

# Confederate Veteran.

January/February 2011

## Those People

By Dr. Clyde Wilson

### CHARLESTON MERCURY

EXTRA:

*Passed unanimously at 1.15 o'clock, P. M., December  
20th, 1860.*

#### AN ORDINANCE

*To dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and  
other States united with her under the compact entitled "The  
Constitution of the United States of America."*

*We, the People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and  
it is hereby declared and ordained,*

*That the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the  
year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the  
United States of America was ratified, and also, all Acts and parts of Acts of the General  
Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed;  
and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of  
"The United States of America," is hereby dissolved.*

THE  
**UNION**  
IS  
**DISSOLVED!**



# Confederate Silver Dollar



**Single coin**  
**\$35.00 + Shipping & Handling \***

This one-of-a-kind Confederate Silver Dollar was conceived and designed by a great-grand-nephew of John Singleton Mosby, the legendary "Grey Ghost." Mosby was the archetypical guerilla leader and fighter of Virginia during the War between the United States of America and the Confederate States of America.

The coin itself is one troy ounce of .999 fine silver. It was minted in Washington State by the Northwest Territorial Mint (NWTM).

One side of the coin features the Great Seal of the Confederacy, showing Colonial George Washington astride his horse. The other side of the coin was designed in 2002. The scripture, "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord," is from Psalm 33:12, and celebrates the strong Christian faith and tradition of the old South. The centerpiece is an eagle from a U.S. 1830s silver half-dollar, a coin in circulation during the war. The breastplate or shield has the "Stars and Bars" of the battle flag with CSA (Confederate States of America) above.

Much history rests in this coin. It can be kept as a treasured keepsake or given as a gift.



**Coin encased in air-tight plastic display case:**  
**\$45.00 + Shipping & Handling \***

**Atlantic Bullion and Coin, Inc.**  
203 Siloam Road  
Easley, SC 29642

**TO ORDER PLEASE CALL**  
**1-800-327-8606**

**Visit our website**  
**[www.atlanticbullionandcoin.com](http://www.atlanticbullionandcoin.com)**

**\* Price subject to change with market fluctuation.**  
**Call for live quotes.**

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

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
R. MICHAEL GIVENS  
CIC@SCV.ORG

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
BEN C. SEWELL, III  
EXEDIR@SCV.ORG

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

Delivery problems and changes of address should be directed to General Headquarters since all mailing records are kept by the adjutant-in-chief.

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

© 2011, Sons of Confederate Veterans

# Confederate Veteran.

Volume 69, No. 1

S. A. Cunningham

January/February 2011

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



Official Journal of the  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

**General Joseph Wheeler ...15**

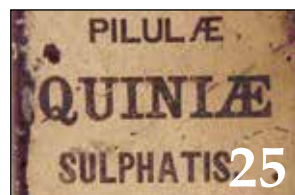
**Those People .....16**

***Let That Banner Wave* .....23**

**The Surgeon Corps .....25**

**2011 Reunion in  
Montgomery, AL .....30**

**The Confederate Powder  
Works Chimney .....60**



## DEPARTMENTS

From the Editor .....	3	Confederate Images .....	15
Commander-in-Chief.....	4	Books in Print.....	27
Dispatches from the Front.....	6	Camp News .....	32-43
Lt. Commander-in-Chief.....	8	New Members .....	44-47
Forward the Colors .....	10	Carry Me Back .....	48
Chaplain's Comments .....	12	Notices .....	54
The Last Roll .....	14	Confederate Classifieds....	58-59

ON THE COVER — The *Charleston Mercury* newspaper front page from December 21, 1860. Our saga begins.



The Sons of Confederate Veterans presents the  
**2011 Stephen Dill Lee Institute**  
**Thomas Jefferson**



**VS**



**Abraham Lincoln**  
**Opposing Visions of America**  
**February 4-5, 2011 – Charleston, SC**

**Speakers  
include:**

Donnie Kennedy, "Republican: Lincoln or Jefferson?"  
Marshal DeRosa, "Lincoln's Unconstitutional Constitutional Legacy"  
Kent Masterson Brown, "Kentucky's Jeffersonians"  
Don Livingston, "Is Nullification Constitutional? The Jeffersonian Position"  
Thomas DiLorenzo, "Poles Apart: Lincoln and Jefferson's Economic Views"


---

The 2011 Institute will be held at the Hotel Francis Marion in the heart of historic downtown Charleston, SC. Hotel reservations can be made by calling 1-877-756-2121.

Registration: \$150 per person, \$125 for SCV members and family.  
Includes Saturday breakfast, lunch and banquet.

Register by calling 1-800-MY-DIXIE or visit our web site at

**[www.stephendleeinstitute.com](http://www.stephendleeinstitute.com)**

 Scholarships available for teachers and students 

---

For more information visit our web site at [www.stephendleeinstitute.com](http://www.stephendleeinstitute.com)  
or call Brag Bowling at (804) 389-3620

# Confederate Veteran.

ESTABLISHED 1893

S. A. CUNNINGHAM  
FOUNDER

## EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

FRANK B. POWELL, III

EIC@SCV.ORG

9701 FONVILLE ROAD  
WAKE FOREST, NC 27587

## CONTRIBUTORS

CHARLES KELLY BARROW  
C.E. AVERY

ANN RIVES ZAPPA  
CASSIE A. BARROW

DR. T. Y. HITER

MARK W. EVANS

JIMMY SMITH

BILL YOUNG

DR. CLYDE WILSON

MAJOR CHRISTOPHER J.M.  
CUMMINGS

## ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE

JACK E. MARLAR  
2161 GREENPOND ROAD  
FOUNTAIN INN, SC 29644  
864-862-3946

## LEGAL COUNSEL R. BURL MCCOY

## PROOFREADERS HELEN M. SHARP SARA N. POWELL

## PUBLISHER SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, INC.

WWW.SCV.ORG

# FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

You will find this issue of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine with more pages than usual. Eight pages have been added to bring the total to 72 pages plus cover. Space for everything has become a problem with increased advertising and our new Sesquicentennial series of articles. The number of pages will now vary from issue to issue depending on the time of year and the amount of advertising. Hopefully, advertising will continue to increase and we can have an ever expanding magazine.

Response for our Sesquicentennial series articles has been phenomenal. Thanks to everyone who has expressed an opinion. We continue this issue with a great essay by Dr. Clyde Wilson on *Those People*, as General Lee called them, which really shines the harsh light of day on our northern brethren. I found it to be most informative and interesting as I hope you will also.

Our cover features the famous *Charleston Mercury* newspaper front page announcing the secession of South Carolina in December 1860. A hundred and fifty years ago our ancestors were just receiving the news depending on where they lived, so our cover commemorates the beginning of secession.

Please take a moment and read over the Stephen Dill Lee Institute ad on the facing page. This is an enlightening event and everyone will leave having learned something from the speeches. I have attended the past two Institutes, have thoroughly enjoyed them and I encourage everyone to attend. It will be well worth your time.

The first information on our 2011 National Reunion in Montgomery, Alabama in July is included in this issue on pages 30-31. Look it over because it is never too early to begin making plans to attend. More information will be forthcoming in future issues.

Thanks for all the letters to the editor and camp news photos. Please continue to send them in. There remains a backlog of photos but we're working through them as quickly as possible. As always, if you have any questions please let me know. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is stylized with a large, looping "F" and a cursive "Powell".

Editor-in-Chief



# REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

R. MICHAEL GIVENS

CIC@SCV.ORG

*WESTMORELAND. O that we now had here  
But one ten thousand of those men in England  
That do no work to-day!*

Henry V

— William Shakespeare, 1599

**O**n the eve of the Battle of Agincourt, the Earl of Westmoreland bemoaned to King Henry about the lack of men to fight the French and force them out of ancestral England. The Duke of Exeter has just reported what King Henry's army was facing: "There's five to one, besides they are all fresh and we see the fearful odds." Henry's army was worn out from marching across France while their enemy sat warm and well-fed within the walls of Agincourt. To make matters worse, the battle was to take place during an English holiday called St. Crispin's Day, a day in which no work was to be done. This is what brings Westmoreland to pine for more men, men that lie comfortably in their beds during their country's hour of need.

During the War for Southern Independence, one would be hard-pressed to find an able-bodied man lying in his bed while the cannons roared in the distance with their thundering cry for liberty. Nearly every Southern man who was capable of lifting a musket was to be found far from the comforts and quietude of home, proudly defending his country from invasion. Holiday or not, whether it was on the front lines or on the home front, Southrons fought as one to repel Mr. Lincoln's vile usurpers. They too were outnumbered by five to one.

Today, we are still outnumbered, and I am sure the figure is more than five to one. Thankfully, there is no more bloodshed, but the battle rages on just the same. We fight to vindicate the rightful cause of the Confederacy. We fight to restore the dignity and good name of our heroic Confederate forefathers. We fight to set the

record straight and tell the true history of the South and our people to the world. But all too often we find ourselves fighting against well-intentioned but ignorant and uninformed Southerners. Our brothers and sisters are sleeping like Shakespeare's English on St. Crispin's Day while their unique culture and heritage is being snuffed out and buried under a mountain of politically correct lies. The ideals and principles of the South created that exceptional brand of freedom that we know today as *American Liberty* revered throughout the world. Imagine for a moment where our great country would be without the sobering influence of the moral and ethical South.

What can we do that we are not already doing? We can prepare ourselves to fight our massive battles together as one mighty force. Camps do a great job of fulfilling the obligations of the Charge at local levels. Brigades and Divisions are doing stellar work at their levels as well. But, gentlemen, we are in the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence, and we must win and we must win often. If we are to make change, the time is now, the duty is ours.

Recently, I sent out a general order instructing each camp to appoint a communications officer and to create an e-mail address solely to be used for SCV communications. From time to time we will be confronted with a problem which will require the force of the entire Confederation to solve. This communication incentive is designed to mobilize the greatest force in the shortest period of time. When we come together we can and will influence people and change the perception of the



South, her history and her people, setting the record straight once and for all.

Like Westmoreland's mournful cry for more soldiers, we would all like to see more Southerners awake from their cultural sleep and join us in the defense of the South. But I am inclined to agree with the sentiments of King Henry when he responded to Westmoreland with this admonition:

*KING. What's he that wishes so?  
My cousin Westmoreland? No, my fair cousin;  
If we are mark'd to die, we are enow  
To do our country loss; and if to live,  
The fewer men, the greater share of honour.  
God's will! I pray thee, wish not one man more.*

He went on to say:

*Rather proclaim it, Westmoreland, through my host,  
That he which hath no stomach to this fight,  
Let him depart; his passport shall be made,  
And crowns for convoy put into his purse;  
We would not die in that man's company  
That fears his fellowship to die with us.*

Indeed we will not allow our cause to die or be sullied by the company of cowards. We do want more men, but only men with the stomach to fight. If they wish to sleep and stay home, then so be it — the greater share of honor goes to those in the fight. King Henry may well have been looking to the future Confederacy and the modern SCV when he spoke of glory, honor and the ties which bind us; he said, "But we in it shall be remembered — We few, we happy few, we band of brothers; For he to-day that sheds his blood with me shall be my brother." He concluded his inspirational and patriotic speech with this reminder:

*And gentlemen in England now-a-bed  
Shall think themselves accurs'd they were not here,  
And hold their manhoods cheap whiles any speaks  
That fought with us upon Saint Crispin's day.*

Gentlemen, we are in the Sesquicentennial; these four years are our Saint Crispin's Day. Let's come together and fight as one and win the day for our gallant and deserving Confederate forefathers.

This issue of the *Confederate Veteran* brings Dr. Clyde Wilson presenting the first of his two-part essay about those meddlesome scoundrels General Robert E. Lee referred to as "those people." Read this and all the essays so we will all be using the same powerful ammunition, the ammunition of truth.

God be with you all.

**Michael Givens**  
**Commander-in-Chief**  
**Sons of Confederate Veterans**



**SONS OF CONFEDERATE  
VETERANS  
GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

**Commander-in-Chief**  
R. Michael Givens

**Lt. Commander-in-Chief**  
Charles Kelly Barrow

**Adjutant-in-Chief**  
Charles L. Rand, III

**Judge Advocate-in-Chief**  
R. Burl McCoy

**Chief of Staff**  
James L. Speicher

**Chief of Heritage Defense**  
Dr. T.Y. Hiter

**Chaplain-in-Chief**  
Mark W. Evans

**Army of Northern Virginia**  
B. Frank Earnest  
Commander

Eugene G. Hogan, II  
Executive Councilman

**Army of Tennessee**  
Thomas V. Strain, Jr.  
Commander

Larry Allen McCluney, Jr.  
Executive Councilman

**Army of Trans-Mississippi**  
Danny Honnoll  
Commander

Milton T. Owens  
Executive Councilman

**Past Commanders-in-Chief**  
Charles E. McMichael  
Christopher M. Sullivan  
Denne A. Sweeney

# Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

## Yankees are proud of their Confederate Veterans too!

To the Editor:

I couldn't agree more with Com-patriot Todd Dawson's editorial in the July/August issue titled "We all need to be proud of our Southern ancestors." It's the last paragraph that Southerners need to be proud of their ancestors, which I agree with, but would like to add that some of us born in the North, not by our own choosing, are very proud of our Confederate veterans too! More than 350 of my ancestors fought for the army of aggression; it's the 57 who fought for the Confederate States, fought and died for states' rights, freedom and independence that this Yankee is the proudest of, and you know (no disrespect intended), I bet those 57 Confederate soldiers could have driven those 350 Yankee cousins all the back to where they came from. May they all rest in peace with God's blessings.

Captain Gene Bonfoey  
Pvt. C.W. Lucas-Forrests Escort  
Camp 2316  
Prescott, Arizona

## Glad to see the Navy article

To the Editor:

I am glad to see a Navy article in the *Confederate Veteran*. So often the Confederate Navy and Marines are forgotten. They played just as an important part as General Lee and the army. I find many know very little about the Navy except for names like CSS *Hunley* and CSS *Alabama*. I hope you will continue to help spread the word about these great men.

John R. Burleigh  
Walter P. Lane Camp 1745  
Orange, Texas

## First National Flag also under attack

To the Editor:

I hesitated to write when the Rev. Mr. Collins first proposed changing the ANV Battleflag of the SCV insignia (1896) to the Confederate First National, but, as reader responses have been published in subsequent issues of *Confederate Veteran*, up to and including the September-October issue, I have reconsidered. I would have thought that by now, someone would have pointed out that the First National is inherent to the insignia of our sister organization, the United Daughters of the Confederacy (1894). Their insignia enjoyed the protection of the United States Congress until a few years ago, when political correctness removed that status.

David W. Gaddy  
Col. William Norris Camp 1398  
Tappahannock, Virginia

## We must 'take back our heritage'

To the Editor

I greatly enjoyed the Heritage Defense article in the November/December issue. It brought up a recent issue in Kentucky when a Klansman was arrested and the media brought to attention the man displayed the Confederate Flag. The Kentucky Division protested against the Klansman at his trial at the Federal Courthouse. This protest got media attention and helped to show that we, the SCV, are in no way the KKK or any other race supremacist or racist organization.

Since my last letter to the editor entitled *Never Surrender the Flag*, I have had the opportunity and privilege of joining my local camp and participating in camp events. This has helped me to see the importance in making an ef-

fort to see to it the SCV and our ancestors are never confused for, or related to, any sort of racist or race supremacist organization. And, also the importance of protecting our flags and symbols from these organizations. Not only do these racist organizations have absolutely no business using our flags, but they also disgrace our flags when they use them at their events and rallies. It is because of these racists groups hijacking our flags, that we and our flags and symbols are generally looked upon in such a negative way from the public. It is our duty, as the SCV, to protect these symbols, and their reputation. Let's take back our heritage!

Levi Stroud  
Hill Country Camp 1938  
Fredericksburg, Texas

## Replacing Johnston a mistake by Davis

To the Editor:

In the September/October 2010 edition of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine, Greg Biggs, of Camp 1293, was highly critical of Joe Johnston in the Atlanta Campaign. Assuming it was true that Johnston had up to 80,000 combat soldiers, the general understood one important thing Mr. Biggs has apparently missed — Sherman could lose 100,000 men and still replace them from the North's vast, immense population. Johnston could NOT replace his, what I believe, were between 60,000 and 70,000 troops.

This necessitated a defensive posture on the way to Atlanta. Biggs writes, "Professional soldiers know that defensive strategies and tactics do not win wars, offensive strategies and tactics do," as if to imply that Johnston was not a professional soldier.

Generally speaking, smaller armies have offensive limitations. But leave it



to President Davis to destroy what was left of the Army of Tennessee by replacing Johnston with General Hood.

This blunder by Davis probably cost us the war. Had Johnston been kept in command there was a good chance he would have continued to hold off Sherman's 100,000-man force until the November elections. Johnston knew Lincoln was in political trouble, and might not get reelected. The irony is Davis helped Lincoln get reelected. The brilliance of Joe E. Johnston was his ability to keep a superior nemesis at bay, keep his smaller army intact and at the same time inflict casualties upon the enemy! My great-great-grandfather, Private W. F. Hill, was in the 65th Georgia Infantry, CSA and survived Hood's suicide charge at Franklin.

*D. C. Stewart  
General John C. Vaughn Camp 2089  
Tellico, Tennessee*

## **Everyone should wave a Confederate Flag**

To the Editor:

There is an attitude among some in the SCV that only we have the right to wave the Confederate Flag. This was confirmed again at the Anderson convention with passage of another resolution opposing display of the flag by some not as refined as we in the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

I recall first observing the flag being waved at the Dixiecrat convention in Birmingham in 1948 at a time when the SCV was virtually nonexistent. I have been waving mine ever since and yes, I am still a Dixiecrat.

We need reminding that the SCV has never been a massive membership organization, though recent years have seen our numbers reach the high-water mark. Until current times the top SCV membership was a mere 9,528 in 1903. The decline was noticeable through following years, and until General McCain took charge and began a resur-

rection that has come to be what we now are.

The point needs to be made that thankfully there are millions of people who cherish Confederate symbols, many of whom are outside our borders. While we in the SCV are the pre-eminent leaders of our Cause, we need to be careful about condemning others who choose to display a Confederate Flag, even more so as we approach the Sesquicentennial.

We do still live in a relatively free country where anyone with the price for a China-made Confederate Flag can purchase one, and may the sales increase. Occasionally I see a Confederate Flag emblazoned on the radiator of an 18-wheeler going down the highway. While this may not be a proper respect for the flag, it thrills my heart nonetheless because I know that driver is on our side.

If nobody except us waves the flag, our cause is lost.

*Leonard Wilson  
Past Commander Alabama Division  
Townley, Alabama*

## **Brownlow no friend of the Confederacy**

To the Editor:

On page 35 of the November/December 2010 issue a picture appears of several historical figures portrayed by members of the N. B. Forrest Camp 215. The last figure noted, William G. Brownlow, was a most fervent and rabid critic and enemy of the Confederacy.

Brownlow, as publisher of the Knoxville newspaper during the War, missed no opportunity to threaten and cajole any who supported the Confederacy. He was tried by a military court in Knoxville for his support of the railroad bridge-burners and was convicted by my great-great-grandfather.

Brownlow ended up as the Reconstruction governor of Tennessee and

had nothing but animosity for the defeated Southerners.

Perhaps the gentleman portraying Parson Brownlow might want to reconsider.

*William S. Campbell  
CSS Virginia Camp 2062  
Valencia, California*

## **Opening up the SCV is key to future growth**

To the Editor:

Under the SCV's current policy of recruitment, the SCV is going nowhere. At our reunions, 90 percent of the attendees are age 45 or older. And though our recent commanders have been sincere in their commitment and have talked a good line about recruitment, the net gain to SCV membership has been zero. General Lee had about 30,000 men at Appomattox, of which only 8,800 were effectives, and that is comparable to where we are now. If our active members didn't pay for their sons and other relatives, then our effective membership would be much lower. Our national dues, which are only \$30 per individual, nets the SCV less than \$900,000 per year. We're poor, so poor that we can be compared to tobacco road. We're like a bunch of hens locked in the barnyard pecking away for scraps. But this doesn't have to be so. We can open the door into the rich fields beyond our self-imposed prison and let the SCV grow.

All we have to do is take the shackles off of our organization. What do we care if a man has provable Confederate ancestry if we already allow membership based upon the collateral relationship of a cousin? If we had perfect information, we could prove a collateral relationship to anyone on the planet. That which is important is what is in a man's head, not in his genetics! I would rather associate with a man

*Continued on page 56*

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



# REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
CHARLES KELLY BARROW**

**LTCIC@SCV.ORG**

## Does your camp have a purpose?

*What do you think? If a man owns a hundred sheep, and one of them wanders away, will he not leave the ninety-nine on the hills and go to look for the one that wandered off? Matthew 18:12*

**"T**o you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."

For the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we as members have been given this charge by Stephen D. Lee to guide us in our endeavors. In a previous article I explored the Charge at face value, but I feel there is a need to look deeper, especially on the local level. The local camps are who make up the SCV. No matter what the National or Division Executive Council does, the local camps' officers and members have a duty to each other. Yes, actions on a higher level can determine to small degree if a member remains in the Sons of Confederate Veterans, but for the most part, a person leaves due to an issue at the camp level. It can be trivial or more severe.

By God's providence our church has been examining a wonderful study about Sunday school by Allan Taylor, entitled *Sunday School Done Right!* This study has inspired a series of articles which I pray will be practical in application. I want to be frank and state I will mirror some of Mr. Taylor's ideas and flow and quote him from time to time.

The position of lieutenant commander-in-chief is two-fold: recruitment and retention. Recruitment, for the most part, is simpler than retention. No matter how

much time, effort and money is put into recruitment, it is the local camps which must retain the member, which is more difficult by far. Of course, there are some who join to just get another certificate for their wall, but for the most part, if a person signs up, they are interested in becoming a good member. But how do you embrace this member and raise him to be an educated and valuable member? The goal of this series is for each member, and especially camp officers, to realize how important the regular monthly meeting is to the organization in this progressive process.

To begin, I would like to take Mr. Taylor's idea to discuss what a meeting should *NOT* look like. Many think of a meeting as just another commitment during the month, a time drainer. It is a challenge to get members to attend, much less to be more active than to just warm a seat — if that. The leaders have no desire to be there and allow their minds to wander about what they could be doing somewhere else. If there is a speaker, it is to a lackluster crowd of men who came because it was what they had to do. Is it possible the local camp is just meeting because it is what is required? Is it just a place to fellowship with men of like mind? Does the camp have a purpose or a cause?

Many camps view meetings as an obligation and are not deliberate in the process of the meeting. There is no passion for what the camp is meeting for — *the Charge* — and no determined projects. Agreed it should be a place for camaraderie among friends, but it needs to be more intentional. "Good intentions alone are no better than no intentions unless you get intentional about your good intentions," per Mr. Taylor.



So, excitement needs to be created for each camp so high-quality members are cultivated. Even though every camp may have different projects, *the Charge* unites them in this brotherhood called the Sons of Confederate Veterans. In the last issue, examples of what the Charge might look like on a camp level were discussed; yet, the Charge is multifaceted and intricate. With this in mind, an equation was created to help, especially the officers, when considering what a camp meeting should look like:

**Responsibility + Reliability + Respect +  
Resources = Retention**

Due to limitations of space, each of these will be discussed more in depth in future issues, but an overview has been given to help formulate an image of what is trying to be conveyed in this association of words. *Responsibility* is defined by the Encarta Dictionary as "Somebody or something for which a person or organization is responsible." We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, are responsible for "the defense of the Confederate Soldier's good name." Mr. Taylor stated people do not live for programs, but for causes — a passion in what they believe. How many charities are you aware of which were created just so they can meet monthly? None! All were created to promote an idea and to get others to contribute with their time, money and resources.

For the SCV, it is the officers' responsibility to make sure each camp has an enthusiasm for why they are meeting. As well as, there needs to be reliability about the meeting and events that are planned, as well as a member should feel an officer is reliable in the duties they are performing. Members need to feel respected by everyone, making a type of family unit. And the Confederate soldiers' memory should be displayed in a reverent fashion, not one of revulsion or one of anarchy. Educational resources are the only way members can learn about the Confederacy — its officers, soldiers, political issues, home front, atrocities committed by the Federal government, etc. Once a member sees a camp has a dedication to a mission and he is educated, the meetings are a place he feels accepted, with officers who are competent, in addition to the fact the meeting starts on time and is consistent each month; more than likely, he will continue his membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

In looking at last year's retention numbers since we are still collecting dues for the current year, some divisions had a relatively small drop in numbers. However, this was not the case for all Divisions. In speaking to one Division, it was claimed the economy and the dues increase several years back were the main reasons

for the substantial number of members not renewing. While this may be true in a very small part, it is important to realize the rest of the Confederation did not lose such a substantial amount; therefore, one must look at other possibilities for this Division. If you are in a situation like this, don't place the blame on others and be prideful. Let's work together to try to see what might be done to eliminate the negative atmosphere. Don't say that it is impossible to have 100 percent retention. When attending a memorial service in Savannah, Georgia, the camp adjutant bragged they have had 100 percent retention for five years straight. There are other camps like that in the Confederation, so it is not an anomaly, and they should be proud of their accomplishment. Strive to create goals and reasonable expectations for your camp, even if it is as simple as to say that you are going to lower your losses from the previous year by five percent. Come to the training which is offered by your officers, from the Brigade to the National level. Let's work together to make sure we keep every member who comes into our fold. Every person we should strive to keep — from the newest member to the ones who have been a part of this organization for more than 30 years.

In closing, we are in the first phase of the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States. The year of 1861 was an important one for the South. Now, 150 years later, 2011 is just as important to us — if not more. This is our time, and I ask each of you to support any and all events pertaining to the Sesquicentennial and encouraging everyone to attend not just your local events, but National's as well. You and your family should make every effort to attend one of these once-in-a-lifetime events. It is a time to celebrate your ancestor and those principles which he stood by.

These events will not only be a great recruitment tool, but they will also send a resounding message to those who need to know that we have something worth fighting for — a heritage of honor. This exciting time will rejuvenate and encourage our members and others in learning more about their families' histories.

Come and stand with me and my family on February 19, 2011, in Montgomery, Alabama, and let's show the South and rest of the civilized world we as an organization will never forget the men and events of that time period. It is up to YOU to help us make this concerted stand. This is a time to stop talking and start doing. It is my prayer that I will see you there.

**Deo Vindice!**

**Charles Kelly Barrow**

**Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief**

**barrowscv@inbox.com**





# Forward The Colors

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

*Ignorance is no excuse...,  
unless it makes the South  
look bad!*

**I**n the waning days of October, a minor media maelstrom developed over a passage in some Virginia elementary school textbooks. According to the author of the book in question — a fourth grade history text — “two battalions” of black Confederate soldiers marched and fought under the redoubtable Stonewall Jackson during the War Between the States. A professor of history at a local Virginia college took issue, and apparently voiced her issues not with the author, but with the press. *The Washington Post* published an account of the whole thing with a most familiar story line: “there were no black Confederates.” In the process, they contacted the author and asked her what her sources were. Her answer: “The internet.” What sites? “The SCV.”

Beg pardon? The SCV believes that Stonewall Jackson had two battalions of black Confederates in 1862? I don’t think so, but that’s another story.

There were plenty of errors to go around in this

mess, and that one is actually fairly minor. While pursuing his version of journalistic inquiry, *The Post* reporter did at least check on the textbook author’s credentials. Was she a historian? “Well, no,” she seems to have replied, but I’m quite a good writer.” Okay, let’s look at some of the mistakes made here.

First, some textbook publisher hired somebody with absolutely no historical credentials to write a history textbook. Second, she wrote the book, and in the process did her research on the Internet. Now, any historian knows you only use primary sources, and it’s not as if there are no primary sources available on this subject. But, the Internet? Come on. The third problem lies with the fact that a state (well, a Commonwealth) adopted a textbook with serious factual errors in it. That shouldn’t have happened. Of course, it’s not a huge error, and of course, the media missed the point altogether, but neither of those are the real point.



If the only way for us to defend our heritage is to do so with erroneous textbooks, then we'd be better off not to try. It is the truth that we're always asking for, and textbooks ought to contain it.

Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow, who himself has written two books on the subject of Black Confederate soldiers, contacted the professor who *broke* the story, and she actually seemed fairly reasonable, after a time.

This chairman and others contacted several media outlets and generally got the line "Well, we know there were thousands of teamsters and cooks and laborers among the Southern armies, but we all know those weren't real soldiers, so our story holds: there were no black Confederates."

Okay, fair enough. But in that case, we have to advance as fact the proposition that engineers, teamsters and quartermaster-types in the Union army weren't soldiers, either. The same would be true of messmen in the Union Navy. And so forth. For that matter, we'd have to accept that a cook serving in the 82nd Airborne Division in Afghanistan is not a soldier, right? A US Marine who drives a truck in Iraq isn't either. Hey, if you believe that, be careful. You could easily get your butt kicked right up around your neck for saying it!

Of course those black menials were soldiers. They were armed and moving along with the infantry, cavalry and artillery. Carrying arms wasn't their primary job, but neither was it the primary duty of an engineer or artilleryman, much less a quartermaster or bandsman.

