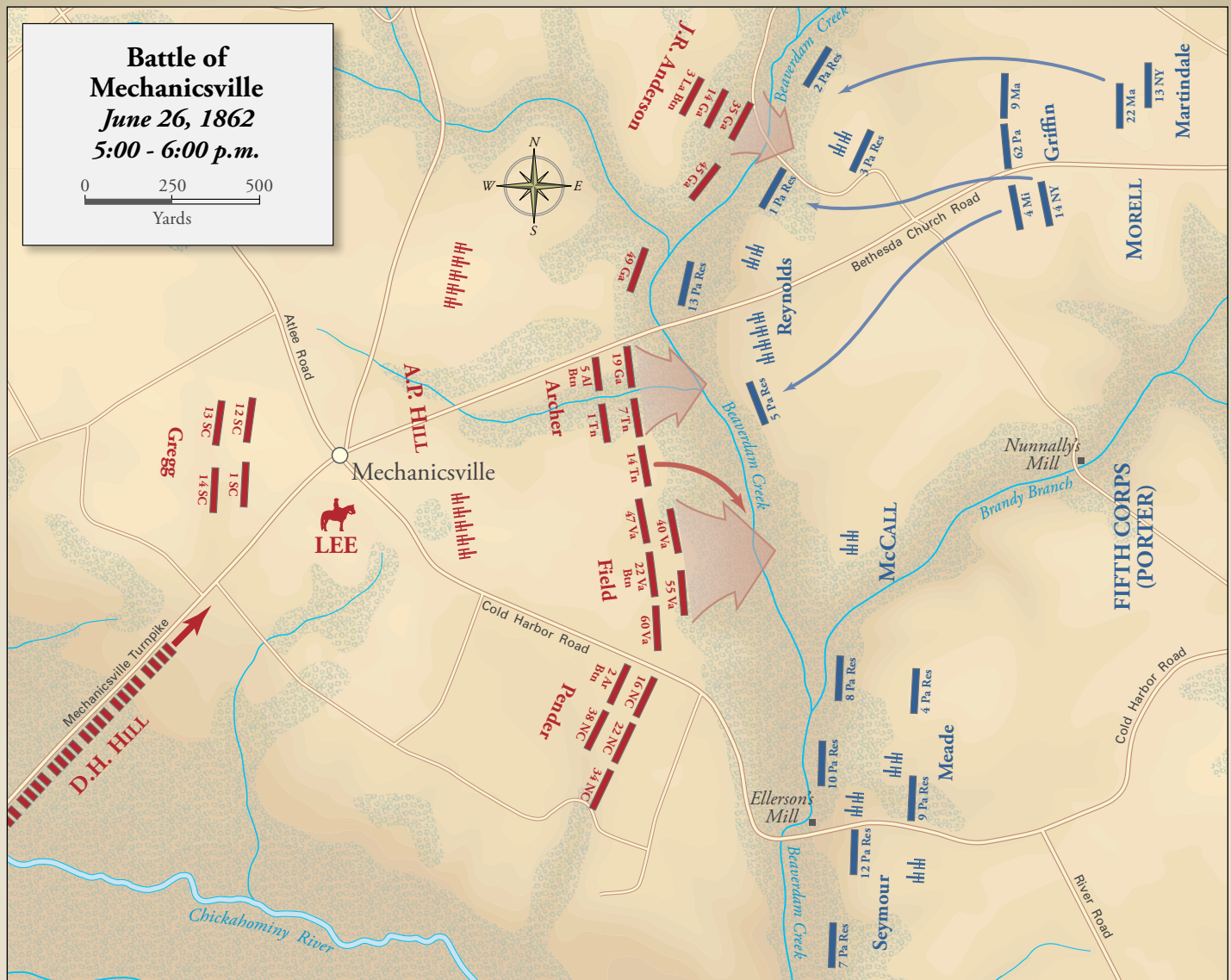
From the north, the rattle of musketry cut the mid-afternoon silence. With every glass trained upstream, the crackling grew louder and louder until on the far side of the river Federal cavalry and infantry skirmishers were at last seen withdrawing below Meadow Bridge, followed closely by Confederate skirmishers. Behind the skirmishers, Lee and many others on the south side of the Chickahominy witnessed a sight that they would long remember. Emerging from the bridge over which the Virginia Central Railroad and the Meadow Bridge Road crossed the Chickahominy, Confederate brigades moved off the road one by one and deployed into battle lines. With flags unfurled and bands playing, five brigades marched southeastwardly up the long slope toward Mechanicsville.

A Federal battery of six 10-pounder Parrott rifles that had been deployed around the village fired several rounds at the advancing Confederates. But long before the Federal gunners came within small-arms range of the thousands of Confederate infantry, they limbered up their pieces and withdrew. Meanwhile, a detachment of Federal infantry in front of the village conducted a fighting withdrawal. In the process, these Federals absorbed several volleys from the leading

Confederate brigades that halted two or three times to deliver their fire.

