

Confederate Veteran.

First Quarter 2005



"Some Gave All"

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Hallowed ground -- the same land upon which our ancestors fought and died -- is being consumed by fast-food restaurants, amusement parks, shopping malls, new roads, housing tracts and other forms of urban sprawl at the rate of nearly one acre every hour.

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FACT: The Civil War Preservation Trust has saved more than 22,000 acres of hallowed ground at 81 sites in 19 states.

"We shall, by these battlefields, engrave on the hearts of our people that record of a heroic past, which, though it be written in the blood of civil war, yet was essentially American."

**MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM B. BATE,
ARMY OF TENNESSEE, CSA**

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Cedar Mountain battlefield, the site of "Stonewall" Jackson's last independent command victory.

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1. On the Web: Follow this special link to the SCV-only section of our website, where you can join securely with your credit card: www.civilwar.org/scvspecial.htm.
2. Phone: Call toll-free 1-888-606-1400 to speak to a membership representative who will be happy to serve you. Please mention the special promotion code 05CVMAG to claim your \$10 membership and FREE jacket.
3. Mail: Send your personal check for \$10 to our membership center at 11 Public Square, Hagerstown, MD, 21740. Please write the special promotion code 05CVMAG on the memo line of your check.



Please visit our website at www.civilwar.org to learn more! Thank you!



PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY IN
THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
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S. A. Cunningham

First Quarter 2005

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans
and Military Order of the
Stars and Bars

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

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ON THE COVER — An unknown Confederate soldier's grave in the Confederate section of Oakwood Cemetery in Raleigh, NC. Photo by John Gregory.



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Confederate Veteran.

ESTABLISHED 1893

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Thanks to the recent legal battles and my removal, then my subsequent reinstatement as your editor, the first issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine for 2005 has been delayed. I received many messages of support and encouragement during this trying time, and I thank all you for your support.

Those of you who are in camps with Real Sons as members need to get busy and write a brief story about them, take a few photos, and send them to me. I have gladly printed all of the articles about our Real Sons that I have received and I don't want this series to end. We really need to recognize these special men while they are still here. As an example, Real Son Alcus Huff was spotlighted in the July/August 2004 issue. He is listed in the Last Roll in this issue. Our time is limited, so please send those articles and photos!

You may notice that the lieutenant commander-in-chief and MOS&B commander general's columns are missing. They both missed the deadline and when I attempted to contact them to remind of this, both of their e-mails bounced back. Being pressed for time, I had to move forward without their contributions.

We have our usual features and articles, including an updated schedule and registration form for our annual reunion later this summer in Nashville. Also, there is information and a registration form on this year's Sam Davis Youth Camp are on pages 16 and 17.

Thanks for sending in those letters to the editor as well as photos of your camp's activities. The letters section is one of the more popular features of the magazine.

As usual, if you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the beginning and a stylized end.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF DENNE A. SWEENEY

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The Court Case

As you are probably aware by now, our SCV has been involved in an internal struggle over how the organization should be run. On February 16, this conflict became a serious problem when seven past commanders-in-chief joined with three other officers and voted to expel me from the GEC as well as five other SCV officers (chaplain-, adjutant-, judge advocate- and the editor-in-chief, as well as our chief of staff).

On the following day, Lt. CIC Anthony Hodges asked the Chancery Court to temporarily restrain me and these other officers from having anything to do with the operations and management of the SCV. The judge granted the order and scheduled a hearing for March 9.

The result of that hearing was that the judge restored me and the other officers to the positions to which we were elected. The judge also set aside the December 18 GEC meeting. As of this writing, we are still waiting for the judge's order, but it is my sincere hope that this order will settle the matter. How much longer and more protracted this fight will be depends on the actions of those who filed the lawsuit. If they chose to file additional motions or appeals, it may well drag on longer.

The action restoring me as the elected CIC was an order by the judge declaring that the February 16 meeting was null and void, since the three Past CICs who organized the meeting only gave certain members of the GEC proper notice and access.

While the temporary restraining order was quashed, the judge issued a number of rulings that will remain in effect until more permanent rulings are issued or other changes made.

The judge made several decisions based on quirks in our constitution which are different than most non-profits. These decisions directly affect the way our SCV operates. Part of his decision was that, as our constitution is currently written, past CICs cannot be removed from the GEC for any reason, no matter how offensive their conduct may be, but a simple majority at any GEC meeting can remove the elected CIC (or any other elected officer) any time they like.

Based on the judge's orders, our attorneys have advised us that the only remedy for this problem is to make

certain important changes to our constitution regarding who serves on the GEC and for how long.

I know that this legal action has been very discouraging to all of us. It is a sad day when some of our own members think it necessary to plunge us into court. But I believe that we will get through this and that the best days for our organization are yet to come. I want to offer my personal commitment that we will continue to fight to preserve our precious Southern heritage. We will continue our work to tell the truth about the Confederate soldier.

Throughout this ordeal, it has been extremely heartening to see the outpouring of support and cooperation from the membership. Since the legal action was filed in February, many of our camps and brigades and almost every single Division have offered their support.

Most encouraging during these dark days, however, have been the many personal calls, letters, and emails from a multitude of members. I am humbled by your messages of hope and encouragement. I also want to say a special thanks to the scores of Compatriots who turned out on March 9 to show their steadfast support for me during this time of trouble. I will be forever grateful.

More Positive News

Even though this unfortunate legal business has consumed an inordinate amount of our time and energy in the last few weeks, I am happy to say that we have continued, even so, to take the fight to the enemy.

In South Carolina, a bill to give the SCV equity with other organizations who have specialty license plates has passed both houses of the legislature after some initial controversy.

Even though a handful of legislators tried to interrupt its progress, SC Division Commander Michael Givens rallied the troops and lobbied the legislature to make this bill a reality. I should also like to express our thanks to State Senator Danny Verdin and Representative Ronnie Townsend.

Senator Verdin introduced the legislation and shepherded it through the Senate while Representative Townsend guided it in the House. Both of these men are Compatriots; Senator Verdin is a Past SC Division Commander.

Myths and Facts

There have been so many rumors floating around the past few months that I thought I would offer some straight answers.

Myth: "Elm Springs is for sale"

One of the most persistent rumors that I have heard in the past year is that Elm Springs is for sale. Elm Springs is not for sale and no serious proposal has been made to that effect. I think this rumor got started when it was brought up at a GEC meeting a couple of years ago that we should not take any expense item for granted. We had recently learned that Elm Springs was going to require some expensive repairs, and was not in very good shape when it was purchased. A committee was appointed to look into the matter. But our Executive Director Ben Sewell was able to complete the repairs without going over budget and the matter died.

To the best of my knowledge, the committee never issued a final report. Looking into the continuing expense of Elm Springs (and all other operations) is something we should be doing as good stewards of the members' money. Not doing so is how we got into trouble with the *Confederate Veteran*. No one had looked into how much it was costing us for many years, and when then-CIC Wilson decided to take a look at the costs, he found out we were overspending by more than \$100,000.

So we will continue to keep a close eye on all our operating costs, including Elm Springs.

Myth: "The SCV is being taken over by radical elements"

Most of these allegations are nothing more than scurrilous attempts at character assassination. Personally, I don't belong to any political groups or organizations of questionable character. I worked for many years on *black box* projects — engineering contracts that were so secret that any hint of unsavory activity would be enough to get you dumped out on the street and maybe even sent to jail. If I had belonged to any such *radical* group, I wouldn't be writing to you today as an honorable retiree from a major defense contractor.

More importantly, I am not aware of any organized attempted takeover of the SCV by any outside groups. If someone has evidence of such an attempted takeover, they should present the evidence immediately.

Myth: "Political activity will cause us to lose our tax-exempt status"

One of the scare tactics constantly used against the SCV is that if we become too active in defense of our heritage we will lose our tax exemption.

As a non-profit organization we are prohibited from engaging in *partisan politics*, such as endorsing or supporting specific candidates for office.

We are not prohibited from actively seeking legislative or political solutions to *issues* that affect our Southern heritage.

In general, no organization may qualify for section 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status if a *substantial* part of its activities is attempting to influence legislation (commonly known as lobbying). According to the IRS, tax-exempt organizations like the SCV may, "involve themselves in issues of public policy without the activity being considered as lobbying. For example, organizations may conduct educational meetings, prepare and distribute educational materials, or otherwise consider public policy issues in an educational manner without jeopardizing their tax-exempt status."

There is plenty of room for us to legally operate within the framework of 501(c)(3). I urge all members to research this for themselves, and they will see that these fears about our 501(c)(3) are simply scare tactics by people who are either misinformed, or are deliberately misleading members of the SCV. ❌



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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Lynn J. Shaw

Charles H. Smith

Bernard E. Eble

Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Get behind elected CIC and let him lead

To the Editor,

I just wanted to drop a line that I think mirrors the thinking of a lot of the SCV membership. It is an absolute shame that the men who are supposed to be representing us on the Executive Council have to act like a bunch of spoiled brats. It is unbelievable that the CIC would have to use space in our magazine to explain the unreasonable activities of unelected voters on the EC who want to show that they can control the destiny of our organization regardless of what we the membership want. Supposedly many of these unelected members think that they need to be on the Council because of their collective wisdom and experience. Experience, maybe, but I fail to see the wisdom in destructive, non-productive behavior.

There is one way to change what is happening with our organization. Get a representative of your camp to Nashville and let's vote to change the makeup of the Executive Council. We should elect the people who will lead our organization for two years and they should be the ones that vote on the business of our organization. If we don't like what they did, then we have no one to blame but ourselves. We get to elect new people in two years anyway. Past commander-in-chiefs should just fall back into the ranks of the general membership like the rest of us. If they want to champion a person to get elected and be their puppet, then all they have to do is get a candidate and get him elected.

Our enemies like nothing better than to see us tear ourselves apart from the inside and that is exactly what we are doing. We don't stand a chance to win our battles and fulfill the *Charge* if our past leadership can't get over the fact that they are past CIC and no longer

the elected leadership. If for nothing else, please think of the tremendous challenges facing us from a very hostile enemy with corporate and government backing. We do not need to be our own worst enemy.

I call upon all past CIC's to get behind our elected CIC and let him lead. I am sure that he will not make any more mistakes than you did when you were elected. It is time to unify and show a solidified defense.

*David Moncus, Commander
Brigadir General John Carpenter Carter,
Camp 207
Waynesboro, Georgia*

Coulter's article nothing new for Southerners

To the Editor,

I did not take exception, as some might, to including the chapter from Ann Coulter's book in our fine magazine, although it was nothing new. It's the same things that we Southerners have been saying for 140 years. We were right, the Yankees were wrong, brutal and vicious; and if we had had the same number in men and materials as they did, we would have gotten our INDEPENDENCE and still have a Constitutional Republic; and Lincoln would have hung from the tallest tree.

What I do take issue with is the statement that Lee fought for Virginia because he thought "Virginia had a right to be wrong." Well, Ms. Coulter, Virginia was not wrong, nor were any of the Confederate states wrong. General Lee fought for Virginia because he knew she was RIGHT. RIGHT to want to live by the Constitution that the tyrant Lincoln and the greed-motivated New England states were ignoring completely, and trying to abolish. He knew Virginia was RIGHT to oppose unfair trade tariffs on

Southern imports and exports. Tariffs not paid by the Northern states that received the most benefits from them. He knew Virginia was RIGHT to defend herself from an illegal invasion. No, Lee fought for Virginia because he thought *those people* were wrong, not Virginia.

As for the stupid politicians trying to make an issue out of the Confederate Flag, they hate what it stands for: constitutional government and a state's right to govern itself.

I fly a Battle Flag in my front yard, and there is nothing I do and nowhere that I go, that I don't have something with a Battle Flag on it, including clothing, jewelry, and vehicle. My reply to anyone that claims *offense* is that MY flag only offends IDIOTS and BIGOTS, and ask, Which are you? If we all displayed this much pride in our flag and stopped trying to defend it over the slavery LIE, I believe the stupid politicians, both (Demepublican and Republicrats) would back off and leave us alone. We cannot afford to compromise.

*Gary W. Hearon
Colonel Christopher C. Pegues Camp 62
Selma, Alabama*

Enjoyed Coulter article

To the Editor

Thank you for including the Ann Coulter section in the November/December 2004 issue of the *Confederate Veteran*.

I am so pleased that her latest book has a chapter about the Battle Flag and that it is so positive and accurate and fair about the South in general and the Confederate Cause in particular. I have been a big fan of Ms. Coulter for years & glad to see her comments. Thanks, again, for including this. We in South Carolina are especially sensitive to Battle

Flag issues and heritage preservation.

*God Bless,
James T. (Tim) Cash
Palmetto Camp 22
Columbia, SC*

Looking for answers

Dear Editor,

I want to say I admire our CIC for stepping forward and telling it like it is about his relationship with the GEC. Now, could one or more of the *Old Guard* please come forward and explain their consistent behavior, and why they vote like they do? I would like to hear what they have to say.

*Dana Jackson, Commander
Stuart Horse Artillery Camp 1784
Floyd, Virginia*

Urges changes in the makeup of the GEC

To the Editor,

I've never been much of a joiner. As a young man I was a charter member of a Jaycee chapter in Ol' Virginia and maintained that membership for several years until the age of an old rooster.

Then as my children grew and set off on their own, I looked around for a hobby or something to devote my time to. My first love had always been history and I knew of my Confederate origins. So when I read an announcement of a meeting in a local paper of the SCV, I attended and found what I was looking for. That was a decade ago.

At first I was just happy to meet and learn more about our Southern history every month. Then the attacks upon our heritage seemed to be too much to ignore so I took a more active role in defending our Heritage within the constraints of the SCV. I became vocal in our local press and within the community. Sadly, though, my SCV camp fellow members thought it too much to be outspoken. The camp folded and for two years I was only one of five magazine subscribers who kept their dues paid and there were, of course, no meetings for those two years ('97 and '98).

In January of '99 I had languished long enough without a local camp so I started one back up and let it be known we would be defenders of the heritage we honor as SCV members. All went well until a former division commander decided we needed to be PC in NC; and; when he took our internal politics to the public press, I was outraged that anyone would dare to try to break asunder the ties of our fraternity and ruin the organization. At that time I became involved in SCV politics and am glad I did.

We have now passed through a tough time fighting not our enemies outside the SCV but infighting those within who would have the SCV become what it never was. So what is next?

Now we must make sure the SCV is a voice for the long silent dead who gave their all to the call of their States. We must give all. To give all we must make sure the SCV is a vehicle in motion amidst a sea of turmoil in the everyday world of change. Changes in business models and changes in the public matrix are the changes we need to be abreast of — and ahead of, wherever possible.

I've attended several GEC meetings to observe the inner workings of the organization. From my viewpoint those meetings have shown me that our GEC is overly heavy with deadwood. Deadwood is holding us back from being the organization we can be. While the camps and Divisions are struggling to stay afloat against the tide of political correctness, the ship of the SCV lumbers along without lifelines for us to grab onto.

Through the current and recent past administrations, our elected officers are doing all they can, but all they can do is knock on deadwood ballast that should have been ejected long ago.

Every camp who has voted against an amendment to rid the GEC of the past CIC's seats for life has voted to encourage more waste and cover-up by that cabal.

If the camps do not demand a change in the makeup of the GEC we will degenerate. Is that what you want for the SCV? If it is not, then I urge you to send voting delegates to the next Reunion in Nashville to do what should

have been done years ago. We need men on our board who are accountable to the members and not to themselves. If you love the SCV — you will do that.

*Jim Pierce, Past Commander
Col. Samuel McDowell Tate Camp 836
Morganton, NC*

Encourages members to attend GEC meetings

To the Editor,

On December 18, 2004, I had the rare opportunity to attend the GEC Meeting which was held in Concord, NC. Being a man of modest means, extensive travel is not really possible so it was great to have the meeting close to home. I found it very interesting to watch the proceedings of the GEC and would recommend it for all SCV members.

The one major disappointment was the lack of attendance by the current LTCIC Anthony Hodges and by the majority of the past CIC's. One can only assume that this massive absenteeism was the result of scheduling conflicts due to Christmas and not a complete lack of concern on their part.

I do hope that the GEC will again meet near the North Carolina area where the local rank and file can watch the GEC in action. And I would encourage the membership to attend the GEC meetings when possible just to see how the GEC represents the membership.

*Michael R. Deal, Commander
The Thomasville Rifles Camp 172
Thomasville, NC*

Make sure VA regulations are adhered to

To the Editor:

The bronze marker is not the only type available from the Veterans' Administration. Available also are a flat granite marker and an upright granite headstone, both with the Southern Cross of Honor. The *best* type of marker is often dependent on the setting and cemetery regulations. In Washington Cemetery, Houston, Texas, where we have recently dedicated more than 40 VA headstones

Continued on page 54



REPORT OF THE RECRUITING AND RETENTION COMMITTEE

M. KEITH MORRIS, JR. – CHAIRMAN

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Finding Prospective Members

After just a couple of months on the job as the new camp adjutant, I was approached by a visitor at one of our meetings with a bundle of papers stuffed in several large envelopes. It was the complete documentation of his family tree going back to the Revolution. The envelopes contained birth, marriage, and death certificates, Last Wills, obituaries, census pages, pages from trustworthy books, and military records from the archives. He wanted to join the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Needless to say, he was inducted at the next meeting! Don't all of us wish that recruiting was always this easy?

Wishful thinking won't add 50 new members to our camp roster each year. Each induction is a proud event, the result of many hours of recruiting and satisfying all of the membership requirements. The major point to consider is that *someone* had to make it known to this gentleman that the SCV exists, and that our particular camp serves his home area. How many times have you heard someone say "I would have joined a long time ago if I had known you were here"? Who is that *someone* who did such a fine job of recruiting behind the scenes? It might have been a co-worker who drives a car displaying an SCV bumper sticker or the neighbor who flies a Confederate Flag from his front porch. It might have been a fellow church member who always wears his SCV lapel pin with glowing pride. The prospect might have read an article in the newspaper about the camp commander who was defending his Southern heritage or announcing an upcoming event. Is it safe to say that a camp has only one designated recruiter? No! The camp

recruiter is you, me, and every compatriot who is proud of his Confederate ancestors.

Many sources estimate that 600,000 to as many as a million men wore gray for *the Cause*. A lot of these brave souls have literally hundreds of descendants in the 21st century. We're proud that the SCV has well over 30,000 members, but we still have huge recruiting potential! Where are these prospects? How do we help them find us or how can we locate them? The commander-in-chief has recently activated the Recruiting and Retention Committee so that some of these important questions may be answered. We don't claim to have all of the answers, but there are many proven methods that have worked for us. Successful recruiting always requires personal contact, so be prepared to talk to potential members and be willing to help them through the membership procedure. Of course, finding prospects is only the first step of recruiting. After a man indicates his desire to join, there are many ways to help him through the application and induction process, and then retain him as an active member. Thus, our first task is to list some of the tools that you can use to promote the SCV as well as your camp, which in turn should help you to find prospective members.

Always have an SCV application with you. Have an application in your car, in your briefcase, and in your desk at work. You never know when and where someone will ask you about the SCV and your camp, so have an application handy at all times.

Wear your SCV membership pin proudly. Wear it on your hat, your shirt or your jacket at all

Recruiting and Retention Committee

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times. Everyone will see it, and once they ask about it, you can speak about why you are so proud of your Confederate ancestors, and why you joined the SCV. It's even better if you are wearing a Life Member pin. If you were born Southern, you are Southern for life!

SCV decals. Display bumper stickers showing the SCV logo on your car, hardhat, laptop, brief case, everywhere! One successful recruiter had a small heritage symbol on his toolbox which was seen by several people every day in his job as a cable installer. He welcomed the opportunity to talk about his organization and his camp.

Use Confederate theme checks. Many banks and credit unions offer a Confederate logo. You just have to ask! Also use Confederate stationery and return address labels.

Confederate gifts. Do you ever wonder about what present to give for birthdays, Christmas, or other occasions? Give a book about the Confederacy. For more gift ideas, visit the SCV Online Store at <http://scv.org> or order by calling 1-(800) MY-DIXIE.

Be knowledgeable about the Confederacy. You can't represent our organization if all you know is just your ancestor's name and unit. Has anyone asked you about joining based on General Sherman? Sad, but this has happened more than once. The more you know, the better prepared you will be to talk to potential prospects. Read your *Confederate Veteran* magazine from cover to cover. Ask questions when necessary.

Attend your camp meetings. Know what events are being sponsored so that you can invite your friends. Be ready to talk about the reasons for these events in the historical context. Listen closely to your guest speakers. They are there for more than just entertainment. Become an active member by

helping at all camp events.