More to the point, many of them were regularly enlisted. Not into segregated units, as they eventually were in the North, but right into regular combat companies and regiments. The evidence for this is so unassailable as to be overwhelming. Much of it (*most*, some would argue) comes from Federal sources, eyewitness testimony from the battlefield.

We're in the process of putting a lot of this together, and it'll be made available to the general membership within the next few months.

Now, does this mean that it's the position of the SCV that black and white soldiers served on an equal social basis in most or even a great many units? Of course not. Many Confederate units probably had no black membership at all. Many others probably had only a few. Remember, only

about one in ten Southerners owned any slaves at all, and probably only the truly wealthy could afford to send a slave off to fight. One indicator of the special status of Black Confederates is the low number which show up in reunion photographs. On the other hand, it is a rare reunion picture which doesn't show one or two, and they are of-

**It is the truth that we're  
always asking for, and  
textbooks ought to  
contain it.**

ten accorded places of honor. Those old black and white photos show the truth, if nothing else.

You see, that's the point of all this. That a writer, a textbook company and some school boards made mistakes is problematic, but not terrible. That the media reported it with an unmistakable bias against all things Confederate is unforgivable, but not uncommon. Repeating the same old ridiculous lie that the War was all about slavery and that all Black Southerners were enemies of their white *masters* is not only an error, it's a calumny. We don't have to put up with it. At least, not quietly.

Responding to mistakes and misstatements is defense. We have to do it, but taking the facts, as recorded in even the Union histories, and putting them out there first: that's what we have to do. That's defending our ancestors by taking the offense in the public realm. This is one opportunity.

**Dr. T. Y. Hiter**  
**Chief of Heritage Defense**  
**Sound Retreat Farm**  
**544 Shawnee Bay Road**  
**Fairdealing, KY 42625**  
**home (270) 354-8819**  
**e-mail: tyhiter@wk.net**



# Chaplain's Comments

Mark W. Evans  
Chaplain-in-Chief



## Sure Foundations

**I**n Psalm 11, David refused to retreat from personal danger, even when lawlessness prevailed. He wrote, "In the Lord put I my trust: how say ye to my soul, Flee as a bird to your mountain?" His enemies violated God's law and threatened his life. A troubling question arose that needed an answer: "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" (Psalm 11:3). David said, "The Lord is in His holy temple, the Lord's throne is in heaven: His eyes behold, His eyelids try, the children of men" (Psalm 11:4). God will judge His enemies. He is the refuge and fortress of His people. They say with assurance, "If God be for us, who can be against us?" (Romans 8:31). No man can destroy the Lord's foundations or escape His righteous judgment. Throughout history, civil and religious leaders have challenged God's throne, but found that "His kingdom ruleth over all" (Psalm 103:19). Part of our Southern heritage is the spiritual example of those who refused to retreat from

the enemy and boldly stood for the truth.

The sovereign states of the Confederacy exercised their constitutional right to secede from the Union. President Jefferson Davis, in his inaugural address, appealed to the supreme Judge of all the earth: "He who knows the hearts of men will judge the sincerity with which we have labored to preserve the government of our fathers, in its spirit and in those rights inherent in it, which were solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which have been affirmed and reaffirmed in the Bills of Rights of the several States." Today, we witness the re-examination of the principles our relatives defended with their lifeblood. Individual freedom, the right to self-government, States' Rights are once again on the minds of many. Our cause remains, because it is rooted in the teachings of God's Word.

The South's spiritual foundations were in place long before the War for Southern Independence.

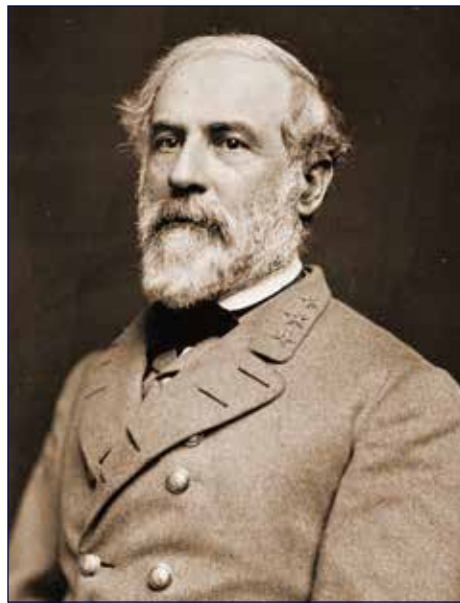
Fierce struggles for liberty brought God-believing settlers to the New World. Egbert Watson Smith said, "At the time of the Revolution the estimated population of our country was 3,000,000. Of this number were 900,000 of Scotch or Scotch-Irish origin, 600,000 were Puritan English, while more than 400,000 were of Dutch, German Reformed and Huguenot descent" (120). Most of these immigrants were heirs of the Reformation, a work of God during the 16th and 17th centuries in which multitudes were delivered from spiritual and civil tyranny. The Bible was translated into the common language, and revealed that salvation is free, received by grace alone, through faith alone, in Christ alone. God's Word taught freedom of conscience and individual liberty. These and other truths concerning doctrine, worship, government and church discipline were so treasured that believers refused to relinquish them in spite of dungeons, tortures, excruciating deaths, and exile.



When the Scots and Scots-Irish immigrated to the colonies, they received a cold reception from New Englanders, New Yorkers and English aristocrats. They were more at home in Pennsylvania, with its religious freedom and rough terrain.

From Pennsylvania, small groups of families traveled southward to populate the mountains of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. Many Southerners trace their ancestry to these rugged pioneers. Centuries of fierce struggles for freedom in Scotland and Ireland had honed the settlers into a remarkable people. According to Senator Jim Webb, in his book, *Born Fighting*, two qualities bound them together with their past traditions: "The first was the democratic organization of the Presbyterian Kirk. The second was the military hierarchy that formed the basis of their local militias" (155, 156). The government of the Presbyterian Church began with individual members who composed their particular congregation. The membership determined who would exercise the offices of deacon, elder and pastor. This polity of individualism combined with Celtic military traditions to produce a formidable fighting unit. The same combination of spiritual and military beliefs was conspicuous in the Southern Armies.

Charles F. Pitts, in his book *Chaplains in Gray*, described it this way: "It has been said that there is nothing more ferocious than a band of brigands led by vicious cut-throats, except it be a company of Scottish Presbyterians rising from their knees in prayer to do battle with the firm conviction that what they are about to do is



General Robert E. Lee

the will of God" (21).

The Rev. John Craig, one of the first pastors called by the settlers in the mountains of Virginia, was a living illustration of the character passed down to our Confederate ancestors. When General Edward Braddock met defeat and death at the hands of a much smaller force of Indians and French troops, the Virginia mountaineers rightly anticipated attacks from the Indians. Terrified at this prospect, some of the wealthier families proposed a scheme of fleeing from the danger. A council gathered to discuss the plan. Pastor Craig wrote an account of his part in the meeting: "My advice was then called for, which I gave, opposing that scheme as a scandal to our nation, falling below our brave ancestors, making ourselves a reproach among Virginians, a dishonor to our friends at home, an evidence of cowardice, want of faith, and a noble Christian dependence on God, as able to save and deliver from the heathen; it would be a lasting blot to our posterity" (Foote, 32). The settlers refused to flee. Instead, they

built forts and stood ready for battle. Later, the same fighting spirit burned in the hearts of defenders against the Yankee invader.

Firm reliance upon God, belief in individual liberty, coupled with a martial heritage of fighting for God-given rights, undergirded the Southern cause. Dixie survived the war and Reconstruction in spite of blatant transgressions of law and justice. The Sons of Confederate Veterans, with a membership of more than 30,000, is a testimony to unchangeable foundations. Together we lift the banner of truth before a country in desperate need. In April 1864, General Robert E. Lee exhorted Southern warriors with words which speak to our hearts today: "Soldiers! Let us humble ourselves before the Lord our God, asking through Christ the forgiveness of our sins, beseeching the aid of the God of our forefathers in the defence of our homes and our liberties, thanking Him for His past blessings, and imploring their continuance upon our cause and our people" (Jones, 58).

#### Works Cited

- Foote, William Henry (2007). *Sketches of Virginia*. Harrisonburg, VA: Sprinkle Publications.
- Jones, J. William (1986). *Christ in the Camp*. Harrisonburg, VA: Sprinkle Publications.
- Pitts, Charles F. (1957). *Chaplains in Gray*. Shelbyville, TN: Bible and Literature Missionary Foundation.
- Smith, Egbert Watson (1901). *The Creed of Presbyterians*. New York: The Baker and Taylor Company.
- Webb, James (2004). *Born Fighting*. New York: Broadway Books.



# The Last Roll



Raphael Semmes 11  
Mobile, AL  
**Jarrold Anthony Holley**  
**Thomas B. Simmons**

Coffee County Rangers 911  
Enterprise, AL  
**Donald Lee Wehr**

Fighting Joe Wheeler 1372  
Birmingham, AL  
**Rucker Pollard Lipsey**

Turkey Town Valley 1512  
Etowah County, AL  
**James David Spielberg**

Covington Rifles 1586  
Andalusia, AL  
**Homer A. Orcutt**

Deaderick-Doremus-Thurmond 1631  
Santa Barbara, CA  
**Leroy Raymond Byers**  
**Richard Gardner Hunter**

General Jubal A. Early 556  
Tampa, FL  
**Edward James Judd**

Pvt. William Riley Milton 741  
Tavares, FL  
**Paul A. Mott**

Kirby Smith 1209  
Jacksonville, FL  
**Earl R. McLaughlin**

Col. David Lang 1314  
Tallahassee, FL  
**Calvin H. Curry**  
**William C. Hurst**  
**Joseph Howard Griner**

2nd Lt. Joel Knight 2175  
Charlotte Harbor, FL  
**Joseph Rex Goulding**

Clement A. Evans 64  
Waycross, GA  
**Thomas E. Gray**

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson 141  
Albany, GA  
**Phillip M. Higgs**

Black Creek Volunteers 549  
Sylvania, GA  
**James Dennis Jenkins**

Old Capitol 688  
Milledgeville, GA  
**George Washington Wylly**

Currahee Rangers 935  
Toccoa, GA  
**James Whiteside**

Ogeechee Rifles Camp 941  
Statesboro, GA  
**Rawdon Olliff**

The States Right Guard 1551  
Rochelle, GA  
**James L. Gibbs**

Sharpsburg Sharpshooters 1729  
Sharpsburg, GA  
**Donn R. Murray**

Logan E. Bleckley 1998  
Cochran, GA  
**Henry Jerome Dupree**

Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade 2102  
Millen, GA  
**David Lawton Johnson**

Lt. George E. Dixon 1962  
Belleville, IL  
**Kevin Benedict Duffy**

A. J. Ringo 1509  
New Castle, IN  
**James Claude Scott**

Dixie Grays Camp 2155  
Ladoga, IN  
**Donn Lee Walling**

Forrest's Orphans 1744  
Calhoun, KY  
**James Lindley Clark**

Camp Moore 1223  
Tangipahoa, LA  
**Wharton F.W. Muller**

General Louis Hebert 2032  
Lafayette, LA  
**Leo Paul Landry**

Private John Patterson  
Ray 2119  
Berkley, MI  
**Robert Lee Shotts**

Col. John R. Woodside 203  
Alton, MO  
**Curtis Hopper**

Christopher (Kit) Mott 1379  
Holly Springs, MS  
**Edward P. Browne**

Private Samuel A. Hughey 1452  
Hernando, MS  
**Tommie Gerald Rowell**

27th Mississippi Infantry  
"Twiggs Rifles" 2165  
Hurley, MS  
**Harry Keith Jones**

Robeson Rifle Guards 216  
Lumberton, NC  
**James H. Austin**

Col. Samuel McDowell Tate 836  
Morganton, NC  
**Gary Lynn Pearson**

Maj. Egbert A. Ross 1423  
Charlotte, NC  
**Raymond Davis Collins**

Col. Stephen Decatur Pool 1597  
Beaufort, NC  
**James Raymond Brandon**  
**Clinton M. Cox**

Gen. Robert F. Hoke/Wm. J. Hoke 1616  
Lincolnton, NC  
**Everette White Staton**

Brevard Rangers 2132  
Brevard, NC  
**Ralph Richard Allison**

Secession 4  
Charleston, SC  
**Harold Wayne Dukes**

Moultrie 27  
Mount Pleasant, SC  
**Joseph Preston Harley**

Pvt. Thomas E. Caldwell 31  
Clover/York, SC  
**Donald Richard Moses**

General Paul Quattlebaum 412  
Batesburg-Leesville, SC  
**Raymond Eugene Kirkland**

P. G. T. Beauregard 1458  
Sumter, SC  
**Frank B. Jernigan**  
**Monte Harmon Callen**

Battery White 1568  
Georgetown, SC  
**Clifton Lide Williams**

B/G Barnard E. Bee 1575  
Aiken, SC  
**Larrie Thomas Lamb**

Samuel R. Watkins 29  
Columbia, TN  
**Hal Arch Moore**

M/G Benjamin F. Cheatham 72  
Manchester, TN  
**Donald V. Tucker**

Col. Jack Moore 559  
Centerville, TN  
**Harold Dwayne Evett**

M/G William D. McCain HQ 584  
Columbia, TN  
**Thomas E. Gilbert**

Sam Davis Camp 1293  
Brentwood, TN  
**Herbert C. Bailey**  
**William M. Bailey**

Gen. William R. Peck 1420  
Dandridge, TN  
**Lewit Bennett Spivey**

*Continued on page 47*

# Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



## General Joseph Wheeler

Joseph was born to wealthy parents in Augusta, Georgia, on September 10, 1836. Unfortunately, his mother died in 1842, and his father lost the family fortune shortly afterwards. After this, they moved to his father's home state of Connecticut. Here, Joseph received his education at Episcopal Academy in Cheshire, Connecticut. He was admitted to West Point Military Academy in July 1854, graduating in 1859. He was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the 1st US Dragoons, but transferred to Mounted Rifles in 1860. Joseph saw brief service against Indians in Kansas and New Mexico territories during this time.

With the outset of the war, he resigned his commission in the US Army to join the Confederate Army as a 1st lieutenant of artillery in 1861. He was given command of the 19th Alabama Infantry Regiment in September 1861. He led this regiment during the Battle of Shiloh and in operations around Corinth, Mississippi, as colonel.

He was assigned chief of cavalry for Bragg's Army of Mississippi, commanding a cavalry brigade, then a division, during the Kentucky campaign. Appointed a brigadier general in October 1862, Wheeler fought at Perryville and Murfreesboro. He was again promoted in January 1863 to major general, commanding one of two cavalry corps in the Army of Ten-



*In this 1898 photo, General Wheeler is second from right and President McKinley is seated at the far left.*

nessee from March 1863 to the fall of 1864, fighting at Chickamauga, Chattanooga and during the Atlanta Campaign. During this time he was especially noted for his raids on Union supply lines. When Atlanta fell, Wheeler's Corps was left behind to deal with Sherman's March to the Sea, while the rest of the army went to Tennessee. Because of this, he was given command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida in 1864.

In February 1865 he was promoted to lieutenant general and again given command of the cavalry corps of the Army of Tennessee. During the course of the war he fought in more than 500 skirmishes and battles, had 36 staff officers

wounded at his side, had himself been wounded three times and had 16 horses shot from under him. In May 1865 he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia and held prisoner at Fort Delaware until June 8.

After the war he moved to New Orleans, entering into business there, but in 1868 moved to Wheeler, Alabama, to study law and plant cotton. He passed the Alabama Bar exam in the 1870s, becoming the attorney for the Tuscumbia, Courtland and Decatur Railroad.

Entering politics, he was elected to Congress in 1880, again in 1884 and served until 1898. Because of political concerns, President McKin-

*Continued on page 51*



# Those People

By Dr. Clyde Wilson

*The North is full of tangled things .... — G.K. Chesterton*

*A meddling Yankee is God's worst creation; he cannot run his own affairs correctly, but is constantly interfering in the affairs of others, and he is always ready to repent of everyone's sins, but his own. — North Carolina newspaper, 1854*

*The Northern onslaught upon slavery was no more than a piece of specious humbug designed to conceal its desire for economic control of the Southern States.*  
— Charles Dickens, 1862



General Lee, with characteristic restraint, always spoke of the invaders who came to loot and destroy the South as “those people.” Most Southerners then and later called them Yankees. There are several theories about the origin of the term “Yankee,” but nobody knows for sure. The word has been in continual use since early colonial times, usually in an uncomplimentary way. Most likely it originated among the Dutch settlers in New Netherlands (New York) as a garbled reference to “English,” designating their peculiar neighbors to the east in New England.

For a long time, right up to the War to Prevent Southern Inde-

pendence<sup>1</sup>, “Yankee” referred specifically to New Englanders, and was used to mark them as distinct from other Americans. Not until the War did Southerners begin to apply the term to all Northerners, who indeed had started to act like Yankees. When ambitious young “Honest Abe” Lincoln was courting popularity among his pioneer neighbours in Illinois, most of whom came from the South, he had a fund of “Yankee” stories — anecdotes and jokes about crooked peddlers and religious hypocrites from New England. When he came to town, they put the women, children, and preachers to bed, and the boys gathered around the iron stove at the local store to hear his

stories. The Yankee stories were popular, but not as popular as the dirty ones, for which Lincoln was regionally famous.

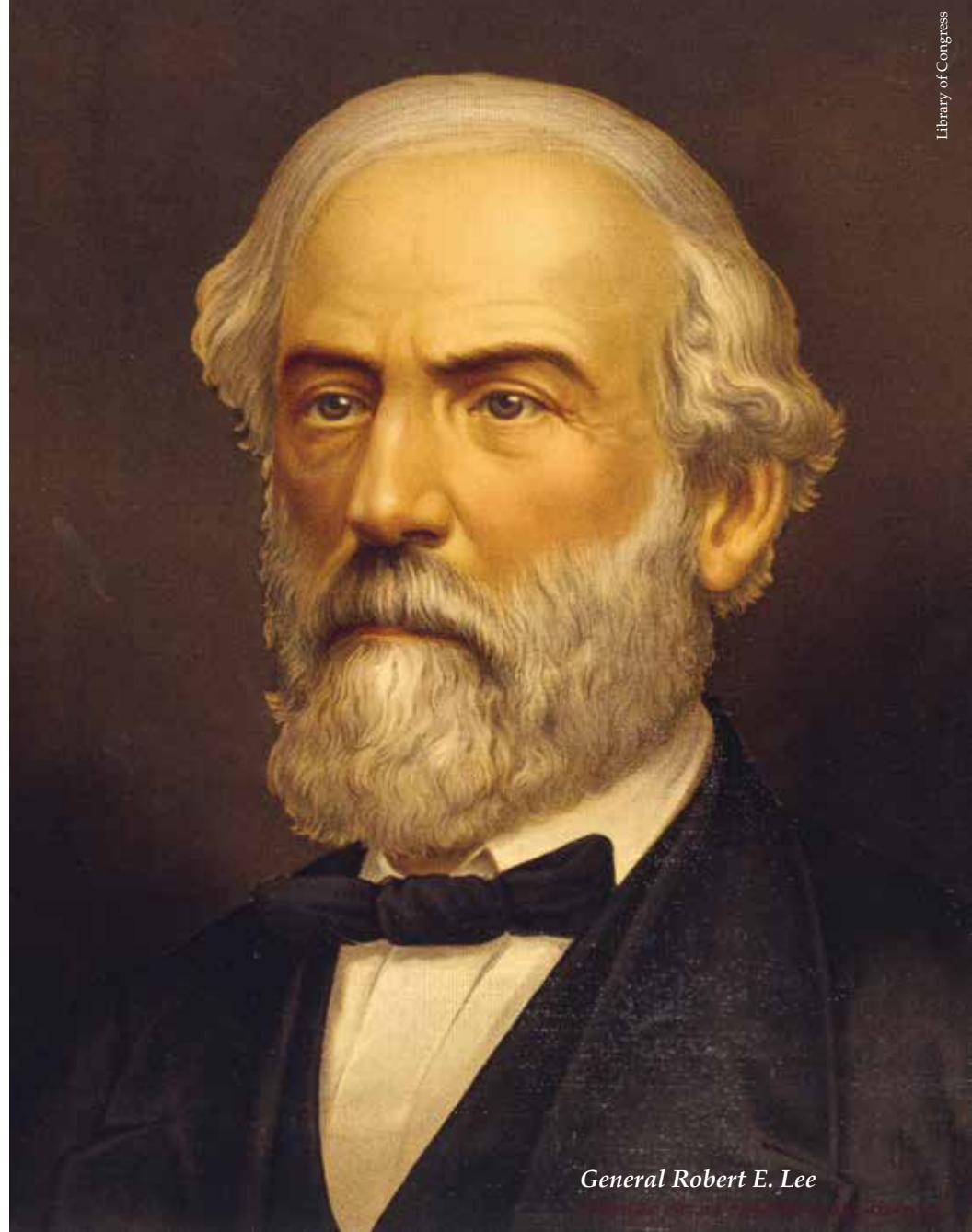
It is difficult to believe now, but for a long time most Americans, including most Northerners, regarded New England, not the South, as the peculiar, out-of-step section of the country. Yankees were the outsiders who thought and behaved differently from everyone else, and usually in disagreeable ways. In fact, the South, in the times of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, was the generally accepted model of what was *American*. Remember, nine of the first twelve presidents were Southern plantation owners.

The New York writer Wash-

Dr. Clyde N. Wilson is Emeritus Distinguished Professor of History at the University of South Carolina. He was the editor of the 28-volume edition of *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*. He is the author or editor of a dozen other books and more than 600 articles, essays and reviews in a variety of books and journals. Among his most recent works are *From Union to Empire: Essays in the Jeffersonian Tradition* and *Defending Dixie: Essays in Southern History and Culture*. Dr. Wilson is M.E. Bradford Distinguished Professor of the Abbeville Institute, a contributing editor of *Chronicles Magazine*, and winner of the Bostick Prize in South Carolina Letters and the first John Randolph Club Lifetime Achievement Award. He is the founding Dean of the Stephen D. Lee Institute and a compatriot in the Colonel Olan M. Dantzler Camp 73, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

ington Irving's famous 1820 story about the Headless Horseman, *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*, takes place among rural Hudson Valley people whose society could hardly be distinguished from the South. Ichabod Crane was a cowardly Yankee twit from Connecticut who presumed too far on the hospitality of the New Yorkers, so one of the young blades scared him nearly to death and sent him fleeing back to where he came from. The New York writer James Fenimore Cooper had admirable Southern characters in his novels and he despised the riffraff from New England who swarmed into the region his family had settled and developed. The New Yorker Herman Melville may well have created his fanatical Captain Ahab in *Moby Dick* as a portrait of a Yankee abolitionist. By the 1850s, however, New York (and portions of the Midwest) had been colonised by Yankees, who made up much of the state's population and were the leading newspaper editors and rich men of New York City.

Yet even as late as the eve of the War, the Democratic governor of New York, Horatio Seymour, blamed sectional conflict on New England fanaticism, which had driven the South to secession. He declared in a public address that the attempt to stop secession by force would end in destroying the American principle of self-government. And such a war would be greatly immoral. "Upon whom are we to wage war?" Seymour asked. "Our own countrymen ... Their courage has never been questioned ... They battled by our side with equal valour in the Revolutionary struggle ... Virginia sent her sons, under the command of Washington, to the relief of beleaguered Boston. Alone, the South defeated the last and most desperate effort of British power to divide our country, at the battle of New Orleans." The



General Robert E. Lee

South had always furnished its full share of soldiers and wise and patriotic statesmen. Were Northerners to be dragooned into an ungodly war against other Americans?<sup>2</sup> Later, Lincoln was to find it necessary to send seasoned combat troops to New York City to control the elections and enforce the conscription of cannon fodder among the poorer classes.

George Washington had uncomplimentary things to say about New England soldiers in the War of Independence. Thomas Jefferson considered Yankees the fount

of most troubles in the new Union. In 1798 Jefferson wrote "that we are completely under the saddle of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and that they ride us very hard, cruelly insulting our feelings, as well as exhausting our strength and substance." The Yankees were "marked by such a perversity of character," Jefferson added, that they were permanently divided from the rest of America.<sup>3</sup> Indeed, Jefferson's preference for the separation of church and state stemmed in part from his distaste for the influence exercised by the politicised Puritan preach-

ers of New England. In numerous election sermons they portrayed Jefferson as a French Jacobin who intended to set up the guillotine and share out the women. From the beginning the Yankees were given to rhetorical extremism, something which played a large part in driving the South into secession. (For just a few out of literally thousands of examples, Waldo Emerson declaring that the inmates of the Massachusetts penitentiary were superior beings to the leaders of the South and Thoreau likening the mass murderer John Brown to Christ.)

One can understand a great deal of American history by remembering a simple fact about the founding. New England Puritans came to America to get away from a world of sinners and to construct "a shining City upon a Hill" which would be an example for all mankind of a superior commonwealth. The Yankee elite kept all of their over-developed and self-centered righteousness after they lost their Christianity and replaced it with the imported German philosophy of Transcendentalism. By contrast, people who came to settle the South saw America as a promising garden to be cultivated, a place where land could be had and personal honour and independence be established by younger sons and common folk in ways that were no longer possible in the Mother Country.

We can see the difference starkly proved by laying side by side two diaries from the early 18th century, those of the Reverend Cotton Mather of Massachusetts and Colonel William Byrd II of Virginia. Allowing that both men were Englishmen born in the North American colonies, they could not have been more different. Mather and Byrd lived in different mental universes. While Byrd was writing in his diary about his good times (even the guilty ones), his wide reading, his

socialising with cordial neighbours, his love of nature, and his adventures in the wilderness, Mather was secretly recording the evil hearts of his associates, the failure of the world to fully recognise his merit, and complaints and lectures to God about his insufficient rewards.<sup>4</sup>

There are *scholars* who assert there is nothing distinctive about the South except its defense of slavery and segregation, that the South has never had any separate culture worthy of notice. Slavery existed in all the colonies and it had nothing to do with the differences in the mental worlds of Mather and Byrd, differences which obviously go back to the early days of the settlement of America. A Confederate wit captured this profound difference with the remark that the War happened because Southerners were a contented people and Yankees were not.

Another fundamental thing to understand is that the North changed radically after the founding of the United States, especially in the 1850s, while the South, though expanding over a huge territory, remained substantially the same. (What history knows as the Southern people came into being in the late 18th century with the comfortable merging of the colonial tidewater and the later settlers of the upcountry frontier.) The official view of the War tells us Lincoln sought only to preserve the glorious old Union of the Founding Fathers, while Southerners, crazed by slavery, repudiated venerable American principles and tried to destroy it. This is the opposite of the truth. The leaders of the South (Jefferson Davis, R.E. Lee, J.E. Johnston, and many others), were actual sons of the founding generation. They knew their fathers had created the Union for the benefit of their own people. Southerners came to secession as they realised being under a

government controlled by people who were constantly "insulting our feelings" and "exhausting our strength and substance" defeated the purposes for which the Union had been made. Portions of the North had been waging a cold war against the South from the very beginning. As the great Southern writer William Gilmore Simms remarked, Northerners had been "fed on tiger's meat" for half a century, and it was not surprising that many were ravenous to devour the South. The North sought to convert a Union made for brotherhood and mutual benefit into a *nation* which they would dominate in their own interest.