As the Yankee infantry withdrew to their main defensive line, the heights east of Beaver Dam Creek erupted with artillery fire. Three Federal batteries constituting part of the main defensive position of Fitz-John Porter's command cut loose on the approaching Southerners. At first, the fire from these batteries was too high, as might be expected from guns firing from a distance of more than a mile. However, as the Confederates closed the range, the Federal gunners adjusted the lay of their pieces. The number of "overs" became fewer and fewer, and shells rained down on the Southern infantry, spraying earth and cutting gaps in the advancing gray lines as they approached Mechanicsville. [EN10]

With no indication that he was relieved at the sight to which he bore witness, Lee calmly said to those nearby, "Those are A. P. Hill's men." He turned to Major Joseph L. Brent of General Magruder's staff — who had arrived earlier with an innocuous message from "Prince John" that there was no appreciable Federal activity in response to the demonstration in front of Richmond — and told him to go back to Magruder and inform him that the right flank of the attacking divisions would reach New Bridge by nightfall. This information, reasoned Lee, would allay Magruder's fears of being sepa-



rated from the attacking wing of the Confederate army. [EN11]

Refocusing his attention on Powell Hill's activity, Lee believed that, given the situation as he then understood it, Hill's brigades had already pushed too far eastward and hence too close to the main Federal line. Further worrisome to Lee was that there was no evidence of Branch's brigade — the sixth brigade of Powell Hill's division — nor any evidence of Jackson's flanking movement. In Lee's mind, it made no sense to expose the bulk of the Light Division to needless casualties from enemy artillery fire. Additionally,

it wasn't good military sense to move the division too close to the Beaver Dam Creek line where it would be torn to pieces in front of the entrenched defenders.

Since Lee had never intended to frontally assault this strong defensive line, he believed it prudent to advise Powell Hill to stop his ill-advised advance until Jackson's flanking maneuver materialized. Lee looked around the immediate area and caught sight of Lieutenant Thomas W. Sydnor of the 4th Virginia Cavalry, a volunteer aide to Harvey Hill. The evening before, Lee had become acquainted with Sydnor,

a local who claimed to know of every inch of the ground in the area. The commanding general signaled for Sydnor, quizzed him once again about the lay of the land and then ordered him to ride at once to Powell Hill with the following order: *do not bring on a general assault until further orders.* [EN12]

Long after enough time had passed for Sydnor to deliver Lee's directive and for Powell Hill to take corresponding action, the five brigades of the Light Division that had crossed Meadow Bridge initiated a partial redeployment. Lee saw the brigades remain in

the vicinity of Mechanicsville while some of the division's supporting batteries were brought into action.

Powell Hill's progress had the consequence of sparking other commands into action as according to General Orders No. 75. With the opening of the Mechanicsville Turnpike, the divisions of Harvey Hill and Longstreet reformed their march columns and crossed over to the north bank. Meanwhile, by 4:00 P.M., Lee saw that Powell Hill was still in Mechanicsville. Questions had to have abounded in the commanding general's mind. Did "Little Powell" not realize that possession of the tiny town meant nothing at that time other than a place where the division occupied ground and that there was no suitable cover other than some undulating terrain?

The left-most brigade of the Light Division under Joseph Reid Anderson was north of Mechanicsville and was taking what amounted to almost enfilading artillery fire from the extreme right of the Federal line. Two brigades east and southeast of the village (with the fourth and fifth in reserve) were occupying a line a half-mile long. These formations were being bombarded by Federal artillerists at a distance of about 800-900 yards and were conducting what must have seemed to them something almost akin to target practice.

Lee deduced that the volume of fire being put out by the Federals indicated that they were not yet threatened by Jackson's anticipated approach. Through his glasses, Lee could see Southerners being sacrificed and there

was not a single dispatch from Powell Hill explaining why. With the way now secure to ride into Mechanicsville, Lee decided that once Harvey Hill's men were well underway with their river crossing (that was delayed a half-hour due to the pioneers in the vanguard of the division not being properly positioned by Harvey Hill), he would ride forward and find out what was going through the mind of Powell Hill. [EN13]

### END NOTES — for Part I

1. *La Correspondance de Napoléon Ier*, 32 volumes (Paris, 1858-1870), vol. 12, Number 10350, Napoléon to Eugène, 11 June 1807. This quote may also be found in Peter G. Tsouras, *Warriors Words: A Quotation Book from Sesotris III to Schwartzkopf*, 1871 BC—AD 1991, (London, 1992), p. 305.

2. James I. Robertson, *Stonewall Jackson: The Man, The Soldier, The Legend* (New York, 1997), p. 468; Clifford Dowdey, *Lee* (New York, 1965), p. 238; *The Wartime Papers of R. E. Lee*, edited by Clifford Dowdey and Louis H. Manarin (Boston, 1961), number 213, "To Jefferson Davis," June 26, 1862, p. 201. Slash Church was one of the most famous churches in Virginia. Erected in 1729, it was the oldest frame church in the Commonwealth and the place where Patrick Henry's uncle had been rector for 40 years. The comment about being two hours away is based on the original plan for Jackson's command being able to average his route march at an overly-optimistic pace of three miles an hour.

3. Robertson, *Stonewall Jackson*, p. 468; Dowdey, *Lee*, p. 238; Dowdey and Manarin, *The Wartime Papers of R. E. Lee*, number 213, "To Jefferson Davis," June 26, 1862, p. 201.