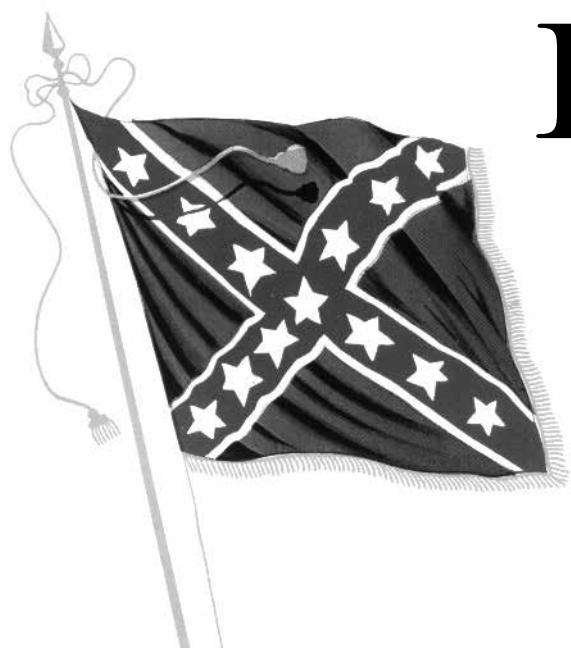
Camp web site. Every camp should have a web site with detailed information such as how to join, meeting dates and location, past and planned events, and contact information. A roster page will attract people researching a particular soldier. The site should be updated regularly. It can even be hosted inexpensively through the SCV at: <https://scv.secure-sites.us/hostApp.php>. An attractive site will further your cause, but a sloppy, randomly prepared site with pop-up ads might work against your purposes.

Camp newsletter. Mail a newsletter to prospective members so that they know what the SCV and your camp are doing in terms of projects and events. A knowledgeable membership is more apt to be active and productive. A newsletter is a very inexpensive and effective means of recruiting, and it also keeps the membership informed.

Know your camp's officers and past officers. They have been recruiting for years, and will be more than willing to help you bring a new member into the camp. Don't be afraid to ask them for help, advice, and suggestions. Also, learn who your Division recruiters are and what guidance they can offer.

Business cards. Have professionally made cards printed. An active recruiter might have one made with only his name and contact information. A smaller camp might have a card printed with the camp's name in the middle and the contact information for more than one camp officer such as the commander and adjutant. As with a web site, the card should be attractive, correct, and informative. It will probably be the basis of the prospect's first impression of you and the camp. Business cards are

Continued on page 50



Forward The Colors

AN EDITORIAL FROM THE CHIEF OF HERITAGE DEFENSE

At times, many of us get ideas, questions and concerns bouncing around in our heads until we have to put them down on paper. My article this issue is a piece I wrote a number of years ago as a result of such a situation.

It's difficult for our detractors to understand 1860's law due to being trapped in modern-day mindset. That is the basis of this writing, which I print here in its entirety and original form.

HISTORY, REVISED OR REVISITED?

The history revisionists and the anti-Confederate flags groups resumed their bashing once again. It seems as though when they get bored, want to make a name for themselves, further a particular agenda or raise money from an uneducated people, they deem it necessary to attack the Confederate Flag.

The year is 2090. For the past ninety years, Confederate symbols have been the target of anti-abortionists in this country. It

must give them a peace of mind (although it's a false condition) when they can blame the Second War for Southern Independence on the Southern people. Also, the Western states, except Southern California, saw the necessity of following the southern states' lead concerning secession.

You see, the Southern and Western states seceded from the Union in November, 1998. They re-formed the Confederate States of America and the Third National Flag was adopted by the Confederate Congress. Now the reasons these states left the Union were many. Here are a few:

1. The power of the federal government had gotten completely out of control, much more so than the Constitution ever intended (I might add here, the Confederate Congress adopted a constitution much like the previous one.) It (the government) was confiscating private property from landowners without just cause. Reasons like a so-called endangered species was sighted on their land or a rare plant or shrub was found growing

there. If a special interest group, subsidized by the government, wanted a particular plot of land, all they would have to do is create a foolish law and boot the landowner off his land for some small infraction.

2. The federal government was abusing their power by imposing ridiculous taxes on the citizens, especially those in the South. The South was being forced to pay outrageous taxes and tariffs on its oil industry and the exports of that oil. The South saw a tremendous black gold boom in the latter half of the twentieth century, and the Federals wanted more than their share of the revenue. The oil business was the major part of the Southern livelihood.

3. The anti-gun wackos had successfully taken away the right to own and bear arms ... a right guaranteed us in the 2nd Amendment.

4. The politicians in Congress, those in the North and the White House, had made a mockery of the Constitution as written by our founding fathers. The South

decided it was time to leave, as appropriated by the 10th Amendment.

Like I said earlier, these are just some of the main reasons the Southern and Western states voted that secession was the right thing to do.

Our president in the White House, Bill Clinton, a traitorous politician from the Southern state of Arkansas, could not allow the Union to be split. Of course, he could not be remembered in the history books as the president who caused the United States to be divided into two nations. After he failed to coax the seceding states back into the Union with empty promises, he sent his military into the Southern nation to crush, annihilate, and force the Southerners back into the Union. However, this was not an easy task. The South rose up again, as did their forefathers 135 years before, and defended their country with valor, honor and sense of duty Robert E. Lee would have been proud to see.

For the first half of the war, the Confederates had the upper hand. It seemed as though they were going to be victorious this time. But it was at this state of the war where Northern propagandists and the history revisionists have managed to distort the facts and cause the North to be portrayed as crusaders of morality.

One of the most controversial issues of the 1980's and 90's was abortion. Compared to worldwide percentages, the United States' percentage of abortions was relatively small. In the South, the percentage was 5% of pregnant women, only slightly

higher than the North. Though this was an act that appalled a majority of Southerners, it was legal. I repeat, it was LEGAL. The North performed its share of abortions during this time, but it was done discreetly and away from any media types. The Southern women were the ones getting all the publicity. The North decided they wanted this practice to come to an end because it was morally wrong and the United States should not be associated with or condoning such an atrocity as this. Actually, they didn't care about the act itself; they just wanted a moral soapbox to stand upon to show how much they cared about the children, even though they were secretly receiving kickbacks from the medical institutions for every abortion performed in the North.

With war going badly for the Northern troops and the threat of foreign aid to the South, President Clinton issued the anti-abortion proclamation. This worthless piece of paper made it illegal to perform abortions in the Rebel states. The North, of course, was still able to take care of business as usual. Thus, the myth that abortion was the reason the Southern and Western states seceded was born and eventually led to going to war to preserve abortion.

Unfortunately, New Orleans, Dallas, Houston, Atlanta, Memphis and Birmingham fell and were destroyed, due to the Federals using nuclear weapons to save the unborn. The Union, once again, won the war in the year 2002. Four bloody years the

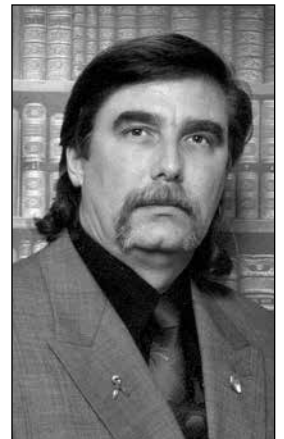
war raged on, resulting in the death of a total of five million men, not counting the civilian casualties.

Bill Clinton was never brought to trial for war crimes. He left office at the end of his second term in January, 2001. He lived out the rest of his life in obscurity, never to be heard from again.

Shortly after the war, the 28th Amendment was passed declaring all abortions illegal. Since this time, the South has been condemned repeatedly for fighting a war to keep abortion legal, regardless of the fact that 95% of Southerners were against this horrible procedure.

It took the South forty years to get back to where it was economically before the war. We are still defending the honor of our ancestors who fought to save their land, ideas, family and the Constitution, not to keep abortion legal.

Does this story sound familiar?



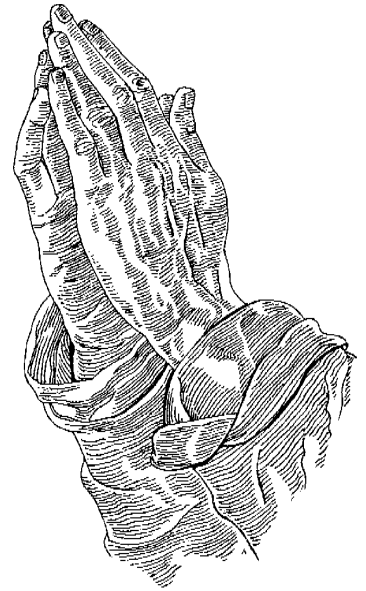
In the Bonds of the South,

Paul Gramling, Jr.
Chief of Heritage Defense
General Richard Taylor
Camp 1308
9662 Osburn Road
Shreveport, LA 71129
home (318) 925-8354
e-mail Paul1863@cs.com



Chaplain's Comments

Dr. H. Rondel Rumburg
Chaplain-in-Chief



The Confederate Command and the Chaplains' Corps

General R. E. Lee and the Confederate chaplains had something in common. The commonality was that they were soldiers of the cross of Christ. They used the sword of the Spirit in spiritual combat, and they besieged the throne of God in prayer. Their march was ultimately to Zion, the beautiful city of God.

Many armies have had poor relationships between the command and the corps of chaplains. Such armies only tolerated the Christian faith as a necessary evil or just despised it outright. What relationship did the chaplains have with the Confederate command? There have been many distortions of this issue, especially when the writers have been men without

spiritual understanding. Some today even think Christianity destroys the fighting ability of men. Modern armies view irreligion and immorality as morale-boosters and Biblical Christianity as destructive to the esprit de corps. In the Confederate service there was generally a favorable response even when those in command were not professing Christians. J. William Jones recorded the experience of Dr. Leyburn: "There is a marked and perceptible difference between the morale of a regiment furnished with a good chaplain and one which has none.... Now and then I meet with an officer who appreciates all this, and even some irreligious colonels seek the co-operation of a good chaplain in their desire to render their regiments as efficient as

possible." Jones' own experience verified Leyburn's observation: "It is a most gratifying fact that many of the officers of our corps are earnest Christian men; and it affords me pleasure to say that of those who are not professors of religion I have never met with one who threw obstacles in the way of my work."

Since the Confederate command was so conscientious to support the work of the chaplain, "What was the work of the chaplain?" In an article written to a magazine soliciting chaplains, the following is part of the criteria desired for such men: "'Send us the names of good men;' and I here repeat, we want none others — our object being not merely to fill up the regiments with nominal chaplains, but to fill the vacancies with efficient, working men. We

want effective Gospel preachers, whose burden shall be Christ and Him crucified.... The great business of the chaplain is to preach Christ publicly, and from tent to tent, and the temporal welfare of the soldiers should be made subordinate to this...." This was signed J. Wm. Jones, Thirteenth Virginia Infantry.

When writing about the need for chaplains, General Jackson explained what he did not want and what he did desire in a chaplain. His primary conclusion was, "Does he preach the Gospel?" Chaplain Cross of Walker's Legion visited General Holmes at his headquarters with a pistol in his belt. General Holmes saw the pistol and said, "'What! Are you a soldier as well as a chaplain?' 'A soldier of Christ, general,' I replied. 'Ah,' said he, 'that is the noblest soldiership! Follow Him closely, serve Him faithfully; there is no way in which you can do so much for your country. We have plenty of men to fight, but not half enough to pray. May we never forget our dependence upon the Divine succor.' These remarks were characteristic. The general is a godly man, and frequently adverts to these matters in conversation." This same general on the field of Manassas sent a chaplain back to the rear away from the battlefield with instructions, "retire to the grove and besiege a Throne of Grace!"

The Confederate Chaplains Corps was the beneficiary of the personal interest in the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, by an enormous company of the Confederate command. Who

were these men whose hearts were desirous that the saving work of the Lord Jesus Christ be preached to their soldiers? There was General R. E. Lee, General "Stonewall" Jackson, General J. E. B. Stuart, General William Nelson Pendleton, General Mark P. Lowrey, General Leonidas Polk, General John B. Gordon, General Ellison Capers, General D. H. Hill, General T. R. R. Cobb, General A. H. Colquitt, General Kirby Smith, General C. A. Evans, General A. M. Scales, and this list could go on and on. Also, there were a number of generals who professed faith in Christ during the war, such as General Richard S. Ewell, General W. D. Pender, General John B. Hood, General R. H. Anderson, General R. E. Rodes, and others. Confederate chaplains generally speaking had the backing of the military command.

There were evident ways the chaplains realized that the Confederate command was behind them. Not only did they know of their support in principle, but they knew this support in practice. On February 9, 1864, a chaplain confided in his diary, "Meet chaplains in Presbyterian church at Orange Court House. Dr. Witherspoon preaches. General Lee is there." General Lee was there for the March meeting. Lee often attended the meetings of the Chaplains' Associations. Also, Brigadier General Pendleton, who became Lee's pastor after the war, attended some of the chaplains' meetings. One chaplain observed, "Lieut. Ellis goes to work to raise money to buy a horse for his chaplain." Yes, there was

support among the officers for the chaplaincy. "At the beginning of the Confederate War, a chaplain was not allowed forage for a horse. I believe the US Army regulations never considered a chaplain a mounted officer. My colonel [wrote a chaplain] always drew forage for my horse as one of his. I am told that 'Stonewall' Jackson asked our congress to allow forage for each chaplain, because he thought they could be so much more active and efficient by being mounted." Some officers, as already noted, aided chaplains in manifold ways, but usually in very practical ways. "In camp Lieut. Orr presents me with ten dollars. Sundry other officers contribute to buy me a horse," wrote Chaplain Betts in his diary.

There were various other ways that officers could and did help chaplains. Sometimes officers contributed funds for literature, or by giving an extra Bible to be distributed, or giving an extra Prayer Book, and many other practical expressions. Betts also noted, "I met Bro. B. T. Lacy in camp. He asks me if I have a 'pass at will' from the corps commander. I tell him that is what every chaplain ought to have. He asks me to stand still a moment. He steps into lieutenant general's tent and returns with the needed pass." One chaplain wrote, "My colonel or other officers commanding my regiment, always seemed glad to give me any needed help to prepare for preaching — giving me a wagon, a detail of men."

Continued on page 49

The Last Roll



CSS *Shenandoah* 1820
Anchorage, AK
Carl C. Seutter

Adm. Franklin Buchanan 1574
Foley, AL
William C. White

Col. Robert G. Shaver 1655
Jonesboro, AR
Wylee Douglass Zimmerman

General Jubal A. Early 556
Tampa, FL
Martin C. Conner

Madison Starke Perry 1424
Gainesville, FL
Walter Patrick McLeod

1st Lt. Daniel Sloan 1709
Geneva, FL
Dr. Charles C. Carleton

Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy Jr. 18
Macon, GA
John Roberts Batts

Clement A. Evans 64
Waycross, GA
Bobby J. Duff

Alexander H. Stephens 78
Americus, GA
Jack Rodgers McCrary
James Marion Jones

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb 97
Athens, GA
Bill G. Mount
Nolen Edwin Bowden

Gen. Nathan B. Forrest 469
Rome, GA
John G. Chandler
Wallace E. Byars

Gen. Henry Lewis Benning 517
Columbus, GA
Benjamin Hall Hudson

Yancy Independents 693
Sylvester, GA
William H. Oglesby

Greene Rifles 942
Greensboro, GA
Roger D. McCommons

Gen. James Longstreet 1289
East Point, GA
James B. Brown

The States Right Guard 1551
Rochelle, GA
Dennis L. Warren

Stewart-Webster 1607
Richland, GA
Raymond Lavoid Lain

George W. Cox 433
Campton, KY
Charlie Brewer

Col. Samuel D. Russell 1617
Natchitoches, LA
Clinton Davis

Col. Joseph C. Porter 2055
Shelbina, MO
Michael Clinton Barr

Harrisburg 645
Tupelo, MS
Thomas Lee Wallis

Stockdale Rangers 1681
Summit, MS
Alcus F. Huff

Mechanicsburg Corridor 1704
Mechanicsburg, MS
Charles Thomas Moore

9th MS Cavalry 1748
Lucedale, MS
Sean Michael Cooley

The Thomasville Rifles 172
Thomasville, NC
David Howard Boles

Robeson Rifle Guards 216
Lumberton, NC
Walter Gray Rozier

Lt F.C. Frazier Camp 668
High Point, NC
David Walter White

Col. Charles F. Fisher 813
Graham, NC
James W. Murray

Cleveland Regiments 1663
Cleveland County, NC
Ernest Lee Bingham

Ivy Ritchie 1734
Albemarle, NC
Myron Douglas Shinn

Lt. Gen. James
Longstreet 1658
Tallmadge, OH
Richard Gary Kittle

Col. Leonidas Willis 1799
Salem, OR
Rev. Dr. B. Hoge

Secession 4
Charleston, SC
Harold J. Dukes
Donald McKay Allston
Hubert Franklyn Meads

H. L. Hunley 143
Summerville, SC
William Grady Self

River's Bridge 842
Fairfax, SC
James Anion Jowers

Pee Dee Rifles 1419
Florence/Darlington, SC
Andrew Lovel Canady

P. G. T. Beauregard 1458
Sumter, SC
Rembert Jervey Kennedy

Gen Martin W. Gary 1532
Edgefield, SC
George Thompson Aldridge

Battery White 1568
Georgetown, SC
Edward Carl Niendorf

Captain Moses Fowler 1721
Fountain Inn, SC
Jack Duane Leard

Captain Moses Fowler 1721
Fountain Inn, SC
Carl A. Bumgarner

Samuel R. Watkins 29
Columbia, TN
William Rufus Blount

Isham G. Harris 109
Paris, TN
James H. Dumas

Tod Carter 854
Franklin, TN
Sheffield Clark

Maj. Gen. John Hunt Morgan
2053
Greeneville, TN
Robert E. Neikirk

J. L. Halbert 359
Corsicana, TX
Billy Ray Richardson

Grimes County Greys 924
Anderson, TX
Dal Dreher

Frontier Guard 996
Junction, TX
Donald Reginald Traylor

Capitol Guards 1263
Austin, TX
Mike Carr

Gen. W. L. Cabell 1313
Dallas, TX
Stephen Davidchik
William B. Henley

The Hanover Dragoons 827
Hanover, VA
Garland Gray Kirby

High Bridge 1581
Farmville, VA
James Paul McClellan

Tom Smith 1702
Suffolk, VA
Thomas E. Warrington

Captain Jack Adams 1951
Edinburg, VA
Robert B. Dahmer

McNeill's Rangers 582
Moorefield, WV
Theodore Lamar Sager

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Thomas' NC Legion of Indians and Highlanders

At the beginning of the war, William H. Thomas was a state legislator from Jackson County, NC. For years he had worked on behalf of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians who had escaped removal from the area during the Trail of Tears. In the fall of 1861 he convinced Confederate authorities to enlist the aid of these Indians of western North Carolina into a local defense unit.

Thomas raised an oversized company of Cherokees and on April 9, 1862, it was mustered into service at Quala Town, NC, with Thomas elected their captain. They were sent to East Tennessee where in July his company was divided into two companies, designated the North Carolina Cherokee Battalion, and Thomas promoted to major. Later he was authorized to raise additional Indians and such whites as he may select, for the purpose of raising a guerrilla force for local defense of the Carolinas, Virginia and East Tennessee. By the summer of 1862, Thomas had raised a regiment of five companies, three white and two Cherokee.



Unidentified member of Thomas' Legion

Additionally, he formed another battalion of two white companies from this mountainous area, and on September 27 was elected colonel of the new regiment of mounted infantry known as the 1st Regiment Thomas Legion.

In September 1862, they were ordered to Powell's Valley, near Cumberland Gap. One of the Cherokee companies was attacked by Federals but were driven off. During the attack Lt. Stoga, a full-blood Cherokee who

was well-liked by the company, was killed. Incensed by the loss of their leader, the men of this company scalped a number of Union soldiers. Following this, the unit spent the balance of the year guarding the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

The following month Walker's Battalion was added to Thomas' Legion. It was comprised of three white cavalry and four white infantry companies, but late in 1862, the three cavalry companies were ordered to join other Confederate regiments. Thomas and his Cherokees were ordered to Madison County, NC, to hunt bushwhackers, and the balance of the battalions were ordered to round up deserters.

In January 1863, the two Cherokee companies became part of Love's Infantry Regiment. Then in April another company of infantry, one of miners and sappers, and a unit of artillery, was added to make the Legion.