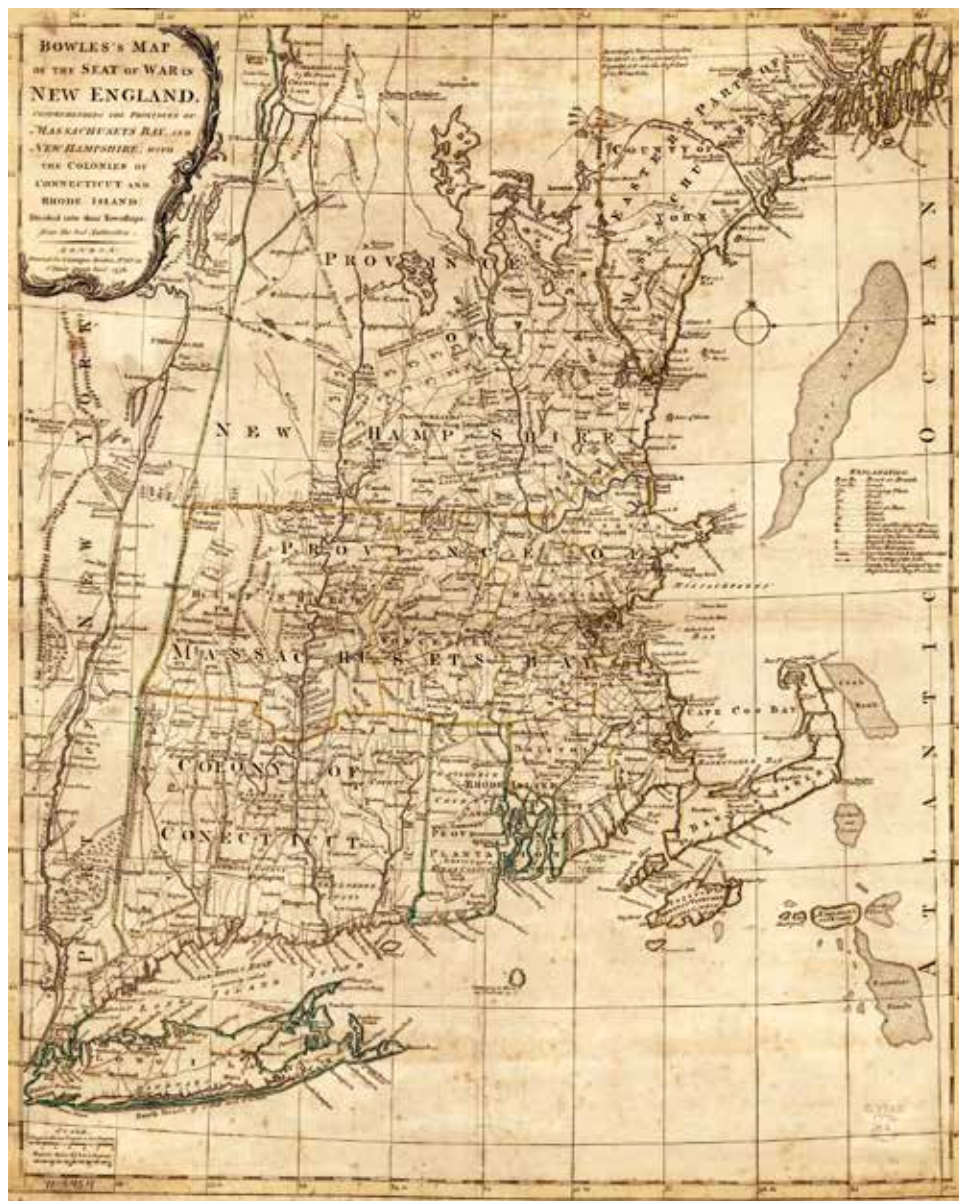
New Englanders from the first opposed every good measure under the US government and clamoured for special privileges for themselves. One of the first laws passed by the first US Congress was to continue subsidising the Yankee fishing fleet as the British government had done before independence. While Virginia conquered the vast Northwest territory and gave it to the Union for the use of all Americans, Connecticut demanded special land for itself (the Western Reserve in Ohio). New Englanders opposed the Louisiana Purchase and in general most American land acquisition and westward movement, which would mean an ever-growing part of America would be beyond their control.

Despite all the old Western movies which portray imaginary pioneers from Boston moving west in covered wagons, New Englanders were not big hands at settling new territory until Southerners had made it safe. They decried settlers of the frontier as crude barbarians. When they moved into the Midwest they looked down on the pioneers who had preceded them there as ignorant and lazy "Hoosiers." While Southerners were exploring the



Great Plains and Rocky Mountains and contending with such fierce opponents as the Mexicans and Comanche, Emerson in Massachusetts was orating about the “Self-Reliance” of the superior New England character. (Emerson got himself economically “self-reliant” for life by marrying the terminally ill daughter of a banker.) And Thoreau was celebrating bold individualism and the *Great Outdoors* at his little pond at Walden, in sight of the Boston smokestacks. (He did not have to work since his father was rich and Walden was close enough for home cooking and laundry as needed.) The brilliantly creative Southern writer Edgar Allan Poe referred to the self-important New England writers as “Frog-pondians,” croakers who mistook their little kingdom for the world.

During the War of 1812, Yankees traded with the enemy and refused the president’s constitutional call to have the militia brought into federal service. (Though for decades after the war, Massachusetts demanded the federal government pay the expenses of the militia which had been called out but not allowed to leave the state, and demanded pensions for their *service*.) During the War of 1812 Yankees talked openly of secession, something which no Southerner ever did in a time of foreign invasion. It was common knowledge that Yankees crowded the rolls of Revolutionary War pensioners by fraud or by inflating what had been 30 days’ peaceful militia duty into glorious war service. And then Yankee writers used their over-representation on the pension rolls to claim the War of Independence had been fought mostly by New Englanders.<sup>5</sup> Southerners like Washington, John Taylor and Nathaniel Macon refused financial rewards for their patriotic service in the war, and such heroes as Francis Marion’s men and the



fighters at Kings Mountain were seldom on the official rolls at all. This is not surprising since Southerners fought and sacrificed in the War of Independence for liberty and self-government while New Englanders were driven by motives of economic profit and religious bigotry.

Politically and culturally, the Yankees considered themselves to be the only true Americans. Their interests and their virtues, in their opinion, were the American standard. When young John C. Calhoun came to the House of Representatives in 1811 and made a speech about the plight of Ameri-

can sailors impressed by the British, a New England member scornfully called him a backwoodsman who had never seen the sea. A few years later, Yankees insisted the government provide them with high tariffs (taxes) on imported goods so all Americans would be forced to buy their manufactured products. This was so obviously correct (to them) — to oppose it was denounced as treason. And when Southerners pointed out the low price of cotton and the high price of goods because of the tariff, Yankees replied in Congress all Southern economic problems were due to Southerners’ well-known laziness and inferior-

ity to New Englanders in enterprise. This arrogance is indeed a forgotten part of American history, which is usually told as if Southerners decided to secede in a fit of unprovoked hysteria. Grasping economic advantage through government is a well-known phenomenon in human affairs, but never has it been accompanied by such self-righteousness.

In the 1790s a Connecticut Puritan preacher named Jedediah Morse published the first American geography book. Only the title was American. Most of the book was taken up with describing the hard-working, prosperous, law-abiding, religious and well-educated population of New England. Once you got west of the Hudson River, as Morse saw it and conveyed to the world reading public, the United States were inhabited by lazy and ignorant Germans and Scotch-Irish in the Middle States and weak and morally depraved Southerners. Pennsylvania and New Jersey fared no better than the South. New Englanders were pure Anglo-Saxons with all the exalted virtues of that race, the real Americans, the ones who counted. Curiously, Yankees take the credit for freeing the slaves, presumably because of their zeal for the equality of all mankind, but they long regarded other white Americans as people of lower or mongrel breed. That attitude has not disappeared even today. A Northeastern *intellectual* recently remarked snidely that Pennsylvania was "Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, with Mississippi in between."

It is of interest and relevance that Roman Catholics and Jews found an accepted place, sometimes a very successful place, in the South when such was unknown in the North. Today, most American Catholics and Jews, who are descended from immigrants who came long after the War, join in the Yankee hue and cry

against Southerners and imagine their people have always been good Yankees (although there are notable exceptions, especially among Italian-Americans). In fact, at the time of the War, a high proportion of American Catholics and Jews were found in the South and were loyal Confederates. Nearly all the Catholics and Jews elected to public office in the US were in the South (and not just Louisiana).<sup>6</sup> The two most famous anti-Catholic incidents in the prewar period took place in Boston and Philadelphia, where mobs attacked and burned down convents. The local authorities connived with the mobs, and few offenders were ever prosecuted. No such incidents occurred in the South. The letters of Lincoln's supporters are full of anti-Semitic comments, and, notoriously, General Grant was to banish Jews from the Union army lines.

A few years after Morse's geography was published, Noah Webster, also from Connecticut, published his American dictionary and spelling book. As Webster declared in a preface, his works were based upon the language of New Englanders who spoke and spelled the purest and best English of any people in the world, including the mother country. Webster also introduced peculiar new spellings for a supposedly improved language — "honor" for "honour" and "exercize" for "exercise," for example. It is not widely known, but such aberrations were ignored by most Americans until the War. Some Southerners still insist on spelling real English rather than Yankee English. And Southerners naturally speak in accents close to those of Shakespeare.<sup>7</sup>

Noah Webster went south to sell his books. He paused in Baltimore to issue a pamphlet telling the people they needed to be more industrious in imitation of New Englanders. Like many people at the time, he presented himself to the elder statesmen Jefferson and Madison at

their plantations. This was a typical ploy of Yankee wannabe celebrities. They were received politely and thereafter promoted themselves by claiming the acquaintance and approval of the great men. What Jefferson really thought was put into a letter to James Madison in which he described Noah Webster as "a mere pedagogue of very limited understanding and very strong prejudices and party passions."

In the 1790s both Morse and Webster were critical of slavery, though their attitude contained not a trace of sympathy for black people. They thought Southern blacks did not work hard enough and were allowed to enjoy themselves too boisterously, and they corrupted the white people by their natural immorality.

In his diary, kept on his trip to darkest Dixie, Webster wrote:

*O New England! How superior are thy inhabitants in morals, literature, civility, and industry!*<sup>8</sup>

So far as these people were concerned "America" and New England were the same thing. They were the only Americans who counted. After their treasonous stance in the War of 1812 Yankees were in general bad favor. In response they started a deliberate and well-organized campaign for domination of the still-developing culture and identity of the United States.<sup>9</sup> Busy writers, journalists, schoolmarms, orators, publishers and preachers worked to establish this domination. Among other things, they appropriated American history to themselves, even where deliberate lies were needed. Yankee historians claimed the South had not contributed during the Revolutionary War, but had only been saved by New England soldiers. Daniel Webster, the great defender of "the Union," while a guest in Charleston, orated about the many graves of New Eng-

land soldiers who had died fighting in the South. The trouble was, those graves did not exist. While many Southern volunteers had served in the North, no New England unit had ever served in the South, where all the important fighting took place after the first few years. Thus the Yankees tried to convert the successful War of Independence, which should have been a source of mutual celebration and unity for all Americans, into their exclusive property. Yet American history is told as the story of patriotic New England defenders of "the nation" versus wicked Southern sectionalists.

To a great extent the Yankee program of dominance succeeded in ways which last into the 21st century. Even today most Americans know all about how the country began with the "Pilgrim Fathers" at Plymouth and little about Jamestown (the site of the first lasting settlement and the real first Thanksgiving). They know all about Paul Revere and next to nothing of the vital history of the War of Independence in the South. Likewise, the Yankees made a claim on the "West." The Oregon Trail is still cited as a classic of the American frontier. It was by a wealthy tourist from Boston and is entirely about Yankee settlers in the Pacific Northwest, ignoring 95 per cent of the exciting story of the frontier, which was a predominantly Southern enterprise. By the 1850s, the migration of Yankees into New York and the upper Midwest had spread the campaign for cultural domination over much of the North. Only the hated South consistently ignored or openly disdained Yankee claims of superiority.

What aroused the Yankee's antipathy to Southern society was its opposition to his pride and his

profits, which in his mind were no more than his due as the only true American. The hostile critique of the South was a product of a self-absorbed New England culture that felt itself to be vastly superior to the rest of the United States but at the same time believed itself to be deprived of its rightful mastership of American destiny. It was in considerable measure a response by New England leadership to having been challenged and defeated by Jeffersonian and Jacksonian republicanism led by Southerners. The rise of the Republican party in the 1850s and its war of conquest against the South in the 1860s and 1870s were in a sense the belated assertion of Yankee supremacy, as many Northerners recognised at the time, with approval or disapproval. Resistance to New England dominion was explained, in true Puritan fashion, by the Southerner's evil nature — his lack of the Yankee virtues of self-discipline, order, morality, schooling and industry. Association with Southerners, white and black, at times seemed almost to put the Yankee in danger of personal contamination. One cannot help but detect in these people some intimations of envy and an attempt to cover up a feeling of inferiority.

This New England hatred of the South was fully developed before slavery became an issue and only marginally if at all reflected antislavery sentiment. At the time of the Revolutionary War, slaves were found in all 13 colonies and their numbers had actually been increasing in the North. The North did not have tobacco, sugar and cotton plantations, but slaves were to be found on the larger farms and as domestic servants in affluent families. Ten per cent of the population of New York City were slaves. The great Massachusetts heroes John Hancock and Sam Adams brought some of their black bondsmen with

them when they came to Philadelphia to sign the Declaration of Independence. Such Northern heroes of the Revolution as General Jacob Herkimer of New York and Frederick and Peter Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania, among many others, were slaveowners, as were a majority of the Northern delegates to the Philadelphia convention which drew up the Constitution of the United States. Into the early 1800s slavery was not only found in the Northern states, it was commonplace and unremarked.

The facts about slavery in the North have always been well-established. When Northerners suffer from shock at learning some of the facts, they only prove how self-deceptive they have been about their own history.

Timothy Dwight was the president of Yale University, a hater of Jefferson, and one of the "Connecticut Wits," a group of writers who flourished in the 1790s and considered themselves (with presumptuous inaccuracy) to be the founders of American literature. In a long poem celebrating the new America, he included a passage about the slaves in Connecticut (where at the time the percentage of slaveholding families in the population was equal to that of the South in 1860):

*But kindly fed, and clad, and treated he  
Slides on thro' life, with more than  
common glee.*

*For here mild manners good to all  
impart,*

*And stamp with infamy the unfeeling  
heart;*

*Here law, from vengeful rage, the slave  
defends;*

*And here the gospel peace on earth  
extends.*

*Oh, how happy to be a slave in  
Connecticut!*

When John C. Calhoun and



other Southerners went to Yale to study in the early 19th century they did not move from a land of slavery to a land of freedom, as was later claimed. Dwight continued on in his lame verse to describe by contrast the horrors which were the lot of slaves elsewhere, with absurdly exaggerated descriptions of “cracking whips and dying groans,” torture, cannibalism, and bashing out babies’ brains before their grieving parents. (Though he seems to refer to the West Indies rather than the Southern States.) In the same poem Dwight manages to paint a pretty picture of slavery among his own and anticipates by several decades the lurid abolitionist shock descriptions of the South that began to be broadcast in the 1830s.

The typical New England attitude toward slavery before the rise of abolitionism in the 1830s was expressed by the elder statesman John Adams. In the early period of the Union he wrote the argument about slavery was a dispute about words, not substance. Adams said “that in some countries the laboring poor were called freemen, in others they were called slaves, but that the difference as to the state was imaginary only ... That the condition of the labouring poor in most countries, that of the fishermen particularly in the Northern States, is as abject as that of the slaves.” Many years later Adams had not changed his opinion. In one of his last letters to Jefferson, during the Missouri controversy, which alarmed both of the elder statesmen, he wrote: “I have been so terrified with this phenomenon that I constantly said in former times to the Southern gentlemen, I must leave it to you. I will vote for no measure against your judgments.”<sup>10</sup> Despite this, the recent television docudrama about John Adams portrays the plain, manly patriot John Adams contending about slavery with a mincing fop from South Carolina. The Yan-

kee moral self-congratulation at the expense of Southerners never ends.

John Quincy Adams spent his last years doing exactly what his father had warned against — agitating relentlessly about slavery in the South and declaiming that an evil Southern “slave power” dominated the Union and threatened the values and interests of the decent people of the North. However, he did so only *AFTER* Southern opposition had made him into a bitter, beleaguered one-term president and he no longer had any hope of national preferment. (John Quincy Adams, by the way, was not in real life the cuddly teddy bear played by Anthony Hopkins in the movie *Amistad*. He was hateful and vindictive, as any glance at his portraits or his diary will show.)

The gradual disappearance of slavery (and black people) during the early 19th century by no means ended the Northern involvement with slavery. Northern investors were prominent among the owners of the very lucrative sugar plantations in Louisiana before the War, and others acquired the plantations of absent Confederates after the war began (one of the reasons Lincoln exempted southern Louisiana from the Emancipation Proclamation).

More importantly, New England shippers, right up to the War, were major players in the international slave trade, along with the Spanish and Portuguese. Bringing people from Africa for sale in the insatiable slave markets of Cuba and Brazil was illegal for American citizens but too profitable to resist — one voyage could make a shipper’s fortune. Numerous wealthy New Englanders were invested in this business, including a close friend and political bankroller of that great defender of the North, Daniel Webster of Massachusetts. After 1808, no slaves could be legally imported

into the United States. Southerners mostly were in favor of this. The black population was proliferating mightily by natural increase (a sign of good treatment) and there was no demand for importation despite the bringing of vast new lands into cultivation. Diverted from their American market, the Yankees continued the slave trade where there were still buyers. (Some of them also were able to cut into the British monopoly of the opium trade to China.)

The future Confederate General Henry A. Wise, while he was US Minister to Brazil, the future Confederate General James Conner, while he was US District Attorney in Charleston, and the future Confederate Navy hero John N. Maffitt, while he commanded a US vessel in the Caribbean, were zealous in interdicting and prosecuting Americans illegally engaged in the international slave trade, but found cases were usually transferred to the Northern point of origin of the voyage, where Northern juries refused to convict. And to pour yet more into the overflowing cup of Yankee hypocrisy, some New Englanders continued to own slave sugar plantations in Cuba even after emancipation in the United States.<sup>11</sup>

Black people were not encouraged, before or after the War, to settle in the North or West. It has been shown the fabled Underground Railroad was mostly just that, a fable made up after the fact when it was safe to have been a brave antislavery worker. Sometimes the Underground Railroad involved slave stealing for resale rather than slave freeing.<sup>12</sup> On the other hand, right up to the war, Southern family slaves accompanied masters to such Northern resorts as Saratoga Springs, to Montreal, and to the Western gold and silver mines,

*Continued on page 62*

# *Let That Banner Wave*

**By Jimmy Smith**

Let that banner wave, oh boys  
Let that banner wave.  
Over the roof tops down the roads  
and over the fallen soldiers grave.

Never let it be taken down,  
Or let it be surrendered.  
Never forget the boys who fought for it,  
Always let them be remembered.

Let that banner wave, boys  
Let that banner wave.  
Never forget the boys who gave  
Their all to defend it.

Our children have been taught  
It is not politically correct.  
It's up to us not to ever let them forget  
What their ancestors fought and died so valiantly for.  
So let us remember to remind them  
Each time they leave out the door.

It's true we are Americans,  
This we've never ever denied.  
But they still try harder every day  
To strip away our Southern Pride.

So when you see that Banner waving, brothers  
Stop and take a moment to reflect  
About all those brave boys who gave their all  
Because we, their descendants, will never ever forget.

So let that banner wave, oh boys  
Let that banner wave.

*Submitted by Jimmy Smith, a member of Roderick, Forrest's War Horse Camp 2072, Springhill, Tennessee*

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is proud to present our SCV Association Advantage Program. This custom website has been uniquely branded for SCV and provides access to a multitude of benefit programs designed to meet the needs of our members. This simple and effective program has no list bills, no required enrollment periods, and no participation requirements. With the insurance products, members request applications online and pay premiums directly to the company.

Among the many offers afforded to members, two primary benefits categories are available:

## Insurance

The SCV Association Advantage program allows members to search multiple policy quotes simultaneously from prominent companies including Prudential, Transamerica, Royal Bank of Canada, Liberty Life Insurance, Aviva, Assurant, and American General. Members can tailor policies to their individual needs regarding Term and Permanent Life Insurance, Cancer & Critical Care Insurance, Accident Insurance, Disability Insurance, Short Term Medical and Major Medical.

## Discount Benefits

Through our Discount Benefit Plan choices, the SCV Association Advantage program is bringing you tangible savings on a wide array of products and services including Dental and Vision, Legal, Roadside Assistance, and Identity Theft Protection. For more details on each specific discount benefit, visit our website.

One valuable benefit offered is LifeLock, a personal information security service. LifeLock is the industry leader in proactive identity theft protection and offers a proven solution that helps protect you and your family's identities from being stolen before it happens. As a LifeLock member, if you become a victim of identity theft because of a failure in their service, they will help fix it at their expense, up to \$1,000,000 in damages.

If you have any questions or do not have access to a computer, please feel free to call us at

1-877-431-9614

johnny@caldwellresourcegroup.com

(The discount benefits and free pharmacy cards are not insurance, nor intended to replace insurance. The discount card program contains a 30-day cancellation period. For a full list of disclosures, visit our website.)

Gen. James Longstreet Memorial • Gen. A. G. Jenkins Monument  
13th North Carolina Monument

**Considering a War Between the States Monument for the  
American Civil War Sesquicentennial?**



**Gary Casteel**

**Historical Sculptor  
Monument Restoration Services**

**www.garycasteel.com  
garycasteel@comcast.net**

**PO Box 246 • Cashtown, PA 17310  
(717) 387-0461**

54th Pa. Vol. Inf. Monument • Mt. Jackson Confederate Hospital Monument  
Colonel Sandie Pendleton Monument

Confederate POW Monument • Kentucky State Monument  
President Jefferson Davis Monument

6th Maryland Inf. Monument • 90th Pa. Inf. Monument  
USCT Monument



# The Surgeon Corps

Dear Compatriots:

Confederate greetings! I've been appointed by your commander-in-chief to be your surgeon-in-chief and have been tasked to improve the wellness of our honorable organization. I thank Commander-in-Chief Givens for this opportunity. I ask our chaplains to pray to our Lord that I do offer some benefit in improving the health of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

As many or most of you should be aware, there are many Compatriots within the SCV that are suffering from poor health. The causes range from increasing age, poor lifestyle choices or genetics — just to name a few. Men, we cannot long be the sentinels of our beloved Confederate heritage if we can not care for ourselves. Also, this can be a turn-off to younger, future Compatriots. Further, as we are a relative few, we must improve our longevity so the we may be around longer to further The Cause and perpetuate our noble sires' memory.

The first thing you all should be doing is having an annual physical with a provider of your choice once a year. Those of you with chronic problems should be seen each quarter, at least. Your provider can review your history and your family history with you to determine proper work-up and/or treatment. Commander-in-Chief Givens has related to me that the South Carolina Division has been addressing men's health concerns for some time. By encouraging regular check-ups, this has saved several Compatriots' lives. One example given to me was an early detection and treatment of prostate cancer. Different stages of our life cycle have different needs and concerns

that your provider can determine with you and personalise to your specific needs, concerns and family history.

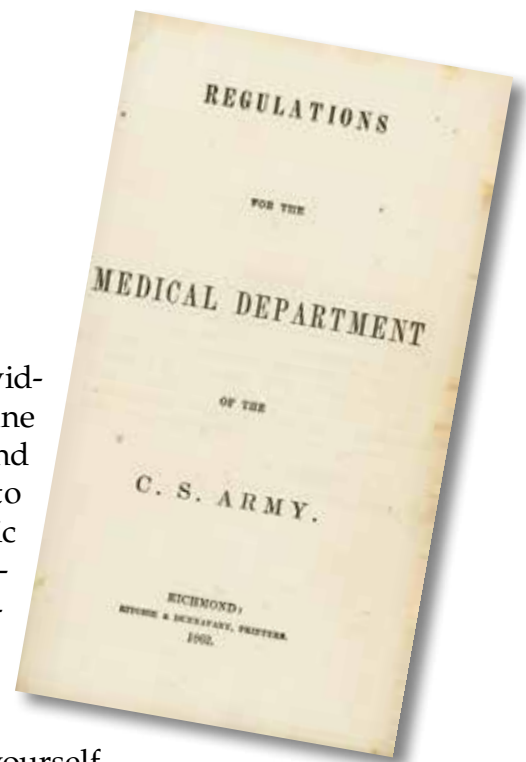
Another thing you can do for yourself, inexpensively, is start walking 30 to 40 minutes three to four times per week, without interruption. Walking is "low-impact" exercise, and almost everyone can do it. You will certainly feel better and it will improve your cognition ("thinking ability"), which comes in handy when defending our ancestors' good name. Also, walking will decrease the effects of arthritis, improve your "good" (HDL) cholesterol, and improve (lower) your blood pressure. A few pounds might even be lost, as well! All of this equals a better quality soldier (maybe even better lookin'!) in the fight for heritage.

In future issues of the *Confederate Veteran*, I will be addressing more specific areas related to health and healthcare. I welcome any questions or comments that can be directed to my e-mail, provided below. I certainly would like to know in what areas of medicine and health our members are most interested. Until next time, God bless.

Deo Vindice.

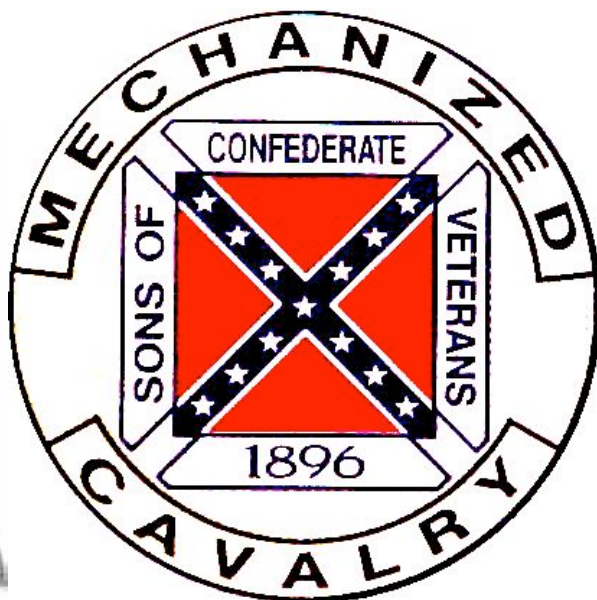
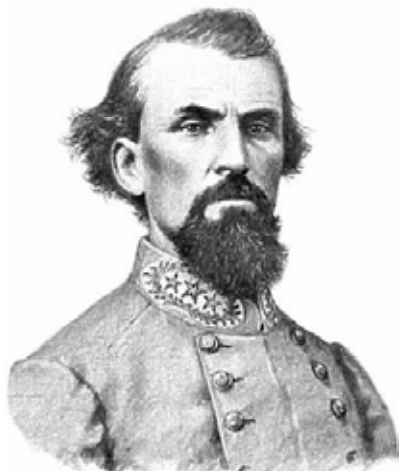
Your humble servant,

Major Christopher J. M. Cummins, MD  
Surgeon-in-Chief  
cjmcummins@magstfm.com





# JINE THE CAVALRY!



THIS ORGANIZATION CONSISTS OF MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING WITH THE SCV WHO ENJOY THE FREEDOM OF THE ROAD ON THE BACK OF THEIR "IRON HORSE." ANY SCV MEMBER IS ELIGIBLE TO JOIN, FROM THE HARD-CORE HARLEY RIDER TO THE GOLD WING CRUISER AND EVERYTHING IN BETWEEN. EVEN THOSE WHO DO NOT CURRENTLY RIDE MAY JOIN AS DISMOUNTED CAVALRY. ALL IT TAKES TO JOIN IS YOUR INTEREST, AN APPLICATION & ONE TIME FEE OF \$100 TO HELP US PROTECT OUR CONFEDERATE HERITAGE. FOR MORE INFO ON THE SCV-MC, PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE TO DOWNLOAD AN APPLICATION, FIND LOCAL CONTACT ON A BATTALION IN YOUR AREA OR CONTACT:

**COLONEL KEVIN STONE**  
**805 COOL SPRINGS RD**  
**SANFORD, NC 27330**  
**(919) 721-1231**  
**SCVMECHCAV@HOTMAIL.COM**



**[WWW.SCVMCCSA.ORG](http://WWW.SCVMCCSA.ORG)**



# Books in Print

## *Abraham Lincoln, The Southern View*

Lochlainn Seabrook characterizes himself as an unreconstructed Southern author and states that he is a member of the “multicultural, multiracial organization, the Sons of Confederate Veterans.” Author of several dozen books about various aspects of the South, Seabrook currently lives in Franklin, Tennessee. Of great interest to lovers of the Confederacy, Seabrook claims descent from more than a dozen Confederate soldiers and is related to Robert E. Lee, Nathan Bedford Forrest, Stonewall Jackson, John Singleton Mosby, John Hunt Morgan, P. G. T. Beauregard, and many other notable Confederate heroes. He also claims kinship with Johnny Cash, Elvis Presley, Billy Ray Cyrus, and Dolly Partin, among other celebrities.

*Abraham Lincoln, The Southern View* begins with three pages of “The Documented Truth.” In addition to “truths” we Southerners know by heart, two stand out: “Lincoln funded the Civil War and his two presidential campaigns using profits from Northern slavery” and “Lincoln had to be pushed, cajoled, and pressured for years by abolitionists to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.” Seabrook uses as the book’s subtitle, *Demythologizing America’s Sixteenth President*.

Author Seabrook divides the contents of his book into four parts: Confederation, Secession, & States’

Rights; Slavery, Propaganda, & Racism; Elections, War Crimes, & Emancipation; and Invasion, Subjugation, & Reconstruction. Page after page of chilling historical facts make Southern readers want to cry out against God for allowing the North to crush the South with such deliberate brutality. Making these war crimes all the more horrifying is Seabrook’s conclusion: “For the love of power and money, the destruction of the South and her people was, after all, the North’s true goal.”

In part one, the chapter on “Trickery at Fort Sumter & The Call to Arms” details Lincoln’s cold, calculating plan to bait the South into War by illegally sending a vessel to “provision Fort Sumter.”

In part four about reconstruction, Seabrook quotes Major R. E. Wilson, a sharpshooter with the 1st North Carolina: “If I ever disown, repudiate, or apologize for the cause for which Lee fought and Jackson died, let the lightnings of Heaven rend me, and the scorn of all good men and true women be my portion. Sun, moon, stars, all fall on me when I cease to love the Confederacy. ‘Tis the cause, not the fate of the cause, that is glorious!” Seabrook also includes words to the song, *The Good Old Rebel*, written in 1914 by a former Confederate officer.

All Southerners and lovers of Confederate history must have *Abraham Lincoln, The Southern View* on their bookshelves. Seabrook has amassed a wealth of facts exposing this man and his countless illegal activities to scrutiny. Sadly, the Yankees who still believe the lies that have been perpetuated will be oblivious to these God’s truths.