4. Robert E. Lee to Thomas J. Jackson, as quoted in: Robertson, *Stonewall Jackson*, p. 469.

5. Douglas Southall Freeman, *R. E. Lee: A Biography*, 4 volumes (New York, 1934-36), vol. 1, Appendix I-4, "The Staff of General Lee, Fifth Period — Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia," pp. 641-642; Moxley Sorrel, *Recollections of a Confederate Staff Officer* (New York, 1971), p. 75; *Southern Historical Society Papers*, 52 volumes (Richmond, 1876-1957), vol. 35, "Officers of Gen. R. E. Lee's Staff," pp. 25-28; *Southern Historical Society Papers*, vol. 38, "List of General Officers and Their Staffs in the Confederate Army...", pp. 156-183. Following Joe Johnston's wounding, Captain Mason was the only member of Johnston's staff to transfer over to Lee's staff.

6. *Official Records*, Series I, vol. 11, part 2, Untitled "Report of the Seven Days Battles" by Daniel Harvey Hill, (no date), p. 623; "Report of Colonel Bristol B. Gayle," p. 638; "Report of Brigadier-General Roswell S. Ripley," p. 647; "Report of Captain A. Burnet Rhett," p. 654; "Report of Major-General James Longstreet," p. 756; Long, *Memoirs of Robert E. Lee*, pp. 170-171; *Official Records*, Series I, vol. 11, part 1, from Chapter II of the "Report of Major-General George B. McClellan," August 4, 1863, p. 25.

7. Freeman, *R. E. Lee*, vol. 2, pp. 123 and 125; *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*, Plate XX, "Map of the Battle-Grounds in the Vicinity of Richmond, Va.," signed by Robert E. Lee, 4 April 1863; Plate XXI, "Battle of Mechanicsville," Plate LXIII, "Map of Battlefield of Mechanicsville and Cold Harbor," and Plate XC, "Map of the Vicinity of Mechanicsville." The question of the distance from the Chickahominy to Mechanicsville varied according to how the distance was measured. Some measured from the river to

the intersection of town, while others measured from the edge of the boggy marsh to the small village, and others measured from the edge of the flood plain up the slope to the town. The author used the distance from the edge of the marshy ground to the village.

8. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 130 volumes (Washington, D. C., 1880-1901), Series I, vol. 11, part 2, "Reports of General Robert E. Lee...[of the Seven Days]", p. 490, hereafter referred to as the *Official Records*; also, *Official Records*, Series I, vol. 11, part 2, "Report of Col. John F. Farnsworth", p. 232; "Reports of Captain James H. Cooper..." pp. 409-411; Freeman, *R. E. Lee*, vol. 2, pp. 124-125; On page 125, footnote 17, Freeman states Professor Lowe's balloons were in the air, citing R. E. Withers, *Autobiography of an Octogenarian* (Roanoke, 1907). However, this is at odds with Stephen W. Sears, *To the Gates of Richmond: The Peninsula Campaign* (New York, 1992), p. 171 and on p. 420; Dowdey, *Lee*, pp. 230-231; Clifford Dowdey, *The Seven Days: The Emergence of Lee* (Boston, 1964), p. 175; Armistead Lindsay Long, *Memoirs of Robert E. Lee: His Military and Personal History, Embracing a Large Amount of Information Hitherto Unpublished* (New York, 1886), p. 171.

9. *Official Records*, Series I, vol. 11, part 2, "Report of Major Charles Richardson...[of the Seven Days]", p. 538.

10. Freeman, *R. E. Lee*, vol. 2, pp. 127-128; Martin Schenck, *Up Came Hill: The Story of the Light Division and Its Leaders* (Harrisburg, 1958), p. 55-56; John Beauchamp Jones, *A Rebel War Clerk's Diary*, edited by Earl Schenk Miers (New York, 1958 reprint of the 1866 original), p. 137,

states that on a hill nearer Richmond, "the drums and fifes" of Hill's Light Division "could be easily heard" above the roar of battle. *Official Records*, Series I, vol. 11, part 2, "Report of Brigadier-General Fitz-John Porter...[of the Seven Days]", p. 221-222; "Report of Brigadier-General John H. Martindale" pp. 288-289; "Reports of Brigadier-General George A. McCall," p. 384; "Reports of Captain James H. Cooper," pp. 409-411; "Reports of Major Roy Stone," pp. 414-415; "Report of General Robert E. Lee...[of the Seven Days]", p. 491; "Report of Major-General Ambrose Powell Hill," pp. 834-835; "Report of Brigadier-General Charles William Field," p. 841; "Report of Brigadier-General Joseph Reid Anderson," p. 877; "Report of Brigadier-General William Dorsey Pender," pp. 898-899; Brian K. Burton, *Extraordinary Circumstances: The Seven Days Battles* (Bloomington, 2001), pp. 66-68.