Next they were sent to Knoxville, TN, and put under the command of General Buckner. In

Continued on page 51

Sam Davis Youth Camp 2005

~ Mentone, Alabama ~



If the South should lose, it means that the history of the heroic struggle will be written by the enemy, that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers, will be impressed by all of the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.
– Major General Patrick Cleburne

Educated men are as much superior to uneducated men as the living to the dead. – Aristotle

Compatriots:

A twenty-five year period of research shows two beliefs that most Americans hold in common:

1. If a child can read, write, and compute at a reasonably proficient level, he will be able to do just about anything he wishes, enabling him to control his destiny to the extent that God allows (remain free).
2. Providing such basic educational proficiencies is not and should not be an exhaustive proposition.

Since most Americans believe the second premise – that providing basic educational proficiencies is not and should not be an expensive proposition – it becomes obvious that it is only a radical agenda, the purpose of which is to change values and attitudes (brainwash); that is the costly agenda. In other words, brainwashing by our schools and universities is what is bankrupting our nation and our children's minds.

What to do?

There is no question that the youth of today must run a terrible gauntlet, and that many are struck down along the way by one or more of the politically correct influences which flourish in our schools today. Sometimes these youths are from the best homes with strong families with religious training. With even the most conscientious parenting though, oftentimes in high school or college, they finally succumb to the liberal, *politically correct* view of history.

This summer, for the third time, you can do something about this situation. For one week, our Southern young men (ages 12-17) will be gathering to hear the truths about the War for Southern Independence. This year's camp will be held at the Ponderosa Bible Camp in Mentone, Alabama, atop beautiful Lookout Mountain. It will begin on Sunday, July 31st and conclude on Saturday, August 6th.

For one week, this camp (named for the great young Confederate Sam Davis) will combine fun and recreation with thoughtful instruction in Southern history, the War Between the States, the theology of the South during the War, lessons on Southern heroes, and examples of great men of the Faith.

This is the third year the Sons of Confederate Veterans has offered such a wonderful event for our sons and grandsons. I urge you to take advantage of this great opportunity. It is our responsibility to teach our Southern history and culture to the future generations.

For more information, please contact:

Fred D. Taylor, Director
Sam Davis Youth Camp

E-mail: SamDavisYouthCamp@att.net
Phone: 757-537-7495

The Sam Davis Youth Camp - 2005 Registration Form

Full Name: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Home Phone: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

Date of Birth: *(must be born on or before August, 1993)* _____

Name, Number, & Location of Sponsoring SCV Camp: _____

Important Note – If the camper is not already a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the sponsoring camp must submit a completed membership application and necessary documentation with this registration form.

Parent/Guardian With Whom Camper Lives: _____

Parent/Guardian Work or Emergency Contact Phone Number: _____

Required Medical Information

Please attach additional information as needed.

Date of Last Tetanus Booster: _____

Prescribed Medication Taken, if any: _____

Reason for Taking Medication: _____

Specific Allergies: _____

Type of Reaction: _____

Does Camper Have Asthma or Hay Fever? _____

Specific Activities to Be Restricted (Please state reason): _____

Insurance Information (Group/Plan Number & Phone Number) Please attach copy of Insurance Card:

Medical Release Form

Registration cannot be processed without the signature of the camper's parent or guardian on this release form.

In case of medical emergency, I understand every effort will be made to contact parents or guardians of campers. In the event that I cannot be reached, I hereby give permission to the physician selected by the Sam Davis Youth Camp to hospitalize; secure proper treatments; and order injection, anesthesia, or surgery for my child as named. I also understand that the Sam Davis Youth Camp reserves the right to review any information given and determine camper capability based upon that information.

Parent or Guardian's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Payment Information

Payment is due when your completed application is submitted. The cost for room, board, and all activities and needed supplies is \$395.00 for each camper, and \$200.00 for each counselor. An early bird rate of \$325.00 for each camper is available if registration with payment is postmarked by May 31, 2005.

Make checks payable to The Sam Davis Youth Camp, and mail to: Post Office Box 59, Columbia, TN, 38402. When your registration has been received and processed, you will receive a confirmation by mail, followed by details regarding camp facilities and scheduled activities. **Registration Deadline: July 15, 2005**

The Capable, But Dissident, Colonel of the 48th NC Infantry

*by Gerald Starnes, Camp 1848, Gate City, VA and
Herman Starnes, Camp 1375, Monroe, NC*

Samuel Hoey Walkup was the fifth son of the 13 children of Robert and Elizabeth Hoey Walkup, born January 22, 1818, in Jackson Township, Union Co., NC. Four older brothers were consumed in a house fire in 1823 and his mother died in 1826. His father remarried and sired nine children by a second wife. Samuel's half-sister Sarah was the mother of William Henry Belk, the founder of Belk Stores.

Young Samuel was given the best of educations of those times, attending Ebenezer Academy in York, SC, and then on to the University of NC for a B.A. and M.A. He practiced law in Monroe, NC, was elected to the State Legislature, the office of Solicitor for the Court of Common Pleas, then to the State Senate. In the meantime, Samuel served in the State Militia and reached the rank of brigadier general. In October 1860, he made Minnie Reese Price, an accomplished pianist, his bride, followed by a honeymoon

to Niagara Falls, Saratoga Springs and New York City. Minnie was asked to play at a reception at the White House by President Buchanan.

Interest in the military came to Samuel as an inherited trait. In September 1780, during the Revolutionary War, Colonel William Davie made an early morning surprise attack from a cornfield on the British force encamped at Samuel's grandfather, Captain James Walkup/Wahab's home. The British were routed, with about 15-20 killed and 40 wounded. American loss was one man mistakenly wounded as an enemy in the pursuit. Captain Walkup was known to belong to Davie's command, so the British burned his plantation home to the ground.

The Walkups were Whigs in political association and opposed to secession, but when war came, they volunteered to serve the Confederate cause. Organized and trained at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, NC,

the 48th Infantry Regiment was mustered into service May 15, 1862, under Colonel Robert C. Hill's command. Samuel H. Walkup had been elected Lt. colonel as second in command.

A Peninsular Campaign of the Federals of advancing on Richmond by water under the direction of the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief, General George B. McClellan (a.k.a. the *Young Napoleon* early in the war) was well underway as the regiment was ordered to Petersburg, VA. The 48th NC was assigned to the all-NC brigade of Brigadier General Robert Ransom. Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston had been wounded and General Robert E. Lee was the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. Lt. Colonel Samuel Walkup and the 48th received their baptismal under fire when they took part in an attack on Union gunboats in the James River.

On June 24, 1862, the 48th of Ransom's brigade was the last

regiment to leave Petersburg, but arrived in Richmond before daylight the next morning. The brigade was temporarily assigned to Major General Benjamin Huger's Division.

On June 25, the first fighting of the Seven Days' Battle began at Kings School House as McClellan prepared to move his Corps against Richmond. He ordered his Third Division to drive in the outposts of Huger's Division in front of them.

Early in the day the 48th was thrown out in support of a GA Regiment which had, due to some misapprehension, retired. When General Ransom became aware of this about 6 PM, he ordered the Georgia boys back to their position. They had hardly gotten back when the enemy was seen advancing in force (1st NY & 10th IN). Lt. Colonel Walkup had helped Colonel Hill form the regiment close to the enemy, just in front of French's house below a low hill, behind a fence for cover. The enemy had been lying down. They rose and attacked, driving the 48th back several hundred yards. This was Samuel Walkup's first experience seeing his men taking heavy casualties in combat: 18 killed and 70 wounded. General Ransom reported that the "regiment was only two months old and I am happy to have witnessed its courage."

General Lee had not been able to hit McClellan's retreating army with a coordinated attack of the many units in his command and was determined to make a final attempt at Malvern Hill. In the afternoon of Monday, June 30, the 48th at Malvern Cliff was



Colonel Samuel H. Walkup

not engaged, but came under intensive artillery fire from the Union batteries on the hill. They were also in range of the gunboats in the James River, but suffered no casualties.

For the Maryland Campaign, the 48th was assigned to Walker's Division in support of Stonewall Jackson's capture of Harpers Ferry the morning of September 15, 1862. About 9 AM on the 17th at Sharpsburg, the 48th with the 46th NC and 13th VA

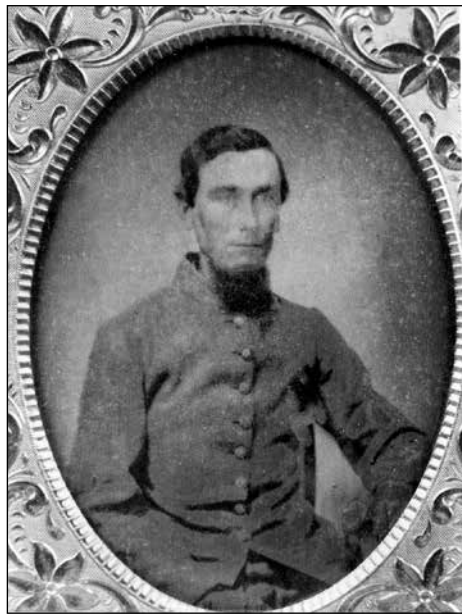
regiments, charged the Federals who were making a heavy assault on Jackson's lines and diving them back in a wooded area. This charge drove the enemy out and over open fields to a line of fences. Here massed infantry fire made any further advance impossible. Thirty-one were killed and 186 wounded. Lt. Colonel Walkup had a rather perverse view of Virginians whom he saw as arrogant, cocky showoffs, "proud as Spaniards."

Major General Ambrose E. Burnside was commanding the Federal army during the Fredericksburg Campaign and sent brigade after brigade against the Confederate lines on Mayre's Heights, December 13, 1862. The 48th's position, now in Cooke's Brigade, was on top of Willis Hill in support of the two regiments of their brigade at the Stone Wall where there was heavy artillery and rifle fire. Nineteen were killed, and Lt. Colonel Walkup commanding at the front received a right hip injury and was among the 156 wounded.

On January 15, 1863, the regiment went south by rail to serve in the Carolinas. At daylight April 9, Company E and five others participated in the destruction of the Federal steamer *George Washington* in the Coosaw River near Beaufort, SC. Colonel Hill, who had been absent from duty quite often due to ill-health, turned command over to Lt. Colonel Walkup and went home to Iredell County on sick leave.

Cooke's Brigade was ordered back to Richmond to help man the defenses during Lee's Gettysburg Campaign. The 48th arrived June 7, 1863 and was stationed north of the city. Around the end of September 1863, Cooke's Brigade was assigned to Lt. General A.P. Hill's Corps and then to Major General Henry Heth's Division. Observing *Virginia's Chivalry*, at a tournament held by General Heth, a Virginian, Samuel Walkup's caustic wit compared them to Don Quixote charging windmills, though "with less danger."

When Lee learned that some units of the Union Army of the Potomac had been sent to the



Captain William Oscar Starnes
Co. E, 48th NC Infantry

Chattanooga Campaign, he moved to attack its right flank. When the retiring Federals passed through Bristoe Station, October 14, Heth's Division arrived on the field a little after 2 PM. A.P. Hill ordered an immediate attack by Cooke's and Kirkland's Brigades without reconnoiter or waiting for the remainder of his command to come up. He thought this force to be the rear guard of the Third Army Corps and completely overlooked the presence of the Second Corps. These two brigades were surprised by a devastating fire from three divisions and the Second Corps' artillery from behind the railroad embankment. Cooke's Brigade charged to within 40 yards of the railroad when the 48th, under Walkup, started falling back. They and the rest of the brigade fell back 400 yards, in disorder for the night. Cooke was seriously wounded and had lost 700 men and officers. Of these casualties, the 48th suffered eight killed and 115 wounded.

From that day on, Samuel

Walkup felt a deep detestation for A. P. Hill. When Hill, who had lost 1,361 men, tried to explain a reason for such losses to Lee, Marse Robert cut off his conversation by replying, "Well, General, bury these poor men and let us say no more about it."

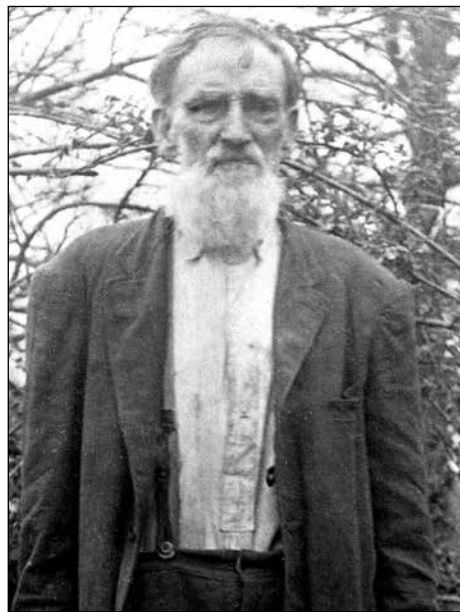
When the Union army was unable to find a vulnerable point to attack Lee along the Rapidan River at Mine Run and withdrew, the 48th went into winter quarters near Orange Courthouse in early November. Colonel Hill died at his home in North Carolina December 4, and Lt. Colonel Walkup was promoted to colonel of the regiment. They stayed in quarters until May 1864, when Grant directed the Army to cross the lower Rapidan.

The Federals entered the vast area of Virginia known as The Wilderness and had to stop to allow the supply train to catch up. Lee wanted to hit them in this difficult terrain and ordered Hill's Corps to move toward the enemy via the Orange Plank Road the morning of April 5. Hill drove the enemy back and ordered Heth's Division to deploy across the road in anticipation of an attack. Cooke's Brigade, in the center of the Confederate line, was attacked at 4 PM by elements of the Second Corps. Kirkland's Brigade, behind them, came up to help. Colonel Walkup, the 48th and their brigade fought desperately to repulse several assaults and then in the Confederate counter-attack that made no gain. Finally, about 5:30 PM, Wilcox's Division arrived to stabilize their line. Cooke's battered brigade was withdrawn and placed in reserve at the rear of Heth's division.

At 5 AM the next morning, thirteen Federal brigades fell upon Hill's eight on the front and left flank with a fury that drove them back in disarray. Kirkland's men rallied on Cooke's and others joined in, but a Confederate rout was prevented by the arrival of two divisions of Longstreet's Corps. Casualties went unreported, but the 48th did sustain casualties; and Colonel Walkup, who was always involved in the heaviest fighting, was again wounded. He said A.P. Hill should be "relieved from duty" after his "criminal negligence" in this battle.

Failing to defeat Lee in the Wilderness, Grant headed his army south for the vital crossroads at Spotsylvania Courthouse, May 7, 1864, and the race was on to be the first army there. On the 10th, Heth's division was sent out on an enveloping assault on the exposed Federal flank where they pushed back the enemy reconnaissance, but could not drive them across the Po River. Cooke's brigade was not directly involved in the continued several days of vicious fighting at Spotsylvania and the North Anna River as Grant kept moving the action southward. On a forced march to the North Anna Bridge, Samuel wrote in his diary, "I'm sorry for my horse."

Both armies concentrated at Cold Harbor and fighting began on June 1. Heth's division joined II Army Corps in an attack that had some initial success, but was beaten back by Union reinforcements. The division repulsed three separate assaults from their entrenched position, as Grant's forces launched frontal attack at 4:30 AM, June 3 against the



*Private John E. Starnes
48th NC Infantry*

six-mile Confederate line. Federal casualties from murderous frontal and enfilade fire were appalling and their assaults ended about 11 AM. The 48th participated in the continued firing that lasted until about 1 PM. In the afternoon their division rejoined A.P. Hill's Corps as both armies faced each other in defensive positions for the next ten days. There was almost constant firing beyond a truce to bury the dead. Colonel Walkup's Tuesday, June 7, summary: "No. of arms bearing men 311, total for rations 373. Our loss in killed so far 27, others will die."

Two days later one of Brigadier General J.R. Davis' sharpshooters came into the 48th lines to show off the English #2 Whitworth rifle with a telescope sight that had been presented to his general by his uncle Jeff, president of the Confederacy. The colonel was much impressed with the range and accuracy demonstrated, but thought its "cost of \$400" was exorbitant.

The night of June 12, the Yankees headed south to begin the Petersburg Campaign; Lee moved out on the 13th. On the 15th, on the Charles City Road, Yankee and Rebel skirmishers were firing on each other close to the breastworks of the 48th. Colonel Walkup accused the 24th VA Cavalry of "braggadocio & poltroonery" (empty boasting and wretched cowardice). A very heavy skirmish followed as the brigade was ordered to advance through an undergrowth of woods "worse than The Wilderness" against dismounted cavalry armed with the latest available weapons and shelling from Yankee artillery. A glancing shot cut the colonel's shoulder. Seven of his "best men" were killed and 32 wounded. He said this skirmish for his regiment was "worse than a battle."

Hill's Corps arrived on the 18th, and the 48th took position and began entrenching with Heth's Division near the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad until July 28. They were ordered north of the James to counter a Federal advance, which really was a feint to draw off strength in support of the Mine Assault of July 30. The regiment returned August 2 to occupy a position at the crater site.

Grant ordered a westward extension of his lines, and his forces occupied Globe Tavern on the railroad. Hill unsuccessfully tried to dislodge them on the 21st. On the 24th, they tore up the railroad for three miles south of Reams Station and repulsed Hill's attack with two brigades the next

Continued on page 57

110th GENERAL REUNION REGISTRATION FORM – DISREGARD PREVIOUS FORMS
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
JULY 20-23, 2005
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
www.scv2005.com

Name _____ Title _____
 Address _____ Real Son? _____
 City & State _____ Zip _____
 Phones: Home _____ Work _____ *E-mail address* _____
 SCV Camp Name & No. _____
 Spouse _____ Adult Guest(s) _____
 Children (under 12) _____

CONVENTION RATES	Number x	Cost =	TOTAL
Registration Fee (Postmarked by/before June 1, 2005)	_____	\$80.00	_____
Registration Fee (Postmarked after 6-1-2005 or by 7-22-05)	_____	\$95.00	_____
Registration Fee (If registering on 7-23-05 ONLY)	_____	\$110.00	_____

_____ Check here if Registration previously PAID _____ Receipt number

- Registration is **required** of **all** SCV members attending all or part of the Reunion.
- Registration fee *includes* non-numbered Reunion badge.
- Registration fee is **not** paid for non-members, family or guests.
- This form is **not** usable for registration for **MOS&B**. MOS&B registration will be handled separately.
- No registration for events involving meals after July 13, 2005. **No Exceptions.**

Monday, July 18

Battle of Franklin Tour	_____	\$35.00	_____
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Wednesday, July 20

Jefferson Davis Society Luncheon	_____	\$27.00	_____
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Speaker: TBA Capacity: 282

Jefferson Davis Birthplace (Fairview, KY) Tour	_____	\$27.00	_____
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Fort Donelson Tour	_____	\$45.00	_____
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Thursday, July 21

Confederate Lodge of Military Research Breakfast	_____	\$26.00	_____
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Capacity: 130

Heritage Luncheon: "Preserving the Glory"	_____	\$27.00	_____
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Speakers: TBA

Capacity: 282

Tennessee State Museum Tour	_____ *	Free	_____
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[Although tour is free, all going must be registered.]

Battle of Nashville Tour	_____	\$47.00	_____
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Friday, July 22

Forrest Cavalry Corps Breakfast	_____	\$26.00	_____
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Capacity: 130

SCV Luncheon	_____	\$28.00	_____
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Speaker: TBA

Capacity: 300

Maury County-Elm Springs Tour	_____	\$35.00	_____
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Forrest Boyhood Home-Elm Springs Tour	_____	\$35.00	_____
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Parthenon-Ft. Negley-Adventure Science Center	_____ *	Free	_____
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[Although tour is free, all going must be registered.]

Saturday, July 23

Battle of Murfreesboro Tour	_____	\$27.00	_____
Ladies' Tour of Belmont Mansion and lunch	_____	\$37.00	_____
Banquet and Confederate Ball (Capacity: 600)	_____	\$55.00	_____
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
Ancestor Memorials	_____	\$10.00	_____
Extra Convention Program & Medal	_____	\$20.00	_____

TOTAL

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:

2005 SCV Reunion

MAIL TO:

PO Box 392

Goodlettsville TN 37070-0392

Accommodations: Sheraton Music City Hotel, 777 McGavock Pike, Nashville, TN 37214. (615) 885-2200 -or- (800) 325-3535 -or- <http://www.Starwoodmeeting.com/StarGroupsWeb/res?id=0411041692&key=864D4> **Cut-off: June 27, 2005**
\$99-Single or Double/\$119-Non-Smoking King/\$129-Junior Suite. All rates + 14.25% tax. **MUST** mention SCV for these rates.