Author: Lochlainn Seabrook  
Publisher: Sea Raven Press  
www.searavenpress.com  
Paperback \$29.95

*Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa*

## *The Battles of New Hope Church*

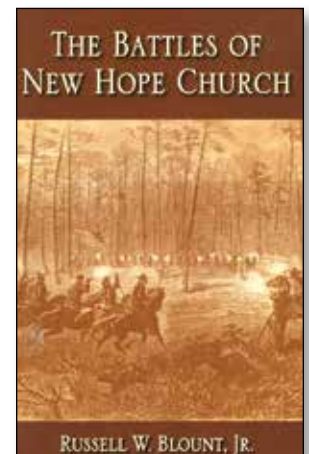
Russell W. Blount, Jr., earned a B.S. in history from the University of South Alabama and is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He currently resides in Mobile, Alabama.

Author Blount became interested in these battles of the War Between the States that took place in Paulding County, Georgia, during the last week in May of 1864.

The Army of Tennessee under General Joseph E. Johnston fought mightily in an attempt to slow the onslaught of General Sherman’s March to the Sea. For more than a week, the Confederates fought under miserable conditions — partly in trenches and in a dense woods that became known as the “Hell Hole.”

Researching letters, diaries, and memoirs of the Confederate soldiers who fought and died on this bloody ground, Author Blount writes a detailed account of the individual battles and brave men who defended the Confederacy. The skirmishes took place at New Hope Church, Pickett’s Mill, and Dallas, and make up a major part of the Atlanta Campaign.

The author divides this narrative into fourteen chapters which cover the weeklong fighting. He includes in-depth portrayals of General Sherman, “Fighting Joe” Hooker, and General Patrick Cleburne, whom Blount called



*Continued on page 52*



# **Proud of Your Ancestors?**

## **Make a Stand on I-10!**

Honor your ancestor by helping the Texas Division SCV construct a Confederate Flag Memorial on Interstate 10. The Memorial is located 5 miles west of the Texas Louisiana state line on I-10. Your support will enable passengers in over 55,000 cars per day see Confederate Flags flying proudly in the Texas breeze.

Help us make this dream become a reality, become a sponsor with your tax deductible donation.

Please pick a sponsorship level and make your donation today.



Sponsor a Memorial Brick at \$50, \$100 and \$300, or a Memorial Bench at \$800 by check payable to "Texas Division-SCV". Or go to [bricksrus.com/order/texasdivscv](http://bricksrus.com/order/texasdivscv) and use your Credit Card on our secure PayPal account. Memorial Bricks and Benches will be engraved with the inscription of the donor's choice.

Sponsor one of the 20 Memorial Flagpoles available at \$1,100 each, or one of the 13 State Memorial Column for \$2,000. Mail check payable to "Texas Division-SCV"

Flagpoles and Columns will bear a plaque with an inscription of the donor's choice.



Receive a "Texas Division Crest" for each \$10.00 donation to the memorial fund. Mail check payable to "Texas Division-SCV"

Make checks payable to "Texas Division-SCV" and mail to

**Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans**

**c/o Lt. Commander Granvel Block**

**1604 Buckingham Dr**

**Orange, Texas 77632**

Please contact Granvel Block Lt. Cmdr. Of the Texas Division

with questions and additional information by

**Email: [granvelb@gt.rr.com](mailto:granvelb@gt.rr.com)**

**Cell Phone: (409) 779-6657**







# LIVE OAK FARMS

230 Sam Davis Road • Woodruff, SC 29388  
www.liveoakfarmsllc.com • 864-991-9839

*Conveniently located off I-26. Take Exit 35 toward Woodruff,  
and we are 6/10 of a mile on the left! Follow the signs to our store!*

**Fresh. Nutritious.  
Locally grown!**

**Worth  
the  
drive!**



## VISIT OUR FARM STORE!

Wednesday & Friday

10:00 - 6:00

Thursday & Saturday

10:00 - 4:00



*Try our raw milk  
provided by local farms!*

*Assorted dry goods available!*



## DAIRY

Free Range Pastured Eggs

Raw Milk • Butter

Buttermilk

Goat Milk • Goat Cheese

Assorted Cheeses

Duck Eggs

## MEATS

Grass Fed Beef

Pastured Poultry

Heritage Turkeys

Lamb Custom Cuts

Pork • Sausage

Stew Meat • Ground Beef

## DRY GOODS

Grits • Cornmeal

Leopard Forest Coffee

Jams • Jellies

Dry Pasta • Raw Sugar

## CHARLESTON SHRIMP

## SEASONAL PRODUCE

Carrots • Beets

Cabbage

Loose Leaf Lettuce

Swiss Kale

**NO** Growth Hormones  
Antibiotics  
Insecticides  
Pesticides  
Chemicals



*Try our real, old-fashioned butter!*

*Sample our delectable  
assortment of cheeses!*





## **Come to Montgomery in 2011**

Where the Confederate Government was formed 150 years ago.

### **Confederate Sesquicentennial S.C.V.Reunion / Convention**

**July 13th through the 16th 2011**

*Host Camp Captain Henry C. Semple 2002 Montgomery Ala.*

*2011SCVreunion.com*

**Our Host Hotel: Embassy Suites Hotel & Conference Center, Montgomery,**

300 Tallapoosa St., Montgomery, Alabama 36104. Tel: (334) 269-5055

Use code: "SCV" to get our convention rate.

**Our Schedule** (subject to change) (all events at the **Host Hotel**, unless otherwise noted)

#### **Wednesday, 13 July 2011**

**Golf Tournament:** 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. **Site:** Capitol Hill Course. Shotgun start.

**GEC pre-convention meeting:** 2:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

**Welcoming BBQ:** 7:00 - 8:30 p.m. **Site:** tbd. Arrive Wed. before 7:00 p.m.

#### **Thursday, 14 July 2011**

**Forrest Cavalry Breakfast:** 7:00 - 8:00 a.m.

**Opening Ceremony** 8:00 - 8:45 a.m.

**First Business Session:** 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

**Heritage Dinner:** 12:30 - 1:45 p.m.

**Capitol Building, White house and Archives:** 2:00 - 6:00 p.m. **Site:** Capitol area.

**Oratorical Contest:** 8:30 - 11:00 p.m.

#### **Friday, 15 July 2011**

**Chaplains' Prayer Breakfast:** 7:00 - 8:00 a.m.

**Second Business Session:** 8:15 a.m. - 12:00 noon.

**Awards Dinner:** 12:30 noon - 2:00 p.m.

**Memorial Service:** 2:30 - 3:15 p.m. **Site:** St. John's Episcopal Church.

**Old Alabama Town:** 3:00 - 7:00 p.m. **Site:** Old Alabama Town complex.

**Concert** 7:30 - 9:30 p.m. Concert of Confederate era Music.

#### **Saturday, 16 July 2011**

**Third business session:** 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

**Living History at Confederate Park:** Saturday afternoon. **Site:** Confederate Park.

**Debutantes' Events** See Debutants' Schedule.

**GEC post-convention meeting:** 2:30 - 4:30 p.m.

**Commanders' Reception:** 6:00 - 7:00 p.m.

**Banquet, 7:00 p.m. and the 2011 Confederate Debutante Ball** 9:00 p.m., until Midnight.

**Contacts:** Philip Davis 334-272 2814, Alan Parker 334-207 3641, Jim Larose 334-546-4570

**E-mail address for the Reunion:** <[phxdavis.scv@me.com](mailto:phxdavis.scv@me.com)>

**Web-Site:** 2011SCVreunion.com





## COME TO MONTGOMERY IN 2011

### Confederate Sesquicentennial S.C.V.Reunion / Convention

#### Sons Of Confederate Veterans

Your CampName...\_\_\_\_\_No.\_\_\_\_\_

Your Name.....\_\_\_\_\_

Title or office you currently hold...\_\_\_\_\_

Address:\_\_\_\_\_

Phone Numbers:

Home\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_ Cell or mobile\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_ Other\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_

E-mail address: \_\_\_\_\_@\_\_\_\_\_.

**Guests'** Names for their badges:

\_\_\_\_\_ (relationship to you \_\_\_\_\_)

(Use back or another page for additional guests, if any, and check here /\_/\_)

#### Registration fee:

Prior to 15 June 2011, pay: \$45.00; After 15 June 2011, pay: \$60.00.....\$\_\_\_\_\_.

#### Events and meals:

##### Wednesday:

Golf Tournament.....\$100.00 / entrant, No. of tickets \_\_\_\_\_\$\_\_\_\_\_.

Welcoming Bar B Que.....\$10.00 / person, No. of tickets \_\_\_\_\_\$\_\_\_\_\_.

##### Thursday:

Forrest Cavalry Breakfast.....\$25.00 / person, No. of tickets \_\_\_\_\_\$\_\_\_\_\_.

Heritage Luncheon.....\$30.00 / person, No. of tickets \_\_\_\_\_\$\_\_\_\_\_.

Capitol, White House and Archives

Tour and Reception.....\$30.00 / person, No. of tickets \_\_\_\_\_\$\_\_\_\_\_.

##### Friday:

Chaplains' Breakfast.....\$25.00 / person, No. of tickets \_\_\_\_\_\$\_\_\_\_\_.

Awards Luncheon.....\$30.00 / person, No. of tickets \_\_\_\_\_\$\_\_\_\_\_.

Old Alabama Town.....\$30.00 / person, No. of tickets \_\_\_\_\_\$\_\_\_\_\_.

Concert.....\$20.00 / person, No. of tickets \_\_\_\_\_\$\_\_\_\_\_.

##### Saturday:

Confederate Park.....\$30.00. / person, No. of tickets \_\_\_\_\_\$\_\_\_\_\_.

**Banquet and Ball:** \$135.00 / couple; \$75.00 / individual

(No. of couples\_\_x \$135=\$\_\_\_\_.)+ (No. of ind'v'ls\_\_x \$75.=\$\_\_\_\_.) = \$\_\_\_\_\_.

#### Ancestor Memorials:

Please list the Name, Rank and Unit for each Ancestor the back or on another page.

No. of Memorials\_\_x \$5= \$\_\_\_\_\_.

#### Débutantes:

Are you sponsoring a debutant? If so, please complete a Débutante Form. Get one on-line. If you need us to mail you one, check here /\_/\_

**TOTAL** .....\$\_\_\_\_\_.

Make your check payable to: **2011 SCV Reunion**, and mail to:

SCV 2011 Reunion, in care of:  
Philip C. Davis  
3024 Pelzer Ave.  
Montgomery, AL 36109

# Army of Northern Virginia



Pictured are the officers and staff for the **General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47**, Beaufort, SC, taken at their Lee-Jackson Banquet. Pictured from left, Color Sergeant Vince Covington, Quartermaster Bill Chapman, Historian Tom Burnett, 1st Lt Commander Jim Thomas, 2nd Lt Commander Bill Sammons, Commander Paul Griffin, Adjutant Al Hancock, Webmaster Jeff Holliday and PR Chairman Jody Henson.



The **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, Rifle Guard honored Compatriot Carl Jolley, who passed away on January 30, 2010. The Camp Rifle Guard is pictured from left, David Holland, James Raynor, Jack Gray, Keith Jackson, Tim Lane, J.C. Pankey, Tommy Taylor and Danny Stanley.



**Jefferson Davis Camp 7**, Easley, SC, **16th South Carolina Camp 36**, Greenville, SC, and the 2nd SC Rifles honored Private Benjamin Landreth with the Southern Cross of Honor and grave dedication ceremony in Easley, SC. Private Landreth enlisted in the 16th SC Infantry on November 27, 1861, at the age of 15. Pictured are Jerry Landreth, wife Joan and son Ron Landreth who traveled from California for the occasion.



Compatriot David Butler, II, a member of the **Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794**, Whiteville, NC, recently returned from active duty in Iraq with the NC National Guard. He was recognized with a gesture of appreciation given by Compatriot Butler at the February meeting of Camp 794. Compatriot Butler's father, David Butler, Sr. is also an active member of Camp 794.



**Robert E. Lee Camp 726**, Alexandria, VA, Past Commander Nicholas Ward, Esq. and wife, Robin, hosted the annual Mint Juleps, Cigars, and Vittles party. This social event marks the end of summer season as patriotic Americans regaled our country's history and honored our War Between the States ancestors. Many of the attendees have ancestors who go back to The Society of The Cincinnati and the American Revolution.



New 2010 officers of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC, were installed. Pictured are 1st Lt. Commander David Crowe, Commander Jim Whiteside, Adjutant Tim Medlin and 2nd Lt. Commander Billy Roberts.



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



Standing on the front steps on Mahone's Tavern and Museum, Inc. in South-ampton County, VA, are, top from left, Commander Tommy Simmons of the **Urquhart-Gillette Camp 1471**, Courtland, VA, camp benefactor Phillip W. Wyne of Norfolk, VA and Warren A. Simmons; middle from left, Phillip Wood and Henry Kidd; bottom from left, Mrs. Doug Rogers, UDC, Jay Felts and J. Nelson Bradshaw.



Keith R. Harris, father; Justin R. Harris, new member of **Sergeant Berry G. Benson 1672**, North Augusta, SC, and John H. Harris, grandfather and life member of SCV, were all present when Division Commander Randall Burbage inducted Justin as a new member of the Benson Camp.



The **Turner Ashby Camp 1567**, Winchester, VA, held their Christmas party on December 6. Their featured speaker was Mike Foreman from Mt. Hebron Cemetery in Winchester. More than 3,000 Confederate soldiers and five Confederate generals are buried there. 4th Brigade Commander Lyle Henshell installed their new slate of officers.



These members were inducted recently into the **Tom Smith Camp 1702**, Suffolk, VA. From left, Adjutant Bill Shumate, Larry Willis, Zachary Pullen, Ray Johnson, Ed Bunch and Camp Commander Mike Pullen.



A service of dedication was conducted for new VA headstones for Privates Johathon Benfield and Andrew Benfield at the Hopewell Reformed Cemetery in Taylorsville, NC. The Benfield brothers were members of Co. F, 37th NC Troops. **The Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC and Southern Cross Chapter 27 OCR conducted the service. Pictured from left, Dal Benfield, Andrew Benfield, Jr. and Johnny Cline, descendants of the Benfield brothers.



Members of the **Colonel E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC, and The Stafford Militia were in attendance to honor a Real Daughter, Beulah Marie Baggett Mims.



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



Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013, Havre De Grace, MD, members and MD Division Color Guard members participated in the 2009 Cecil County Christmas Parade and took first place in adult non-profit marching group with music, even in the snow!



Pictured from left are Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142, Dallas, NC, members, Commander Gary Byrd, new member Morgan B. Ensley, new member William L. Martin and Bill Rippey at a recent meeting following the induction ceremony.



A reenactment of the "Raid on Ashpole" was conducted in City Park, Fairmont, NC. Two members of the General William MacRae Camp 2063, Shallotte, NC, E. W. Fredrickson and Alan Hilburn, Sr., participated in the reenactment with Harrington Light Artillery. Tim Farabaugh and James Oxendine, both with the Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168, as well as Frank Wishart, General Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 803, Sanford, NC, reenacted alongside with them.



Cabarrus Rangers-General Rufus C. Barringer Camp 2318, Midland, NC, Commander Larry Welsh expresses appreciation to some of the attendees of a ceremony that honored several members of the Welch family who were Confederate Veterans. Honored were Elijah, James and John Welch. Henry, Erby and Robert Welch were also recognized. The memorial service was held in South Carolina. Commander Chris Herron of Prospect 10th Regiment Camp 1749, Prospect, SC and Chaplain John Altman, presided over the ceremony.



The Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, proudly awarded their 2009 distinguished and meritorious service medals to camp recipients during a recent camp meeting. Shown from left are Commander Rob Eldreth, Jacob Zoch, Jr.; John Zoch, Sr.; Gary Clough, Tom Meadows, Pete Vigneri and Richard Jamison.



The Maryland Division Color Guard is posted on the Federal Monument at Point Lookout, MD, under which more than 3,000 Confederate soldiers are buried. H.K. Edgerton was the keynote speaker for the event.





# Army of Northern Virginia



Past commanders of the **General John Randolph Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, Fred Bare and Lex Lowery stand at the recently installed Historical marker pertaining to the Hicksford Raid at Emporia, VA. Special thanks go to Tracy Clary and Randy Bridges, members of the Old Brunswick Camp 512, Lawrenceville, VA.



Bonnie Williams received a Ladies Appreciation Medal and certificate from **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA, Commander Carrel Thompson recently. Bonnie has done an outstanding job helping the SCV camp and preserving Southern Heritage and is a great asset to the camp.



Chaplain Donald Hayes consecrates the graves of Privates H. R. Johnson and Enos T. Huggins, CSA at the Johnson Cemetery in Nichols, SC. The ceremony was co-hosted by the **Brigadier General Nathan G. Evans Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC and the **Colonel E. T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC.



The **Nantahala Rangers Camp 1839**, Franklin, NC, participated in the Toys for Tots program. Pictured with the filled toy box are Lonny Lundquist, Camp Commander David Blaine and Kenneth Craig.



The **Joseph B. Kershaw Camp 82**, Camden, SC, had a very special visitor from the South Pole for its Christmas program at the Camden Seafood Hut — "Stoney Claus." Compatriot Stoney Hilton came as jolly old Santa, bringing joy and good tidings to all camp members and visitors present.



On the Capitol grounds in Columbia, SC, the soldier atop the Confederate monument appears to be the Treetop Angel on South Carolina's Christmas tree. Thanks to State Senator John Courson, member of the **Wade Hampton Camp 273**, Columbia, SC, for capturing the image!



# Army of Tennessee



Chairman Stan Batemon of the St. Clair County Commission speaks to the crowd during the Confederate Memorial Day celebration hosted by the **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, at the John W. Inzer Museum in Ashville.



The **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, hosted a Confederate Decoration Day ceremony. Ladies from the Ellen Renshaw House Chapter 2624, UDC, also from Knoxville, attended and graciously served refreshments. The keynote speaker was H. K. Edgerton.



The **Major General William T. Martin Camp 590**, Natchez, MS, held its annual Confederate Memorial Day service in the Natchez City Cemetery. Pictured from left, Jason Blaney, Alan Wadsworth, Commander Allen Terrell, Earl Emerick, George Hays, John Boyte and Elmo Thompson.



Dr. Christopher Cummins was welcomed back after his recent tour of duty in Afghanistan by his fellow members of the **Tippah Tigers Camp 868**, Ripley, MS. Dr. Cummins, along with Camp Commander Marty Hubbard, holds a flag that flew at Bagram AFB, Afghanistan, while he was stationed there.



The **John Hance O'Steen Camp 770**, Trenton FL, along with the Olustee Chapter 2488, UDC and the Black Hawk Cavalry performed a headstone dedication for Sergeant George W. Martin, Co. H, 1st Florida Cavalry at Bell Cemetery. Cadet Lindsey Hutson carries the Battle Flag for the Honor Guard.



A major project of the **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, in Old City Cemetery is to restore Confederate graves. One of the first graves restored back to an honored place within the cemetery is that of Captain Francis Philip Fleming, the 15th governor of Florida.



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



Pictured at left is Camp 2nd Lieutenant Ronny Miller of the **Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315**, Pensacola, FL, with his nephew David Miller who attended the US Marine Academy on a scholarship and graduated 111th in his class.



Members of the **Battle of Olustee Camp 1463**, Lake City, FL, along with members of the 1st FL, Co. C, CSA, reenactors, held a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony at Oaklawn Memorial Cemetery, the resting place of 155 Confederates who perished at the Battle of Olustee in 1864. Pictured from left, David Eversole, Cody Gray, Daniel Cook, David Dubi, John Dubi, David Murphrees, Robert Tucker and Camp Commander Earl Stanley.



**Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 1321**, Dearborn, MI, members honored Confederate dead by placing Confederate Battle Flags at each grave on Memorial Day at Johnson's Island, Ohio. Shown at the Confederate Monument from left are Gary Stevens, Camp Commander Stanley White, and Darron Williams.



Compatriots Ron Coats, Fred Royal, Bill Osburn and Cecile Greenwell, from the **Savannah Militia Camp 1657**, Savannah, GA, along with Compatriots William Hagan and Ralph Randall from **Ebenezer Rifles Camp 1901**, Rincon, GA, and Dr. Ira Couey from **Frances S. Bartow Camp 93**, Savannah, GA, started restoration of Southern Crosses of Honor, located at Bonaventure Cemetery, Thunderbolt, GA. Thirty Crosses were removed from graves after being marked with flags, cleaned with power tools, refinished and replaced.



At a recent clean-up day of the Miccosukee United Methodist Cemetery the broken headstone of Private W. R. Miller, 15th FL Cavalry, was repaired by members of **Finley's Brigade Camp 1614**, Havana, FL. Pictured are (kneeling) David Cline, Charles Gurr, (standing) Wayne Grissett, Graham Smith, Camp Commander Marshall Carroll, and Mrs. Louise Gurr of the OCR.



Members of the **Captain Winston Stephens Camp 2041**, MacClenny, FL, got together at a site in Marietta where they are going to put a historical marker for Camp Finegan, one of the nine markers on their heritage highway project. Standing from left, Freddie Singletary, Keith Woodruff and Hank Whisnant. Kneeling from left, Alvin Kyle III and Thomas Going, Jr.



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



**General Joseph Finnegan Camp 745**, Yulee, FL, inducts new compatriots Mike Davis, Brandon Bickford and Clark Allen as Camp Lieutenant Commander Bob Sieg observes.



**Captain James L. Bishop Camp 1943**, Kendallville, IN, members present a volley at Ligonier, IN, one of three cemeteries visited on Confederate Memorial Day. IN Division Commander Stephen Ritchie observes.



Members of the **Calhoun Avengers Camp 1969**, Calhoun County, MS, traveled to Old Liberty Cemetery in Lafayette County to reclaim the area from nature. New markers have been ordered for the Confederate soldiers buried there. Pictured from left, back row, Sandy Smith, Charles Smith, Jerry Melton and Jerry Chandler. Kneeling from left, James Taylor, Dee Taylor and J. Major Coffey.



Members of the **Ten Island Camp 2678**, Ohatchee, AL, placed flags on the final resting places of 170 brave Confederate soldiers in the Ohatchee and Alexandria areas. Pictured from left, kneeling, Larry Hill and Gary Frazier; standing, Jimmy Freeman, Stanley Mulkey, Bill Johnson, Leon Dodd and Johnny Woodruff.



**Confederate Gray Camp 523**, Ashland, AL, is proud to present three \$1,000 scholarships to deserving area seniors, based on grades, character and proof of Southern heritage. Pictured from left, Kallee Jordan, Camp Commander Wayne Creed and Shannah Mathews as the seniors receive their scholarships. Also receiving but not pictured was Jake Surreal.



During its Confederate Memorial Service, the **Jefferson Davis Camp 635**, Jackson, MS, dedicated a grave marker of Private Francis M. Thaxton, 49th AL Infantry, in Greenwood Cemetery, Jackson, MS. Shown are camp members Emmett and Eric Eaton with Wes Mobley, descendant of Private Thaxton, and his wife.





# Army of Tennessee



On April 26, 2010, the **Dixie Defenders Camp 2086**, Cross City, FL, held a Confederate Memorial Service on the steps of the Dixie County Courthouse. While the event was happening the Third National and camp-adopted Confederate POW-MIA flags were flown from the Courthouse flagpole.



**Hill-Freeman Camp 1472**, Trenton, TN, sponsored an effort to obtain a state marker to recognize the location of a Confederate training camp. County Historian Fred Culp unveiled the marker, and a number of camp members were in attendance.



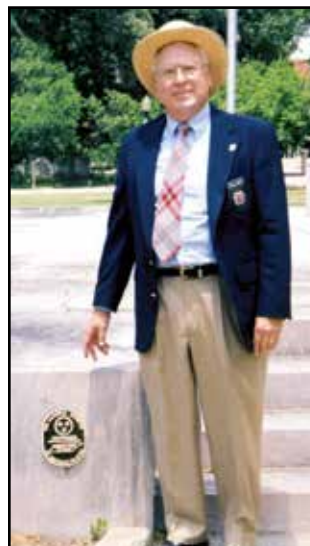
Ted Brooke, past Lieutenant Commander North, GA Division, and Sparks Ramey, **General James Longstreet Camp 1289**, Gairborn, GA, help Mike Webb of the **William Thomas Overby/Coweta Guards Camp 715**, Newnan, GA, install a marker for Private James W. Robbs, Co. A, 12 GA Cavalry, Webb's great-great-grandfather, at Salem Baptist Church, Forsyth County, GA.



During their Lee Jackson Banquet, **Savage Stewart Camp 522**, Piedmont, AL, Commander Tony McCain presents to Compatriots Carl Green and Paul Savage a POW Medal in honor of their ancestors who were captured and held prisoner during the War Between the States.



Lewis County, TN, Mayor Jonah Keltner and City of Hohenwald Mayor Don Jones signed a proclamation recognizing April as Confederate History and Heritage month. Gene Medford of the **Roderick Forrest's War Horse Camp 2072**, Columbia, TN, is also pictured.



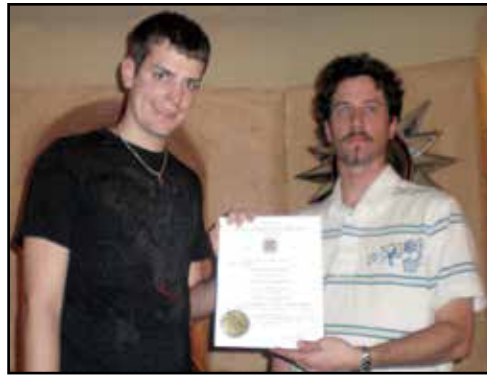
Commander Fred Lincoln, **N. B. Forrest Camp 215**, Memphis, TN, points to the bronze marker recently installed at Forrest Park in Memphis, which recognizes the park being placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Commander Lincoln headed up the efforts to have the park and the Forrest statue recognized as worthy additions to the Register.



# Army of Trans-Mississippi



**AZ Division** Commander Richard Montgomery presented the SCV *H.L. Hunley* JROTC award and the AZ Division's David N. Showalter Leadership Award to Cadet 1st Lt. Nakia E. Workman at the Buena High School (Sierra Vista) JROTC awards ceremony and change of command in April 2010.



**Colonel A.H. Belo**  
**Camp 49, Dallas, TX,** Commander Paul Hamilton welcomes new member Matthew Bowden.



Members of the **Frontier Guards Camp 996**, Junction, TX, traveled to the Texas Historical Commission's Confederate Reunion Grounds' living history event in Mexia, and spent the time speaking with students and visitors and participating in the activities conducted by the historic site.



The **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, welcomed two new members. Pictured from left, Les Wilhoite, the great-great-grandson of Private John H. Morgan, Co. E, 1st Regiment GA Volunteers and Dr. Jannay Valdez, great-grandson of Lieutenant William H. O'Neal, Co. H, 29th GA Infantry. ATM Chaplain Dr. Len Patterson administered the Oath.



**Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67**, Houston, TX, Commander Raymond Holder presents a \$500 check and certificate of appreciation to Richard and Bonnie Ambrus of the Glenwood Cemetery Association.



Compatriots, associates and friends of the **Elijah Gates Camp 570**, Fulton, MO, provided living history reenactors and expertise for the third annual Civil War Living History Day for children and families at the Callaway County Public Library. Kingdom of Callaway Civil War Heritage cosponsored, providing a wall display and brochures on local WBTS history.



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



Captain Sherod Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202, Tucson, AZ, had the honor of inducting Compatriot Shawn Murphy into the SCV. Pictured from left, Paul Mears, Compatriot Shawn Murphy, Camp Commander John E. Potenza and Richard Montgomery.



A DeLeon, TX, cemetery marker dedication ceremony was conducted for Confederate Veteran Sergeant Sam Houston McAfee, 40th MS Infantry and 5th MS Cavalry. Participants included Commander Tom Harrison and members of the 2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904, DeLeon, TX, plus West TX Brigade Officers Gaylan Harrison and Don Taylor. Sgt. McAfee was the great-great-grandfather of Don Taylor.



Members of the Lieutenant General Richard Taylor Camp 1308, Shreveport, LA, pose at the newly dedicated monument at the Mansfield Battle Park, Mansfield, LA, on April 10, 2010. Pictured, front, from left, Evan McMichael, Scott Summers, Camp Commander Bobby Herring, David Hill, CIC Chuck McMichael, John Long, Garrett Summers. Back from left, Ray Meshell, Will Mason, Dr. Gary Joiner, Wilbur Snelling, Jack Bogues, Ardis Lowery and Luke Stetson.



Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, Sierra Vista, AZ, member Ben Middleton accepts an authentic issue of *The New York Times*, dated August 31, 1861, from Past Camp Commander John Rogers. This issue of *The New York Times* contains an article about the secession of Arizona.