11. Freeman, *R. E. Lee*, vol. 2, p. 128; Dowdey, *Lee*, pp. 231-232.

12. Freeman, *R. E. Lee*, vol. 2, pp. 128-129; Douglas Southall Freeman, *Lee's Lieutenants: A Study in Command*, 3 volumes (New York, 1942-1944), vol. 1, pp. 514-515, Letter from T. W. Sydnor to Jedediah Hotchkiss, December 27, 1897, in the *Hotchkiss Papers*; William Woods Hassler, *A. P. Hill: Lee's Forgotten General* (Chapel Hill, 1962), pp. 50-51; Burton, *Extraordinary Circumstances*, pp. 68-69. There is one source which states it was General Lee who initially ordered Powell Hill into action. In his July 21, 1862, letter to his mother, Thomas Jewett Goree, of Longstreet's staff, stated: "About four o'clock p.m. Genl. Lee (fearing the enemy might suspect what we were up to & prepare) deemed it advisable to wait no longer. So he ordered A. P. Hill to cross & attack, which he did and without much trouble drove the enemy before him

to Beaver Dam Creek, about a mile below Mechanicsville. This position...[several words illegible]...an attack in front." See: *The Thomas Jewett Goree Letters, The Civil War Correspondence*, edited and annotated by Langston James Goree V (Bryan, 1981), vol. 1, p. 158. This edition was limited to 200 numbered copies, and was later published in another book form as: Thomas Jewett Goree, *Longstreet's Aide: The Civil War Letters of Major Thomas J. Goree*, edited by Thomas W. Cutrer (Charlottesville, 1995). Obviously, Goree's account is at odds with others, including T. W. Sydnor as well as Powell Hill himself, who admitted in his official report: "Three o'clock having arrived, and no intelligence from Jackson or Branch, I determined to cross at once rather than hazard the failure of the whole plan by longer deferring it." See: *Official Records*, Series I, vol. 11, part 2, "Report of Major-General Ambrose Powell Hill," p. 835. Clearly, it was Powell Hill who decided that he could wait no longer, and started the battle.

13. *Official Records*, Series I, vol. 11, part 2, "Report of Major-General Ambrose Powell Hill," p. 835; "Report of Brigadier-General Joseph Reid Anderson," p. 877; "Report of Brigadier-General William Dorsey Pender," pp. 898-899; Daniel Harvey Hill, "Lee Attacks North of the Chickahominy," *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War...Being for the Most part Contributions Based Upon "The Century Magazine Series"*, edited by Robert Underwood Johnson and Clarence Clough Buel, 4 volumes (New York, 1956 reprint of the 1889 original), vol. 2, p. 352; Freeman, *R. E. Lee*, vol. 2, pp. 128-129; Schenck, *Up Came Hill*, p. 56. Lee waited until Ripley's Brigade of Harvey Hill's division was across the river before crossing the river himself to go to see Powell Hill.



# Paladins of Christian Civilization

— he called them “Paladins of Christian Civilization.” I think that is very true. Remember fifty years ago when Raleigh’s Channel 5, WRAL-TV, would sign off by playing *Dixie*? The times have changed radically.

The Revolution has made a lot of progress since then. Now our flags and precious relics are hidden away in dusty museums, our songs are banned, our symbols are labeled as “hateful.”

So it is for us, under that flag, to redouble our commitment to those principles that our ancestors held dear and for which they bled and died. That may mean we lose friends or even lose positions. It may even mean we must spend years, perhaps decades, in a kind of dark catacomb. But if we are faithful to those principles and to that memory — if we are faithful to the precious inheritance that we have received — if we are faithful to that flag and

what it stands for — then we shall have done our duty.

For our principles are timeless and they only fall if we relinquish the field of battle. We cannot and must not.

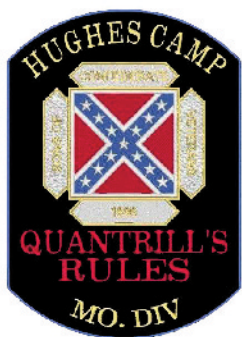
As I grow older, the words of my Spanish friend’s ancestor resound constantly in my ears: “A lost cause is never truly lost if the fight is for what is true and what is right.”

That is our obligation before the shadow of our ancestors and before the judgment of Almighty God. We can and should do no less.

Thank you, and God bless the South!

## References

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See various biographical accounts, including Wikipedia, for information on Johann Heros von Borke and Prince Camille de Polignac.



*Continued from page 13*

## Chaplain's Comments

might estimate the weight of the world, tell the size of the celestial city, count the stars of heaven, measure the speed of lightning, and tell the time of the rising and the setting of the sun — but you cannot estimate prayer-power. Prayer is as vast as God because He is behind it. Prayer is as mighty as God because He has committed Himself to answer it." Virginia Whitman stated: "Other activities produce what we can do. Prayer output is what God can do."

Prayer is not some psychological exercise to make us feel better about ourselves. Prayer is not some magical formula or incantation. Prayer is not

some religious endeavor to answer some superstitious belief. Rather, prayer is the means through which the power of God can be released within our experience. It provides us enough power to handle whatever has come before us.

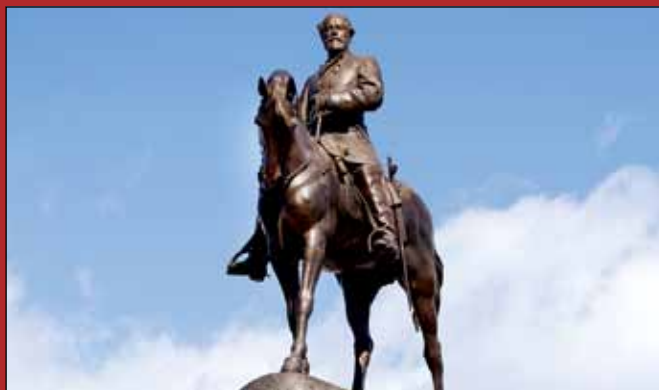
Let us individually spend time in prayer. And would it not be appropriate in every SCV Camp Meeting for the Chaplain to lead in a prayer regarding heritage defense. These are uncertain times. We face a dedicated enemy. We need the direction and protection of God as we make ourselves visible.