Ancestor Memorials: Contact: Edward O. Cailleteau, 2142 E. Ramsey Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70808-1646, toverton@eatel.net, DEADLINE: 6/1/05.

Vendors: Contact David G. Holcombe, 2240 Timbers Drive, Harvey, LA 70058-2228, (504) 328-9824, suicide@bellsouth.net, DEADLINE: 7/1/05
OR until SOLD OUT.

Debutantes: Contact: Edward O. Cailleteau, 2142 E. Ramsey Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70808-1646, toverton@eatel.net, DEADLINE: 6/1/05.

Debutantes: Fee and Registration: To Be Announced

Deadline for Registration: TBA **Contact:** TBA

Vendors: Contact: TBA



110th SCV GENERAL REUNION SCHEDULE

[Subject to Change] Nashville, Tennessee — July 20 - 23, 2005

Monday, July 18

1:00pm-6:30pm Battle of Franklin Tour

Wednesday, July 20

8:00am-1:00pm SCV Registration & Credentials
8:00am-5:00pm Sutlers/IHQ Merchandise Sales
9:30am-11:30am Pre-Convention SCV General Executive Council
11:30am-1:00pm Jefferson Davis Society Luncheon
2:00pm-6:00pm Jefferson Davis Birthplace (Fairview, KY) Tour
1:30pm-9:00pm Fort Donelson Tour (includes supper)

Thursday, July 21

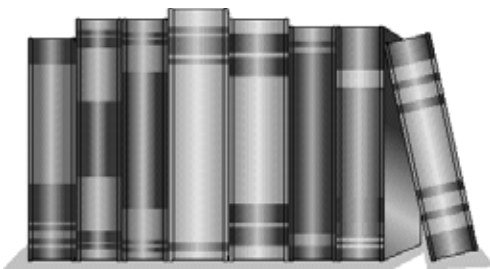
7:00am-8:15am Confederate Lodge of Military Research Breakfast
8:00am-5:00pm SCV Registration & Credentials
8:00am-5:00pm Sutlers/IHQ Merchandise Sales
8:30am-9:15am SCV Opening Session
9:30am-10:20am SCV Business Session I
10:40am-11:30am SCV Department Meetings
11:45am-1:30pm Heritage Luncheon
2:00pm-3:30pm Memorial Service
3:30pm-5:00pm Tour of Tennessee State Museum (free)
4:30pm-8:30pm Battle of Nashville Tour (includes entertainment & supper)

Friday, July 22

7:00am-8:30am Forrest Cavalry Corps Breakfast
8:00am-5:00pm SCV Registration & Credentials
8:00am-5:00pm Sutlers/IHQ Merchandise Sales
8:30am-11:30am SCV Business Session II
11:45am-2:00pm SCV Awards Luncheon
2:00pm-7:00pm Tour of The Parthenon, Ft. Negley and Adventure Science Center (free)
2:30pm-7:00pm Tour of Maury County-Elm Springs
2:30pm-7:00pm Tour of Forrest Boyhood Home-Elm Springs
8:00pm-11:00pm B.F. Cheatham Society Reception hosted by Rebel Yell
9:00pm-10:30pm SCV Oratorical Contest

Saturday, July 23

7:00am-8:15am SCV Prayer Breakfast
8:00am-9:00am SCV Registration & Credentials
8:00am-3:00pm Sutlers/IHQ Merchandise Sales
8:00am-12:00pm Order of Confederate Rose General Meeting
9:00am-12:00pm SCV Final Business Session
10:00am-2:00pm Ladies' Tour of Belmont Mansion (includes lunch)
12:30pm-2:00pm Debutantes' Luncheon
1:30pm-2:30pm Post-Convention SCV General Executive Council
1:45pm-5:45pm Battle of Murfreesboro Tour
1:30pm-2:30pm SCV Mechanized Cavalry
2:00pm-3:00pm Debutante Rehearsal
6:00pm-7:00pm Commanders'-in-Chief Reception
7:00pm-12:00am Banquet-Debutante Presentation-Ball



Books in Print

The South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Presents The Hunley Experience

The South Carolina Sons of Confederate Veterans presents a genuinely moving visual experience surrounding this historic achievement of the Confederacy. Scenes of the burial of the third CSS *H. L. Hunley* crew on April 17, 2004, intersperse and overlay historic details and interviews. Several narrators relate facts about the South and the state of the Confederacy during the years 1862 to 1864. In some cases, they give personal remembrances about their involvement with this historic submarine and the crews.

Michael Givens, current commander of the South Carolina Division, introduces this presentation and explains the Southern position in 1861. Southern states desired independence from the tyrannical Federal government in order to form a sovereign nation. Lincoln's war and resulting circumstances forced the South to defend homes and families from hostile invaders.

The siege of Charleston by the Federal Navy was the longest military siege of any city at that period of time. Constant shelling by enemy vessels killed innocent women and children and destroyed beautiful homes. General P.G.T. Beauregard asked Admiral Maury for help to break the blockade and relieve the citizens of Charleston from brutal attacks, as well as to allow much-needed supplies into port to sustain the Confederate armies. Maury suggested trying the new submarine, and General

Beauregard agreed. This submarine was shipped by rail to Charleston and taken to Fort Johnson, where Beauregard commandeered the vessel for military use and put her under the control of the Confederate Army.

Randy Burbage stated that the first *H.L. Hunley* crew came from volunteers who had served on the Confederate ironclad vessels. The *Hunley* sank first in August of 1863, drowning five men of this crew. They were buried in the old Mariner's Cemetery. The existence of this cemetery was ignored completely by the Citadel when the Military School built a stadium on top. In 1993, exhumation of graves began. More graves were discovered under the stadium seats, and Burbage told of his part in finding these five brave crewmen in 1999.

The first five *Hunley* crew were buried in Magnolia Cemetery with full Confederate honors on March 25, 2000.

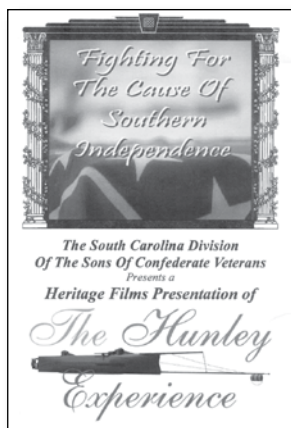
Chris Sullivan spoke about the history of naval warfare and what an achievement building the *H.L. Hunley* was for the South. This was the first successful submarine in history sinking an enemy vessel. On the night of February 17, 1864, this submarine sank the USS *Housatonic*. Jack Marler and Randy Burbage explained several of the technologies conceived and invented by forward-thinking Southern engineers. Their accomplishments were made even more remarkable considering the lack of industrial capabilities of the South and the dearth of materials. Modern submarines and submariners owe their vessels and naval ancestry to the CSS *H.L. Hunley*.

The *Hunley* was raised on August 8, 2000, and placed in a specially con-

structed tank at the Lasch Laboratories. Maria Jacobsen, a forensic archeologist who participated in excavating the men from the hull, described her feelings of awe at finding Dixon's legendary bent gold coin. She spoke of this powerful object sending a message from the past and telling his very human story.

Chris Sullivan pointed out that these men were an international crew embarked on a crusade against the tyrannical Lincoln administration. Lt. George E. Dixon of Mobile, probably born in the Midwest, had enlisted in the 21st Alabama Infantry and was wounded at Shiloh. Arnold Becker, a recent immigrant probably born in Germany, joined the Confederate Navy in 1861 in New Orleans. Seaman Lumpkin, born in Europe, was formerly aboard the CSS *Indian Chief*. Frank Collins, also aboard the *Indian Chief*, was from Virginia. Cpl. J. F. Carlsen, born in Europe, was a Confederate artilleryman and belonged to the German Light Artillery from Charleston and was also a crewman on the privateer *Jefferson Davis*. Seaman Miller, born in Europe, was found with two Confederate artillery buttons and was also likely to have been a member of the German Light Artillery. James A. Wicks, born in North Carolina, was formerly in the US Navy but swam to shore and joined the Confederate Navy when Confederates sank his ship. Joseph Rigaway, born in Maryland, went to sea at age 16 and joined the Confederate Navy in 1862.

Scenes from the funeral procession and burial ceremonies at Magnolia Cemetery will refresh memories of those of us who were in attendance. Chris Sullivan characterized the burial of the CSS *H.L. Hunley* crew as a gathering of people from all over the country coming together to honor their dedication in the Cause of the South to fight for freedom and the right to control our



Continued on page 46

Hallowed Ground



Graves & Monuments Committee

Mike Mitchell – Chairman

Dear Friends and Compatriots, Committee Report

Division conventions will be coming soon and many of your committeemen will be conducting cemetery workshops. If you don't have one scheduled, please check the CGR site and find out who your Division Committeeman is and offer your help in conducting one. A suggested format is on the CGR website under Archives.

It's not too early to start thinking about the upcoming National Reunion. The committeeman from your Division will be submitting one name from your division as the recipient for the Graves Award. If you or if you know of someone in your division who qualifies for the award, please contact your graves committeeman for consideration. If you don't have a division committeeman, ask why not.

The website for all intent and purposes is done. Numerous minor changes will need to be made over time, so tell me what you think. It's a wealth of information, so please use it to its fullest.

Preservation Notes

A few definitions might serve us well. *Icon* or *Iconography* means any image or religious image and the study of these carvings.

Headstone refers to any stone that marks the head of the grave and can be of a multitude of styles. *Footstones* are placed at the foot of the grave, and are a holdover from the pre-Victorian era and are sometimes used today. *Gravestones* are of any style of stone and on any location on the grave. A *marker* is the most generic term and can be in any material, stone, metal, or flag stands, etc., but denotes something permanent.

Flat, garden or lawn markers lay flush with the ground so lawn mowers can simply drive over them to cut the grass. They usually measure about 24 inches long, 12 inches wide and 4 inches thick. *Upright Markers* have 40 – 50% of the stone below ground in order to keep them upright and have between 40 to 60 inches aboveground. They measure between 2 to 5 inches thick and 10 to 16 inches wide.

These two terms are not widely used in the industry but best describe the philosophy. *Double Marking* a grave with a private grave stone **and** a military

marker provided by the US Veterans Administration. These are considered *illegal*.

Companion markers are any additional stone that can be placed in conjunction with the original stone. These are considered legal and are a great alternative. They can be made by any monument company.

There is a very clear distinction between illegal and improper but looking around in a cemetery sometimes things get a bit blurred.

In the first example the three stones were all ordered separately with the flats being VA issue and the uprights from a private company. Military information can be found on both upright and lawn markers. The flat markers are not even set properly. It's not only illegal and improper but it's tacky and considered overkill. Note the difference in material: the darker stone is granite and the single lighter stone

on the right is marble. Also note the difference in staining.

Double marking in the second



Double marking: This is for a father and son who were both in the Navy. It's IMPROPER because it's in a military section that only allows flat lawn or garden markers. It's ILLEGAL because of the addition of the Upright civilian markers. All 4 stones contain military information.

case is only improper. Improper in that it is located in a garden or lawn section. The Sexton or the caretaker should not have allowed the second or upright stone to go in. The proper stone here would have been another flat marker to memorialize his Union service. Also note the color or staining difference and you can figure out which is the original.

The American Legion purchased this section and set the standards of only flat or lawn markers be used in this section. Both are marble military markers, and, yes, it is a double marking, but the upright is for the War Between the States Union 24th Michigan Infantry. The flat marker is from the Canadian Infantry as a Sapper because he lied about his age but was found out in the US and then went to Canada and was able to join. He made it to Europe for WWI and was found out and kicked out. Before he was shipped back for discharge he was given an audience with the King of England. The two in combination elsewhere is acceptable, but not in this section.

The VA application will be covered in the next column, but I will cover the *Magic Bush Date* now. This is printed on the front of the application, so make sure you download and read the entire form thoroughly.

BENEFIT PROVIDED

a. HEADSTONE OR MARKER

For deaths occurring on or after September 11, 2001 — Furnished upon application for the grave of any eligible deceased veteran. Will be provided regardless of whether the grave is already marked with a privately pur-



The upright was issued by the US VA and the flat marker was issued by the Canadian Government. This is permissible but not here in this combination.

chased headstone or marker. Applicant may be anyone having knowledge of the deceased.

For deaths occurring before September 11, 2001 — Furnished upon application for the ***unmarked grave*** of any eligible deceased veteran, The individual must certify the grave is unmarked and a government headstone or marker is preferred to a privately purchased headstone or marker. **A grave is considered marked if a monument displays the decedent's name and date of birth and / or death, even though the veteran's military date is not shown. Applicant may be anyone having knowledge of the deceased.**

(The boldface and italics are as they appear on the form)

We would be able to double mark our veterans if they died at age 160 years or better. None of our ancestors lived this long.

Tidbits: I love fact or fiction and this one is both, folklore or oral history, although as in most cases, 80% fact. True fact can be proven or validated. If corroborated and written by an authority, as in the case of our federal government,

does this make it FACT? You decide. Here is the full paragraph from the VA web site, www.cem.va.gov

"Congress adopted the same size and material for Confederate headstones as headstones for Civil-Spanish War Deceased. The design varied in that the top was pointed instead of rounded and the shield was omitted. Apocryphally, it has been said that *"the pointed top was adopted to prevent Yankees from sitting on Confederate headstones."* An act of February 26, 1929 (70th Congress, Chap. 324-45 Stat. 1307), authorized the furnishing of this type stone for graves in private cemeteries, as well."

Potpourri: Shake your family tree and watch the nuts fall! — it's an unusual family that hath neither a lady of the evening or a thief.

Yours in Preservation
and Southern Pride,

Mike Mitchell
scvgraves@aol.com
www.scv.org/graves



Army of Northern Virginia



For the second year **Moultrie Camp 27**, Mount Pleasant, SC, participated in the Mount Pleasant Christmas Parade, held on December 12.



The **Jubal Early Camp 1691**, Hillsville, VA, won the grand prize Theme Award in the 2004 Hillsville Christmas parade.



Members of the **Walter M. Bryson Camp 70**, Hendersonville, NC, participated in the Hendersonville Christmas Parade and were able to fire musket salutes and were well-received by the town.



Members of the **Brigadier General Barnard E. Bee Camp 1575**, Aiken, SC, who took part in the protest at Augusta, GA, against the mayor's decision to remove the Stainless Banner from a historical flag display at the request of the NAACP while they held their annual convention in Augusta.



Pictured is the **Major General Fitzhugh Lee Camp 1805**, Spotsylvania, VA, Color Guard preparing to step off at the 2004 Spotsylvania Christmas Parade.



Several camps in the Blue Ridge Brigade helped in the placement of this marker for James Hill Beam. Pictured from left, 106-year-old Yates Beam, seated with his daughter behind him; Richard Hill and Jim Proffitt, members of the **Cleveland Regiments Camp 1663**, Cleveland County, NC. Gene Atkins, Dale McKinsey, Robert Collins, Bruce Cloninger, Brian, Arron and Keith Clark, members of the **Major Charles Q. Petty Camp 872**, Gastonia, NC.

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



Members and guests of the **Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, at their charter-signing & Christmas gathering. They are the first SCV camp in Delaware.



In July 2004, the **Thomasville Rifles Camp 172**, Thomasville, NC, presented Steve Vestal of Thomasville a Certificate of Appreciation for his promotion of and pride in his Southern heritage. Vestal owns a landscaping business in Thomasville. Not only does he display his Southern heritage in the name of his business, *Dixie Landscaping*, but he also has numerous Confederate items displayed in his office. Vestal is a member of the **Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668**, High Point, NC.



Pictured is the **Maryland Division Color Guard** on November 20, 2004, at the 48th Annual Remembrance Day Parade in Gettysburg, PA. As usual, they were well received by the public.



The **Private Thomas Caldwell Camp 31**, Clover, SC, and the **Brigadier General Micah Jenkins Camp 1569**, Rock Hill, SC, manned a booth at the Brattansville Reenactment October 23-24, 2004.



Members of the **SCV Mechanized Cavalry** attending the annual Point Lookout (PLPOW) descendants organization's pilgrimage November 13, 2004. Pictured back row from left, Rick Smith, Mark Dolby, Paul Behne, Chris Behne and Karen. Front row from left, Rick Imboden, Rueben Hamby, Leslie Behne, Bob Brewer and Katie Brewer.



Colonel George S. Patton Camp 1593, Coal Mountain, WV, Commander Roger Lester presents Real Son Donnie Mitchel with his SCV membership certificate at their Christmas dinner on December 17, 2004.

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



Camp members Tim Bowers, Lawrence Martin and Eddie Gregory of the **Armistead-Hill-Goode Camp 749**, South Hill, VA, work their booth at the Boydton Day town festival.



Commander Carrel Thompson of the **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA, accepts the first-place trophy for the Veteran's Day Parade in Rural Retreat, VA, from the American Legion on November 13, 2004. Pictured, from left, Charles Ward, Jerry Ward and Abner Graham.



On October 16, 2004, the **Rockingham Rangers Camp 1835**, Eden, NC, with help from members of the newly formed Stuart-Harston Camp in Martinsville, VA, manned a recruiting table at the Eden Apple Festival.



Pictured is Jeffrey Barrett, a member of the **Colonel Samuel McDowell Tate Camp 836**, Morganton, NC, posing with children in Baghdad, Iraq, where he helped distribute much-needed school supplies. Compatriot Barrett recently returned home.



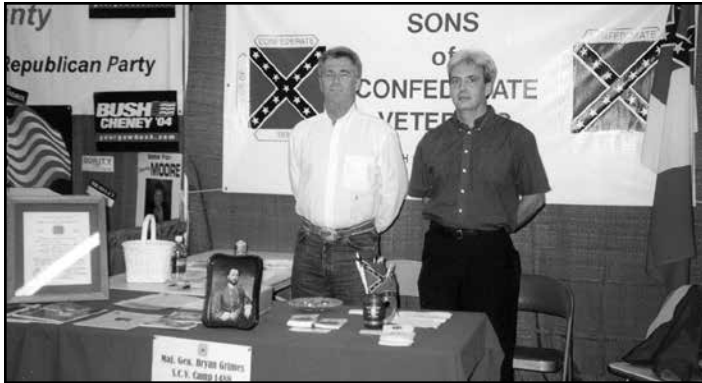
Members of the **Rivers Bridge Camp 842**, Fairfax, SC, entered a heritage float in the Chitlin Strut Parade in Salley, SC, November 27, 2004. Pictured on the back row, from left, Mike Keel, Donnie Ayer and Betty Jane Miller on the bench. David Keller and Donald Steedly are on the front row.



Pictured are new officers of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC. Pictured, from left front row, Camp Commander Jamey Wentzky, Butch Junkins, Albert Atkin and Hugh Vincent. Back row from left, Neal Junkins, Michael Graham, Jake Reed, John Noran, Tom Culberson and Jason Corder.



Army of Northern Virginia



Butch Heath and Robert G. Harris, members of the **Major General Bryan Grimes Camp 1488**, Greenville, NC, man the camp's booth at the Pitt County Fair the week of October 4-9, 2004.



Confederate headstones were installed in the Spring Branch Baptist Church Cemetery, Windsor, SC, by Eugene Barron, past commander of the **Brigadier General Barnard E. Bee Camp 1575**, Aiken, SC. On the left is the marker for Private T.W. Williamson, Co. A, Cokes Regiment, AR Infantry. On the right is Private Archibald Funderburg, Co. B, 6th SC Cavalry.



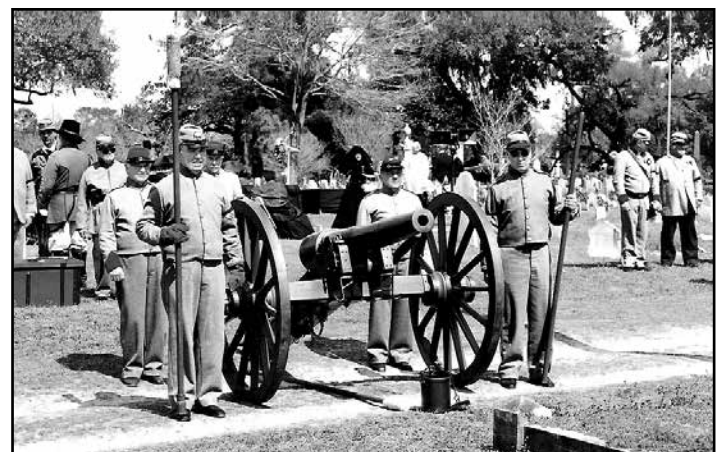
Pictured are Commander Robert "Red" Barbour of the **Fincastle Rifles Camp 1326**, Roanoke, VA, and Reverend Alan Farley who was the keynote speaker at the camp's annual Christmas dinner.