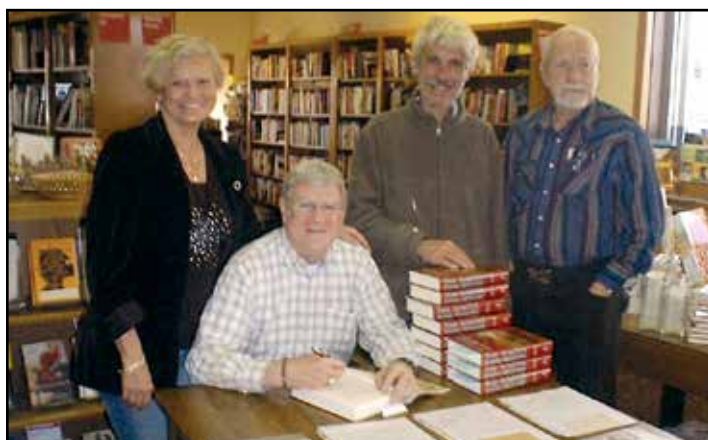
Members and friends from the General Albert Pike Camp 1439, Wichita, KS, marched in the Wichita St. Patrick's Day Parade March 13, 2010. From left, 1st Lt. Commander Jim Guy, Jerry Spaur, Pauline Phipps and Cindy Harris.



Compatriot Charles Ingram and Commander Russ Lane, Alamo City Guards Camp 1325, San Antonio, TX, pose in front of the "Shrine to Texas liberty" with the new camp flag made by Ingram. This flag is a replica of the flag used by the militia unit the camp is named after. The original flew over the Alamo after the surrender of federal forces to the state of Texas in February 1861. The camp donated \$5,500 to have the flag preserved, and it is now on display inside the Alamo Chapel.



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



Commander James L. Speicher of the **Major Thomas Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS, was at Watermark Books in Wichita, KS, for a book signing for his latest publication, *The Sumter Flying Artillery - A Civil War History of the Eleventh Battalion Georgia Light Artillery*, a study of the unit in which his ancestor, Quartermaster Sergeant Nathan Raleigh Ensign, fought. Pictured with Commander Speicher are, from left, wife Cindy, Wes Rine of the **South Kansas Camp 2063**, Wichita, KS and **Albert Pike Camp 1439**.



**Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, Rifle Squad fired a volley in honor of eight Confederate Veterans buried at Holcomb Cemetery in Cherokee County, TX, during a recent Confederate Heroes Day Ceremony. A new grave marker was also dedicated for Joseph Holcomb, great-great-great-grandfather of Camp Commander Kenneth McClure.



Allen Dwain Schoppe, center, receives his SCV certificate of membership and pin from Commander Marc Robinson and Ronnie Hatfield. Dwain joined the SCV and the **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, under his great-great-great-grandfather Private Louis Luke Rawlinson, Co. B 12th TX Volunteer Infantry (also known as the 8th Texas).



**Hill Country Camp 1938**, Kerrville, TX, was pleased to induct three new members. From left are West Texas Brigade Commander Gaylan Harrison, Sherrell Eckstein, Ted W. Conerly (taking the oath on behalf of his son, Ted A. Conerly, who is on active duty with the US Navy), new member Richard Owen, Camp Commander Bill Nolan, new member John Hartley and Don Taylor.



Commander Jim Bentley and Cadet Daniel Bentley of the **Stone Fort Camp 1944**, Nacogdoches, TX, provided the 2nd grade at the Central Heights Elementary School, Nacogdoches, with a presentation on the life of a Confederate Soldier.



The **Private Kyle Grundy Needham Camp 2171**, Porter, TX, with the help of the Montgomery County Rose and **Granbury's Texas Brigade Camp 1479**, Conroe, TX, had a recruiting booth at New Caney Saw Mill Festival. Pictured from left, Stephen Daughdrill, Bill Maddox, Christopher Paradowski and Camp Commander Wade Nail.





# Army of Trans-Mississippi



**Colonel Leon Marks Camp 1596**, Shreveport, LA, members attended a Memorial service for Colonel Marks in Vicksburg, MS. Pictured are Vernon Love and Charles Moore.



S.A. Kiser, age 86, is presented the Advance the Colors Award for flying the Confederate Flag at his business, Kiser's Country Traders in Jacksonville, TX. Presenting the award from the **Joseph L. Hogg Camp 972**, Rusk, TX, from left, Scott Bell, Tom McCall, Mark Hutson, S.A. Kiser, Rod Acker, Camp Commander J.D. Campbell and Charles Nunnally.



**Texas Bonnie Blue Camp 869**, San Antonio, TX, member Gary Belamy holds a proclamation from Governor Rick Perry that honors all veterans of Texas.



Shown are members of the **Captain Jesse Amason Camp 282**, Center, TX, with Shelby County Judge, and new camp member, Rick L. Campbell, after he signed a proclamation declaring April as Confederate Heritage and History Month.



New member Roney Range, right, is formally inducted into the **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, by Chaplain Lewis and Commander Niblett during the camp's annual Ladies night and Christmas Music dinner.



Members of the **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA, were in attendance for a memorial service at Dickerson Cemetery, San Augustine, TX, as they honored four Confederate Veterans buried there. Other camps from Texas and Louisiana participated: **Major Irvine Camp 2031**, Newton, TX and **Anacoco Rangers Camp 1995**, Leesville, LA. Tex McKnight played *Taps*.

# Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

## ALASKA

**CSS SHENANDOAH 1820**  
**ANCHORAGE**  
WINN, RONNIE LEE

## ALABAMA

**RAPHAEL SEMMES 11**  
**MOBILE**  
HONEYCUTT, ALLEN EUGENE  
SEMMES, RICHARD G.  
SMITH, ROBERT JOSEPH  
WACKER, JOHN CONRAD  
WALTMAN, MICHAEL

**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16**  
**AUBURN**  
CATCHINGS, BRENT ADAM  
DANIEL, JAMES E.  
HINTON, JACK B.  
HINTON, JACK B.  
HINTON, SADLER B.  
PATTON, EDWARD LOGAN  
SATTERWHITE, WILLIAM  
NATHANIEL

**COLONEL SNODGRASS 232**  
**STEVENSON**  
BARNES, MICHAEL DAVE  
BEAN, JONATHAN M.  
ROBERTS, BRYAN KEITH  
WEST, BRENTON LEE

**ST. CLAIR 308**  
**ASHVILLE**  
GILMORE, MANSELL E.

**MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443**  
**JASPER**  
THACKER, BOBBY SHANE

**JOHN RAYBURN 452**  
**GUNTERSVILLE**  
CURREY, JEREMY PHILLIP  
SHORES  
DUFFEL, BARRY SCOTT  
HARRIS, KEITH MITCHELL  
MANN, DONALD MICHAEL  
MULLINAX, GERALD LYNN  
WELCH, DAVID A.

**DENT'S ARTILLERY 486**  
**EUFULA**  
WILLIAMS, III, CLAY P.

**SAVAGE-STEWART 522**  
**PIEDMONT**  
LANIGAN, WILLIAM NEALE

**CONFEDERATE GRAY 523**  
**ASHLAND/LINEVILLE**  
CREED, WAYNE P.  
DAUGHERTY, JASON A.  
SMITH, E. DWAYNE

**CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768**  
**ATHENS**  
HOLLINGSWORTH, CURTIS LYNN

**COL. WILLIAM C. OATES 809**  
**DOTHAN**  
FAULK, CURTIS E.

**COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON 898**  
**TUSCUMBIA**  
TOLBERT, BOBBY RAY

**COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911**  
**ENTERPRISE**  
MOCK, SHELLIE M.  
MOCK, STUART LEE  
MOCK, TIM J.  
SCOTT, DEKE LOFTON

**PVT. JAMES C. ANDERSON 1489**  
**THOMASVILLE**  
DYESS, DAVID CICERO  
KINMAN, SR., WILLARD F.

**THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS 1524**  
**PRATTVILLE**  
WALDO, STUART FORREST

**COVINGTON RIFLES 1586**  
**ANDALUSIA**  
LOVELACE, JERRY H. McMILLAN  
MALLOY, ROSS CLARK  
MALLOY, ROSS THOMASSON

**THE UNKNOWN CONFEDERATE**  
**SOLDIER 1610**  
**MONROEVILLE**  
CARTER, CHRISTOPHER JACOB

**COL. PICKNEY D. BOWLES 1840**  
**EVERGREEN**  
DAVIS, MacARTHUR  
RAINES, JOHN WESLEY

**FORT BLAKELEY 1864**  
**BALDWIN COUNTY**  
CAPPS, CHRISTOPHER R.  
STOFFLE, HARRY CRAIG

**THE TALLASSEE ARMORY**  
**GUARDS 1921**  
**TALLASSEE**  
CLOWERS, THOMAS GLENN  
PATTERSON, DONNIE KYLE  
PATTERSON, ROGER DALE  
PIKE, KENNATH AARON  
SMITH, ISAAC ALAN  
WARREN, GERALD R.  
WARREN, KEITH STERLING

**GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY 1980**  
**GORDO**  
MOORE, CHARLES RICHARD  
MOORE, TROY RICHARD

**HEART OF DIXIE 2154**  
**WEATUMPKA**  
LAMBERT, ROBERT JERRELL  
PARKER, DUANE H.  
PITTS, RODNEY LOUIS

**HARTSOOK GUARD 2163**  
**BANKSTON**  
RAMSEY, JAMES TYLER  
RAMSEY, JAMES RODNEY

**TEN ISLANDS 2678**  
**OHATCHEE**  
BORDERS, RONALD J.  
CURVIN, GEORGE LAMAR  
HAMMONDS, WALLACE M.

## ARKANSAS

**GEN. RICHARD M. GANO 561**  
**FORT SMITH**  
BILBREY, TERRY NELSON  
GATLIN, BENJAMIN DAVID  
PARSONS, WILLIAM DALE

**DAVID O. DODD 619**  
**BENTON**  
BUCHANAN, BOGUE WESLEY  
GULLION, O. DOUGLAS

**9TH ARKANSAS INFANTRY 652**  
**WARREN**  
CASH, DONALD WAYNE  
NEELY, RONALD JACKSON  
REEP, GARRY L.  
REEP, GARRYCK  
SCOBAY, JACK  
TAYLOR, LEE MARK  
TAYLOR, MARK R.

**THOMAS C. HINDMAN 656**  
**PRAIRIE GROVE**  
GULLETT, CRAWFORD EUGENE  
GULLETT, GARY EUGENE  
HESTER (COMBS), LLOYD ALLEN  
RAIBLE, CHRISTOPHER C.  
ROACH, CHARLES F.

**GEN. JO SHELBY 1414**  
**HARRISON**  
BAKER, CHARLES R.  
RICE, JASON LAWRENCE  
WOOLDRIDGE, CARL WAYNE  
WOOLDRIDGE, ROBERT WAYNE

**GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 1433**  
**PINE BLUFF**  
ECKEL, ROBERT GEORGE  
VERBURGT, BREUNIS MICHAEL

**MAJ. FONTAINE R. EARLE 1453**  
**FAYETTEVILLE**  
BRANHAM, BROOKS

**COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655**  
**JONESBORO**  
BARNHILL, LANNY O'NEAL

## ARIZONA

**CAPTAIN HUNTER'S ARIZONA**  
**RANGERS 1202**  
**TUCSON**  
BOVA, GREGORY D.

**PVT. C. W. LUCAS - FORREST'S**  
**ESCORT 2316**  
**PRESCOTT VALLEY**  
GILLIAM, JAMES LAWRENCE

## CALIFORNIA

**FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN DIEGO**  
**302**  
**SAN DIEGO**  
MAROON, MATTHEW W.

**THE STAINLESS BANNER 1440**  
**SAN JOSE**  
BONDS, JAMES ROBERT

**CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL**  
**WADDELL 1770**  
**ORANGE COUNTY**  
WALLACE, JAMES LYNN

**CSS VIRGINIA 2062**  
**VENTURA COUNTY**  
KEITH, BARRY  
MANN, EDWIN C.

## COLORADO

**STERLING PRICE 676**  
**DENVER**  
JOINER, GABRIEL DAVID

**GOV. CHARLES S. THOMAS 2126**  
**GRAND JUNCTION**  
LUNDY, ROBERT FREDERICK  
WELLS, DEAN FRANKLIN

## DELAWARE

**DELAWARE GRAYS 2068**  
**SEAFORD**  
CORRON, ROY ALEXANDER

## FLORIDA

**CSS FLORIDA 102**  
**ORLANDO**  
GIBBONS, JOSEPH CHARLES  
GREENHAW, THOMAS D.

**8TH FLA QUINCY YOUNG**  
**GUARDS 703**  
**QUINCY**  
CHILDERS, SHANE PATRICK

**COL. JOHN MARSHALL MARTIN**  
**730**  
**OCALA**  
NICHOLSON, WILLIAM HENRY

**A. LIVINGSTON 746**  
**MADISON**  
HUGHEY, JAMES FREDERICK

**KIRBY SMITH 1209**  
**JACKSONVILLE**  
BARTON, RONALD D.  
ORDWAY, ROBERT LEE  
PEACOCK, DAKOTA ALLEN  
WELLS, JOHN H.

**CAPTAIN FRANCIS ASBURY**  
**HENDRY 1284**  
**SEBRING**  
PROCTOR, TIMOTHY RUBIN  
PROCTOR, WILLIAM ANDREW

**WILLIAM WING LORING 1316**  
**ST. AUGUSTINE**  
CANNAN, CHRISTOPHER JOHN  
HODGES, CLAUDE W.

**1LT THOMAS H. GAINER 1319**  
**BAY COUNTY**  
HUDSON, WILLIAM GARNER

**THEOPHILUS WEST M.D. 1346**  
**MARIANNA**  
DIXON, WILLIAM WARREN  
SKINNER, IV, JAMES LEIGH

**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1383**  
**SARASOTA-BRADENTON**  
PAYTON, NORMAN LEE

**CAPT. J. J. DICKISON 1387**  
**MELBOURNE**  
MEEKS, JR., JAMES E.

**CAPT. BLUFORD M. SIMS 1630**  
**OCCEE**  
MARTIN, DANIEL DOUGLAS  
MARTIN, SCOTT EUGENE

**2ND LT. JOSEPH MORGAN 2012**  
**PERRY**  
OLIVE, JR., LESTER LAMAR

**CAPT. WINSTON STEPHENS 2041**  
**MacCLENNY**  
DODD, BRADLEY ALAN  
DODD, ROBERT ALAN  
DODD, ROBERT MATHEW  
MERRITT, JOHN DANIEL  
WOODRUFF, EDDIE KEITH

**DIXIE DEFENDERS 2086**  
**CROSS CITY**  
DUREN, JR., EMORY GEORGE

## GEORGIA

**GENERAL LAFAYETTE MCLAWS**  
**79**  
**FAYETTEVILLE**  
SANDERS, LARRY ELIAS

**FRANCIS S. BARTOW 93**  
**SAVANNAH**  
BUSH, ROBERT MITCHELL  
MOORE, DANIEL NATHAN

**JACKSON COUNTY VOLUNTEERS**  
**94**  
**JEFFERSON**  
PATILLO, RICHARD HOWARD

**COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108**  
**McDONOUGH**  
CAMP, ROBERT SCOTT

**CHATTOOGA 507**  
**SUMMERVILLE**  
BUTLER, CHARLES ALAN  
KEY, CHRISTOPHER ERIC

**COL. WILLIAM H. STILES-**  
**WARREN AKIN 670**  
**CARTERSVILLE**  
JACKSON, JAMES CHARLES

**W. F. JENKINS 690**  
**EATONTON**  
ABERNETHY, TERRELL ELLIOTT  
MARSHALL, JEFF DWYER  
PITTMAN, JAMES CHRISTOPHER  
ROSSEE, JOSEPH F.

**CAMDEN MOUNTED RIFLES 747**  
**KINGSLAND**  
WILSON, KENNETH MARTIN

**APPLING GRAYS 918**  
**BAXLEY**  
TUTEN, ALVIN RANDALL  
WILLIAMS, HERMAN RELZIE

**LT. COL. WILLIAM M. LUFFMAN**  
**938**  
**CHATSWORTH**  
RICE, BRADLEY DAVID  
WEAVER, TONY FRANKLIN

**GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1289**  
**EAST POINT**  
GIBBY, JACK TERRY

**GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397**  
**DALLAS**  
JONES, BRYAN  
MOODY, CHRIS

**JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399**  
**WARNER ROBINS**  
GUIDRY, SIDNEY ALBERT  
SCHADE, DANIEL LEONARD

**27TH GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404**  
**GAINESVILLE**  
STIDHAM, MARK

**THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL**  
**1432**  
**STONE MOUNTAIN**  
McCONNELL, THOMAS MICHAEL

**JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL**  
**1449**  
**THOMASTON**  
FRANKLIN, SAMUEL K.  
HOWARD, CHARLES BARTLETT  
MANGHAM, WILLIAM DECATUR  
McDANIEL, LARRY EUGENE  
STANSELL, JACOB THOMAS

**CAMP McDONALD 1552**  
**KENNESAW**  
MATHIS, GREGORY WYATT  
MOON, THOMAS D.

**COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642**  
**CUMMING**  
ROBERTS, WILLIAM CLIFFORD

**WIREGRASS GREYS 1683**  
**ADEL**  
DAVIS, PHILLIP M.

**JOHNSON GREYS 1688**  
**WRIGHTSVILLE**  
MILLER, THOMAS EARL

**DECATUR GRAYS 1689**  
**BAINBRIDGE**  
JOHNSON, LARRY EDWARD  
SCOTT, STEVIE R.

**CALHOUN RIFLES 1855**  
**EDISON**  
DANIELS, ERIC RALPH

**RABUN GAP RIFLEMEN 1929**  
**CLAYTON**  
COLE, THOMAS GREGORY

**GENERAL A. H. COLQUITT FIRE**  
**EATERS 1958**  
**NEWTON**  
BRYAN, WILLIAM TREY

**PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM 1977**  
**CHICKAMAUGA**  
AUTRY, JEFFREY BRIAN

**LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998**  
**COCHRAN**  
BELL, ROY ADRIAN  
CROOMS, GEORGE WESLEY  
DENT, ROBERT CHASE  
NESMITH, PHILIP LANE  
WHITE, JAMES JEFFERSON

**ROBERT E. LEE 2005**  
**COBB COUNTY**  
COLEY, JACK McCLENDON

**PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS**  
**2039**  
**EASTMAN**  
BLAND, JERRY THOMAS  
CLEMENTS, PEYTON TRAVIS  
DOVER, JOHN DAVID  
HOLT, MICHAEL L.  
HULETT, JOHNTHAN DOUGLAS  
MANN, DONALD HOWELL  
ROGERS, CHARLES STUART

**LT. LOVETT ALLEN TULLY 2071**  
**COLQUITT**  
KELLEY, MARVIN E.

**BUCKHEAD-FORT LAWTON**  
**BRIGADE 2102**  
**MILLEN**  
CLARKE, ARNOLD LEE

**B/G HENRY KENT McCAy 2172**  
**JESUP**  
YARBROUGH, H. LARRY

## ILLINOIS

**CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL 516**  
**CHICAGO**  
MESTAS, ROBERT D.

**LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962**  
**BELLEVILLE**  
CONN, SR., JAMES DICKEY  
SMITH, WILLIAM R.

## INDIANA

**COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE**  
**ROGERS 1508**  
**INDIANAPOLIS**  
MUTERSPAW, MICHAEL EUGENE  
ROSS, ANDREW A.

**A. J. RINGO 1509**  
**NEW CASTLE**  
DENNEY, STEVEN LYNN  
YEARY, JOSEPH KENNITH

**THOMAS HENRY HINES 1555**  
**MICHIGAN CITY**  
DAVIS, MARK GENE  
DAVIS, ZACHERY DAKOTA  
GRUMMELL, COLLIN LEONARD  
GRUMMELL, COREY RAYMOND  
GRUMMELL, RAYMOND  
LORENZO  
GRUMMELL, RAYMOND  
LORENZO  
ULLERY, STEPHEN ARTHUR  
ULLERY, THOMAS MICHAEL

**COLONEL ROBERT M. MARTIN**  
**2320**  
**EVANSVILLE**  
PARKER, RAY L.

## KANSAS

**MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920**  
**KANSAS CITY**  
HAYDEN, GARRETT W.  
THORNTON, JAMES D.  
WALKER, HAROLD T.

## KENTUCKY

**COL. ALFRED JOHNSTON 276**  
**BENTON**  
RUNDLES, THOMAS A.

**TILGHMAN-BEAUREGARD 1460**  
**MAYFIELD**  
GAITHER, RALPH HOUSTON



**GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495**  
**PADUCAH**  
ARANT, DAVID WACO  
CAPPER, ANTHONY  
SEITZ, ANTHONY GEORGE  
WALLACE, CHARLES R.

**COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL**  
**1629**  
**WHITESBURG**  
BOWLING, MARK ANTHONY  
SHELBY, TIM

**JEFFERSON DAVIS BIRTHPLACE**  
**1675**  
**FAIRVIEW**  
CHERRY, JOHN MARCUS  
STOKES, ROBBY

**GEN. BEN HARDIN HELM 1703**  
**ELIZABETHTOWN**  
NOTTINGHAM, DARYL LYNN  
NOTTINGHAM, DAVID SCOTT

**FORREST'S ORPHANS 1744**  
**CALHOUN**  
DEAVERS, RICHARD LYNN  
GARRETT, DAVID

**EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR**  
**1783**  
**CORBIN**  
COX, RICHARD BRASCO

**FORT HEIMAN 1834**  
**MURRAY**  
FELTNER, JAMES ROLAND  
PALMER, MICHAEL LINN

## LOUISIANA

**COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110**  
**NEW ORLEANS**  
LAMBERT, JOHN T.

**CAMP MOORE 1223**  
**TANGIPAHOA**  
ROBINS, DANNY T.

**GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308**  
**SHREVEPORT**  
DAIGLE, ANDREW SEBASTIAN  
HEAD, AARON ALEXANDER

**CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390**  
**LAKE CHARLES**  
BUSHNELL, WILLIAM EVANS  
FLOYD, ROLAND RAY

**CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON**  
**1444**  
**MONROE**  
WITHERS, KEVIN L.

**JACKSON VOLUNTEERS 28TH LA**  
**CO. F 1965**  
**JONESBORO**  
FITZPATRICK, BENTLEY

**LT. ELIJAH H. WARD 1971**  
**FARMERVILLE**  
SMITH, BRETT MATTHEW

**ANACOCO RANGERS 1995**  
**LEESVILLE**  
LEWIS, TRAVIS WAYNE  
NOBLE, JACK WAYNE  
STEPHENS, JAMES LESLEY  
STEPHENS, REX THOMAS

## MASSACHUSETTS

**DEWITT-SMITH 1698**  
**SPRINGFIELD**  
BUMP, ALMYR LAKE  
PRICE, GEORGE STEVEN

## MARYLAND

**THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG**  
**1582**  
**SHARPSBURG**  
LAW, BRANDON STEVEN

**CAPT. JAMES I. WADDELL CSN**  
**1608**  
**ANNAPOLIS**  
KROUSE, JAMES N.  
LEHNERT, BARRY CHARLES  
STRONG, WILLIAM HOWARD  
WOODSIDE, DAVID ARRINGTON

**MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY**  
**TRIMBLE CAMP 1836**  
**ELLCOTT CITY**  
PAULSGROVE, JARED M.

**MECHANIZED CAVALRY 2134**  
**SAINT LEONARD**  
DOBBINS, DAVID LINDSAY  
DWOREK, DAVID  
JAEGER, DOUGLAS RUDOLF

## MISSOURI

**ELIJAH GATES 570**  
**FULTON**  
BURGHER, JOHN DAVID  
DIXON, JAMES RICHARD

**COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934**  
**OSCEOLA**  
GUTHRIE, RONALD D.  
MANNING, ROBERT FRED

## MISSISSIPPI

**MAJ. GEN. E. C. WALTHALL 211**  
**GRENADA**  
ANDREWS, THOMAS RYAN  
POPE, MELVIN ODELL  
SPENCE, DONNIE BRITTON  
THARPE, JAMES D.

**SAMUEL H. POWE 255**  
**WAYNESBORO**  
CAMPBELL, KENNETH LEE

**RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S**  
**265**  
**BRANDON**  
HARLAN, WILLIAM B.

**COL. W. P. ROGERS 321**  
**CORINTH**  
HUGHES, MARK  
JARNAGIN, FRANKLIN

**SAM DAVIS 596**  
**BILOXI**  
HEBERT, MICHEL EUGENE  
WEEMS, DAVID ANTHONY

**JEFFERSON DAVIS 635**  
**JACKSON**  
HEATHMAN, JAMES M.

**TIPPAAH TIGERS 868**  
**RIPLEY**  
BENEFIELD, JAMES L.  
CLARK, DEAN BENJAMIN  
JACKSON, STEPHEN RAY  
RUTHERFORD, TIMMY SHERON

**WILLIAM D. CAMERON 1221**  
**MERIDIAN**  
WELCH, STEPHEN PERRY

**LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD**  
**FORREST 1353**  
**HATTIESBURG**  
KING, KENNETH  
STURDIVANT, RONNIE

**LT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON**  
**1354**  
**VICKSBURG**  
COOK, DAN W.

**PRIVATE SAMUEL A. HUGHEY**  
**1452**  
**HERNANDO**  
HAWKS, JAMES RICHARD

**7TH MISS. INFANTRY BATT 1490**  
**PURVIS**  
CALVIN, SIMUEL PAUL  
HERRINGTON, JUSTIN CODEY

**B/G BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS**  
**1625**  
**INDIANOLA**  
BRUMFIELD, GEORGE RAYMOND  
FAVARA, JOHN HAMILTON

**GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD**  
**FORREST 1649**  
**MERIDIAN**  
NANCE, RANDALL LYNN

**EAST MISSISSIPPI GREYS 1666**  
**FOREST**  
FORTENBERRY, ROBERT ALLEN

**CHICKASAW GUARDS 1726**  
**HOUSTON**  
THORNTON, CHARLES KEVIN

**LOWRY RIFLES 1740**  
**RANKIN COUNTY**  
ALLEN, ALEXANDER STEVENS  
McALLILLY, RALPH MARTIN  
MILLER, BLAKE

**9TH MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY 1748**  
**LUCEDALE**  
HAVARD, GARRY  
KING, JIMMY R.  
SULLIVAN, JAMES ALAN  
TANNER, DARVIN RICKEY

**AUGUSTA GREYS 1956**  
**NEW AUGUSTA**  
LeMOINE, TIMOTHY JUAR

**27TH MISSISSIPPI INFANTRY,**  
**TWIGGS RIFLES 2165**  
**HURLEY**  
HARTSFIELD, JOHN BLAKE

## NORTH CAROLINA

**GEORGE DAVIS 5**  
**WILMINGTON**  
FUNDERBURK, CONNIE GENE  
JONES, JUSTIN WADE  
REGISTER, MICHAEL EUGENE

**ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15**  
**ASHEVILLE**  
SLUDER, CHRISTOPHER  
MICHAEL

**CAPTAIN WINFIELD SCOTT**  
**LINEBERRY 92**  
**ASHEBORO**  
HAWKINS, WESLEY

**FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168**  
**FAYETTEVILLE**  
BICE, JOHN BARRY  
BLACKBURN, MICHAEL CHARLES  
JACKSON, KEITH  
McKEITHAN, HUGH WESLEY

**CAPT. JULIUS WELCH 229**  
**HAYWOOD COUNTY**  
McENTIRE, JOHN ANDERSON  
McENTIRE, JOHN BENJAMIN

**THE McDOWELL MEN 379**  
**MARION**  
GILKEY, DANIEL STEVEN

**ROWAN RIFLES 405**  
**SALISBURY**  
TULLOH, JAMES MEREDITH

**LT. F.C. FRAZIER CAMP 668**  
**HIGH POINT**  
EDDLEMAN, CHARLES WAD-  
SWORTH

**PVT. LORENZO L. BENNITT-PVT.**  
**ROBERT F. DUKE 773**  
**DURHAM**  
COOKE, ANDREW NEWTON  
COOKE, WILLIAM MARCUS

**JAMES B. GORDON 810**  
**WILKESBORO**  
PHILLIPS, THOMAS A.  
TRANSEAU, WILLIAM RUFUS

**COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813**  
**GRAHAM**  
JOHNSON, TROY ELLIOTT

**CAPT. CHARLES F. CONNOR 849**  
**HICKORY**  
KELLER, JUSTIN

**MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872**  
**GASTONIA**  
ABERCROMBIE, WALTER  
CHARLES

**CAPTAIN JONAS COOK 888**  
**MT. PLEASANT**  
JORDAN, JAMES GARY

**COL. JOHN SLOAN 1290**  
**GREENSBORO**  
CHRISMON, DAVID L.  
HAAS, HAYDEN CALEB

**COL. SAMUEL H. WALKUP 1375**  
**MONROE**  
PHILLIPS, ROBERT LESTER

**MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423**  
**CHARLOTTE**  
HENDREN, TALION DIRK  
HUDSON, THURMAN DAVID  
MUSGROVE, CARL WYNN  
WALKER, TERRY FRANKLIN

**PVT. LORENZO DOW WILLIAMS**  
**1456**  
**REIDSVILLE**  
CARTER, ROBERT WRAY  
FULP, SAMUEL WALTER

**SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY**  
**1466**  
**SMITHFIELD**  
NORRIS, RICHARD ADAM

**MAJ. GEN. BRYAN GRIMES 1488**  
**GREENVILLE**  
BOSTIC, CHRISTOPHER CHAD

**DR. B. T. PERSON 1517**  
**FREMONT-PIKEVILLE**  
LEWIS, EDWARD LEON  
LEWIS, THOMAS ALLEN

**COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN 1521**  
**ELIZABETH CITY**  
MERRELL, RANDY LEE

**COL. STEPHEN DECATUR POOL**  
**1597**  
**BEAUFORT**  
PLUMMER, JOHN DANIEL

**GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/WM. J.**  
**HOKE 1616**  
**LINCOLNTON**  
ALDAY, DARRELL LEWIS  
LEWIS, BOBBY WILLIAM

**CLEVELAND REGIMENTS 1663**  
**CLEVELAND COUNTY**  
PADGETT, HOWARD H.

**IVY RITCHIE 1734**  
**ALBEMARLE**  
HERRIN, ROCKY CHRIS  
POPLIN, SR., DON A.

**THE CSA UNKNOWN SOLDIER**  
**1753**

**LANES CREEK TOWNSHIP**  
BENTON, TONY L.  
CROFT, RICHARD DARWIN  
GRIMES, JOHN WILLIAM  
HAGIN, BILLY WAYNE  
HARDY, ROBERT R.  
KNIGHT, KENNETH NEAL  
KNIGHT, KENNETH ZACHARY  
MILLER  
PRESSON, HAROLD BENJAMIN

ROLLINS, DENNIS DALE  
ROLLINS, SAWYER THOMAS  
RORIE, JOHN MICAH  
RORIE, RANDY KEITH  
THOMAS, CURTIS DEAN  
VEAL, BROCK  
WALLACE, DAVID W.