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*Continued from page 14*

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 Newport, TN  
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Colonel E. W. Taylor 1777  
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Colonel D. H. Lee Martz 10  
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Isle of Wight Avengers 14  
 Smithfield, VA  
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19th Virginia Infantry 1493  
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# Confederate Monuments

In the 1930s, near Mobile, Alabama, the noted Black anthropologist Zora Neale Hurston interviewed Cudjo Lewis, the last known living individual to have arrived in the United States aboard a slave ship — smuggled into a swamp along the Gulf Coast just before the war. The account is found in her book *Dust Tracks on a Road*, pages 206-12. Lewis told how when he was a young man his African village had been raided by Black slavers and fierce Amazon women warriors from the Kingdom of Dahomey. They killed all the old people and cut off their heads as trophies, while the rest were shackled into coffles and marched to the barracoons on the beach for sale. Along the way, the severed heads started to rot, so the slavers stopped to smoke and dry the heads over a fire. Upon their arrival on the coast, they found the compound of the King of Dahomey surrounded by a wall of skulls, and with skulls stuck on the tops of the posts of the enclosing barricade. Arrangements for sale were made with a

slave ship which was anchored offshore, and Cudjo and the other slaves were loaded aboard for the dreadful “Middle Passage.”

Zora Neale Hurston said that the shocking story dispelled her illusions. In her growing up, she had believed the tales told that white slavers arrived on the African coast, waved a red handkerchief, and captured the curious Africans who came out on the beach to see. She said she was shocked and dismayed to discover that Africans were captured and sold into slavery by her own people. Perhaps it is time for African-Americans to own up to this part of their past as well.

It was reported in the aforementioned *Washington Post* article that eighteen speakers testified in a chamber where a portrait of Robert E. Lee hangs opposite one of George Washington. Let us hold that thought, for it is a perfect justification of Alexandria’s — and the South’s — Confederate heritage, and a perfect indictment of those who would condemn it, for if the truth be known, both Lee and the Confederate soldiers commemorated on our monuments were defending their country from invasion, conquest and coerced political allegiance — just as Washington and their fathers had done when the thirteen slaveholding Colonies seceded from the British Empire.

Secession had many causes, but the war had only one. The historian Barbara Tuchman noted accurately and succinctly — somewhere in her book *The March of Folly, from Troy to Vietnam* — that it was “The North’s War against the South’s Secession.” With the agricultural South out of the Union the industrial North would suffer financial bankruptcy. It was therefore decided in Northern financial councils that to drive the Southern States back into the Union at the point of the bayonet in the bloodiest war in the history of the Western Hemisphere would be preferable to the loss of a Yankee dollar.

However, one will not hear anything about this, because it repudiates our secessionist heritage of 1776 and puts the portrait of Abraham Lincoln on the wall alongside of George III. This, then, is the real reason these Confederate Monuments must come down: They speak Truth to Power. ❏



## Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

*“Before Manassas, there was Mexico”*

Many Civil War leaders like Lee, Jackson, Bragg, Beauregard, Longstreet, Johnston and soldiers they commanded saw action in the Mexican War.

## The Descendants of Mexican War Veterans

are men and women who have an ancestor, or interest, in the Mexican War 1846-1848.

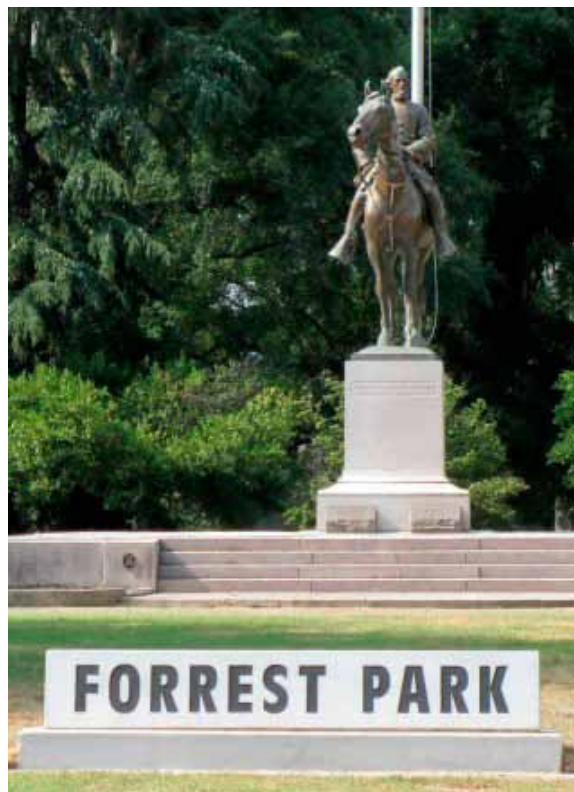
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The Memphis City Council has passed a resolution to remove the Forrest Equestrian Statue from Forrest Park and to dig up the graves of General Forrest and his wife MaryAnn from beneath the statue.