The **Clinton Hatcher Camp 21**, Leesburg, VA, color guard participated in the George Washington's Birthday Parade in Alexandria, VA. Pictured from left, Ray Borden, Camp Commander Harry Middleton, C.M. Piggott, John Ward and Murrel Partlow.

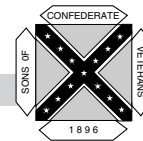


The **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, held its seventh-annual Lee-Jackson Ball on January 29, 2005, at the Hope Mills Shrine Club. Pictured are Camp Lt. Commander Danny Stanley and Color Sergeant James Raynor posting the colors.



The remains of 21 Confederate Soldiers and Sailors recovered from the Citadel in Charleston, SC, were reinterred on March 5, 2005, at Magnolia Cemetery. Members of the Waccamaw Light Artillery are also members of **Moultrie Camp 27**, Mount Pleasant, SC.

Army of Tennessee



Pictured is a flag-raising in Oneonta, Alabama (Blount County) by the Blount County Friends of Dixie. The flag-raising is the 8th annual event sponsored by this group in honor of the birthday of Robert E. Lee. This event is supported by the **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL.



Camp Commander David Anderson of the **Major General Joseph Wheeler Camp 863**, Conyers, GA, presents a Confederate cavalry sword to Horace McCullough, who purchased the winning raffle ticket at the camp's annual Lee-Jackson Dinner.



A headstone and Iron Cross dedication for Corp. Elias Branch, Co. A, 61st Georgia Infantry, at Oakley Grove Cemetery, Berrien County, GA, was held on October 16, 2004. The **Yancy Independents Camp 693**, Sylvester, GA, sponsored the event and was assisted by compatriots of the **John K. McNeil Camp 674**, the **Lee Guards Camp 1697**, and the **Berrien County Minutemen Camp 1789**. Pictured from left, Ken Nix, Gary Ursrey, Pete Giddens, Pete Cowart, Richard Dekle, Donald Futch, Keith Taylor, Ray Houston and Jim Graham.



On November 27, 2004, the **Scott Statham-Farrell Camp 1197**, Winona, MS, the **Major General E.C. Wathall Camp 211**, Grenada, MS and the **Attalla Yellow Jackets Camp 663**, Kosciusko, MS, assisted the H.D. Money UDC Chapter 350 with a rededication ceremony for the newly cleaned Confederate monument in Oakwood Cemetery. The chapter was assisted by the Belle Edmondson Order of Confederate Rose Chapter 14, Grenada.



John Gilliam and his son John, Jr., members of the **William D. McCain Camp 584**, Columbia, TN, took first place for best camp at the Willoughby Frontier Days. They portrayed their great-grandfather Corp. G. Jessup Gilliam, who served in the 24th TN Infantry.



On December 18, 2004, members of the **General William W. Loring Camp 1316**, St. Augustine, FL, honored the birthday of their namesake at his monument in downtown St. Augustine. Also in attendance were the ladies of the Ancient City Chapter 2232, UDC.

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



Guy Hubbs, author of *Guarding Greensboro* and *Voices from Company D*, with Tim Steadman, commander of the **Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372**, Birmingham, AL, after a program on January 11, 2005.



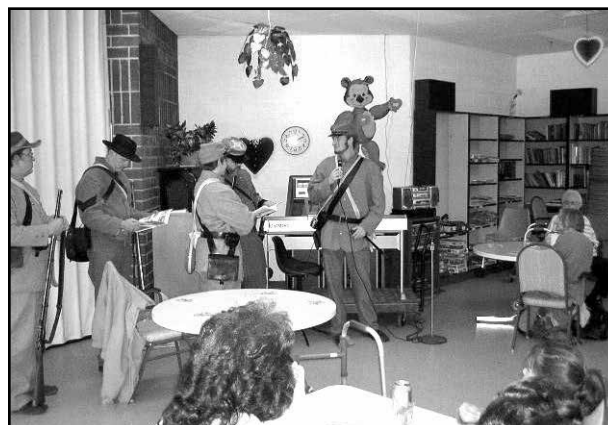
Pictured at **Finley's Brigade Camp 1614**, Havana, FL, annual Lee Jackson Banquet is Terry Phillips, Robert Hurst, Donnie Kennedy author of *The South Was Right* and Camp Commander Bill Beckham.



Members of the **R. E. Lee Camp 1640**, Memphis, TN, and Bankheads Battery at Ft. Pillow after giving an artillery demonstration to a Cub Scout Pack from Memphis.



New members of the **Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929**, Clayton, GA, after taking their oaths at the December 13, 2004, regular meeting of the camp. From left, Nathaniel Hollingsworth, Wesley Hollingsworth and Ricky Fountain.



Members of the **Captain James L. Bishop Camp 1943**, Kendallville, IN, visiting and sharing history with the residents of Sacred Heart Nursing Home in Avilla, IN. Justin Neal, pictured with microphone, organized the event.



On January 8, 2005, the **General John Herbert Kelly Camp 1980**, Gordo, AL, held their annual Lee/Jackson Banquet. Pictured from left: Robert Reames, AL Division Commander Leonard Wilson, Danny Rector, Joel Goolsby, Glen Lindsey and Camp Commander Tim Gilbert.

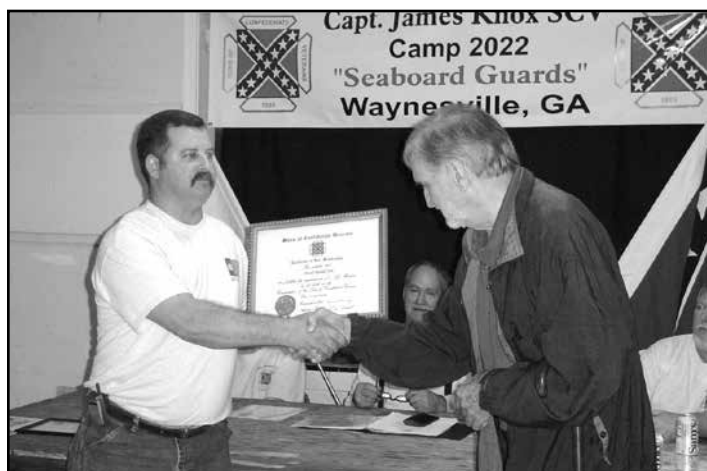
Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin Divisions



Compatriot Joe Farmer with the children during the annual Ol' Fashion Confederate Christmas held by the **Captain Thomas W. Patton Camp 2021**, Boardman, OH.



The newly-chartered **Lenoir-Lane Camp 2052**, Loudon, TN, held its first General Lee-General Jackson Birthday Celebration on January 21, 2005, at the historic Confederate Memorial Hall/Bleak House in Knoxville, TN. The camp is largely composed of reenactors, and all but two of the charter members are pictured. Camp Commander Kenny Doss is at center, holding the flag.



On January 6, 2005, the **Captain James Knox Camp 2022**, Waynesville, GA, welcomed their newest Life Member David H. Tyre, and Past Camp Commander Sam Lyons presented him his Certificate of Life Membership.



Members of the **Forrest Orphan Camp 1744**, Calhoun, KY, held a dedication and memorial service at the South Hampton Baptist Church Cemetery near Owensboro, KY, on October 11, 2003. The newly-placed markers are for Hampton Jones, William Jones and Samuel Kelly, members of Co. A, 1st KY Cavalry.



Pictured is **Alabama Division** Chief of Heritage Defense Benjamin M. Hestley, giving a report on Heritage Defense at the Memorial Service for Robert E. Lee at the courthouse in Oneonta, AL, on January 17, 2005.



Approximately 60 family members and friends attended the Memorial Grave Marker Dedication for Private William Lewis Sellers, Co. E, 50th GA Infantry. The marker was placed in the Sellers Cemetery, Grady County, GA, beside his beloved wife. The **Ochlocknee Rifles Camp 1807**, Cairo, GA, assisted with the dedication, along with the Anna Jackson Chapter 224, UDC, the **Decatur Grays Camp 1689**, Bainbridge, GA and the **State Line Guard Camp**.



Army of Tennessee



Entertainer Michael Jenkins, better known as Michael Twitty, son of legendary singer Conway Twitty, is a charter member of the **Colonel Sam Adams 33rd Alabama Infantry Camp 2076**, Greenville, AL. He is shown receiving his membership certificate from AL Division Commander Leonard Wilson and Brigade Commander Ron Taylor.



Compatriot Wayne Grissett, a member of **Finley's Brigade Camp 1614**, Gadsden County, FL, is pictured alongside the grave of Private Elisha Green Mancill, Co. C, 42nd AL Infantry and his wife Nancy in Covington County, AL. It took two years to locate this grave site as it was severely overgrown and considered lost.



Three generations of camp members in the **Battleground Guards Camp 1941**, Kite, GA. Pictured from left, Wade Smith, his son Camp Commander Donald Smith, and his grandson Shelton Smith.



Pictured are members of the **General Nathan B. Forrest Camp 469**, Rome, GA, following the Heritage Holidays Parade in Rome in October. The sign reads, Remembering more than 2000 men from Rome and Floyd County that answered the call of the Confederacy.



Commander John F. Davis, right, of the **Colonel William A. Dawson Camp 1821**, Dyersburg, TN, presents a certificate of appreciation to Life Member Hamilton Parks for his efforts in erecting a monument honoring the 58 Confederate veterans buried in Dyersburg's Old City Cemetery on November 30, 2004.



Members of the **Private E.F. Arthur Camp 1783**, Corbin, KY, at the birthplace of General John Bell Hood in Owingsville, KY, on November 13, 2004. Pictured from left, Don Poynter, Wendell Sutton, Jennings Krahenbuhl, Luther Gaddis, Edgar Hayden, David Owens and Erin Hayden.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



Members of the **Captain June Kimble Camp 488**, Eastland, TX; **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX; **Captain Walter Terry Saxon Camp 1982**, Hamilton, TX, **Chief Clinton Camp 366**, Abilene, TX; **2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX and the **General Henry E. McCulloch Camp 843**, Brownwood, TX, held a marker dedication for Private Charles Miles Patterson Hampton, Co. H, 35th AL Infantry and Co. F, 5th AL Cavalry on December 19, 2004 at the Ramsey Cemetery in Stephenville, TX. Standing, from left, Thomas Harrison, Bodie Weaver, Joe Reeves, Gary Loudermilk, Mike Conzack, John David Pool, Gary Whitfield, Joyce Whitis and Dan Hudson. Kneeling, from left, Tommy Blackwell, Kevin Wilson, Bruce McNutt, Chris Bloyd and Bob Vernon.



After cleaning the Oakwood Cemetery Confederate Monument and 55 Confederate gravemarkers in Winona, MS, members of the **Scott Statham-Farrell Camp 1197**, Winona, MS, assisted the H.D. Money UDC Chapter 350 in performing a monument rededication ceremony. Other participants included Belle Edmondson OCR Chapter 14, Attalla Yellow Jackets Camp 663, Kosciusko, MS and the Major General E.C. Walthall Camp 211, Grenada, MS.



The **General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, marched in the Bossier City Christmas Parade. Also on hand were members of the **Colonel James Hamilton Beard Camp 1856**, Logansport, LA and the **Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617**, Natchitoches, LA.



Members of the **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Fort Worth, TX, 1st Lt. Commander Johnny Wells, 2nd Lt. Commander Barry Bentle and Allan Fitzwater present a memorial and a wreath at the Confederate Monument located at the Tarrant County Courthouse in Fort Worth, TX, on January 19, 2005.



Members of the **J.M. "Matt" Barton Camp 441**, Sulphur Springs, TX, attended the Christmas Party of the **Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124**, Tyler, TX. Commander Noe presented new member Jerry Pat Smith his membership certificate and lapel pin, welcoming him to the Matt Barton Camp. Pictured from left, Charles Bolding, Arlan Williams, Jerry Pat Smith, Commander James Noe and James Benton. Arlan Williams and Pat Smith are stationed at Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier City, LA.



During a cleanup day at their local Confederate cemetery, members of the **Alamo Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, raised a new First National Flag to replace one that had done its service to the cause. Pictured from left, Rob Wilkerson, Rudy Kirsh and Brandon Doiron of the Alamo Camp and John McCammon and Marshall McCammon of **Hoods Texas Brigade Camp 153**, San Antonio, TX.

Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Iowa, Kansas, Washington and Oregon Divisions



Members of the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, held a Memorial Ceremony on December 4, 2004, at the UDC Jefferson Davis Monument in Apache Junction, AZ. Pictured from left, Dan Huskisson, Camp Commander Robert Perkins, **Cpt. Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ; Commander Ron Fox, John Mangum, Janet Grams, Stacy McSwain and James T. Tatum.



The Reverend Preston Greer, chaplain of the **Stone Fort Camp 1944**, Nacogdoches, TX, passed away on January 30, 2005. Brother Greer was laid to rest on February 3, 2005, at the Post Oak Cemetery in Nacogdoches. His honor guard was made up of members from Camp 1944, **Major J.N. Dark Camp 2026**, Kountze, TX, and East Texas Brigade Commander Bob Davidson.



The funeral service for Compatriot Gary Clayton, Past Adjutant of the **2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX, on February 3, 2005.



Commander-in-Chief Denne Sweeney and **Swamp Angels Camp 2029**, Dayton, TX, Commander Vernon Gillen hold the camp's first flag. Darlene Smart made and donated the flag to Commander Gillen at the camp's Lee/Jackson Banquet on January 27, 2005.



Pictured are two **Brigadier General William Steele Camp 1857**, Leavenworth, KS, members standing in front of the First National Flag which currently hangs in the Army JROTC Department, Leavenworth High, Leavenworth, KS. Compatriot Joe Grasela III is on the left and Ed Kennedy is at right. The flag is one in a series of historical flags of our nation and hangs in the senior cadet classroom with a small, framed description on the wall behind it.



On November 20, 2004, the Band of Brothers of the **Army of Trans-Mississippi** presented Swords and Sabers at the East Public Library in a series of public presentations planned for the year. Many folks in the audience brought their collected artifacts for assessment by militaria expert Brent Brown, pictured, who is a member of **Unknown Confederate Soldier Camp 1610**, Monroeville, AL.

Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Iowa, Kansas, Washington and Oregon Divisions



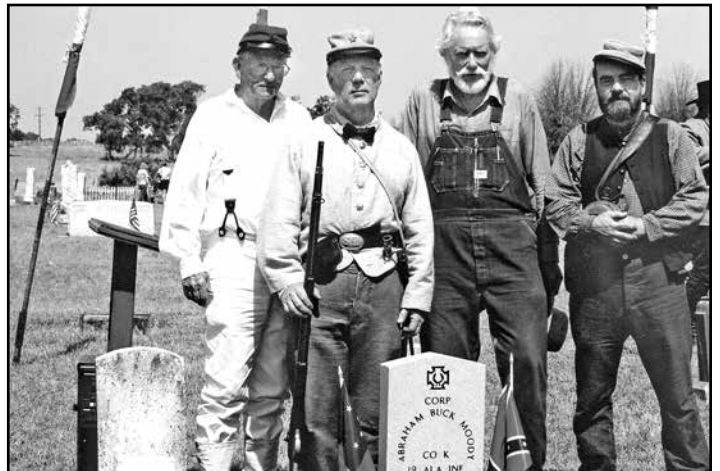
For many years the **Louisiana Division** has marched in the Christmas Festival Parade in Natchitoches, LA. This is a very large parade, with crowds exceeding 150,000. Pictured is the unit that gathered from more than 11 different camps for the Louisiana Division in the 2004 Parade.



Camp Commander Denver Erickson of the **Colonels Lewis and Harrison Camp 1854**, Topeka, KS, presented a highly successful display of valued Confederate memorabilia at the Watkins Community Museum in Lawrence, KS.



Members of the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, pose with Rev. Edward R. DeVries, chaplain of the **Grimes County Greys Camp 924**, Anderson, TX, at a recent meeting. Pictured, from left, Camp Commander Haynes, Lt. Commanders Bramlett and McMurray, Rev. DeVries, Adjutant Woodruff and Color Sergeant Perrin.



The **General Felix H. Robertson Camp 129**, Waco, TX, hosted a marker dedication at Old Perry Cemetery, Moody, TX, on June 19, 2004, honoring Cpl. A.B. Moody, Co. K, 19th Alabama. Pictured, from left, Eddy Phillips, Charles D. Oliver, Hayden Moody and Joe L. Walker.



The **Brigadier General J.J. Alfred A. Mouton Camp 778**, Opelousas, LA, sponsored a unit in the Cracklin' Parade in Port Barre, LA. Also taking part were the **General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA and the **Brigadier General Henry W. Allen Camp 133**, Baton Rouge, LA.



Members of the **General Albert Pike Camp 1439**, Wichita, KS, participated in the Veteran's Day Parade in Wichita on November 6, 2004. Pictured, from left, Jerry Spaur, David Jenson, John Handley and Camp Commander Herman Kolar.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **Texas Lonestar Grays Camp 1953**, Schertz, TX, held a memorial service and monument dedication for Texas Ranger Thomas LaFayette Miller II, Co. C, 2nd TX Cavalry, on October 19, 2004, at the Goodman Cemetery. Many Miller descendants attended and held a reception.



Members of the East Texas Brigade gather before the start of the Queens Parade of the Yamboree Festival in Gilmer, TX, on October 23, 2004. Camps represented are the **J.M. "Matt" Barton Camp 441**, Sulphur Springs, TX; **Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124**, Tyler, TX; **W.W. Heartsill Camp 2042**, Marshall, TX; **General John Gregg Camp 958**, Longview, TX and the **General Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, Longview, TX.



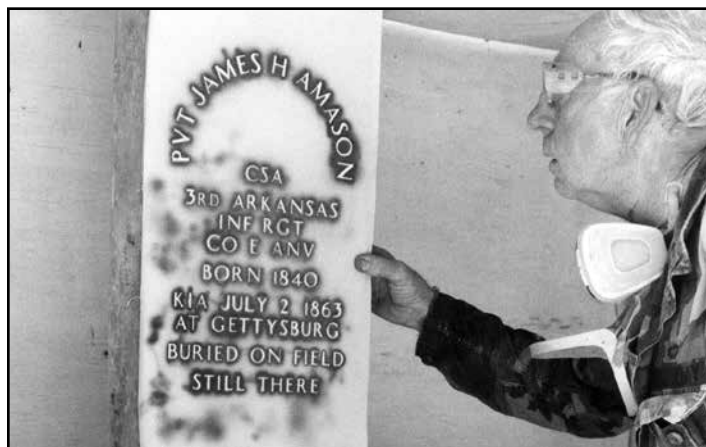
Members of the **Harrisburg Camp 645**, Tupelo, MS, held a joint camp picnic and firearms practice on October 16, 2004. Pictured from left, Bill Stroup, John Morrow, Camp Commander David Wilson, John Morrow, Sr. and Spence Cargle.



Compatriot David Tosh, a member of the **Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, recently completed a 15-month tour of duty in Iraq. The camp presented him with the SCV War Service Medal, pinned on by his wife, Ann.



The **Colonel John "Rip" Ford Camp 869**, Universal City, TX, and the Sisters of the South were proud to help their city in Can the Trash Day on October 16, 2004. Pictured from left, James Massey, Camp Commander Bob Mann, Michelle Mann, Cheryl Massey, Kenneth Hannah and Jamey Massey, kneeling.



General Patrick Cleburne Camp 1433, Pine Bluff, AR, member Edgar Colvin engraves a gravemarker for the Southwest Arkansas CW Heritage Trail.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALASKA

CSS SHENANDOAH 1820
ANCHORAGE
HICKS, JOHN STEVEN

ALABAMA

CAPT. MORTIMER JORDAN 84
GARDENDALE
MORROW, DAVID J.

THOMAS GOODE JONES 259
MONTGOMERY
HURLEY, JAMES OLIVER

GEN. ROBERT E. RODES 262
TUSCALOOSA
SENTELL, CHRISTOPHER G.

LEE-MOSES-DIXON VINDICATOR 408
MOBILE
CRAFTON, ROSS JACKSON
HILL, WILLIAM HOWARD
HOWELL, WILLIAM E.
JERNIGAN, JR., WILLIAM FRED
KIPPENBERGER, STEPHEN
MEURLLOT, DON

CRADLE OF THE CONFEDERACY 692
MONTGOMERY
PYRON, CARL EDWIN

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768
ATHENS
BAILEY, ROBERT LYNN
HILL, JAMES DAVID
HOLMAN, BOBBY JOE
MANSELL, CLIFFORD N.