**DAVIDSON GUARDS 1851**  
**DAVIDSON COUNTY**  
FUNKHOUSER, JAMIE ALLEN

**GENERAL WILLIAM DORSEY**  
**PENDER 1916**  
**WILSON**  
BOST, JEFFREY JOHN  
BRASWELL, RICHARD ALLEN  
HEATH, WILLIAM REGAN  
JONES, BOBBY RAY

**JACKSON RANGERS 1917**  
**SYLVA**  
FAULKNER, RAYMOND WILLIAM  
MORROW, TYLER C.

**COL. JOHN B. PALMER 1946**  
**BURNSVILLE**  
FROELICH, DAVID LARRY

**FIRST, FARTHEST & LAST 1966**  
**RANDOLPH CO.**  
LATHAM, BARRY C.

**THE RUTHERFORD RIFLES 2044**  
**FOREST CITY**  
LEWIS, ROBERT EUGENE  
WHITE, ALAN HOLOWAY  
WHITE, MONTANA HOLOWAY

**PETTIGREW'S PARTISANS 2110**  
**KINSTON**  
ELMORE, JR., JAMES CARROLL

**COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE 2142**  
**DALLAS**  
DUCKWORTH, JOSEPH A.  
REEP, MARK ANDREW

**10TH NC HVY ARTY CO. B,**  
**BLACK RIVER TIGERS 2152**  
**COATS**  
BROADWELL, MICHAEL LESLIE  
PENNINGTON, MICHAEL  
GARLAND  
VINSON, DAVID RANDLE

**NC CONFEDERATE STATES**  
**ARMORY - KENANSVILLE 2157**  
**KENANSVILLE**  
GRADY, DURWOOD SOUTH-  
ERLAND

**THE BURKE TIGERS 2162**  
**VALDESE**  
BERRY, MICHAEL DALE  
CORRELL, TY-RON B.

**LT. COLONEL SAMUEL MARION**  
**SILVER 2167**  
**GREEN MOUNTAIN**  
GATES, NATHAN ALAN

**CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN**  
**RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318**  
**MIDLAND**

BOSTIC, II, DAVID C.  
BURRIS, CHARLES MITCHELL  
CRESS, DEAN MARTONE  
FURR, LARRY WAYNE  
GRAY, EDWARD KEVIN  
HARRIS, TERRY DARRELL  
HOOVER, DAVID L.  
LOWRY, STEVE  
MAINER, DARRELL LYNN  
WEIRICH, ROBERT LEROY

**CAPTAIN ALFRED W. BELL 2319**  
**FRANKLIN**  
HAVEN, RONALD MARION  
POINDEXTER, ROBERT E.

## NEW MEXICO

**REBELS ON THE RIO GRANDE**  
**1826**  
**LAS CRUCES**  
MORRIS, TED A.

**CPT. JAMES WALKER 3002**  
**ALAMOGORDO**  
CHASE, ERIK

## NEVADA

**LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY 2016**  
**SPARKS**  
PRATT, TED EDWARD  
SCHLEGEL, GEORGE  
STEWART, LESLIE JAMES

## OVERSEAS

**THE CLYDE RIVER BLOCKADE**  
**RUNNERS 2168**  
**GLASGOW, SCOTLAND**  
MAFFITT, ROBERT D.

## OHIO

**CAPTAIN THOMAS W. PATTON**  
**2021**  
**BOARDMAN**  
WISE, JUSTIN

**LT. L. J. MCNEILL 2317**  
**FRANKLIN**  
AKERS, TERRY L.

## OKLAHOMA

**CAPTAIN CLEM VAN ROGERS 481**  
**OKLAHOMA CITY**  
ALSUP, QUINN LATIMERE

**COLONEL JOHN W. JORDAN 817**  
**MANNFORD**  
MARTIN, DAVID R.

**COL. JOHN JUMPER 900**  
**CLAREMORE**  
GILBERT, BILLY DEAN  
JONES, RICHARD

**GEN STEPHEN D LEE 1896**  
**SALLISAW**  
BROCKER, BENNY R.  
BROCKER, BRADLEY D.  
McWATERS, GARRETT  
WESTON, DANIEL JOSEPH

**PVT. DRURY WARREN 2180**  
**PONCA CITY**  
CALES, ARLIN RAY

CALES, CECIL EVERETT  
CALES, STEWART CRAIG  
DEAL, CLAUDE EUGENE  
NORMAN, CHARLES ALEXANDER  
POULAND, CARL GRANT

## OREGON

**COL. ISAAC WILLIAM SMITH 458**  
**PORTLAND**  
AABERG, BRUCE MICHAEL

## PENNSYLVANIA

**LT. GENERAL JOHN C. PEMBERTON**  
**2060**  
**WEST CHESTER**  
CHADWICK, DAVID JOHNATHAN

## SOUTH CAROLINA

**SECESSION 4**  
**CHARLESTON**  
BARNES, BRITT A.  
HAMILTON, WILLIAM S.  
LANE, FREDDIE LEE  
NORRIS, SAMUEL CRIBB  
ODOM, DENNIS FRANKLIN



# Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

**MANSE JOLLY 6  
PIEDMONT**  
ROGERS, THOMAS DEXTER

**16TH SOUTH CAROLINA  
REGIMENT 36  
GREENVILLE**  
HALL, KENNETH V.  
KINARD-BROWN, ERNEST PAT-  
TERSON

**BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL McGOWAN  
40  
LAURENS**  
RAINES, ALAN CARL

**15TH REGIMENT SC  
VOLUNTEERS 51  
LEXINGTON COUNTY**  
NATES, WILLIAM JOSEPH

**ADAM WASHINGTON  
BALLEGGER 68  
SPARTANBURG**  
HARRISON, JAMES O.

**COL. OLIN M. DANTZLER 73  
ORANGEBURG**  
WANNAMAKER, NEWTON P.

**WALKER-GASTON 86  
CHESTER**  
SANDERS, JOHN W.

**COL. DONALD R. BARTON 121  
BRANCHVILLE**  
GODFREY, EDWARD A.

**CAPTAIN MOSES WOOD 125  
GAFFNEY**  
COOK, BENJAMIN BROADUS  
COOK, WILLIAM JOSEPH

**3RD SC CAVALRY CO. I OF  
EDISTO 131  
EDISTO ISLAND**  
BUTLER, PATRICK HAMPTON

**LITCHFIELD 132  
CONWAY**  
COOPER, JOHNNY LEO  
EDWARDS, JR., FRANKIE JEF-  
FERSON  
FLOYD, NEAL COLEMAN

**H. L. HUNLEY 143  
SUMMERVILLE**  
PACKARD, DAVID M.

**GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273  
COLUMBIA**  
BOYD, BENJAMIN B.  
EDWARDS, CARLTON LEWIS  
FOLK, JESSE C.  
HATCHELL, JAMES MAVRICE  
MARLER, ROBERT TODD  
PERROTTA, MICHAEL HARRISON  
SZOKE, JOSEPH A.

**GENERAL PAUL QUATTLEBAUM  
412  
BATESBURG-LEESVILLE**  
BOUKNIGHT, KENNETH W.

**RIVER'S BRIDGE 842  
FAIRFAX**  
McSWAIN, W. DAVID  
PREVEAUX, MATTHEW CRAIG

**COL. HENRY LAURENS BENBOW  
859  
MANNING**  
RICHBURG, MITCHELL ERWIN

**EUTAW REGIMENT 1189  
SANTÉE**  
ROE, RICHARD T.

**GENERAL ELLISON CAPERS 1212  
MONCK'S CORNER**  
HODGES, NATHAN JEAN

**GENERAL JOE WHEELER 1245  
AIKEN**  
FUTRAL, TIMOTHY BRETT

**PEE DEE RIFLES 1419  
FLORENCE DARLINGTON**  
HARRELL, CHRIS W.

**PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS  
1428  
ANDERSON**  
PARTON, JACK PERRY

**WITHERSPOON-BARNES 1445  
LANCASTER**  
SUMMERS, OWEN LELAND

**B/G MICAH JENKINS 1569  
ROCK HILL**  
TERRY, VERNON W.

**B/G BARNARD E. BEE 1575  
AIKEN**  
BENNETT, CHRISTOPHER

**GENERAL JOHN BRATTON 1816  
WINNSBORO**  
BALLENINE, WILLIAM PRESTON  
BRANHAM, HAROLD

**HAMPTON REDSHIRT RIDER  
1876  
COLUMBIA**  
GREENWELL, BRIAN DAVID

**FIRST IN SECESSION/  
CHESTERFIELD 1963  
CHESTERFIELD**  
O'NEAL, CAROL  
TOMS, KALEB GRANT

**REBELS IN GREY 2027  
WESTMINSTER**  
HOLBROOKS, ROGER DALE  
KING, KENNETH CLAY  
SMITH, ALAK TANNER LEE

## TENNESSEE

**N. B. FORREST 3  
CHATTANOOGA**  
DEAN, JONATHAN GIBSON

**GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON 28  
NASHVILLE**  
GUILL, JAMES MOORE

**MURFREESBORO 33  
MURFREESBORO**  
ELLIOTT, CECIL CAMINADE  
NOWLIN, JAMES PAUL  
POWERS, ARTHUR COLE  
POWERS, ARTHUR VAUGHN  
POWERS, JOEL DYLAN  
WOLSLINGER, TROY ROBERT

**GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34  
GALLATIN**  
BRYANT, CHARLES EDWARD  
DALE, JAMES ROGER

**JAMES KEELING 52  
BRISTOL**  
DAVIS, ERIC C.  
GUILLORY, CALEB SETH  
MARTIN, NEWMAN GARY  
PENDERGRASS, JEFFREY LYNN  
PENDERGRASS, RALPH JEFFREY

**LONGSTREET-ZOLLICOFFER 87  
KNOXVILLE**  
BAAS, AARON DAVID  
BOLT, WILLIAM RILIE  
HALL, SCOTT D.  
MURPHY, GEORGE WINFORD  
NOLAN, ERIC CALEB  
ROSS, GERALD WILLIAM

**JOHN R. MASSEY 152  
FAYETTEVILLE/LINCOLN CO.**  
MATHENY, PAUL DOUGLAS

**NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215  
MEMPHIS**  
McGEE, MICHAEL ANDREW  
McGREGOR, MARION WINKLER

**FRANK P. GRACEY 225  
CLARKSVILLE**  
SCHUFF, SHAUN CORY  
SCHUFF, TAYLOR ANTHONY

**FORT DONELSON 249  
DOVER**  
BEARD, TREVOR  
NEAL, MICHAEL JAMES

**SIMONTON-WILCOX 257  
COVINGTON**  
WALK, SR., BILLY WAYNE

**CAPT. WILLIAM H. McCAULEY  
260  
DICKSON COUNTY**  
CLATER, JEFFERSON NOEL  
McCOWAN, TERRY W.  
MILLER, MAURICE E.

**JOHN HUNT MORGAN 270  
SPRINGFIELD-GREENBRIER**  
HARTLEY, BRIAN BRENT  
SLOAN, MARCUS E.

**CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN  
RIFLES 386  
TRACY CITY**  
ANDERSON, ELEE  
MYERS, KYLE  
PARSON, BUCK

**PVT. IKE STONE 564  
HENDERSON**  
GARNER, STANLEY HOUSTON

**M/G WILLIAM D. McCain HQ 584  
COLUMBIA**  
ALLGOOD, GERALD D.  
BRADBURY, THOMAS EWING  
BROWN, STEPHEN PALMER  
CHAMBERLAIN, ADAM MATTHEW  
CHAMBERS, KEITH W.  
ELLIOTT, MARK BROOKS  
HENSON, HAROLD RAY  
JORGENSEN, WILLIAM REVIS  
KING, ALVIN LEE  
LEWIS, DANIEL NEAL  
McHUGH, PETER F.  
McHUGH, WILLIAM FRANK  
ELLIOTT  
MOSS, N. BRADLY  
STEELE, LARRY WAYNE

**GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON 723  
LEBANON**  
BYRD, MATTHEW BAILEY  
DONALDSON, ROY LECIL  
GIBBS, RONALD PRESTON

**GEN. GEORGE GIBBS DIBRELL  
875  
SPARTA**  
TOLLISON, ETHAN LAYNE

**HILL-FREEMAN 1472  
TRENTON**  
ROCHELLE, CHARLES HOWARD

**WIGFALL GREYS 1560  
COLLIERVILLE**  
HARRIS, JOSHUA A.  
POWELL, MATTHEW A.  
SMITHART, JOHN ALVIN  
VICKERS, L. NASH

**SUMNER A. CUNNINGHAM 1620  
SHELBYVILLE**  
KNIGHT, JAMES W.  
KNIGHT, JOHN W.

**COL. W. M. BRADFORD/COL. J.  
G. ROSE 1638  
MORRISTOWN**  
DODSON, JAMES NELSON  
JARNAGIN, PAUL E.  
O'BRIANT, JEFFERY DAVID  
ROMINE, RICHARD LEE

**ROMINE, RUSSELL EDWARD  
TRENT, RANDY**

**DILLARD-JUDD 1828  
COOKEVILLE**  
BURDEN, DONALD F.  
FERRIS, DARREL LEE  
GRIDER, TOMMY D.  
LEE, GARY STEPHEN

**MYERS-ZOLLICOFFER 1990  
LIVINGSTON**  
CARMACK, KEVIN AUSTIN  
CARMACK, TYLER AUSTIN  
GARRETT, EDWIN  
HARRIS, BOBBY  
NORRIS, GREG  
PENTICUFF, CODY FATE

**CPT. CHAMP FERGUSON/  
STANDING STONE 2014  
MONTEREY**  
HARRIS, MATTHEW GARLAND

**CAPTAIN E. D. BAXTER 2034  
FAIRVIEW**  
TIDWELL, L. C.

**RODERICK, FORREST'S WAR  
HORSE 2072  
SPRING HILL**  
LAMPKIN, WILLIAM McCAIN

**GENERAL JOHN C. VAUGHN 2089  
TELLICO PLAINS**  
KING, RICHARD L.  
McALLISTER, LARRY G.  
RICHESON, FRANCIS ALAN

**RAWDON-SPEARS 2113  
SUMMERTOWN**  
RICHARDSON, RAY  
SANDRELL, DAVID MICHAEL

**GEN. ALFRED E. JACKSON 2159  
JONESBOROUGH**  
WALKER, ERNEST EUGENE  
WALKER, ERNEST LEE

## TEXAS

**COL. A. H. BELO 49  
DALLAS**  
BROWN, REV. JERRY EUGENE  
KRIEGER, JAMES GORDON

**ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 67  
HOUSTON**  
DUKE, CHARLES L.  
GRIFFON, ROBERT JOSEPH  
RICHARDS, JASON LEE  
SEAMAN, DANA G.

**O. M. ROBERTS 178  
WAXAHACHIE**  
LoCICERO, JOSEPH

**CAPT. JAMES GILLASPIE 226  
HUNTSVILLE**  
CARTER, JOHN CAMERON  
FORSYTH  
CARTER, JOHN CLAYTON  
STEUSOFF

**COL. REEVES 11TH TEXAS  
CAVALRY 349  
SHERMAN**  
CAWTHON, HOMER D.  
GRIMES, BILLY R.  
NETHERTON, HOWARD  
ORR, ANTHONY RAY  
PHILLIPS, NATHAN SCOTT  
TURNER, JIMMY EUGENE

**CHIEF CLINTON 366  
ABILENE**  
CARNOHAN, CHRISTOPHER P.  
CORRELL, CHARLES PAUL  
THOMPSON, NICHOLAS REED

**DIXIE CAMP 502  
GEORGETOWN**  
FEWOX, WILLIAM SEDLEY  
KING, JERRY DON  
MANGUM, JIM HARDY

**GEN. W. R. SCURRY 606  
WICHITA FALLS**  
ALLEN, ROBERT ELLIS

**COL. A. M. HOBBY 713  
CORPUS CHRISTI**  
FARMER, WILLIAM CALVIN  
IMHOFF, DANIEL BEN

**GEN. JEROME B. ROBERTSON  
992  
BRENHAM**  
GERKE, CLARENCE  
ROBERTS, DRAKE ROWDY

**FRONTIER GUARD 996  
JUNCTION**  
DAY, WILLIAM MARK

**MAJ. ROBERT M. WHITE 1250  
TEMPLE**  
BROWN, WILLIAM BRACKSTON  
BROWN, WILLIAM BRACKSTON  
BURLESON, JAMES DEWAIN  
BURLESON, JAMES ALLEN

**ALAMO CITY GUARDS 1325  
SAN ANTONIO**  
EVETTS, JAMES R.  
EVETTS, JEFFREY R.  
MAY, ROBERT A.  
ROLLINS, CHRISTOPHER DON  
WHITE, JAKE W.  
WOODARD, BRITTON B.  
WOODARD, DONALD E.  
WOODARD, JACKSON S.

**COL. THOMAS S. LUBBOCK 1352  
LUBBOCK**  
ANDERSON, JARED BUCK  
ANDERSON, TREVOR LOUQUE  
SEXTON, BRADLEY BOOTH  
SEXTON, PHILLIP BLAINE

**GEN. SAM BELL MAXEY 1358  
PARIS**  
WALLS, JAMES BUCHANAN

**SUL ROSS 1457  
BRYAN**  
DEISS, BOBBY R.  
MAYO, JOHN PATRICK  
MAYO, KIM DAVID

**GRANBURY'S TEXAS BRIGADE  
1479  
CONROE**  
CLAPP, CHARLES R.  
JUSTICE, BRANDON GLENN  
JUSTICE, JAMES GLENN  
SITTON, ROBERT JOHN  
THEISS, KARL

**13TH TEXAS INFANTRY 1565  
ANGLETON**  
HERRIN, DONALD NELSON

**COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE  
JOHNSON 1648  
ARLINGTON**  
PUCKETT, JERRY

**SGT. STEPHEN S. KEENUM &  
SONS 1684  
PLAINVIEW**  
TURNER, STEPHEN L.

**COLONEL E. W. TAYLOR 1777  
BEDFORD**  
WHITTEN, GEORGE WALTER

**COL. PHILLIP A. WORK 1790  
WOODVILLE**  
STUTZENBURG, JAMES H.

**COL. GUSTAV HOFFMANN 1838  
NEW BRAUNFELS**  
HARRINGTON, THOMAS BLAKE  
HUBER, DENNIS ALVES

**2ND TEXAS FRONTIER DISTRICT  
1904  
DE LEON**  
HALLMARK, PARKER ALLAN  
WILLIAMS, CLIFTON JOE

**TERRY'S TEXAS RANGERS 1937  
CLEBURNE**  
LIGHTFOOT, JOE PAUL

**TEXAS LONESTAR GREYS 1953  
SCHERTZ**  
LAWSON, LEONARD BOARDMAN

**COLONEL BENJAMIN MORRIS  
2025  
FORT WORTH**  
GATEWOOD, JIM

**MAJ. JOSEPHUS SOMERVILLE  
IRVINE 2031  
NEWTON**  
SIMMONS, KEVIN RAY

**W. W. HEARTSILL 2042  
MARSHALL**  
RUDD, GEORGE HARDY  
RUDD, JOHN

**GEN. JOHN A. WHARTON, 8TH  
TX CAV. 2105  
EAST BERNARD**  
SPITTLER, JOSEPH CAMPBELL

**NEW SALEM INVINCIBLES 2107  
PONTA**  
LIKES, ROBERT EUGENE PARISH

**UPSHUR COUNTY PATRIOTS  
CAMP 2109  
GILMER**  
BAILEY, BOBBY W.

**THOMAS JEWETT GOREE 2129  
MADISONVILLE**  
GOOCHER, JOE WELTON

**PVT. KYLE GRUNDY NEEDHAM  
2171  
PORTER**  
McBRIDE, BILLY C.

**MAJ. GEN. PATRICK  
CLEBURNE'S 7TH TX INFANTRY  
2182  
THE WOODLANDS**  
HAM, KEVIN STONEWALL  
WELLS, JUSTIN ROSS

## VIRGINIA

**COLONEL D. H. LEE MARTZ 10  
HARRISONBURG**  
CORBIN, JR., WILLIAM WHEELER  
FAGER, DAVID MATTHEW

**KEMPER-FRY-STROTHER 19  
MADISON**  
SHIFFLETT, WILLIAM LEE  
WHITE, GARY WARREN

**CLINTON HATCHER 21  
LEESBURG**  
RICHARDS, TIMOTHY JAY

**A. P. HILL 167  
COLONIAL HEIGHTS**  
EASTER, RAYMOND DAVID

**GARLAND-RODES 409  
LYNCHBURG**  
FABRIZIO, JOSEPH C.

**PRINCESS ANNE 484  
VIRGINIA BEACH**  
GOLDEN, KENNETH E.

**THE OLD BRUNSWICK 512  
LAWRENCEVILLE**  
BRANTLEY, II, RICKY WAYNE

**THE STUART-HAIRSTON 515  
MARTINSVILLE**  
SHORTER, LYNDON KEITH  
SMITH, JR., JOHN REDD

**JOHN M JORDAN 581  
SOUTH BOSTON**  
HALL, JR., HERMAN BELT

**ARMISTEAD-HILL-GOOD 749**  
**CHASE CITY**  
 CRANFORD, JOHN MARION  
 CRANFORD, JR., BERNARD  
 LESLIE

**FRANK STRINGFELLOW 822**  
**FAIRFAX**  
 HARRIS, BRYAN CAMERON

**CAPTAIN JOHN F. McELHENNY**  
**840**  
**LEBANON**  
 THOMPSON, TALMAGE SCOTT

**COL. JOHN S. MOSBY 1237**  
**FRONT ROYAL**  
 KENNEY, JERRY LEE

**GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1247**  
**RICHMOND**  
 WOODSON, JR., GEORGE F.

**FINCASTLE RIFLES 1326**  
**ROANOKE**  
 HAYES, DANNY HAYMAN

**POWHATAN TROOP 1382**  
**POWHATAN**  
 LEFTWICH, YALE O.

**CABELL-GRAVES 1402**  
**DANVILLE**  
 HILTZHEIMER, JOHN LESLIE

**THE BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS**  
**1475**  
**BEDFORD**  
 HUBBARD, WOODROW W.  
 SCOTT, BILLY G.  
 SCOTT, JOSHUA CODY

**19TH VIRGINIA INFANTRY 1493**  
**CHARLOTTESVILLE**  
 SLAUGHTER, JAMES FLOYD

**HIGHLANDERS 1530**  
**MONTEREY**  
 BOTKIN, JACOB WALTER

**GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1589**  
**MIDLOTHIAN**  
 BOWMAN, BENJAMIN ALLEN  
 CORDE, LOUIS WILLIAM  
 JONES, WELTON HAILEY  
 THOMAS, BRIAN M.

**TOM SMITH 1702**  
**SUFFOLK**  
 BAGWELL, RUE L.  
 BUNCH, KARL WILKINS  
 NICKERSON, CHRISTOPHER L.

**APPOMATTOX RANGERS COURT**  
**HOUSE 1733**  
**APPOMATTOX**  
 MCCORMICK, MICHAEL JOSEPH

**WALKER-TERRY 1758**  
**WYTHEVILLE**  
 RUSSELL, KEVIN LOWERY

**LANE-ARMISTEAD 1772**  
**MATHEWS**  
 CALLIS, DAVID WADE

**MAJ. GEN. FITZHUGH LEE 1805**  
**SPOTSYLVANIA**  
 HEASER, WESLEY ALLEN

**THE WHARTON - STUART 1832**  
**STUART**  
 TURNER, TIMOTHY ALFRED

**CAPTAIN JACK ADAMS 1951**  
**EDINBURG**  
 EICKENHORST, ROBERT VICTOR  
 HEISHMAN, STEVEN RAY  
 MANTZ, WILLIAM RICHARD

**JAMES CITY CAVALRY 2095**  
**WILLIAMSBURG**  
 ALSPAUGH, SAMUEL HENRY

BEISH, DAVID WARREN  
 ELLIS, ALFRED RAYMOND  
 NORMAN, TIMOTHY STEPHEN  
 SWORDS, JAMES ANTHONY

**REVEREND BEVERLY TUCKER**  
**LACY 2141**  
**LOCUST GROVE**  
 BEDFORD, ROBERT L.

**EDMUND RUFFIN FIRE EATERS**  
**3000**  
**MECHANICSVILLE**  
 WALSH, ROBERT WARREN

#### WASHINGTON

**WASHINGTON ARTILLERY 2178**  
**PASCO**  
 PETERSON, MAURICE CHANDLER

#### WEST VIRGINIA

**STONEWALL JACKSON'S CAMP**  
**201**  
**CHARLESTOWN/CLARKSBURG**  
 RYAN, SCOTT PATRICK

**LT. COL. ELIHU HUTTON 569**  
**BEVERLY**  
 McELWAIN, MICHAEL ALLEN

**McNEILL'S RANGERS 582**  
**MOOREFIELD**  
 SPIKER, CLARENCE E.

**FLAT TOP COPPERHEADS 1694**  
**PRINCETON**  
 BAILEY, GENE ARNOLD  
 BROOKS, ROBERT LUTHER  
 HATCHER, THOMAS CLARK  
 HYPES, JONATHAN  
 MEADOWS, ZACHARY DAVID  
 OWENS, AARON LEE

*Continued from page 14*

# The Last Roll

Col. Thomas Alonzo Napier  
 2040  
 Waverly, TN  
**Robert Walsh**

Hood's Texas Brigade 153  
 San Antonio, TX  
**Paul Woolman Adams**  
**James E. May**

O. M. Roberts 178  
 Waxahachie, TX  
**Randall Brackin Jones**

Capt. James Gillaspie 226  
 Huntsville, TX  
**Joe MacAuthor McDaniel**

Albert Sidney Johnston 983  
 Decatur, TX  
**Olin P. Merrett**

Captain Ike Turner 1275  
 Livingston, TX  
**Robert Frederick Birch**

New Salem Invincibles 2107  
 Ponta, TX  
**Robert Wesley Jay**

Pittsylvania Vindicators 828  
 Callands, VA  
**James H. Vandenburg**

Gen. James Longstreet 1247  
 Richmond, VA  
**Lloyd Webster Brooks**

Brig. Gen. James Boggs 1706  
 Franklin, WV  
**Gary Steve Hammer**  
**Charles Edward Thompson**



## Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

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

**First** – The General Executive Council made the commitment in October of 2008 to start the process to erect a new building on our property at Historic Elm Springs. One of the uses of this new building is to give us office space and return Elm Springs to its original grandeur. However, the main function is to house The Confederate Museum. We are planning a museum that will tell the truth about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. It will give an accurate portrayal of the Confederate soldier, something that is lacking in most museums and in the media. 75% of the money received through this effort goes to that building fund.

**Second** – We need to leave a legacy for our Compatriots who will be the members and leaders of the SCV when the Bicentennial of the Cause for Southern Independence arrives 50 years from now. One can only guess at the obstacles they will have to face in putting forth an accurate commemoration. 25% of the money will go into a fund to be used by the SCV at that point in time.

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

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



# Carry Me Back

by Bill  
Young

## *The Lieutenant's Sword*

Many years ago, I was browsing in a military and relic shop in a little town called Gettysburg in Pennsylvania. There was a rack of swords from the War Between the States on the wall, and the third sword from the top caught my eye. I could tell instantly from its overall appearance that it was Confederate-made.

I took it down and examined it closely. It is definitely Confederate. It has all of the Southern earmarks, such as a leather scabbard with flat brass mounts. The mounts are attached to the leather by a series of punches as indicated by irregularly spaced holes in the brass. The tip of the scabbard is slightly rounded but has no drag. All of the brass fittings have a reddish cast because of their high copper content.