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.

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# 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.



## Membership Categories

Individual..... \$25.00  
Family ..... \$50.00  
Patron ..... \$100.00 - \$249.00  
Sustaining ...\$250.00 - \$499.00  
Benefactor ...500.00 - \$999.00  
Sponsor ..\$1,000.00 - \$4,999.00

President's Cabinet ..\$5,000.00+

Corporate Membership \$500.00 +

Amount

## GENERAL AND CONTRIBUTING MEMBERSHIP

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

(CITY, STATE, ZIP) \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE (HOME) \_\_\_\_\_

(BUSINESS) \_\_\_\_\_

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.

Copy & Clip the order form below and send to the address listed to order your bricks. Order one for your ancestor today!

**Ancestral Brick Order Form**

Instructions: Use the lines as laid out or come up with your own layout but no more than three lines of info and no more than 15 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary. (See Sample Below)

Line 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
(First and Last Name)

Line 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Rank)

Line 3: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Unit)

**ORDER YOUR ANCESTOR'S BRICK TODAY!**

Make checks out for \$50.00 per brick to: Bricks for Beauvoir  
Mail to Bricks for Beauvoir  
2244 Beach Blvd.  
Biloxi, MS 39531

Or Visit our Gift Shop where you can pay by Cash or Credit Card!

**Sample**

Pvt. JAMES W. McCLUNEY  
8th MS CAV, CO. F

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

# Confederate Classifieds

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**THE CIVIL WAR NEWS:** Monthly current events newspaper. Preservation, Civil War heritage, reenactments, books, calendar, firearms, letters, columns, display, and classified ads. For free sample, call 800-777-1862. [www.civilwarnews.com](http://www.civilwarnews.com)

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**SPECIALIZING IN CONFEDERATE AND UNION** autographs, letters, diaries, documents, postal history, currency, and photos. Contact Brian & Maria Green, Inc., PO Box 1816, Kernersville, NC 27285-1816; Phone: 336-993-5100. [bmgcivilwar.com](http://bmgcivilwar.com) On-line store [shop.bmgcivilwar.net](http://shop.bmgcivilwar.net). Member SCV & MOSB.

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**WEBCHURCH.** Ordination available. Post all Christian fellowship issues on Bulletin Board. [www.revandrewangel.com](http://www.revandrewangel.com)

**LOOKING FOR MEMBERS** local or currently stationed in Hawaii for occasional get togethers to talk stories, BBQ, luau and ride. [hirebel@yahoo.com](mailto:hirebel@yahoo.com)

**KENNEDY TWINS NEWS LETTER.** Free e-subscription. Send your request to receive free monthly copy. We are in a life and death struggle to save our country! It's time for "we the people" of the South to take a bold stand. Freedom in 2020. Be a part of the fight for Freedom. [jrk1861@gmail.com](mailto:jrk1861@gmail.com)

**WWW.CONFEDERATENUMISMATICA.COM** New Book — *Confederate Numismatica Part 1: Fore-runners through 1889*. Tokens, Politicals, Coins, Currency, Medals, Badges, Ribbons, Historical Notes and Price Guide by Peter Bertram.

**RALEIGH, NC** — September 16-17, Civil War & Military Collectors Show, North Carolina State Fairgrounds, 1025 Blue Ridge Road. Arms & Memorabilia-Civil War, Indian Wars, WWI, WWII, etc. Info: Carolina Trader Promotions, 704-282-1339.

**WANTED ITEMS** from the 7th US Cavalry, Indian War. Also wanted CSA Items from Texas, Jesse James, Frank James, the Younger Brothers, 10th Georgia Infantry, 10th Georgia Infantry Battalion, 11th Georgia Infantry, 24th George Infantry. David Rowland, 147 Springcreek Drive, Springfield, Illinois 62702

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

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## THE SOCIETY OF THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

The Order of the Southern Cross, founded in 1863 by General's Polk and Cleburne of the Army of Tennessee, was originally created to provide financial assistance to the families of soldiers who had lost their lives in the service of the Confederacy.

The Order of the Southern Cross was re-established in 1979 as a philanthropic organization, dedicated to preserving our Southern Heritage through its Grants and Scholarship Programs. Since 1979, we have allocated more than \$500,000 to these endeavors.

If you are an SCV Camp or a 501(c)3 organization and seeking financial assistance to help fund a Confederate Heritage project, we encourage you to contact us by visiting our website at [www.orderofsoutherncross.com](http://www.orderofsoutherncross.com) or by contacting Grants Chairman Greg Eanes at [eanesgreg@hotmail.com](mailto:eanesgreg@hotmail.com) or [fleitzg@bellsouth.net](mailto:fleitzg@bellsouth.net)

## PURPLE HEART MEDAL

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Now you can honor your ancestor with a beautiful medal and accompanying certificate.

These keepsakes are available to members and non-members alike who have ancestors who were wounded or killed in the War of Northern Aggression.

\$30.00 each, includes all shipping and handling.

Medal is standard 1 ½ inch military style and suitable for engraving on the back (We can no longer do the engraving). Please contact us for details.