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON 898
TUSCUMBIA
JOHNSON, EUGENE L.
RICHARDSON, DEMPSEY STEVE
STEVEN, TODD

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372
BIRMINGHAM
ANGELL, JONATHAN PAUL
DRENNEN, MICHAEL JOSEPH
GRISCOM, JR., JOHN H.
HAND, COLBY C.
HAYGOOD, EMORY LANGSTON
LOWE, SHAWN VARDELL
FREDERICK, MICHAEL
NELSON, SAMUEL HARRISON
O'CAIN, DONALD RANDY
O'CAIN, DONALD S.
PURCELL, JERRY LYNN

THOMAS JEFFERSON DENNEY 1442
CULLMAN
WILLINGHAM, WAYNE

PVT. JAMES C. ANDERSON 1489
THOMASVILLE
PERKINS, JOSEPH E.

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS 1524
PRATTVILLE
CREECH, JR., MICHAEL EDWARD
SMITH, DONALD RALPH

COVINGTON RIFLES 1586
ANDALUSIA
FENDLEY, TONY WALTON
FINDLEY, ROBERT DALE
CLIFTON, FLETCHER
JOHNSON, STEVEN BRUCE
MOSS, RICHARD B.
WELLS, TONY

THE UNKNOWN CONFEDERATE SOLDIER 1610
MONROEVILLE
MALONE, WILLIAM RYAN

CAPT. A. J. HAMILTON 1644
HAMILTON
TIDWELL, JONATHAN HEATH

MAJ. HENRY B. WIRZ 1712
TUSCALOOSA
GEORGE, BARRY

WINSTON COUNTY GRAYS 1788
HALEYVILLE
HARRIS, RICHARD WALTON

DEKALB RIFLES 1824
SYLVANIA
COOTS, TYLER D'KEITH
ROSSER, HAROLD EDWARD

FORT BLAKELEY 1864
BAY MINETTE
STROTHER, JOSHUA R.

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE
KING, LEE FRANK

GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY 1980
GORDO
ATKINS, SR., LAWRENCE M.
DIXON, DONALD EARL
DIXON, DONALD HOWARD

CAPTAIN HENRY C. SEMPLE 2002
MONTGOMERY
BRYANT, HUGH OLIVER
COPELAND, ROGER VERNON

3RD SERGEANT WILLIAM JOHN MARTIN 2004
WINFIELD
WESTBROOKS, MICHAEL RAY

COL. SAM ADAMS 33RD
ALABAMA INFANTRY 2076
GREENVILLE
SMITH, JOHN MINNIS

MORGAN'S PARTISAN RANGERS 2082
WETUMPKA
CLEVELAND, ERIC LAMAR
DOUGLASS, JR., TRACY WARREN
DOUGLASS, SR., TRACY WARREN
HOLLUMS, DONALD FERRELL
JENNINGS, ELBERT LEWIS
JOHNSON, JAMES MATTHEW
MARK, GREY
RAGAN, III, WILLIAM ROBERT
THOMPSON, LARRY EARL
THOMPSON, ZACHARY SCOTT
WHITE, BRIAN E.
RONALD, PAUL
WOOD, JAMES R.

ARKANSAS

CAPT JOHN W. RANDLE 649
DARDANELLE
HORN, PHILLIP JONATHAN

GARLAND-RECTOR 1260
HOT SPRINGS
PATTON, WILLIAM KEITH

GEN. JO SHELBY 1414
HARRISON
MATHIS, JAMES RALPH

GEN. THOMAS DOCKERY 1577
MAGNOLIA
PEACE, STEVEN MARCUS

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655
JONESBORO
HONNOLL, JOHN ANDREW
HONNOLL, SR., JOHN ALBERT
HONNOLL, JR., JOHN ALBERT
SERUYA, MICHAEL ANDREW
SILAS, ASHTON BRYANT
WAGGONER, MICHAEL L.

ARIZONA

CONFEDERATE SECRET SERVICE 1710
SIERRA VISTA
BONE, JEFF
KRUMM, DALLAS E.

TEXAS JOHN H. SLAUGHTER 2074
TOMBSTONE
WEBB, KEVIN

CALIFORNIA

FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO 302
SAN DIEGO
ADAIR, JR., ROY ERNEST
WALLACE, NATHAN

GEN. JOHN B. HOOD 1208
LOS ANGELES
COZART, BERT C.
PANCOTTO, DANIEL SALVATORE
PIPKIN, EDDIE L.
SHIFFMAN, ELDON D.

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY 1627
SACRAMENTO
COFER, KURT JOSEF

INLAND EMPIRE 1742
INLAND EMPIRE
SPENCE, ROBERT

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068
SEAFORD
TURNER, JR., MICHAEL RICHARD
TURNER, SHAWN CHRISTOPHER

FLORIDA

BRIGADIER GENERAL E. A. PERRY 285
PENSACOLA
KILGORE, MARK ALLEN

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556
TAMPA
ALLEN, PAUL EDWARD
BERLIN, MICHAEL E.
WILLIAM, JR., D.
EDWARD, JAMES
DAVID, MORRIS
SHEPARD, GRAHAM ELLZEY
SITTON, IV, JAMES EDWARD
VARN, JR., FRED HARWELL

PVT. WILLIAM RILEY MILTON 741
TAVARES
FUSSELL, JR., LEWIS PERCY

LT. EDWARD JOHN KENT JOHNSTON. CSN 745
YULEE
JOHNSON, DAVID ROBERT

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770
TRENTON
PATTERSON, JAMES RAY

KIRBY-SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE
FRADY, RICHARD GARY
NASH, IV, EMANUEL WILLIAM
EMANUEL, III, WILLIAM
WHITE, BAYER VERREEN

JOHN T. LESLEY 1282
TAMPA
BEARDEN, JOHN W.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1383
SARASOTA-BRADENTON
HORNER, WILLIAM LYNN

CAPT. J. J. DICKISON 1387
MELBOURNE
LEGGETT, JAMES DONALD

MARION LIGHT ARTILLERY 1396
OCALA
LARSEN, JEFFREY ALAN

MADISON STARKE PERRY 1424
GAINESVILLE
DONALDSON, FRED S.

THIRD FLORIDA WILDCATS 1437
FLORAL CITY
BRONSON, THOMAS EDWARD
DAVIS, JAMES E.

JACOB SUMMERLIN 1516
KISSIMMEE
COLLINS, WILBERT JOHN

PVT GEORGE W. THOMAS 1595
FT. PIERCE
BAUMGARDNER, CHRISTOPHER
CODY
HARDY, JR., BERNARD T.

GEN. JAMES PATTON ANDERSON 1599
WEST PALM BEACH
BECK, KENNETH VERNON

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614
HAVANA
MAY, DAVID PALMER
BENJAMIN, WESLEY

WILLIAM LUNDY 1699
CRESTVIEW
WEHLING, THORNLEY TODD

CAPTAIN JONATHAN C. STEWART 1825
APOPKA
OLSON, RANDY D.

DIXIE 1861
CROSS CITY
PHILMORE, ALONZO

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY JR. 18
MACON
DARDEN, JR., ESCHOL SAMPSON
POWELL, III, JOSEPH PAUL

GENERAL LAFAYETTE MCLAWS 79
FAYETTEVILLE
HAMMOND, CASEY COCHRAN

FRANCIS S. BARTOW 93
SAVANNAH
FITZPATRICK, JR., JEFFREY JOHN

CAPTAIN CHARLES W. BALDWIN 105
MADISON
COCHRAN, ANDREW ELLIOTT

JOHN MCINTOSH KELL 107
GRIFFIN
COLEMAN, DARYL K.

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON 141
ALBANY
BIGGS, PHILLIP M.

MCDANIEL-CURTIS 165
CARROLLTON
LEAGUE, JR., JOHNNY R.
WIGGINS, DAVID N.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER CARTER 207
WAYNESBORO
CARSWELL, RICHARD EARL
CRENSHAW, III, JOSEPH THOMAS

SGT. CHARLES D. GRACE 223
LAGRANGE
PIRKLE, THOMAS NELSON

GEN. NATHAN B. FORREST 469
ROME
HARRISON, JOHN HAYWOOD
RAWLINS, JAMES MADISON

CHATTOOGA 507
SUMMERVILLE
NIX, II, GLENN STANFORD

COL. WILLIAM H. STILES-WARREN AKIN 670
CARTERSVILLE
BEARDEN, HERMAN ALLEN

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON 671
DALTON
HAMBY, G. DUANE

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673
BUCHANAN
CLUBB, KENNETH B.
LYLE, HARRY LEE
SMITH, DON
SMITH, RONNIE M.

YANCY INDEPENDENTS 693
SYLVESTER
THORNHILL, R. MARK

STATE OF DADE 707
TRENTON
MORRISON, JERALD DOUGLAS

HABERSHAM GUARD 716
CLARKSVILLE
LEROY, CHARLES DOUGLAS

LT. DICKSON L. BAKER 926
HARTWELL
PHILLIPS, TIMOTHY WAYNE
PHILLIPS, BRANDON WAYNE
PHILLIPS, RICKY LAMAR
PHILLIPS, NATHANIEL LAMAR
PHILLIPS, RICHARD ALAN
PHILLIPS, TIMOTHY MATTHEW

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS 932
VIDALIA
TAYLOR, DANIEL PAUL

CURRAHEE RANGERS 935
TOCCOA
SMITH, MICHAEL F.

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Carry Me Back

by Bill
Young

The Gunpowder Plot

The word *trouble* means different things to different people, but by anybody's definition, a mixture of gunpowder and twelve-year-old boys means trouble. My boyhood friend Donny and I ought to know.

Both Donny and I owned an 1863 U. S. Army-issue Springfield rifle-musket in shooting condition. We had saved our money over a period of many months and bought the weapons for \$35 each so that when we were 14 we would be ready, willing, and able to join the Second Virginia Cavalry of the North/South Skirmish Association. Then we could shoot our muskets on the firing line with the big boys.

We couldn't wait to enlist, but what could we do in the meantime to get ready? One Saturday morning, Donny came over to my house to make reproduction bullets to use in our muskets. During the War Between the States, the soldiers on both sides called the bullets "minie balls." (A minie ball is not round. It is a fat, conical-shaped, .58 caliber lead missile with a flat nose and either two or three rings around the back end. It was named after a captain in the French army who invented it. The captain pronounced his name *min-yey* with an accent on the *yey*, but the American soldiers pronounced it *minnie* like the name of Mickey Mouse's girlfriend.)

My mother was not happy that Donny and I were heating up her hotplate on the workbench in the utility room.

"Now you boys be careful," she warned.

"Don't worry, Mom," I reassured her confidently. "We know what we're doing." (We knew how to make minie balls, but we were a wee bit weak on how to handle the gunpowder to fire them.)

Making minie balls was easy. We slipped an ingot of pure lead (the ingot came from the Telephone Company) into a little pot and heated the ingot on the burner of the hotplate until the ingot turned into a silvery, molten liquid. Then we scooped up the lead in a special dipper that looked like a narrow soup ladle and carefully poured the hot metal into a bullet mold that looked like a pair of heavy-duty pliers. We opened the mold over a bucket of cold water, and a shiny new minie ball dropped out – kerplunk! It was a slow process. We could make only one minie ball at a time, but it was satisfying and fun.

"I like to hear it sizzle before it hits the bottom of the pot," Donny said. "Me, too," I replied.

In an hour, Donny and I forged about one hundred minies. We took turns and didn't burn ourselves more than three times each. We stopped to wipe our sweaty brows and admire our handiwork.

"They're perfect," I said.

"Perfect," Donny agreed. "I'll bet we're just about the best ol' minie ball makers in the whole Southern Confederacy."

"I think you're right," I said with a grin.

Now that we had mastered the art of making minie balls, it was time to move on to even bigger

and better things. I stepped back and looked over the shelves above the workbench. My eyes fell on a large, red can. There was a label pasted on the front of the can that said "XX BLACK GUNPOWDER. KEEP IN A COOL, DRY PLACE."

"Hey, Donny," I said as I reached for the can. "I've got a fun idea."

"I'm all ears," Donny said with a wide smile.

"You know how in the movies they blow up bridges and stuff? They dump the gunpowder in a pile where they want it to explode, and then they pour out a long trail on the ground with powder from the keg?"

"Yeah," Donny said. "I've seen 'em do that. They light the far end of the powder trail. It works like a long, giant fuse. The movie camera zooms in on the flame chugging slowly along the ground over the trail straight to the charge and then — BOOM!"

"Let's go out in the back yard and try it," I said as I patted the side of the big, red can.

Donny and I headed for the back yard. I had the red can of gunpowder under my left arm and clutched a box of wooden kitchen matches in my right hand. I poured out a huge pile of coarse, black gunpowder on the ground at one end of the yard where the explosion was to be. I made sure the pile was not too close to the tool house or any trees. Then I dribbled a little trail of powder in a ragged line away from the pile a distance of about 75 feet. The setup looked good — just like in the movies.

I took a match from the box and got ready to strike it. Just to be on the safe side, I looked around for Donny. He was standing at the other end of the

powder trail bending down over the pile of gunpowder with his hands on his knees.

"Any time you're ready, Bill," Donny said cavalierly.

"Not with you standing over the charge, you dodo," I laughed. "It'll blow smithereens."

"How dumb do you think I am?" Donny asked with a wave of his hand and a tone of disgust. "I know what I'm doing. I'm not going to be standing here when the flame reaches the pile. Remember how in the movies the fire chug-chug-chugs slowly all the way down the length of the fuse? That's to give ya plenty of time to get away. I'm gonna watch it from the business end for a little bit, but by the time the fire gets here, I'll be long gone."

What he said made sense to me. I shrugged my shoulders.

"Okay, Donny. Ready?"

"Ready," Donny said firmly. "Light it."

I struck the match with a flourish and touched it to the end of the gunpowder fuse. WHOOOOOOOOO-OSSSSSSSSSH — BOOM! In a split second, the flame raced the entire length of the 75-foot trail and exploded the mound of powder at the end in a flash of orange flame and a thick cloud of sulphurous, black powder smoke.

"YREEEEAAAAAH!" Donny screamed. He clapped his hands to his face and jerked upright. I stared at him in horror. He was still standing directly over the spot where the huge pile of gunpowder

Continued to page 49



Books in Print

own destiny.

Music for this magnificent visual presentation was provided by Un-Reconstructed, The Rebelaires, Rhonda Smith, John Mason, Ren Rohling, the 11th North Carolina Regiment Band, and the 52nd Regiment String Band.

Congratulations to the South Carolina Sons of Confederate Veterans for undertaking this enormous task and producing a thoroughly Southern and Confederate tribute to the final crew of the CSS *H.L. Hunley*.

Southerners and Confederates must see *The Hunley Experience*.

Author: The SC Division SCV
www.hunleyexperience.com
\$29.95 DVD
\$24.95 VHS

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

The War of Confederate Captain Henry T. Owen

Henry Thweatt Owen was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, on July 28, 1831. He was the seventh and youngest child and the fifth son of William Jack Owen and his wife Sallie Marshall Owen.

Two days before the tenth birthday of Henry, on July 26, 1841, his father died at the age of fifty-five. For a few years Henry helped his older brothers work the plantation, but disliking the life of a planter, he taught himself to telegraph and at age fifteen became a railroad agent. At age eighteen, in 1849, he became depot agent for the South Side Railway at Nottoway Court House, Virginia.

During the late 1850's Henry realized that a war could come to the South and to Virginia. He formed a small company of men who became known as the "Nottoway Rifle Guards." He was an avid reader and studied all of

the military books that he could buy or borrow. His company, which was made up of farmers, blacksmiths and businessmen, trained on the grounds of the Nottoway Court House.

On the morning of April 23, 1861, at 1 AM, the telegraph brought a message from Governor John Letcher that all companies were to proceed with dispatch to Richmond. Henry arranged for a retired depot agent to take over his duties and sent one of his brothers-in-law riding across the county to muster the company.

The Nottoway Rifle Guards became Company C of the 18th Virginia Infantry, Army of Northern Virginia. The brigade was under the command of the aging Brigadier General Cocke until December 26, 1862, when he committed suicide. It was then placed under the command of another Virginian, General George E. Pickett and went on to fight at First Manassas, Williamsburg, Gaines Mill, Second Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg (Pickett's Charge), Sayler's Creek, and many smaller skirmishes. During Pickett's Charge, the 18th suffered the highest losses in the brigade, with 50 dead, 77 wounded and 104 missing. Henry later wrote his wife Harriet that he did not know how he had been spared. He described Pickett's Charge as follows: "On swept the column over ground with dead and dying men where the earth seemed to be on fire, the smoke dense and suffocating, the sun shut out, flames blazing on every side, friend could hardly be distinguished from foe."

Henry Owen fought the war and its aftermath on many fronts. In addition to fighting the Union Army he had frequent battles concerning the welfare of his men with the commander of the 18th, Colonel Robert Enoch Withers, and after the war he fought against political corruption in Virginia.

His story is told predominantly in his own words. The book contains over 100 letters written to his wife Har-

riet. Also included are letters that he received after the war from Gen. James Longstreet and many of the staff officers concerning Gettysburg and other battles, before writing several newspaper articles that were published in the *South Side Times* and *Philadelphia Weekly Times*.

Many of the letters, newspaper articles and other material published in this book are transcribed from the *Henry T. Owen Papers*, 1822-1929, archived at the Library of Virginia. Additional material was transcribed from papers now owned by one of the authors.

Throughout the War the 18th suffered high losses in the brigade, with 352 killed in action or dead of disease, 490 wounded and 447 taken prisoner. The regiment once numbered 1521 men, but only 43 were present when Lee surrendered at Appomattox.

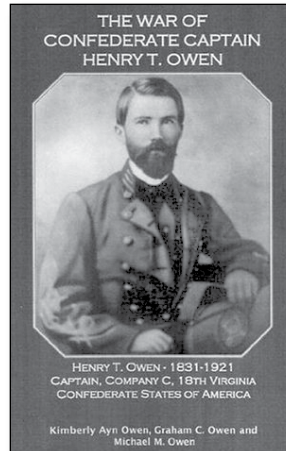
After the war he served as a clerk in the Second Auditor's Office in Richmond and spent his spare time investigating the Land Office records for genealogical information and compiling maps showing plats of land grants in Prince Edward County.

Authors: Kimberly Ayn Owen, Graham C. Owen, Michael M. Owen
Publisher: Willow Bend Books
65 East Main Street
Westminster, MD 21157-5026
\$30.00 Paperback

Reviewed by Thomas A. Akin

The Confederate She Devil

This biographical tale of seventeen-year-old Kentucky orphan Marcus Jerome Clarke is written by David Ross and narrated by Sonny Flaraty. Events during the War Between the States take place mostly in Kentucky, where families, church congregations, and communities were split asunder by



divided loyalties. Kentucky at first tried to maintain neutrality and was courted by the Lincoln Administration. Kentuckians were a strange mixture of pro-Union but pro-slavery to support the state's economy.

When the War began, many Kentucky men with Confederate sympathies had to flee the state to join up. Tennessee maintained a recruiting camp just over the border. Jerome Clarke quickly joined the Confederacy in Co. B, 4th Kentucky Infantry. Taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Donelson, he soon escaped but was captured again at the Battle of Murphreesboro. Exchanged, Clarke then tried his fortune by joining the Confederate cavalry. He served under General Nathan Bedford Forrest at the Battle of Chickamauga. After that, he became one of John Hunt Morgan's cavalry guerillas. These men rewrote the way war was conducted with their use of cavalry guerilla tactics.

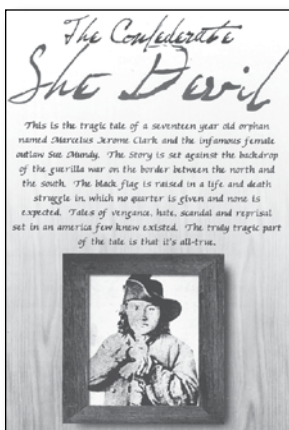
Scenes of Kentucky reenactors illustrate parts of the story. One reenactor from the 9th Tennessee Cavalry gives a most interesting demonstration of how these guerillas carried their gear and armed themselves. He explains their tactics: attack, then break into small groups to rendezvous at an agreed point. By these means, the cavalry guerillas were almost impossible to catch and lived to fight another day.

After Morgan's betrayal and death, Jerome Clarke tried to leave fighting and return home. He was recognized and had to rejoin the cavalry guerillas to survive.

Much of this presentation is devoted to Kentucky history during the War years. Lincoln became less dependent on the state and appointed General Steven Burbridge as military governor. A reign of repression and reprisals followed. Faced with barbaric acts on the part of Union soldiers and corruption on the part of administrators, more citizens became pro-Southern in sympathy. Kentucky was a battleground of the most horrible acts of cruelty between Union and Confederate partisans.