The leather grip is wrapped with a single strand of copper wire. The leather scabbard is sewn up the back side, and the front side is decorated with two parallel lines in the early sawtooth pattern. The sword is unusually small, light and short. It is only 33" long overall, and its blade is only 27 ½" long. The blade is slightly curved and has no fuller whatsoever. It is just a piece of hammered, flat steel with a sharp edge and a spear-point tip.

The underside of the guard is marked "BOYLE, GAMBLE & MACFEE, RICHMOND, VA." in all capital, raised, block letters. The letters are crudely cast but clearly legible. I already knew that the firm of Boyle & Gamble made swords for the Confederacy, that it had an excellent reputation among the soldiers, and its edged weapons were highly prized by today's collectors. The shop had put a big price tag on the sword, but I bit the bullet, negotiated the best deal I could, and took my prize back home to Richmond.

As soon as I got home, I hit the books. The first place I looked was *Confederate Arms* by William A. Albaugh III. The book has a directory of Southern arms makers in the back, and this is what it says about Boyle & Gamble, Richmond, Virginia:

"Sword makers for the Confederacy. Located on South 5th Street. Under contract with the War Dept. for edged weapons and also supplied various military outfitters such as Mitchell & Tyler ... Made all types of swords and bayonets. Those made under Confederate contract are characterized by the firm's name in raised letters on the guard. Firm also known as Boyle, Gamble & MacFee ... Edwin Boyle, previously of Boyle & Burger, saw makers, was one of the principals of the firm. The R.H. Boshier Carriage Factory made the scabbards for swords made by this firm. On December 9, 1863, Adjutant General William Harvey Richardson assessed the firm's profits at \$18,000."

I was delighted with the sword but longed to know some of the history behind it. I said to myself, "If only it could talk. What a story it would tell!" You could have knocked me over with a feather on the next Christmas day. Santa Claus brought me a coffee table-style book entitled *Rebels and Yankees: The Commanders of the Civil War*. It is lavishly illustrated with color photographs of Union and Confederate-edged weapons. Two pages are devoted to Confederate, Richmond-manufactured edged weapons. Lo and behold, my sword is pictured at the bottom of the second page!

It is identified as a "Boyle, Gamble and MacFee naval officer's sword." A naval officer's sword! All Confederate Navy items are rare. I was familiar with the exquisite, regulation naval officer's sword made by Firmin & Sons in London. It is decorated with reef knots, a sea serpent, and a sea monster. My sword is totally different. I had never seen a naval officer's sword like mine. I figured that it was so plain because it belonged to a young midshipman.

A few years went by. I was sitting at my desk at the office one morning when the telephone rang. It was my teenage son, Bill III. Bill loves his Southern heritage as much as I do, and his voice was wild with excitement. "Hey, Dad!" he exclaimed. "Guess what?" "What?" I replied. "You know that sword of

ours that is marked "Boyle, Gamble & MacFee" under the guard?" "Sure," I said, "the naval officer's sword."

There was a pause, and then Bill said matter-of-factly, "It's not a navy sword." I asked, "How do you know?" He said, "Because there's handwriting on the upper scabbard mount, and it gives the name of the soldier and his unit." You could have knocked me over with a feather again. "You're pulling my leg," I said. "There's no writing on the upper scabbard mount."

"Yes, Dad, there is. The soldier scratched it on in script with the tip of a knife or the point of a nail. The writing is thin, faint, and spidery. It's really hard to see, but if you put a strong light on it, turn it to just the right angle, and put it under a magnifying glass, you can read it." When I got up off the floor, I asked, "What does it say?" Bill replied, "There are three lines: J.W. Haden, 2nd Lieut, Co F, 24th R."

I came home from work that day in record time. Sure enough, Bill was right. The writing was there. The next Saturday morning, Bill and I went to the library of the Virginia Historical Society and the record room of the Virginia State Library. We soon found Second Lieutenant James William Haden, Company F, 24th Virginia Infantry Regiment, Kemper's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Army of Northern Virginia.

James Haden was born in Giles County, Virginia, in 1842. His father was a veteran of the War of 1812. James enlisted as a 4th corporal in Company F of the 24th Virginia Infantry Regiment on May 30, 1861. He was 6' 1" tall and had a fair complexion, dark hair, and gray eyes. He reenlisted in the 24th Virginia on February 15, 1862, and fought in the Battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines Mill, Frayser's Farm, 2nd Manassas, South Mountain, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg. He was wounded at Williamsburg.

On February 13, 1863, James was promoted to second lieutenant of Company F. He took part in Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg. (The 24th Virginia was on the extreme right of the Confederate assault line.) On December 20, 1863, James wrote to Captain B.W. Hines of Company F and requested a furlough:

"I hereby respectfully ask for a 'leave of absence' of (15) fifteen days for the purpose of visiting my home in Giles Co Va. My mother who is a widow lady and quite old and infirm has been confined the greater part of the winter with serious illness. Be-



*The underside of a sword made by Boyle, Gamble & MacFee in Richmond, VA. This firm made many swords for the Confederacy.*

ing in limited circumstances, she is nearly wholly dependent upon me and only son for her support. I desire to visit her and make such arrangements for her comfort during the winter as the limited time asked for will allow. I have also the business of two deceased brothers (killed in action) to settle. I reenlisted on the 15th of Feb 1862 (having originally enlisted on the 30th day of May 1861) and have received only twenty days leave since I came into the service. I promise to return promptly at the expiration of my leave should it be approved."

James got his furlough. In the spring of 1864 he served with the 24th Virginia in North Carolina and fought in the Battle of Plymouth. He returned with the regiment to Virginia and fought in the Battles of Drewry's Bluff, Chaffin's Farm, Hatcher's Run and Dinwiddie Court House. He was captured at the Battle of Five Forks and wound up a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island, Ohio. On June 18, 1865, he "swallowed the yellow dog" and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. After the war, James returned to Giles County, Virginia, and worked as a farmer. He died of consumption at Coyner's Springs, Virginia, in 1881.

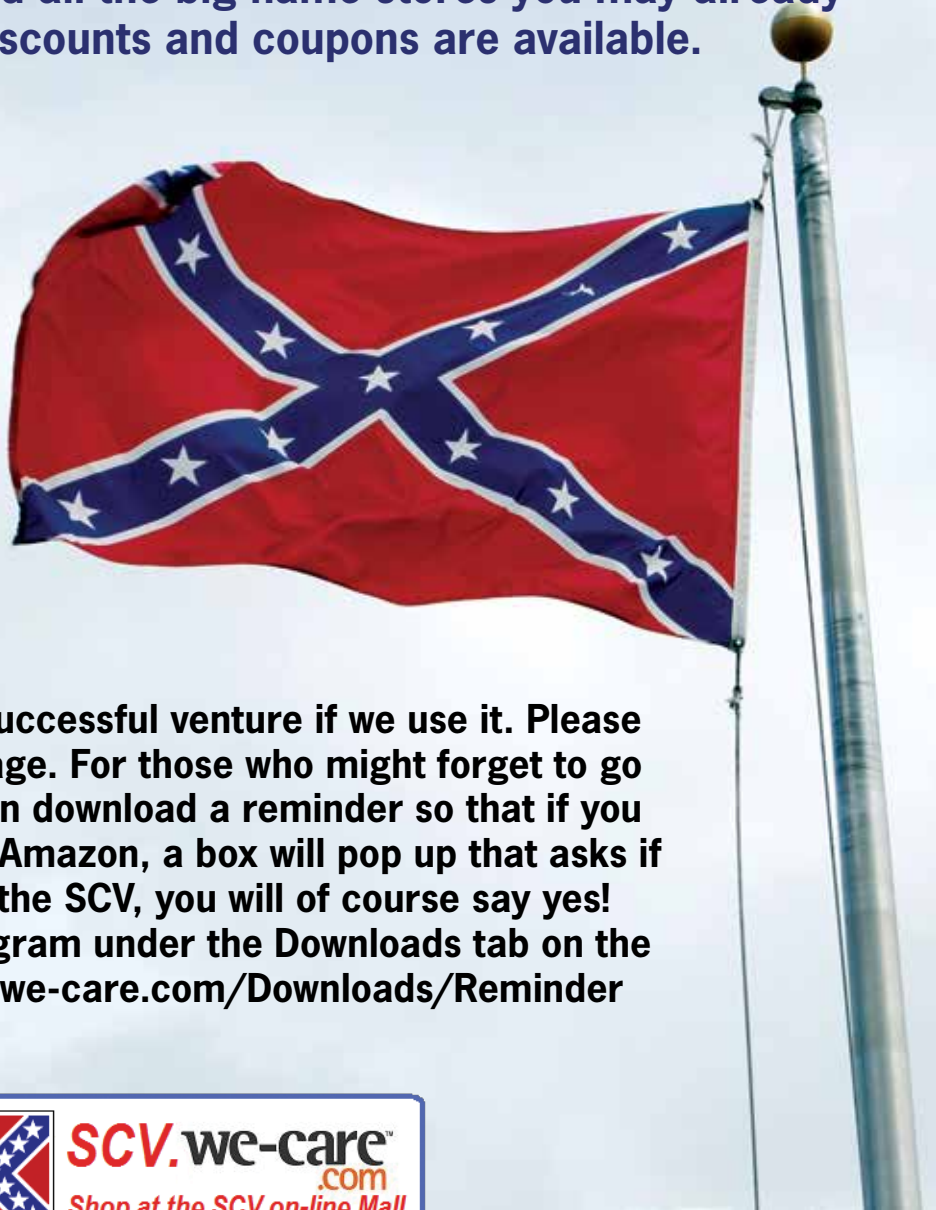
To me, the most fascinating thing about James Haden's sword is that on July 31, 1863, James as commander of Company F signed a special requisition form to get shoes and clothing for his men. You don't have to be a handwriting expert to see the signature written in ink on the paper requisition form and the signature scratched into the brass upper scabbard mount of the sword are a perfect match. ■



# Shop at the SCV Online Mall

Wouldn't it be nice to have places to shop where a portion of your money goes to support the SCV? Now you have that place — a whole mall in fact. A mall with hundreds of stores where each purchase helps the SCV. There you will find all the big name stores you may already order from. Also discounts and coupons are available.

We now have the SCV on-line Mall. We have partnered with an organization called We-Care. Their motto is **Shop with Purpose.** Well we certainly have a purpose! The link is <http://scv.we-care.com>



Of course this can only be a successful venture if we use it. Please immediately bookmark this page. For those who might forget to go there before shopping, you can download a reminder so that if you go to, for example Best Buy or Amazon, a box will pop up that asks if you want a portion to go to the SCV, you will of course say yes! You can find the reminder program under the Downloads tab on the Mall page or go to <http://scv.we-care.com/Downloads/Reminder>



Please spread the word. Anyone can shop there! Send a link to all your friends and family. Use it for business purchases. Put it on your social networking sites like Facebook. Make it a part of your signature on your e-mails. Put the link on your personal webpage.

<http://scv.we-care.com>

Continued from page 15

## General Joseph Wheeler

ley commissioned Joseph to serve as major general of volunteers when the Spanish American War erupted.

During this war, Wheeler commanded a cavalry division, which he led, dismounted, at the first major battle in Cuba, on June 24 at Las Guasimas. He was also present at the battle of San Juan Hill and through the Siege of Santiago. At the close of the fighting in Cuba he was sent to the Philippine Islands to fight during the Filipino Insurrection from 1899 to 1900. Here he commanded a brigade of cavalry.

Returning to the US, he was mustered out of volunteer service, appointed a brigadier general in the regular US Army in June 1900. He shortly commanded the department of the Lakes until his retirement in September 1900. Joseph authored several books on military history, strategy and civil subjects.

On January 25, 1906, Joseph Wheeler died at his sister's home in Brooklyn, New York. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, being one of only two former Confederate generals to be buried there.

## CONFEDERATE MUSEUM

*Owned and operated by the Charleston Chapter 4  
United Daughters of the Confederacy*



Built 1841 • Corner of Meeting and Market Streets  
PO Box 20997 • Charleston, SC 29413  
(843) 723-1541

Open Tuesday-Saturday except Holidays 11 AM – 3:30 PM  
January and February, Thursday-Saturday

Admission: \$5 for Adults, 6-12 yrs \$3, 6 & under free  
Group Tours, Handicap Accessible  
Research Library Available

## CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA

★ Heroic Champion of the Constitution and States' Rights ★

# JEFFERSON DAVIS

Confederate President

- ★ Four hours on a Three Discs Set
- ★ Never before seen footage from Davis' boyhood home untill his death in New Orleans.
- ★ An All Access pass to the United States Capitol, both Confederate White Houses, the West Point art collection, and many more institutions and private homes
- ★ Net proceeds to go toward the preservation of Southern history

First Time  
Complete Life  
of Jefferson Davis on  
★ 3 Disc DVD Set ★

**\$36.00**  
Plus Shipping and Handling

Approved by the Davis Family

Order the Collectors Edition DVD Today!

713-572-4111 | [www.jeffersondavisdocumentary.com](http://www.jeffersondavisdocumentary.com)



# Books in Print

"the best General in Johnston's Army." Also included are a lengthy Bibliography and many pictures of both Confederate and Federal Officers and scenes of the battles.

Devotees of Confederate history will find much to study in *The Battles of New Hope Church*.

Author: Russell W. Blount, Jr.

Publisher: Pelican

www.pelicanpub.com

Hardback \$25.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

## *The Last Leaf, Voices of History's Last-Known Survivors*

Author Stuart Lutz became interested in past history as a boy on a walking tour of Charleston, South Carolina, with his parents. The tour guide pointed out a building that was at that time the home for Confederate widows. He asked how that could be, as the War Between the States had ended some 125 years ago.

Learning many Confederate Veterans had married younger women sparked his desire to locate and interview survivors of landmark historical and social events. *The Last Leaf* represents Lutz's ten-year effort to accomplish his goal.

Lutz interviewed Mrs. Alberta Martin in Alabama, designated at the Next-to-Last Confederate Widow. Mrs. Martin died believing that she was the last one, as Mrs. Maudie Celia Hopkins only surfaced after Mrs. Martin's funeral.

*The Last Leaf* contains interviews in sections that Author Lutz labels "Witnesses to Great History," "Survivors," "Witnesses to Technological Innovation," and "Athletes and Entertainers,"

Among interviews of interest to

this reviewer were ones of McKinley Wooden, the last living soldier to serve with Harry S. Truman in Battery D during World War I, and Ruth Dyk, the final Suffragette to march for Women's Rights before passage of the Nineteenth Amendment.

Readers will discover two centuries of American history in this volume of interviews. Author Lutz offers a unique perspective on some of this nation's survivors in *The Last Leaf*.

Author: Stuart Lutz

Publisher: Prometheus Books

www.prometheusbooks.com

Hardback \$26.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

## *Civil War on Sunday*

Children are exposed to many forms of history through books in hopes that by entertaining them they will develop a love for that particular era. In the Magic Tree House series, eight-year-old Jack and seven-year-old Annie are able to travel via a tree house to places in books. The tree house belongs to Morgan le Fay, a magical librarian of Camelot, who travels through time and space, gathering books. In these adventures Jack and Annie help le Fay in many ways. The books are exciting and amusing to young and old.

*Civil War on Sunday* of the Magic Tree House series (#21) has Jack and Annie going to the War Between the States time period to find a special writing. They arrive after an unknown battle and see many wounded soldiers making their way back to a Federal

camp. They follow to investigate in order to find the sought-after passage. When in the encampment, they go to the field hospital, where they are put to work giving water and food to the wounded. Once they finish this task, they actually meet and go with Clara Barton to the battlefield to gather the wounded to bring back. After they have accomplished their quest, they go home.

This publication for the most part is accurate in imparting the limited facts to the reader. It discusses field hospitals, nurses, Clara Barton and drummer boys. However, Chapter 4, entitled "Freedom Fighters," deals with Jack giving food and water to a black soldier who is fighting for the Union. The reader gets the usual rhetoric about this particular man's family being sold and that all of the men in that tent had run away from their owners. "We ran away from our owners in the South to fight to end slavery, to fight for freedom for our people. I ran barefoot for over 30 miles to tell the Union soldiers that the Confederate were going to attack"

Since this book is written for primary level students, our children are exposed to this type of political correct

teachings early. The Magic Tree House series is in most libraries and is even encouraged for home school students to read. It is imperative for camps to work with local schools to counter this type of information.

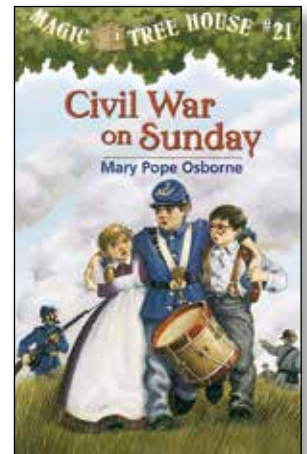
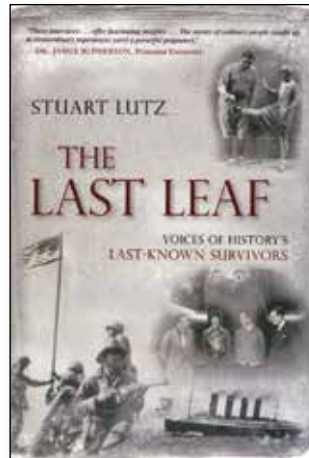
Author: Mary Pope Osborne

Publisher: Random House, Inc.

www.randomhouse.com/kids

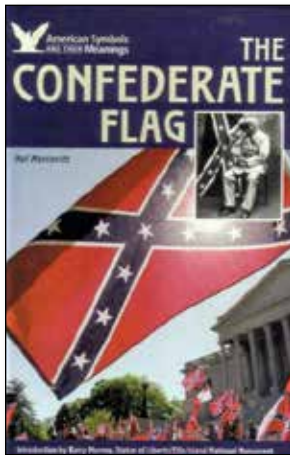
Paperback \$3.99

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow



## The Confederate Flag

Are you aware of the books which deal with the War Between the States in a public school library? Most are not, nor have many ventured into this sacred location. Why? Numerous would say it is because of the heightened security or the unfriendly attitude by many of the staff. Due to this logic, countless young adults are being given wrong or misleading information.



*The Confederate Flag* by Hal Marcovitz in a series titled *American Symbols and their Meanings* is one publication students have access to in public media centers.

In the first chapter on the CSS *Shenandoah*, Mr. Marcovitz is misleading on the details of how the CSS *Shenandoah* received her name as well as when Captain Waddell received the information of the Confederate's surrender. Without footnotes or a bibliography, one is left in the dark as to where the author obtained the information which is deceiving.

This is only the beginning of the incorrect information contained within the pages of *The Confederate Flag*. Dates are inaccurate; myths are stated as truth. "Over the years it has not been uncommon to see news reports on television that showed Confederate battle flags waved by members of the Ku Klux Klan, a racist organization," per Mr. Marcovitz. As usual, this is followed by a picture to prove the point. It is not noted that this same racist organization carries the United States and Christian flag or that heritage groups like the Sons of Confederate Veterans have issued proclamations condemn-

ing the use of this historical flag by racist groups.

Although a works cited page was not used, this reviewer felt that the websites listed in the final section of the book should be visited. This effort to be impartial only found sites that sold flags and gave vague, if any, information on the topic written about.

Even without the erroneous errors of this publication, *The Confederate Flag* would not be suitable for students. It is ambiguous and confusing to even a person who knows the history behind this symbol. Yet, it can be found in libraries today educating our young people.

Author: Hal Marcovitz  
Publisher: Mason Crest Publications  
370 Reed Road, Broomall, PA 19008  
Hardback \$19.95

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

## *Tattered Glory, Documentary Civil War History of the Arkansas River Valley*

In her introduction author Nancy Dane states that initially she had no intention of compiling a history of this region. She began research for a novel, *Where The Road Begins*, and discovered the Arkansas River Valley had played a significant role in the War Between the States.

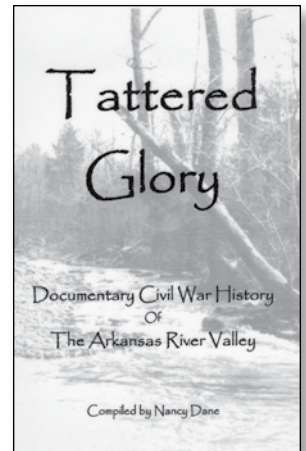
Most Arkansas citizens supported the Union and were anti-slavery. However, the issue of States Rights succeeded in garnering Confederate sympathies.

Author Dane begins *Tattered Glory* with a copy of the Arkansas Ordinance of Secession, adopted and passed on May 6, 1861. Her first entry is a letter from Clarksville Confederate soldier W. J. Peel to his sister, dated January 21, 1862.

In this well-researched volume, Author Dane has included letters from soldiers and officers, thumbnail sketches of major Confederate and Yankee commanders, telegraph reports, and photographs. She has arranged the

contents by year of the War Between the States.

Included are a bibliography, index, and extensive table of contents. *Tattered Glory* provides a wealth of information about this theatre of Confederate conflict during the War Between the States. Any Southerner interested in this part of Confederate history should include this volume in the library.



Author: Nancy Dane  
Publisher: Nancy Dane  
www.nancydane.com  
Paperback \$35.00

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa



## Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue   Deadline for submissions

March/April 2011 ..... January 1

May/June 2011 ..... March 1

July/August 2011 ..... May 1

September/October 2011 ..... July 1

November/December 2011 .....

..... September 1

January/February 2012 November 1



# NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

## Efforts under way to erect monument for General Early

The Garland-Rodes Camp 409, Lynchburg, VA, is proud to announce the latest camp project to erect a permanent monument honoring Confederate General Jubal A. Early in Middletown, VA, on the site of the 1864 Battle of Cedar Creek.

The monument will be located in a park just off Route 11 in Middletown. The park has already been zoned for development and will be on ground General Early most certainly fought upon and where hundreds of young patriots lost their lives. General Early was in command of the Army of Northern Virginia during the battle of Cedar Creek, and his historic effort to destroy Union General Phillip Sheridan's forces after the "burning" of the Shenandoah Valley has never been forgotten by the Southern people.

Therefore, he needs to make his stand once again, only this time in stone and bronze in recognition of our Southern History and Heritage.

Gary Castell, a noted historical sculptor, has been commissioned by the Garland-Rodes Camp to prepare the sculpture and work with the camp and the Town of Middletown to erect the monument.

The stone and bronze memorial will consist of a life-size bronze bas-relief of General Early attached to a standing gray granite slab on a base stone. Engraved into the rear of the stone will be a short history of the Confederate forces' actions during the Battle of Cedar Creek.

Mayor Mark Brown of Middletown received an overwhelming positive response from the Town Council for raising the monument. The mayor stated he was more than happy to see General Early return to Middletown, and this time to stay.

As of today there is no monument honoring General Early, also a long-time resident of Lynchburg, VA, stand-



ing on any battlefield.

However, with the efforts of the Garland-Rodes Camp and you, this soon will be corrected.

A fundraising program is currently in progress by the Garland-Rodes Camp with an undetermined unveiling date at this time. However, we hope to have the project completed with an official unveiling ceremony during the Sesquicentennial.

For more information or to make a donation contact Commander Brian Giles at [scv3rdbrigade@yahoo.com](mailto:scv3rdbrigade@yahoo.com) or call 434-942-8075.

## Brooks Fund awards \$35,000 fellowship

The Sons of Confederate Veterans has awarded a Brooks Medical Research Fellowship in the amount of \$35,000 to Dr. Joshua A. Bush, who is currently affiliated with the University of Virginia.

Bush's medical research will focus on a new way to perform bone grafts. The title of his research is *Degradable and Functional Bone Graft Substitute for the Treatment of Large and Non-Union Fractures*. This study will look at a "new chitosan/xylan composite hydrogel" that may be used as a functional

bone graft substitute to effectively treat large fractures.

"The goal is to deliver a functional and versatile gel material that is compatible with current surgical practice, which improves the healing response and final outcome when compared to the currently used collagen gel carriers" reads his study.

The fellowship will cover a 12-month period of time during which Bush will give updates concerning the status of his research over six months.

Dr. Bush earned his Ph.D. at Texas A&M University in 2005 and was a research fellow at the University of Virginia in the Department of Orthopedic Surgery from the fall of 2006 to the fall of 2009.

The Brooks Fund is one example of how the SCV promotes education and research. Awards and grants to post doctoral medical researchers (medical doctors, doctors of dental surgery and Ph.D.s in allied medical fields) doing medical research at medical schools. Grants are \$12,000 or more per approved research project in a given year.

The medical researcher, either male or female, applying for this grant must present evidence that he or she has a Confederate ancestor who would qualify for membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans or the United Daughters of the Confederacy, though they need not be a member.

Bush has applied for membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans through the service of his second great-grandfather, James Russell Bush, a private with Company A of the 39th Mississippi Infantry.

## Georgia Division launches statewide media campaign

As part of the effort to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the War for Southern Independence, the Georgia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans has officially launched a state-

wide radio and television campaign.

A total of 12 different radio and television commercials have already begun broadcasting around the state, and another 12 are in production. The commercials presently airing around the state commemorate the causes of the War Between the States and give the Southern view of events leading up to the secession of South Carolina in 1860. The television commercials have already broadcast on the History Channel throughout the Atlanta region to more than a million homes in September, and the radio spots have blanketed south Georgia from the "fall line" of Columbus-Macon-Augusta southward on various radio stations. Plans are currently being made to extend both the radio and television campaign after the first of the year.

This ambitious radio and television campaign is historic in nature, not only because it commemorates the 150th anniversary of the War, but also because it marks the first time that the Sons of Confederate Veterans have embarked upon such a large-scale campaign to educate the public about the actual reasons for which the Confederate soldiers contended. The history of the War that has been written in many textbooks since the latter half of the twentieth century depict a very different view of the South than was previously understood by each preceding generation; and, in keeping with their *Charge* from the original Confederate Veterans at the time of their founding, the Sons of Confederate Veterans is now boldly proclaiming the proud Southern heritage that was once taught and accepted throughout the South.

The radio and television campaign is merely one part in a very extensive educational commemoration for the War planned by the SCV in Georgia over the next four years. An entire curriculum for teaching the War from the Southern view is available free of charge from the Georgia Division, as well as other educational resources.

Interviews and more information about the radio and television campaign of the Sons of Confederate Veterans can be arranged by calling 1-866-SCV-in-GA or by e-mailing [Announcements@RayMcBerryEnterprises.com](mailto:Announcements@RayMcBerryEnterprises.com).

## **Next GEC Meeting Scheduled for March**

The next meeting of the General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will be in March of 2011. Requests for funding of projects to be considered at the March meeting of the GEC must be submitted to the Budget and Finance Committee no later than February 1, 2011.

Requests should be sent to Executive Director Ben Sewell at [exedir@scv.org](mailto:exedir@scv.org) and to me at [chuckrand3@gmail.com](mailto:chuckrand3@gmail.com). It is recommended that requests be submitted electronically using the form on [scv.org](http://scv.org): [www.scv.org/pdf/SCVFundRequests.pdf](http://www.scv.org/pdf/SCVFundRequests.pdf)

Additional information regarding the request can also be provided as needed along with the funding request form.

If you have any questions, you can reach me at 318-387-3791.

Chuck Rand, Adjutant-in-Chief

## **Constitution Amendments Due Date for 2011**

Compatriots,

The due date to submit proposed amendments to the SCV Constitution and Standing Orders for consideration at the 2011 Reunion in Montgomery, Alabama (July 23-16, 2011), is February 10, 2011. They must be sent to Judge Advocate-in-Chief Burl McCoy and Executive Director Ben Sewell by this date.

Amendments can be submitted by e-mail or by US Mail. If sent by e-mail, the date stamp on the e-mail message must be on or before February 10, 2011. Amendments submitted by e-mail should be submitted in an MS Word file attached to the message. If submitted by US Mail, the postmark must be on or before February 10, 2011.

Judge Advocate-in-Chief McCoy can be reached at [rmccoy@mccoyandwest.com](mailto:rmccoy@mccoyandwest.com) or at PO Box 1660, Lexington, KY 40588-1660. Executive Director Ben Sewell can be reached at [exedir@scv.org](mailto:exedir@scv.org) or PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402.

Please be sure to include your name, your camp name and number and your contact information on any

amendment submitted. Those submitting amendments may also include a brief statement describing the reason the amendment is proposed. Executive Director Ben Sewell will confirm receipt of amendments submitted.

Please let me know if there are any questions regarding the submission of amendments.

Chief of Staff Colonel Jim Speicher, 913-962-9986; e-mail [colspike@hotmail.com](mailto:colspike@hotmail.com)

## **Bid Notice for 2014 SCV National Reunion**

Bid packages for those wishing to host the 2014 SCV Reunion are due by January 15, 2011. They should be sent to Chairman Joe Ringhoffer at 1211 Government St., Mobile, AL 36604 or e-mailed to [ringhje@aol.com](mailto:ringhje@aol.com). Bidders should include in their proposals the cost of guest rooms at the hotel(s), any parking fees, host hotel flag-display policy, meeting facility layout, projected registration cost and any other pertinent information. This information is needed in addition to the bidders' plans for tours and events and information about attractions in the area. Preliminary bids shall also include a floor plan of the space (hotel or convention center) which the bidder intends to use. Bidders should indicate what room they intend to use for each main convention function (business meetings, awards luncheon, banquet, ball, army meetings, True Confederate History Talks, vending area, etc.).