Applications for the medal and certificate are available on our website at:

[www.davidrreynolds.org](http://www.davidrreynolds.org) or by e-mail at [Joe.Reynolds@davidrreynolds.org](mailto:Joe.Reynolds@davidrreynolds.org)

**1<sup>st</sup> Lt. David Richard Reynolds Camp 2270, SCV**

**P. O. Box 1861**

**Mount Pleasant, TX 75456-1861**

**(903) 575-8791**

# Punished **With** Poverty



North Carolina circa 1939



Mississippi circa 1939

## **The Suffering South — Prosperity to Poverty & the Continuing Struggle**

By James Ronald and Walter Donald Kennedy — [www.kennedytwins.com](http://www.kennedytwins.com)

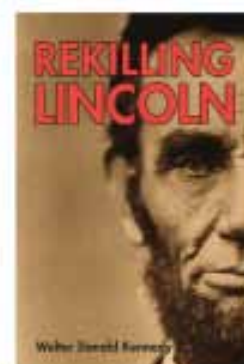
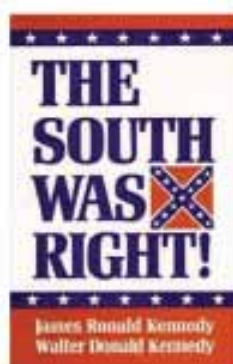
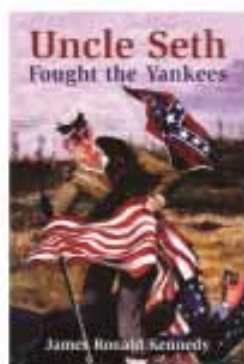
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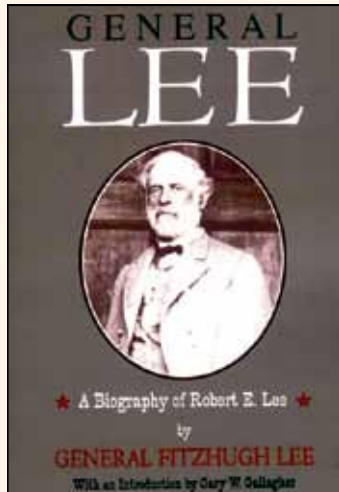
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#### **Other Books by the Kennedy Twins ([www.kennedytwins.com](http://www.kennedytwins.com))**



# Confederate Gifts from GHQ



**GENERAL LEE: A Biography of Robert E. Lee.** A reprint of the 1894 edition written by General Fitzhugh Lee, C.S.A., nephew of Robert E. Lee.

Readers will discover many worthwhile anecdotes and insights in Gen. Lee. Its pages will enlighten readers with information on its subject, its author and the times in which it was written. Another book from 'The Great Commanders Series.'

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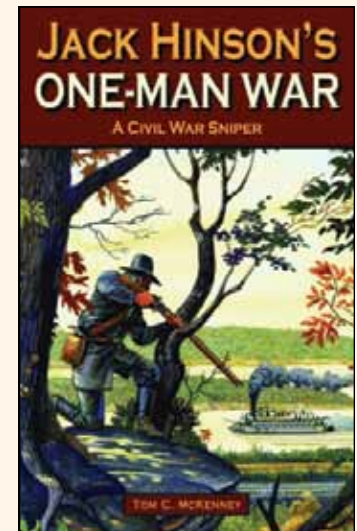
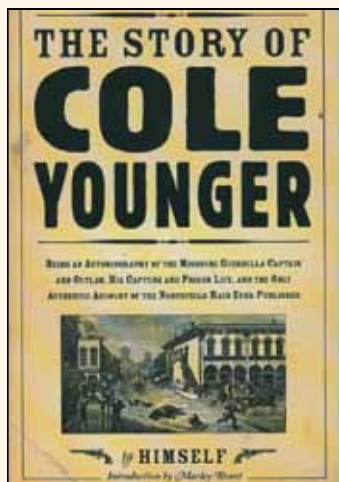
Hinson watched the start of the War with disinterest. After Union soldiers seized and murdered his sons, placing their decapitated heads on the gatepost of his estate, Hinson could remain indifferent no longer. This remarkable biography presents the story of a lone Confederate sniper, who at the age of 57, waged a personal war on Grant's army and navy. This meticulously researched and beautifully written work is the only account of

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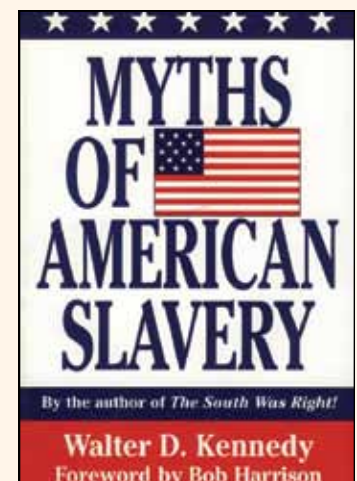
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**The Story of Cole Younger: Published by Himself.** Thomas Coleman "Cole" Younger rode with William Clarke Quantrill's Confederate Raiders,