As the War ground to a finish, Jerome Clarke committed a robbery and again was recognized. He had a handsome, youthful face, and was purported to be a woman dressed in a soldier's uniform.

George Prentice, editor of the *Louisville Journal*, had begun the War as pro-Union, although his two sons fought for the Confederacy. By this time, he had become disenchanted with Lincoln's handling of Kentucky's economy and internal affairs and disgusted with the cruelty of Lincoln's military governor. Prentice seized on this description of Clarke as a female. He invented a female character, first named Lt. Flowers. Then her name became Sue Mundy, a Confederate soldier-outlaw capable of outrageous acts and attacks against the Union Army. Portraying Sue Mundy as real figure, Prentice could write anti-Union editorials and stories to publish in the newspaper and not fear discovery. The answers to why George Prentice



hounded Clarke and exaggerated his exploits under the name of She Devil Sue Mundy have been lost or hidden. Prentice was entirely guilty of the fate of Jerome Clarke.

Clarke was touchingly loyal to several Confederate cavalry guerilla friends. As the War was ending, Kentucky had become a boiling cauldron of hatred and bitterness. Lincoln's second Military Governor Judge Palmer sought measures to appease some of the citizens while preserving a hypocritical peace for the Union. Clarke was caught up in these nets of betrayal and intrigue.

Viewers of this presentation will get some valuable Confederate history lessons and see the War Between the States from a completely different perspective. The majority of Southerners living in states where their Confederate soldiers served in the Army of Northern Virginia did not have to contend with such a depth of divisiveness and bitterness among ordinary families as that suffered by Kentucky and other border states.

Spending the time to view *The Confederate She Devil* is well-spent.

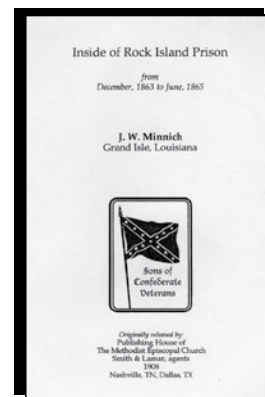
Author: David Ross
 Publisher: DWR Production
 200 Pennsylvania Ave.
 White House, TN 37188
 \$14.95 DVD

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa



Rock Island, IL, Prison Camp Reprinted Book by J.W. Minnich

With a complete listing of reported Confederate dead at the Rock Island Prison along with a partial listing of Confederate POWs between December 1, 1863 – June 1865



Introduction and comments by Iowa Division SCV

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 1103 Ellen St., Cedar Falls, IA 50613

James Bolton Smith, Sr. 1st Virginia Infantry

by Commander Gerald W. Wells (Great-Great-Grandson)
Amelia MinuteMen Camp 1999
Amelia Courthouse, Virginia

Born in 1811 in Halifax, England, the only child of James and Sarah Smith and passed away on November 18, 1886, in Richmond, Virginia.

James enlisted in the United States Artillery and was with it in Mexico in the late 1840's.

On April 3, 1860, it was announced that the Armory Band of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, James B. Smith, Leader, had been detached from the Public Guard, a light infantry company charged with the protection of state property, and attached to the 1st Regiment. Due to the increased duties of the Guard which threatened to break up the band, however, a consultation between band leader Smith, Captain R. Milton Cary of Company F, and Governor Henry A. Wise, it was agreed to discharge members from the Guard if they could find substitutes. Soon after, the band was enlisted in the 1st Virginia Regiment. The order of May 3, 1860, which announced the enlistment of Smith's band in the 1st Regiment, provided for the formation of a regimental Drum Corps with Sergeant Charles Rudolph Maximilian Pohle of



James Bolton Smith, Sr.

Company K as Drum Major. Mr. Pohle was also an emigrant, having arrived in the States in 1844, and of Prussian descent.

James entered the CSA as a private on April 21, 1861, in Company I, and was discharged "by order of the Secretary of War" after being attached as 1st Sergeant of the 1st Regiment Band due to his age, along with most of the band for age purposes also, around a year later (1862). In 1862 he is shown as a captain and chief musician in the 25th Battalion, VA Infantry, Co. A in the band.

Smith's band acquired a fine reputation among the troops, Charles Loehr, Co. D sergeant, said later: "One of the features of our camp life was our regimen-

tal dress parades, the regiments making a splendid appearance... and then our fine band and drum corps added to the display." William Miller Owen, first lieutenant, adjutant, and historian of the famous Battalion Washington Artillery of New Orleans, encamped next to the 1st Virginia, wrote that the regiment had an excellent band, better, I think, than ours, and each gave excellent music. *Listen to the Mockingbird* was the favorite of the Virginians."

The most notable of Mr. Smith's music writings (a war relic) was composed by Smith on the battlefield of Manassas, and called in honor of the fight *The Bull Run Quickstep*. When played it was quickly recognized and cheered by the boys.

It is reported that Smith's Armory Band was the favorite of President Jefferson Davis and in the book *Jefferson Davis, The Man and His Hour*, James B. Smith's band is mentioned as it played at the Executive Mansion in Richmond when President Davis returned from Alabama. The date was January 4, 1863.

Mr. Smith continued to play music, parades and entertain until his death. ❧

Carry Me Back

had been just an instant before. My first thought was "I've killed him." My second thought was "At the very least I've blinded him." My third thought was "How am I going to tell Donny's mother that I blew him up like they do in the movies?" My fourth thought was "How am I going to tell MY mother that I blew Donny up like they do in the movies?"

The smoke cloud began to drift away. I froze in my tracks, unable to move. Donny just stood there, with both hands over his eyes.

"You okay, Donny?" I asked in a trembling voice. There was a long, agonizing silence before Donny said a word. He took his hands down from his face ever so slowly. I ran over to him and stared into his face. It was caked with a thick layer of burnt, black

gunpowder from hairline to chin and from ear to ear. His hair was sticking up straight, and steam was rising from the top of his head. His eyebrows were smoking. His eyes were wide open. He blinked his eyes a couple of times. His eyeballs were bloodshot. They looked like roadmaps of New Jersey with the railroads marked in red.

"I can see," Donny said, with much relief. He touched his eyes, his nose, and his ears with his blackened hands. He looked down at his feet. "Am I missing any parts?" he asked wistfully.

"I don't think so," I said with even more relief. "Looks to me like you're still in one piece. A little worse for wear, maybe, but still in one piece."

"I don't get it," Donny said

as he shook his head and sank to the ground. He took off his shoes and socks and began counting his toes. "I just don't get it. What went wrong? In the movies the fuse always burns so slowly. Ours zapped along like an express train. It was all over before I knew what hit me. Just goes to show ya. Ya can't believe everything you see in the movies."

"I got to hand it to you, Donny" I said. "You are one tough cookie. It takes more than a little gunpowder to shake you up. You're a man of iron." Donny managed a little smile.

Donny staggered home a few minutes later. I remember hoping and praying that his mother wouldn't notice that his right eyebrow was hanging off his face at an angle. ❧

Chaplain's Comments

Chaplain J. William Jones would write, "We are thankful to God for the large number of Christian officers who command our armies and aid us in our work."

The Confederate Command and the Chaplains Corps were very compatible. The following event shows that relationship. Chaplains J. William Jones and B. T. Lacy went to General Lee over a matter and received a cordial greeting. Lee heard them out and began to ask questions, "But, as we presently began to answer his questions concerning the spiritual interests of the army, and to tell of that great revival which was then extending through the camps, and bringing thousands of our noble

men to Christ, we saw his eye brighten and his whole countenance glow with pleasure; and as, in his simple, feeling words, he expressed his delight, we forgot the great warrior, and only remembered that we were communing with a humble, earnest Christian. When Mr. Lacy told him of the deep interest which the chaplains felt in his welfare, and that their most fervent prayers were offered in his behalf, tears started in his eyes, as he replied 'I sincerely thank you for that, and I can only say that I am a poor sinner, trusting in Christ alone, and that I need all the prayers you can offer for me.'" God blessed the united efforts of the men in command and in the chaplaincy corps. ❧

Recruiting and Retention Report

an inexpensive way to promote your camp and invite visitors to meetings.

Ask your friends, family, neighbors, and co-workers. You won't know if a person is interested in joining the SCV if you don't ask! Word of mouth is the best form of advertising. Our "product" sells itself without a strong sales pitch. Invite everyone to attend a meeting. This includes all family and friends of recently inducted members.

Observe recruiters in action. Everyone has their own style of talking to prospective members. Watch and listen as they make a presentation. Develop your own style based on your personality and what works for you. In the process, you can't help but learn something new about the Confederacy and recruit new members.

Grave Site Dedications/Grave Flags/Cemetery Restorations. These are primary functions in honoring our ancestors. Camp compatriots must actively work together identifying the gravesite of a Confederate veteran, and then ordering and placing his headstone. Coordinate and attend dedications of Confederate grave markers. The family of the Veteran appreciates the unique assistance your camp can offer. Many times there are SCV eligible family members who are not aware of our organization. It is a great time to hand out applications and discuss the SCV. If possible, put Confederate Flags

on the other veterans' graves in the cemetery. This can draw more attention and often it triggers donations that allow the purchase of more flags, etc. An additional recruiting aid is the use of small stickers attached to the staff of the grave flags indicating the name, contact person, etc. of your local camp. Always strive to get the maximum public exposure possible for these events. Invite the general public to attend and let them know they are welcome to help your camp honor Confederate veterans.

Parade Participation. Check for various parades in your area and participate as much as possible. This provides a tremendous amount of free (or very inexpensive) exposure. Enter a float in parades. This can be as plain or elaborate as your camp can devise and afford. At a minimum, the float should display the flags, dress, and accoutrements of the Confederacy. If a float is not feasible, a group of uniformed marchers can also provide an excellent parade entry.

Recruiting Coins. Consider purchasing a bag of recruiting coins sold by IHQ and passing them out at parades, booths, etc. The coins have the 800 number to call and other information for anyone interested in joining. The small cost is well worth the potential returns.

Booths at Gun Shows & Events. One of the best ways to jump-start your camp's recruiting program is to have a booth

at a Gun Show or public event. Watch for upcoming events and contact the sponsor/promoter about your camp having a table. It's good to tell them that the SCV is a nationwide heritage organization and that it is non-profit. Usually it requires two to four men to work the recruiting table. It would be nice if they wear a shirt with the SCV logo and their SCV lapel pin. Shorts and sunglasses are not recommended. Our camp decorates the table with a gray table cloth, and has on display *Confederate Veteran* magazines, a framed SCV Certificate, two small table Confederate Flags, SCV bumper stickers, a Confederate Flag book, SCV brochures and gray cards, photos of black SCV members, a short writeup about our camp, an SCV merchandise catalog, business cards, notebooks, and pens. We also try to display the SCV recruiting banner, SCV Logo banner, rectangular Confederate Flag, and assorted Confederate Flags. The table should be set up well before the show opens to the public.

Ask everyone who passes your table, "Do you have a Confederate ancestor?" Learn this: "Do you have a Confederate ancestor?" Keep in mind that the public has no idea who you are or what you are doing at that table with all the Confederate "stuff." You must tell them, and the best way to start talking to them is by asking the above question. Then, you can tell them that SCV was formed in 1896 by *their* Confeder-

ate ancestors. Ask potential SCV member for his name, address, phone, e-mail, and his ancestors' (family) names and information. Get as much information as you can so that you can call or email him later. It's good idea to tell non-prospects about the SCV too. Many times they will tell others. We've had men coming to gun shows to find the SCV. It's better to stand and face the people or get on their side of the table. Not everybody should sit at the same time to rest. It might be better to take a break and eat somewhere away from the table. You should give business cards to almost everybody. The important thing is to visit with people to tell them about SCV and that you want them as a member of the SCV through your camp (or another camp). Booths

at guns shows and like events are a good way to see a lot of men to increase your camp's membership and raise the public's awareness of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Confederate History and Heritage Month. By the time you read this, we will be deep into April. We hope that this finds your camp actively pursuing gravesite dedications, flag-raising ceremonies, monument rededications, and the like. Has your camp or Division asked the state and local governments for a Proclamation declaring CHHM? The men and ladies of your camp should be making presentations in local schools because the children of the South must be taught their heritage. It is up to us to do everything we can to make that a reality. Contact your school's his-

tory teachers today and schedule a class presentation. The kids will love it!

There are probably as many recruiting ideas as there are members in the SCV! If you are creative and dedicated, you will be successful. Other suggestions for consideration would include gift subscriptions of the *Confederate Veteran* to your local libraries, buy state SCV logo license plates for your car, if available (or petition your legislators to get one), work with the ladies of the UDC on joint projects, Adopt-a-Highway, wear your SCV Camp logo clothing at other than camp events, seek out speaking engagements and skits such as about Point Lookout at schools and other forums, and in general, display your Flag and talk about your heritage whenever possible! ❏

Continued from page 15

Thomas' Legion

September 1863, the Cherokees were separated from the rest of the Legion. Thomas himself relinquished field command of the Legion about September 1, except for the Cherokee Battalion which he personally commanded until the war's end.

The balance of the Legion fought at Telford's Station where they captured 314 prisoners. On October 10, they were defeated at Blue Springs, TN. At Henderson's Mill they were surrounded but fought their way out.

Thomas and his Indians, in the meantime, spent the remainder of 1863 chasing bushwhackers in western North Carolina.

In 1864 the Legion was sent to the Shenandoah Valley as part of Wharton's Brigade to help confront the Union advance down the valley. The Confederate army was beaten at the Battle of Piedmont on June 5. However, the army was then placed under General Early who started a campaign to retake the Shenandoah Valley and eventually reached the outskirts of Washington, DC. The Legion participated in all the battles of the campaign and grew smaller due to casualties.

Next the Legion was ordered back to North Carolina for local defense and was reunited with the Cherokees. While this was

going on, Confederate authorities ordered Thomas to raise two additional companies of Cherokees which would form an Indian battalion.

By April 1, 1865, the Legion reported 1,200 men, of which 400 were Cherokees. On May 9, Company F of Love's Regiment of the Legion encountered Lt. Colonel Bartlett's 2nd NC Federal Mounted Infantry at Waynesville, NC. Bartlett's men were quickly surrounded by the Indian Battalion and Love's Regiment. However, the Confederates surrendered to Bartlett, whose terms allowed the Legion to keep their arms and equipment. ❏

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Annual SCV Membership Report

SCV Membership which includes 3,017 Life Members and 77 Real Sons, peaked at 36,194 in late 2004 prior to the most recent dues submission cut-off date when 5,973 members were dropped from the rolls.

Please do your part to encourage these men to reinstate now while the SCV experience is fresh in their minds. If you would like a mailing list of your camp's recently departed members, please request it by contacting your appropriate army secretary.

Personnel Change of Army Secretary at IHQ

The IHQ is pleased to report that Jodie Stinson has been hired by the State of TN Department of Parks and Recreation as a Park Ranger, which will enable her to use her Wildlife Management degree from Tennessee Tech University.

Jodie has been an exemplary employee and will be greatly missed, and the SCV wishes her much success in her new career.

The new ATM secretary, who will also handle the Georgia Division, is Stephanie Bible who will begin work the week of February 14, 2005. Deanna Nay continues to provide services to the Army of Tennessee, less Georgia, and Nikki Thornton for the Army of Northern Virginia.

Their email addresses have changed to ATMdesk@scv.org; AOTdesk@scv.org; and ANVdesk@scv.org.

The telephone extensions remain ATM- 203; AOT-202 and ANV- 204. Telephones

Please use the member toll-free line (800) 380-1896 or (800) MY DIXIE whenever calling the IHQ for normal business. (800) MY SOUTH has been

redesigned to be our recruiting line as it is featured on the recruiting coins and literature. This line rolls over to an answering service whenever the staff is unable to answer it quickly as well in the evenings and on weekends. The SCV has to pay the answering service for each call answered, so please reserve this line for RECRUITING. You are asked to not call the IHQ from pay telephones because Bell South notified the SCV that any calls to one of our toll free 800 numbers, made from a pay telephone, will contain a surcharge of \$0.65.

Stand Watie Scholarship Program

Did you know that the SCV offers a one-time college scholarship of \$750 to excellent students who have completed at least one year of college?

This program is open to both male and female students who must be descended from a Confederate serviceman as evidenced by active membership in the SCV, UDC, or Children of the Confederacy.

Please contact Scholarship Committee Chairman Charles W. Britton, 6500 NW Grand Blvd #118, Oklahoma City OK 73116, (405) 840-2755 for an application and additional information.

MOS&B Awards Annual Historical Prizes

Renowned War Between the States historian Edward G. Longacre and novelist Alden R. Carter are recipients of the 2004 literary awards sponsored by the Military Order of the Stars & Bars.

Longacre is the winner of the Douglas Southall Freeman History Award for *Gentleman and Soldier: The Extraordinary Life of General Wade Hampton*, published by Rutledge Hill Press. The author's in-depth biography of Hampton — the first

new work to be published on the South Carolinian in more than fifty years — was selected as the best new book in Confederate history in 2004. Tracing Hampton's meteoric rise from colonel of Hampton's Legion to the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia's Cavalry Corps, Longacre's study sheds new insights on the economic, military and political life of one of the Palmetto State's most outstanding and influential citizen-soldiers.

Alden R. Carter, author of *Bright Starry Banner*, is the winner of the John Esten Cooke Fiction Award, an annual prize that recognizes the best new work in historical fiction. The novel, published by Soho Press, is based on the 1862-1863 Battle of Stones River. Gritty, realistic, and capturing fully the fog of battle, Carter's novel accurately portrays the western theater slugfest at Murfreesboro where upwards of 25,000 casualties were suffered, almost one-half of which were Confederate. The author paints a vivid and realistic picture of the politically and strategically significant engagement that captures the fears, hopes, politics, dysfunction, and valor exhibited by both armies during the harrowing three-day engagement that eventually resulted in the Confederate army being driven from middle Tennessee.

The Douglas Southall Freeman History Award, named in honor of the preeminent historian of General Robert E. Lee, and the John Esten Cooke Fiction Award, memorializing the intrepid soldier and novelist who served on the staff of General J.E.B. Stuart, are two methods used by the MOS&B to perpetuate the memory of the Confederate officer corps. The recipients receive an engraved trophy and \$1,000.

Information on the 2005 competition can be obtained by writing MOS&B Literary Awards, 3034 Hartford Drive, Murfreesboro, TN 37129-5213 or tenn16@comcast.net.

Final Tribute

by Clifton P. Pierce, Sr. — Real Son

Bugle notes sounded and faded away
O'er the grave of the last old rebel today.
He fought his last fight and now has gone west
To join his comrades already at rest.
His passing erases that thin gray line
That once was might, courageous and fine,
And brings to mind the stories oft told
Of deeds of valor by men brave and bold;
Stories of battles long ago fought
Where deeds of sacrifice and courage were wrought.
Of Manassas on Bull Run, and Gettysburg too,
Seven Pines and Cold Harbor, to mention a few.
Where men bled and died amid shot and shell
And the blood-chilling sound of that proud rebel yell.
The Stars and Bars covered the casket today
Of the last survivor of those boys in gray;
And the rifles fired their final round,
A salute, as they lowered him into the ground.
They belong now to history, celebrated in song
And may become legends as the years move along.
They will all be remembered, though forgotten by some,
And their names will be honored through the ages to come.



*Real Son Clifton P. Pierce, Sr. passed away at the end of January 2004.
His wife Marge gave permission for his poem to be shared since that is
what Compatriot Pierce would have wanted.*

Dispatches From the Front

and markers for Confederate veterans, we have preferred the upright granite headstones as they are visible from the cemetery roads; whereas, the flat markers are not.

I recommend that the MOS&B program for the Jackson Medal allow all three styles.

A word of caution is in order. The VA program is for UNmarked graves ONLY (at least for veterans who died before 9/11/2001). The VA defines a grave as *marked* if there is a headstone or marker in place that gives the veteran's name plus date of birth or date of death. Considering today's *politically correct* atmosphere, and the fact that there are those who would like to see Confederate veterans eliminated from the VA program, I strongly urge MOS&B not to tolerate any skirting of the VA regulations. Let us not give our antagonists any ammunition.

The VA has no objection to headstones or markers of exactly the same style as theirs being added to marked graves, if they are privately ordered and paid for.

The MOS&B is to be commended for this project to honor our Confederate officers.

Gus A. Mistrot
Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67
Houston, Texas

Chaplain-in-chief faithful to his calling

To the Editor,

This is in referral to a recent letter to the editor concerning our Christian chaplain-in-chief and his inconsiderate comments. First off, this is not an attack towards my compatriot in Texas. This is just a thought.

Would the comments be coming if we had a Muslim chaplain or Jewish chaplain? I dare say that a letter like the past one would not be coming if it were so. Throughout history you will find that the most tolerant people on the face of the

earth are Christians. As a matter of fact, they were Christian men and women who fought during the Dark Ages for the ability to worship the way they desire and to read God's Word for themselves. They were Christian men and women who came to America under this pretense in order to have that opportunity to worship the way they desire outside the dictates of a state Church.

But what I see that bothers you most of all is the Words of Christ Himself: "Marvel not, that ye must be born again." Or "No man cometh unto the Father but by Me." It bothers those outside the Christian faith that we stand on Jesus and Jesus alone, rather than the traditions of men. If you feel that it is his opinion, then leave it at that. Don't read what he has to say. But as far as what he writes, he is doing the will of the One who called him into the ministry. Matthew 28:19 is being fulfilled by his proclamations. Revere him for that rather than running him down. Sometimes the Gospel of Christ is offensive, and then again, it isn't to those who have peace.

But the main focus here is that you are offended because of what this man proclaims. His *influence* is to preach the Gospel in which he is called.

Just as I'm sure that your religion has a mission itself, so too does the Christian. When we have a chaplain outside of Christianity, they will have that opportunity to proclaim their message. There should be some type of respect for someone who is willing to have the backbone to stand for Christ, but yet, we have to be *politically correct* so not to offend. Where does it stop?

Just don't read it if you don't like the message. That's easy enough.

Chaplain Christopher S. Stanley
J.E.B. Stuart Camp 1598
Mt. Airy, North Carolina

Slavery program full of inaccuracies

To the Editor,

Recently PBS ran a purported documentary entitled *Slavery in America*. This program consisted of semi-narrative episodes which were supposed to portray some of the history

of slavery in this country, particularly in South Carolina. The participants were obviously prejudiced in their viewpoints. I know the background of one, Mr. Ball, son of my former minister from Savannah, GA. He's written a biased book about family race-mixing entitled *Slaves in the Family*. When he was a baby, my mother made clothes for him. If we'd have known what he would become, I'd hoped she would have put sandspurs in them, and I'd certainly have put itching powder in his rompers.

In one branch of my family a man lived with a black woman. He could not marry her. Because of this, others took the mother's name (female branch) and removed that name from the family. His name was erased from the family line.

Two incidents from the program have a personal import to me. They were very glowing about what the participants called "The Stono Uprising," which happened on a Sunday morning September 9, 1739 (they did not give a date; I have that information). There were 20 slaves involved, not the masses alluded to in the program. My information is that a Mr. Golightly found them after they'd killed and decapitated some whites. He galloped to the church in Willtown where my 8th Great-Grandfather Archibald Stobo, founder of the Presbyterian Church in the South, was preaching. Rev. Stobo stopped the service, had the men get their arms, and set off after the marauders. They found them and battled them around 4 in the afternoon. Rev. Stobo's men defeated the rampaging slaves and killed them. Whether or not their heads were displayed on pikes I don't know. It was common practice to do so at that time to prove a criminal or pirate was dead, so they probably did something of the kind. The entrance to Charleston Harbor was often lined with bodies of executed pirates.

Archibald Stobo was a pioneer of South Carolina and President Theodore Roosevelt was proud to claim descent from him.

In a second affront, the program said the slaves developed rice culture and taught it to the whites. I believe research would have shown them that Richard Park Stobo, grandson of

Archibald, developed the tidal gate that made possible the cultivation of rice in the Low Country of South Carolina.

If I have found this much lying in such a small amount of the show, I have to wonder how much truth there was in the whole thing? The Triangle Trade with New England was never mentioned. Why Not? They said the slaves knew building and taught it to the pioneers. Looking overseas, I don't see the beautiful Southern homes in Africa; I see them in England where the white settlers originated. This type of presentation cannot help race relations. These people are only promoting hatred by warping what happened in history. From this I ask that support not be given to such programs.

Lawrence R. Berry
Robert E. Lee Camp 1383
Osprey, Florida

False anti-Semitic charge hurts us all

To the Editor:

In our November/December 2004 issue, I read where a compatriot from Holly Springs, Mississippi, accused Compatriot C.A. Kirkpatrick of "anti-Semitism" for stating that an influx of Eastern European Jews, who, instead of dispersing to other parts of the country, chose to settle in the NYC area.

I would like this opportunity to ask Compatriot John Hoopes of Holly Springs why this makes Compatriot Kirkpatrick "anti-Semitic." From what I read of Kirkpatrick's letter, he was simply discussing factual events.

It does seem as though no one can express even an opinion adverse or disagreeable with those of Jewish ideology or descent without being immediately labeled "anti-Semitic." Remember, it is the ADL (headquartered on United Nations Plaza, NYC) that so falsely labels our organization as "anti-Semitic" in their so-called "intelligence bulletins."



This, my fellow Compatriots, is what so maliciously hurts us.

Thank you, and "DEO VINDICE!"

T. Duke Duwall
Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710
Sierra Vista, Arizona

Did not agree with the inclusion of Coulter article

To the Editor,

I was horrified to receive the November/December 2004 issue of the *Confederate Veteran* and see an article written by Ann Coulter.

As even a casual television viewer knows, Miss Coulter is a strident Republican partisan who has no hesitation in offering an opinion on all the divisive political issues of the day. This was manifest in the *Battle Flag* article that ridiculed *liberals* and Democrats while affirming *conservatives* and Republicans. Publication of that article was an unwelcome departure from our policy of being strictly nonpartisan. I am a proud member of the SCV, the Democratic Party and hold some views that, in the current political lexicon, would be considered *liberal*. I find no contradiction in this.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans are, unavoidably, combatants in today's culture wars. However, we should confine ourselves to honoring our Confederate ancestors who fought for the self-determination of the Southern

people and insisting that the South, and our symbols, be treated with respect. We should not become entangled in current political issues such as the significance of the huge federal deficit, the national government's increasing involvement in our local schools, or the wisdom of the Iraq invasion. Miss Coulter has offered strident opinions on all these issues. By printing a defense of the Battle Flag's display, written by such a divisive partisan, we have identified our organization with a particular side in the public debate over contentious issues that have nothing to do with veneration of the Lost Cause. And in identifying ourselves with issues unrelated to our Southern heritage, we create enemies where none existed before.

I realize that page one of the *Confederate Veteran* disclaims that "the opinions expressed by the authors ... reflect the personal views of the writers and are not necessarily a statement of SCV... policy." This will not do. Like it or not, in allowing Miss Coulter to be our apologist, we acquire her extra baggage. I hope there will be no repeat of this lapse.

Stephen C. Price
Clinton Hatcher Camp 21
Leesburg, Virginia

Is Ann Coulter a lost daughter?

To the Editor,

Could Ann Coulter be a lost daughter of the Confederacy? Her statements in the article in the November/December 2004 issue of *Confederate Veteran* lead me to believe so. It is my honest opinion that if she is not already a UDC member, that she be given honorary status as one for her defense of not only the Confederate Battle Flag, but of Southern heritage as a whole.

Christopher Settle
Brig. General Samuel McGowan Camp 40
Inman, SC

Letters to the editor are welcome. Please e-mail to eic@scv.org or you can mail to 9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587. 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.

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The Dissident Colonel of the 48th NC

day. A stronger attack in which Cooke's brigade participated broke the Federal line, captured some 2,000 men and nine pieces of artillery.

The next action for the 48th was September 30 when the Confederates attempted to prevent Grant from extending his lines westward from Globe Tavern and were defeated at Jones' Farm. On October 27, Federals attempted to cut the Confederate supply lines on the Boydton Plank Road and the south-side railroad. Heth's men held the center while the cavalry on the left made headway and the attack on the right by infantry failed. Darkness ended the fighting and the Federals withdrew the next day.

Cooke's brigade, on February 5, 1865, led an assault on a new Federal position attempting to interdict supply wagon traffic on the Boydton Plank Road not far from their encampment. They found themselves not supported by the brigade on their left flank, and fell back in the face of increasing Yankee pressure. After skirmishing on the 6th, the 48th returned to camp for almost two months of relative quiet.

On the night of March 24, the 48th fell in the line of march to Petersburg for one last offensive. With Cooke's brigade held in reserve, Confederate forces attacked at 4 AM the morning of the 25th and took Fort Stedman. A massive counterattack about 7:30 AM forced the Southern advance back into the fort. Lee ordered a withdrawal, but the line of retreat

was under a murderous crossfire. Many surrendered and losses were heavy. Cooke's brigade somehow returned home safely from this melee to their camp.

Sheridan's Cavalry threat to the right flank of the Richmond-Petersburg defense line was temporarily thwarted when Major General George Pickett's forces drove them back on March 31. Pickett retired to a defensive position at Five Forks which anchored the extreme right of Lee's line. There was a three-mile gap between Five Forks and the main Petersburg defense line that Pickett screened with an under-strength cavalry brigade and a dismounted regiment.

Colonel Walkup's sarcastic remarks relative to "Pickett's much whuffed division" were, "Old Lee makes himself an undignified paternal fussy-puff for this petted & spoiled darling."

About 4 PM April 1, a Federal concentrated force of infantry and cavalry surprised Pickett and drove his force from the field with heavy casualties. This opened a route to the flank and rear of the Rebel line at Hatcher's Run. Early the next morning, the Federal attack broke through the line to the left of Cooke's brigade and swept up the trenches. Many of the 48th were captured. What was left of Heth's Division was pursued up the Claiborne Road by Miles' Federal Division. Meanwhile, A.P. Hill had been killed, and Lee sent a courier to tell Heth to assume command of Hill's Corps and report to him. Heth turned

division command over to John R. Cooke, who, about 3 PM, made the last stand of the Army of Northern Virginia at Sunderland Station, and the depleted division was defeated. Cooke's brigade and others who joined them made a successful retreat along the banks of the Appomattox River. Lee surrendered Sunday, April 9, 1865; the remaining 100 men in the 48th NC Infantry and their highly regarded Colonel Samuel Walkup were paroled on the 12th. The opinionated colonel, with the powers of observation and candid appraisal, walked all the way from Appomattox to his home in Monroe, NC.

He was said to be one of the bravest officers in the Army of Northern Virginia and often the subject of jest for his awkwardness when on dress parade and brigade drill. But when in battle, all who knew him were satisfied that Walkup was there and his regiment would do its duty. During the war, he was emotionally moved by the carnage of the struggle and commented on the death or wounding of every man he knew.

In November of 1865, Samuel H. Walkup was elected to the US Congress, but was not seated in Washington because he refused to take an oath renouncing his Confederate service in the war. He died October 26, 1876, of chronic dysentery due to the harsh conditions and poor food suffered from Kings Schoolhouse to Appomattox.



Meet Our Real Daughters...

Ivan Mary Waddell

As told to Kenneth Nance by Mary and Michelle Waddell

In 1997 the William Henry Harris SCV Camp 1395, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, was notified by the 16th Alabama SCV Camp 1644, Hamilton, Alabama, that their camp had honored a Real Son who had a sister that lived in Hollywood, Florida. Her name was Ivan Mary Waddell.

Mrs. Waddell was contacted and found to be the proud daughter of Isham Thomas Guyton who served in the 10th Alabama Cavalry. When she learned that the Sons of Confederate Veterans wanted to recognize her as a Real Daughter, she began piecing together memories of her father, who was 79 years old when she was born. She remembers her older brothers playing with a huge trunk of worthless Confederate money. She also remembers what he looked like, tall and lean, with a handlebar moustache.

SCV Camp 1395 honored Mrs. Waddell with a dozen roses and a plaque commemorating her as a Real Daughter. The local newspaper wrote a story about her,

proclaiming her to be "The Last Daughter of the Confederacy." The reporter relied on a biography written by Mrs. Waddell's granddaughter for much of the information. The granddaughter, Michelle Waddell, had written the biographical report on her



Isham Thomas Guyton

great-grandfather while a middle school student as a special class project. Michelle, now a high school senior who has been accepted at Harvard College, researched much of the information about Isham Thomas Guyton.

Mary Waddell married in 1945 and had three children: James, Charles, and Eugene. James died in the early 1970's. Charles lives in Pembroke Pines and Eugene, the father of Michelle, lives in Hollywood.

Eugene said that when the Sons of Confederate Veterans honored his mother as a Real Daughter, he was apprehensive, not knowing what to expect at the ceremony. But when he learned that the SCV was a historical group he felt better, commenting that the family walked in the Martin Luther King Jr. parade that same day. Mary Waddell said she was brought up to respect everyone, and it didn't make any difference who you were.

Isham (pronounced eye-some) Thomas Guyton was born on No-

vember 29, 1848, to James F. Guyton, and Sarah Jane Warren. He was born in Moscow, Alabama. Family and friends referred to him as *Ice*. Little information was available about how much formal education Isham received. Documents show he could read and write. Before the war, the Guyton family owned a farm, growing cotton and vegetables. Isham grew up with slaves around the house. Isham was taught to treat everyone with the same kindness no matter what color his or her skin. Records indicate that upon his father's death, all slaves were freed. Some of the slaves moved on and some stayed. The returning slaves were given a piece of the land to work and live on.

At the tender age of 15, Isham left his family and home to enlist in the Confederate Army. It is assumed that he must have really believed in what the Confederate Flag stood for.

Isham enlisted on March 10, 1864, in Company I, 10th Alabama Cavalry regiment, also called Pickett's Cavalry. Isham served as a private until the end of the war. Records from the Alabama Archives indicate that this regiment was organized in the winter of 1863-1864, to form part of Roddey's command. The men were mostly from Northern Alabama. The 10th Alabama Cavalry participated in actions, skirmishes, and engagements in northern Alabama and southern Tennessee. They spent the majority of their service in the Tennessee Valley, the most notable actions being the Pulaski Raid and Hood's operations. There was no evidence that the 10th Cavalry ever surrendered. It is



Pictured are Mike Crane, Larry Powell, Mrs. Waddell and her son, Eugene, when she received her Real Daughter Medal from Camp 1395.

probable that the unit disbanded in the spring of 1865, when they learned of the surrender at Appomattox.

After the war, Ice returned home to find that the family life as he left it no longer existed. He became a sharecropper. Ice married for the first time in 1866, to Gemma Isabella Marier. They had five children together: James T., Andrew J., Walter, Capres and Bona W. Gemma "Belle" died in 1907 at the age of 60. Ice married again in 1909 to Minnie Buckeridge. They had eight children: Isham Leonard, Sarah Jane "Daisy," Vartamon, Ruben, Johnnie Banks, Archie, Gertrude, and Real Daughter Ivan Mary Guyton. Yes, Mary Waddell has a traditionally male name. This was no accident, but an interesting story. Her mother, Minnie, was reading the book *Ivanhoe* during her pregnancy. She decided that her baby's name would be Ivan even if it was a girl.

Michelle Waddell in her biography of her great-grandfather wrote that Isham T. Guyton taught his family to respect everyone, regardless of who or what color they were. Isham Thomas Guyton, great-grandfather, slave owner, Confederate soldier died in Sulligent, Alabama, on February 28, 1928. Perhaps his life is best summed up by a story Michelle's grandmother told her. When she was a young girl she was walking through town when an elderly Negro man approached her. The elderly gentleman asked if she was Mr. Isham's daughter. When she replied that she was, He said, "I just wanted to let you know that I was one of your father's slaves, and your father was the finest man I ever knew."

Real Daughter Ivan Mary Waddell lives alone in a modest little home in Hollywood, Florida. She occupies her life with charity work, attending her church, and enjoying her grandchildren. ■

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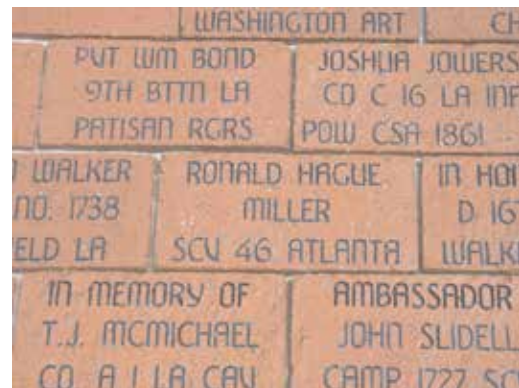
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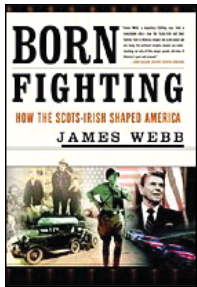
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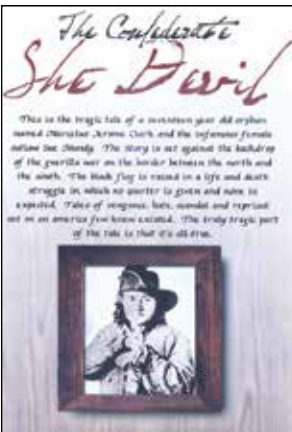
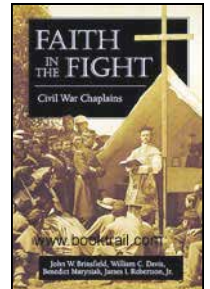


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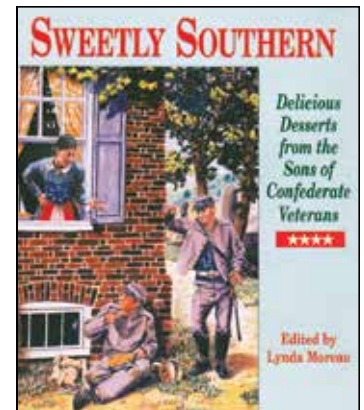
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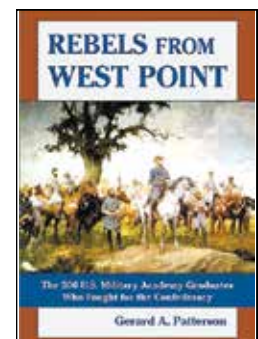
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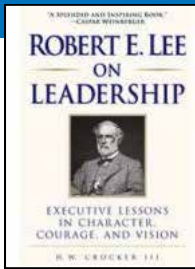


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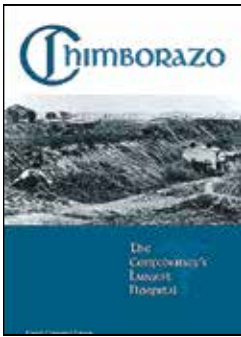
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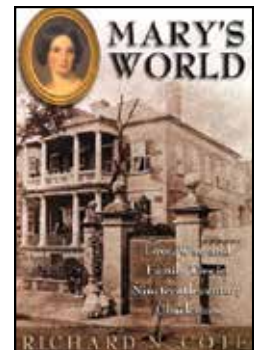
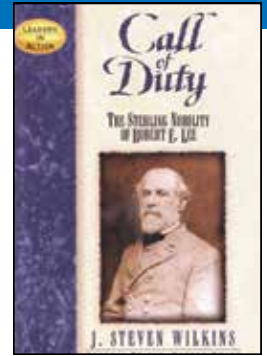


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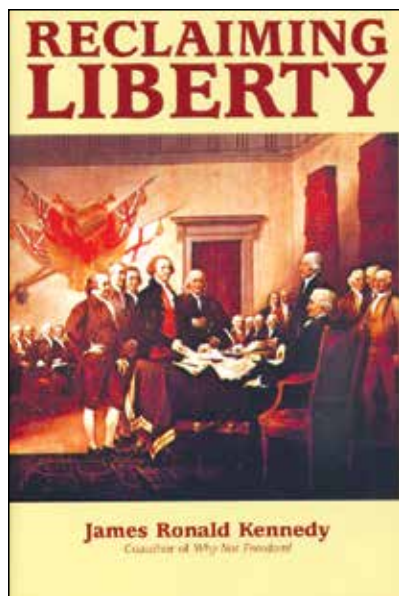
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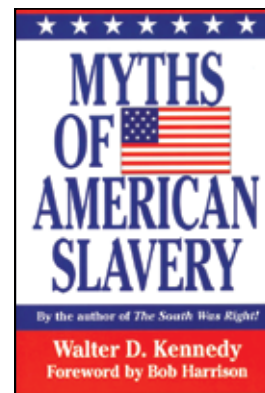
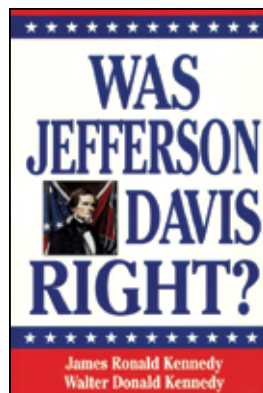
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