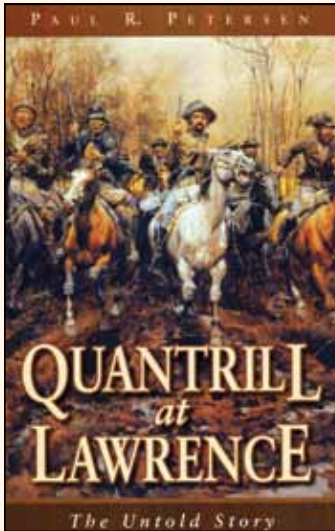
participating in many daring and bloody exploits. Always known for his intelligence and coolness under pressure, he published this autobiography in 1903, reflecting on the colorful and sometimes violent experiences of "the gentleman, the soldier, the outlaw, and the convict." 846     \$15.95 (pb)



**Myths of American Slavery.** Donnie Kennedy, author of *The South Was Right!*, has done it again with this expose on American slavery. Why so much of "what everyone knows" about American slavery is wrong, and how these myths are used to advance the liberal agenda. 213     \$25.95 (hc)



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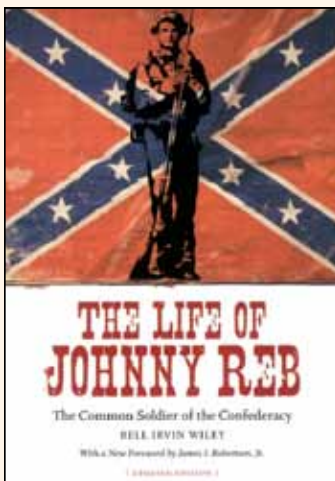
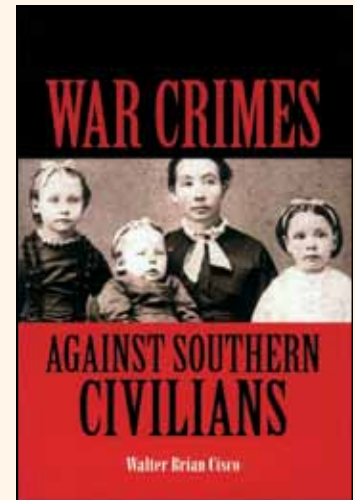


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The sobering and brutal consequences of the Civil War off the battlefield are revealed in this examination of atrocities committed against civilians. Rationale for the Union's "hard war" and the political ramifications of such a war set the foundation for Walter Cisco's enlightening research. Styled the "Black Flag" campaign, the hard line was agreed to by Lincoln in a council with his generals in 1864, when he gave permission to wage unlimited war against civilians, including women and children.

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## **The Life of Johnny Reb: The Common**

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## **Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form**

PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 • 800-693-4943 • Fax: 931-381-6712 • [www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org)

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime Phone \_\_\_\_\_

SCV ID # \_\_\_\_\_ Camp # \_\_\_\_\_

Quantity Title Price

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

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

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\$95.01 – \$100.00	\$13.75	
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# Why give your money to the USA when you can give your money to the CSA ?

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

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

Restoration of Lt. Staffords Grave.....COMPLETED  
Speakers 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:**

Check, Money Order or Credit Card Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

# Robert E. Lee at War

## The Mind and Method of a Great American Soldier

From Scott Bowden, the award-winning author of *Last Chance For Victory: Robert E. Lee and the Gettysburg Campaign*, comes a groundbreaking new series ***Robert E. Lee at War: The Mind and Method of a Great American Soldier***. What were Lee's original plans in each campaign? How and when were these modified? What driving factors—outside his army and within—influenced Lee's strategic, operational and battlefield decisions? Bowden answers these questions with fresh insights based on rigorous research.

The new volume, *Hope Arises from Despair* addresses the titanic struggle for Richmond in the Seven Days Campaign of 1862 between Lee's Army of Northern Virginia and George McClellan's Army of the Potomac. In addition to an analysis of this decisive campaign, Bowden provides an in-depth study of the conceptual and philosophical underpinnings of Lee's generalship.



The first edition of *Hope Arises from Despair* features leather binding, gilt-edges, large 9"x12" pages, and lavish illustrations with full-color maps and graphics.

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**Join the Sons Of Confederate Veterans  
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SEE YOU ON THE "FRONT LINES"!



**Group Rides**



**Southern Cross  
Dedications**

We of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) who ride motorcycles have banded together into a special interest group within the organization. Members of the SCV are most welcome and encouraged to join even if they do not have a motorcycle (dismounted cavalry) at the time of submitting the SCV Mechanized Cavalry Membership Application. We currently have one annual national meet, around the second week of June, which rotates to each host state each year. Members living near each other are encouraged to gather on a more frequent basis to attend camp meetings, dedications, re-enactments, and other SCV and UDC events together. Even rides for fun are good to hone the skills and fellowship of the South's new Mechanized Cavalry! We have "Back Patches" that you may wear, if you wish, at appropriate places and times. Had the motorcycle been in existence during the War Between the States our ancestors would certainly have utilized that mode of transportation. We are then the present day mechanized cavalry, Confederate States of America, on-going. There is a one time application fee of \$100.00 to cover an attractive back patch. This fee also helps us pay for the expenses of the group and membership activities. There are currently no annual dues or fees. We are a Heritage group. We are not a motorcycle club. We follow a set of standing orders necessary to uphold the ethics and values of our organization.



**Visiting Ft. Fisher**



<http://www.csascvmc.org>

Kevin Stone Commanding :scvmechcav@hotmail.com

*We are The Special Operations of the SCV!*