The guidelines for hosting a convention can be obtained from Chairman Joe Ringhoffer at the e-mail address above. The Convention Planning Committee can also provide information on the numbers of delegates which attended past conventions, how many persons attended various events at the convention and the number of hotel room nights booked at past conventions to assist bidders in preparing their bids.

The place and date of the meeting of the Convention Planning Committee, where bidders will make their formal presentations, will be announced after receipt of the bids. For more information, contact Chairman Ringhoffer at 251-402-7593.





## Dispatches From the Front

who honors my Confederate ancestors than with one who doesn't give a hoot about his.

Does the ACLU, which has up to 500,000 Commie lawyers, turn anyone away because their ancestor didn't march with Lenin? Not likely! They take anyone who is ideologically compatible and pays their dues.

In sharing this idea with others, the fear of losing control is the overriding issue with most. Fine! We can still admit all men of good quality as full members but withhold voting rights on the national level for those without proven ancestry. These men could still be allowed to rise to the level of camp commander.

Most of our youth now within the organization have been introduced to the SCV by a parent or relative. Appealing directly to the youth is not usually productive. There are too many distractions at their age. But their fathers can form a bridge for them. Let's recruit their fathers!

Does anyone really have any problem with having 500,000 members in Europe, 10,000 in North Dakota, or 75,000 in Australia? If we had 3,000,000 members nationwide, our coffers would be overflowing with money.

One more point! We have very little clout, even in the South. A Congressional district may have as few as 100 SCV men in it. But if such district had 10,000 men, a politician from that district would take serious notice before attacking our heritage.

Those interested in pursuing this change, please contact me at rebelcross@gbis.com. Let's unite behind this cause and build the SCV into a powerhouse. Remember Lt. Dixon's words in the movie *The Hunley*: "The fight's out there, boys!"

Lee Cross, Commander  
Lt. Dixon-CSS Hunley Camp 2016  
Sparks, Nevada

## A lot of Yankees know the truth about the War

To the Editor:

Greetings from Tom in Michigan. I am a member of the Friends of the SCV. In the latest issue of *Confederate Veteran* a Mr. Bob Painter said in a letter "The North was, and still is, an arrogant bunch and the seat of liberalism and lies." This statement made me sad, but I can certainly understand his frustration. I feel strongly that although there are a lot of people in the North that are that way, a hell of a lot of us are not.

This last summer I attended a Civil War reenactment at an old fort in Detroit. There were both Union and Confederate soldiers from the area. In fact, there are a lot of Confederate reenactors up here in Yankee country with strong views supporting the cause of the Confederacy.

It is sad to say, but a lot of people in this country, young and old, do not know much about the War and its causes or even when it was fought. There are, however, more and more people in this country who are coming to understand States' Rights and the present-day abuse of Federal power. The people of the South warned against excessive Federal power and the importance of States' Rights [and responsibility] 150 years ago. "We told you so" should be a motto of the SCV. I will bet the liberals of this country do not want the people of this country to know that President Harry S. Truman was a member of the SCV as he was a Democrat [not like today's far-left political party].

Please know there are a lot of us Yankees who know the truth about the War of Northern Aggression and the real Lincoln. Also, we must never forget the tens of thousands of Northerners who were sent to prison for trying to save the lives of their Southern neighbors by speaking out against the war. Also remember the approximately 300 newspapers which were shut down and the editors jailed for printing the truth about the causes of the war and trying to stop the madness.

I think the SCV would be well-advised to emphasize there were countless citizens in the Union States who who knew the war was wrong. Perhaps

articles could be written in *Confederate Veteran* magazine about some of these brave people. It is good that there are many books on the market exposing the real Lincoln. It is absolutely amazing how people justify his actions in the face of the facts. To trample on the Constitution in order to save the Union is an oxymoron and *INSANE*.

God bless the Founding Fathers of this country. I pray someday everyone will come to understand it was the Confederacy which tried to keep the the dreams and hopes of the Founding Fathers alive, not Lincoln. Hope all is well with you and all my Johnny Reb patriots in the good old South.

Thomas R. Jantz  
Friends of the SCV  
St. Clair Shores, Michigan

## Two military schools in SC before the War

To the Editor:

I would like to point out an error in the September/October issue of the *Confederate Veteran* "Confederate Images – South Carolina Battalion of State Cadets" by C. E. Avery. The last sentence in paragraph one: "This academy was called the Citadel, when another academy opened in Charleston, named the Arsenal Academy."

In 1842 an act by the State of South Carolina established two military training schools, The Citadel Academy in Charleston and the Arsenal Academy in Columbia, SC. They were never joined as one but, after 1845 The Arsenal Academy trained first-year students and the students were allowed to apply to The Citadel Academy to complete their schooling.

The Arsenal Academy cadets (two companies) under the command of J. Payre Thomas took part in the last military skirmish east of the Mississippi River. In this skirmish one cadet was wounded and several of Stoneman's Raiders (Federal) were shot from their horses. This took place several miles north of Williamston, SC, on May 1, 1865.

Charles R. Clark  
Lt. General Wade Hampton Camp 273  
Columbia, South Carolina





# 150 years

## Heritage, Honor and History

### *Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence*

## Confederate Heritage Rally 2011

Alabama State Capitol

Montgomery, AL

February 19, 2011 — 12 noon

This event is sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans to commemorate the founding of the Confederate States of America, the inauguration of Jefferson Davis and the raising of the first Confederate Flag.

Activities to include-

- Heritage March up Dexter Ave to the Capitol
- Speeches from leaders of descendant organizations
- Remarks from prominent officials
- Reenactment of the swearing in of Jefferson Davis
- Reenactment of the raising of the first Confederate Flag
- Firing of Rifle and Cannon salutes
- and more!

Check the web site for more information and updates

[www.confederate150.com/2011](http://www.confederate150.com/2011)

*If you are Southern — you will be there!*





# Confederate Classifieds

---

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

**IF YOU LIVE THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES,** you should read *The Courier*, your monthly newspaper for our Southern heritage, reenactments, preservation, calendar of events, book reviews, features, display and classified ads for goods and services. **Free sample copy.** *The Civil War Courier*, PO Box 625, Morristown, Tennessee 37814. 1-800-624-0281. E-mail: [cwc1861@lcs.net](mailto:cwc1861@lcs.net) or [www.civilwarcourier.com](http://www.civilwarcourier.com)

**SPECIALIZING IN CONFEDERATE AND UNION** autographs, letters, diaries, documents, postal history, currency, and photos. Contact Brian & Maria Green, Inc., PO Box 1816, Kernersville, NC 27285-1816; Phone: 336-993-5100. Member SCV & MOSB.

**OWENS & RAMSEY HISTORICAL BOOK-SELLERS:** Seeking images, letters, journals and information for a history of the 7th South Carolina Cavalry, to be published by Broadfoot Publishing. Help us honor these men by remembering them. Contact Marc Ramsey at 804-272-8888, e-mail to: [mramsey104@comcast.net](mailto:mramsey104@comcast.net), or write to: 2728 Tinsley

Drive, Richmond, VA 23235. We are also looking for collections to purchase, so if you have good Confederate books to sell, call us first. [www.owensandramsey.com](http://www.owensandramsey.com)

**OLD GLORY GALLERY & FRAME SHOPPE:** Your source for Civil War, Aviation and Military Art prints. If we don't have it we will try and locate it for you. We accept all major credit cards. Call us at 800-731-0060. Visit our website at [www.oldgloryprints.com](http://www.oldgloryprints.com)

**WEBSITE DESIGN:** Does your camp, organization or company need a website? I am an SCV member and the California Division's Webmaster. I not only build your website, but I include everything you need to get on the Internet quickly. I also do all of your updates so there is no need for you to understand programming. All SCV members receive our organization package for the inclusive price of \$299.95. For more info call Mike at (951) 279-1276 or visit [www.smallbizgrapevine.com](http://www.smallbizgrapevine.com).

**HONOR A CONFEDERATE POW-MIA** Support the Confederate POW Flag Project. [www.confederatepowflag.com](http://www.confederatepowflag.com) or [www.rebelpowflag.com](http://www.rebelpowflag.com)

**2011 LEGENDS IN GRAY CALENDAR,** \$20, postage paid. Send check to Cross Patch, 9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587.

**GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER,** Chief of Cavalry; Army of Tennessee, CSA. Get your copy of *Fighting Joe Wheeler Revised Cavalry Tactics*. First published in 1863. \$20. For order Info e-mail [801372fjwcamp@gmail.com](mailto:801372fjwcamp@gmail.com).

**OUTLINE OF SOUTHERN HISTORY FOR UN-RECONSTRUCTED SOUTHERNERS.** Find out more at [Lestucker.com](http://Lestucker.com). Autographed copies can be ordered by sending \$21.95 softcover; \$31.95 hardback (+\$5.00 postage) to Les Tucker, PO Box 8471, Edmond, OK 73013.

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

**Confederate Veteran Magazines, 250 ORIGINAL ISSUES**, buckram bound in 21 volumes, dating from 1899 to 1932, \$1,800. Contact Roy Christie, 288 Ridge Drive, Laurens, SC 29360, phone 864-575-2140, member SCV.

**OLD PHOTOS COPIED AND RESTORED:** Your original photos returned untouched. Repair cracks, torn photos, any type damage; retouching, color restoration, colorize. \$29.95 typical, includes print and restored photo file on disk; extensive restoration by quote. Samples at ScenicImage.com, click "restoration"; e-mail stan.com@att.net or call Stan Sheram, 255 Cherokee Avenue, Athens GA 30606. 706-353-7826.

**SESSUICENTENNIAL SPECIAL**-Previously advertised at \$36, now \$28 (+\$4 shipping). Autographed copies of the awarded book, *Captains at Rest*, a detailed study of the officers of the 12th Georgia Regiment, Army of Northern Virginia. Send check to the author, L. Harris Churchwell at 69 Lenora Drive, Hawkinsville, GA 31036. Place credit card orders on Amazon.com. Contact me at 478-230-7110 or hchurchwell@msn.com. A lifetime member of the SCV. View the book at harrischurchwell.com.

**FIRST TO FIGHT: Citadel Cadets, The Star of the West, and Fort Sumter** is a new book by Lt. Colonel Andrew D. Kullberg published by the Citadel Historical Society. Cadets from The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina, fired the first shots of the War of Secession on January 9, 1861. These heroic cadets fired at a Union ship as it attempted to reinforce Fort Sumter with 200 US Army combat troops, supplies and ammunition. This beautiful, hardcover, coffee table book tells the story of the first shots on the *Star of the West* in January and Fort Sumter three months later. The book includes a biography of every cadet and faculty member with their war records, an appendix and index. Many rare photographs, maps and illustrations are also included. A portion of the proceeds goes to the recovery of "Big Red" the original Southern Battle Flag captured by Union troops. Big Red was flown by the Corps of Cadets during the *Star of the West* incident and was recently returned to The Citadel. To order an author-signed copy of *First To Fight*, send a check for \$35 (postpaid) made to Citadel Historical Society, PO Box 310971, New Braunfels, TX 78131-0971. This makes a great gift!

---

**Do you need subscription information or have a question?  
Are you moving? If so, please contact [bookkpr@scv.org](mailto:bookkpr@scv.org)**

## Subscribe to the *Confederate Veteran*.

One year, six issues, delivered to your home for \$26.00. Overseas, \$50.00. Mail this form and your check, made payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans, to *Confederate Veteran* Subscription Department, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



# The Confederate Powder Works Chimney Restoration Project Augusta, Georgia

By Past Commander Nick Posey, Brigadier General E. Porter Alexander Camp 158, Augusta, Georgia

Since becoming a member of Brigadier General E. Porter Alexander Camp 158 in 2000, the membership and officers have had numerous discussions over the years about the urgency of restoring Augusta's Confederate Powder Works Chimney and how it could be accomplished.

## Some background history ...

At the start of the War Between the States the Confederacy had enough gunpowder to last approximately 30 days. The South had to have its own means of manufacturing powder, a monumental task which fell to Colonel George Washington Rains, a West Point-trained engineer. Under Colonel Rains' supervision, construction of the Powder Works in Augusta began in September 1861 and was completed seven months later, in April 1862, manufacturing much-needed gunpowder for the Confederate armies and navy.

More than 3,000,000 pounds of gunpowder was manufactured during its three years of operation, which ended in April 1865. The Confederate Powder Works was the only major project fully funded and completed by the Confederate States government during the war.

The highly ornate red brick obelisk chimney was part of the Confederate Powder Works, a large complex consisting of 26 buildings stretching more than two miles along the Augusta Canal and Savannah River.

The chimney, which is the sole remaining structure of the Powder

Works complex, is 153 feet tall, 20 feet square at the base and 10 feet square at the top. The base pedestal stands 35 feet high, with ornamental brick tiers surrounding stucco-covered, recessed brick panels.

## Saving the Chimney after the war ...

Colonel Rains designed the obelisk chimney of the Powder Works to "... remain a monument to the Confederacy, should the Powder Works pass away."

This makes the chimney, with its architecturally unique and ornate design, the first Confederate monument. It was designed by Confederate officers and built and paid for by the Confederate government.

After the war the Confederate Powder Works was confiscated by the Federal Government and condemned.

For the purpose of enlarging the canal to help revive a stagnant post-war economy, the city of Augusta was permitted to purchase the property from the Federal Government on the condition all buildings within the old Powder Works complex would be demolished, and in 1871 and 1872 the city acquired those tracts of land.

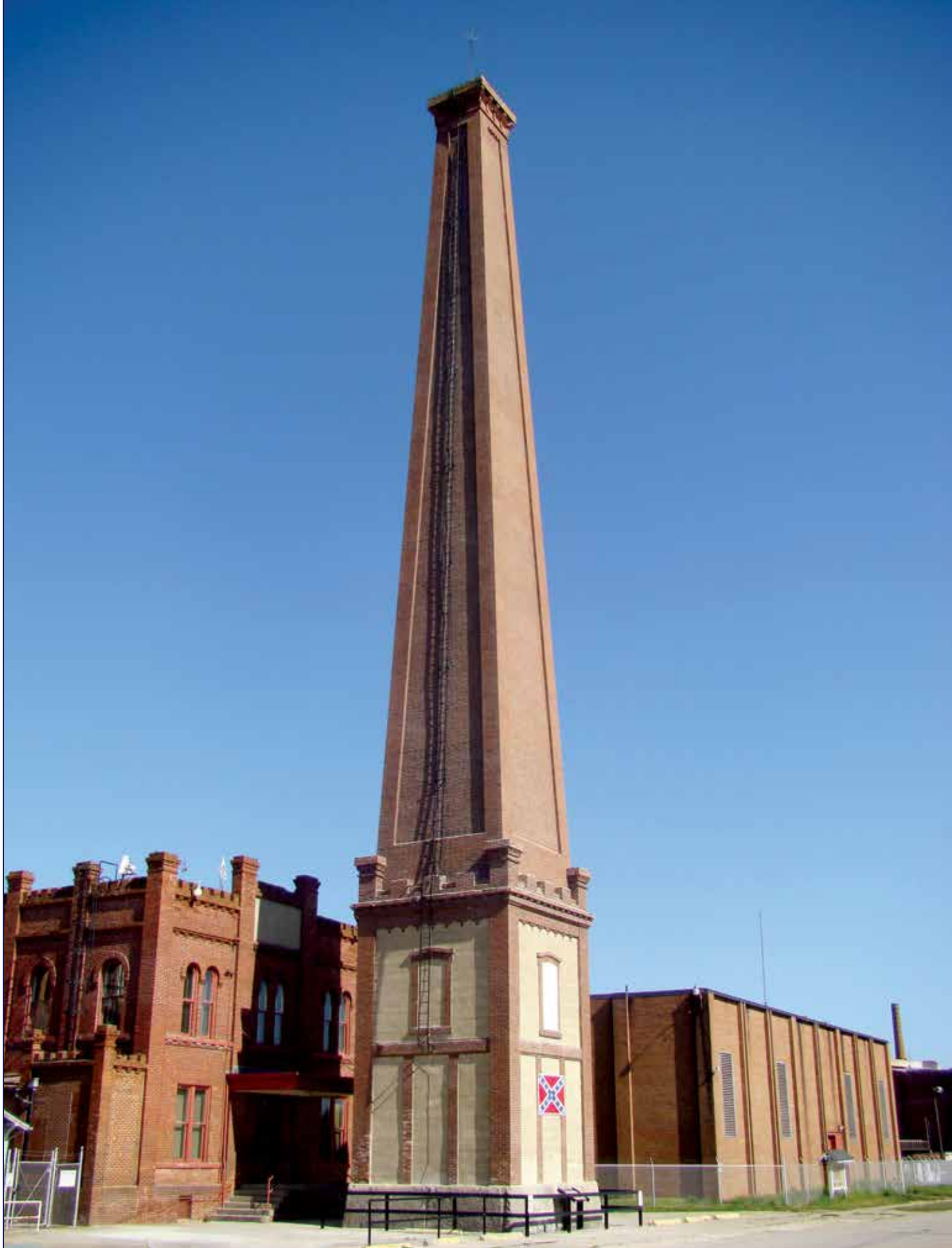
In late 1872 Colonel Rains appeared before the Augusta City Council by invitation, and recounting the history of the Confederate Powder Works, he reminded his audience that the buildings were "the only permanent structures begun and completed by the Southern States during their struggle for a separate nationality." In closing,

Rains made an eloquent appeal to the councilmen that the Refinery's obelisk be spared demolition: "Should that portion of the buildings cease to be valuable for any use to which they may be applied, would it be asking too much from the city that the obelisk be allowed to remain forever as a fitting monument to the dead heroes who sleep on the unnumbered battlefields of the South?" He was informed by the city council that his request would be considered. Colonel Rains was later notified that his request had been granted and that the chimney would be saved.

## The challenge to preserve the chimney...

As a camp we felt quite fortunate to have in our midst this genuine relic of the old Confederacy, erected in April 1862 by the Confederate States government. We understood the importance of our camp spearheading this effort to preserve the aging and deteriorating chimney. And we realized that if we, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, did not work to save the sole remaining structure of the Confederate Powder Works, it would eventually be lost due to neglect. This was going to be no small feat for a small non-profit organization such as ours to take on a project of this magnitude. We knew at the time it would probably cost \$150,000 or more to fund this project. It seemed in the beginning to be a nearly impossible task to accomplish, but we were determined to persevere and give it our

*Continued on page 69*





# Those People

and returned home again. Though the number of black people in the “free States” was negligible, their segregated, impoverished, illiterate, disease- and crime-ridden communities (as shown plainly by the census) offered little attraction. In 1860 there were as many free black people living in the South as in the North, and many in the South were comfortably off, and some were rich and plantation owners themselves.<sup>13</sup>

Historians and commentators have created a vast literature and many theories about why the South has been so peculiar, so out-of-step and contrary in the history of the United States. Their unexamined assumption is that the North is and always has been the standard for “America” and normality. Southerners who fought to separate from “the greatest nation on earth” must surely be psychologically warped (the pseudo-scientific version), if not irredeemably evil (the righteous version). But as we noted earlier, Governor Seymour (and he was far from alone among thoughtful people in the North) considered the strange and evil thing to be that so many Northerners had come to support a government that would invade, loot, burn-out, and kill their Southern fellow citizens, destroy legitimate state governments, and rule a large part of the population by force, contrary to all previous American understanding and in violation of the most fundamental American principle — consent of the governed.

Indeed, the great untold story of American history is Yankee history. It is Yankee, not Southern, history that needs to be put under the microscope for further analysis.

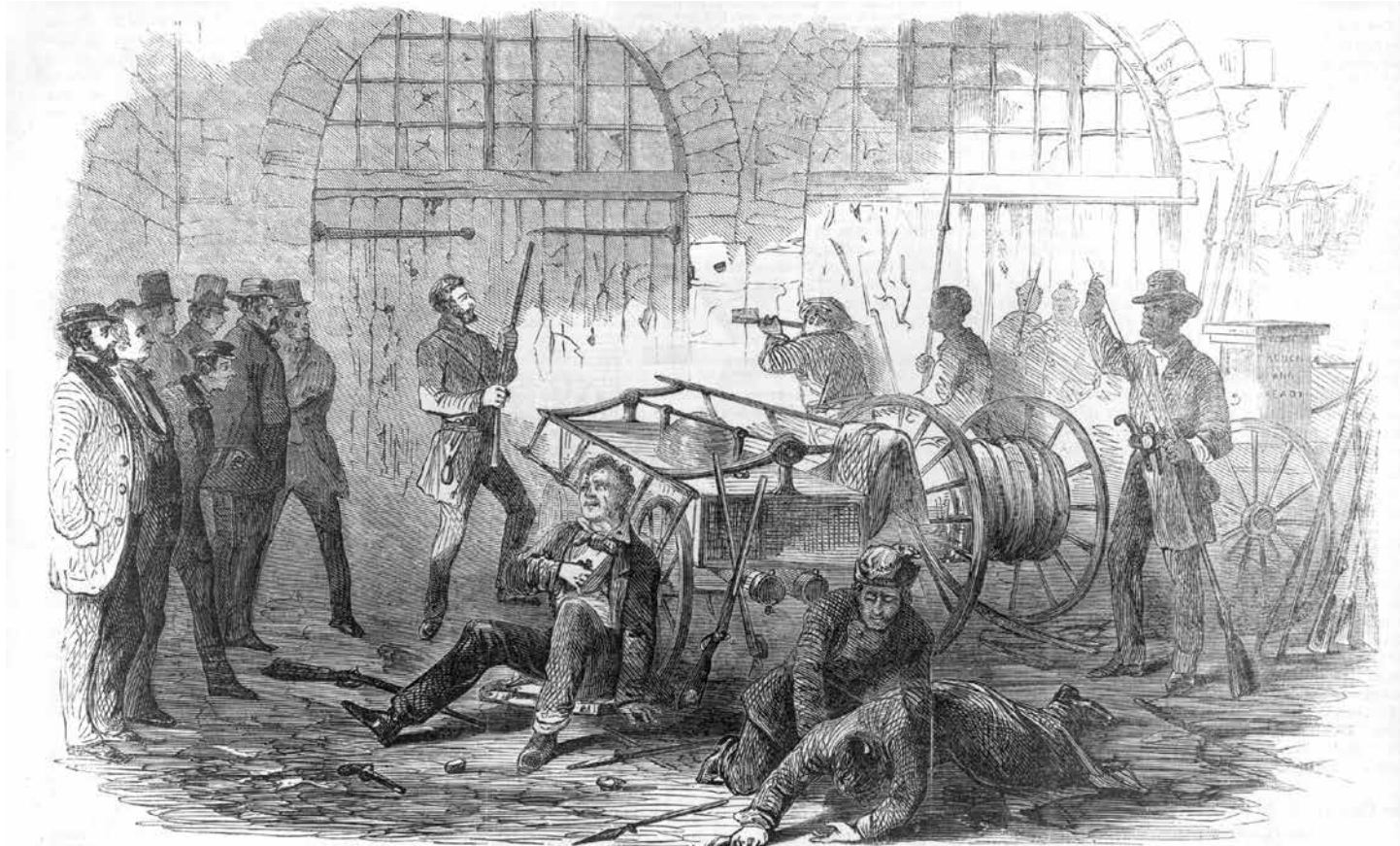
How did the post-Puritan North move from John Adams to John Brown and Abraham Lincoln? How to describe and explain of the vast changes that took place in Northern society between the Revolution and Lincoln’s election? For Lincoln and his party to take power and inaugurate a war of conquest against the South was a new and revolutionary development even in terms of Northern history.

Most of the founders and prominent leaders of the Republican party in all the Northern States, other than Lincoln himself, were natives of New England: Horace Greeley and William Cullen Bryant, the leading Republican editors in New York City; Thaddeus Stevens, the leading Radical Republican of Pennsylvania (who, thanks to the tariff, made \$6,000 profit on every mile of railroad iron sold by his foundry); Senators Salmon P. Chase and Benjamin F. Wade in Ohio, Zachariah Chandler in Michigan, Lyman Trumbull in Illinois (along with Stephen A. Douglas, a Democrat who betrayed his many Southern supporters by urging Northern Democrats to back Lincoln’s war). Many other Republican stalwarts were born in the Yankee-dominated region of upstate New York, known throughout the United States as “the Burnt-Over District” because it had been swept by so many waves of fanaticism.

An important ingredient in the formation of a new militant North was the decline of orthodox Christianity. The strict Calvinism under which New England had been founded had deteriorated constantly almost from the beginning. The Adamses were already Unitarians by the 1820s. In the 1830s ortho-

doxy was further shattered by new intellectual currents released by the French Revolution in Europe — especially newly-influential German philosophy and Biblical criticism. Emerson went from Massachusetts to Germany to study. There he learned that mankind was engaged in a dialectical process of progress that would lead eventually to the removal of all evils and contradictions from history — to the perfection of society. He returned home, resigned from the Congregational clergy, and announced that “whatever is old corrupts.” This included the Christian sacraments, which were to be discarded as relics of barbarism. Yankees have always prided themselves on being trendy thinkers.

Soon he was declaring that “the American” (by which, of course, he meant the New Englander) was “a New Man,” one destined to be the cutting edge of humanity’s progress. The new doctrine made large inroads into the New England intelligentsia. When the breakdown of orthodox Christianity reached the less educated masses of Yankees, it took a different but parallel direction. “The Burnt-Over District,” the upstate New York region settled by the overflow of the poorer population from the Yankee states, was struck by wave after wave of hysterical revivalism, as were similar areas of the Midwest. From this social turmoil, reminiscent in its effects of that which struck the United States in the 1960s, emerged a new post-millennial religion. America was a uniquely virtuous land with a uniquely special relationship with God. Indeed, America + Democracy = God. Such was the underlying assumption and often the declared



HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION—INTERIOR OF THE ENGINE-HOUSE, JUST BEFORE THE GATE IS BROKEN DOWN BY THE STORMING PARTY—COL. WASHINGTON AND HIS ASSOCIATES AS CAPTIVES, HELD BY BROWN AS HOSTAGES.

*John Brown and his raiders at Harper's Ferry just before the end.*

doctrine of sermons and political speeches from that day to this.<sup>14</sup>

Emerson's future state of perfection and God's plan for humanity had been conflated with America's chosenness. From the point of view of Christianity, the *American* belief is heresy. From the point of view of history it is nonsense. But it is powerful enough that it can make any politician quickly into a crowd-pleaser. A receptive public to this day applauds presidential declarations that America is the model of perfection to which all the world wishes, or should wish, to conform. That there is an American mission to spread the perfection of "democratic capitalism" to all humanity. The South was the first victim of such distorted Christian faith, but it has even made headway among Southerners during the 20th century of world wars.

The intensity of emotional and religious upheaval in the Burnt-

Over District was high. That small area of New York State, within the space of twenty years or so, saw Joseph Smith receive a new book of the Bible from the angel Moroni and found the polygamous Mormon church; William Miller begin the Seventh Day Adventists by predicting (inaccurately) the end of the world; the flourishing of spiritualism ("spirit rapping"); the free love colony of John Humphrey Noyes at Oneida; the first feminist convention held at Seneca Falls and John Brown, who was born in Connecticut, collecting accomplices and financial backers for his terrorist expeditions. (One of the financial backers in the Burnt-Over District was Gerritt Smith, one of the richest men in the country, who checked himself into a lunatic asylum when his connection with Brown was exposed. Other prominent Brown bankrollers took vacations in Canada).

For those inspired by the new faith, anything that stood in the way of American perfection must be stamped out. The problem to be attacked and eradicated was at various times identified as the Catholic church, the Masons, meat-eating, liquor, and marriage, all of which engendered earnest campaigns for their elimination from American life. Clearly, many Yankees were discontented people looking for something or someone to blame for the uneasiness they felt as their society suffered through religious breakdown, industrialisation with its accompanying dislocation and periodic unemployment, and a flood of non-Anglo-Saxon, non-Protestant immigrants. By the later 1830s the reformist frenzy had fixed upon slavery, by now limited to the Southern states and territories. It was already well-established that Southerners were an alien, lazy, violent people, lacking the sober vir-



tues of Northerners.

Most Americans, including many Southerners, had long thought slavery not an altogether good thing and wished it had never come to America. Nevertheless, most understood, as Jefferson put it, "we have the wolf by the ears," and no quick solution was to be had. (Lincoln himself said he would not know what to do about slavery even if he had the power, which he at first denied having). The abolitionism flooding forth from parts of the North in sermons, orations, newspapers, schoolbooks, slanderous petitions and pamphlets in the 1830s was something new and different. It had little interest in the welfare of black people, nor even in the bad effects of slavery on the American economy that had been argued (erroneously) by earlier critics. Slave-holding was a *SIN*, a blot on the perfection of what was now

regarded not as the Union but as a *nation* with a divine mission. Abolitionists preached vividly every evil they could imagine as a potential abuse by a slave-owner and was a fact of every day life in the South, of which they were completely ignorant.<sup>15</sup>

Abolitionist propaganda served the purpose of emotional identity for many Yankees and of pornography for others. The great abolitionist preacher Henry Ward Beecher (brother of Mrs. Stowe of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*), got rich and famous from staging mock slave auctions where young, nearly-white women were put on the block. He was later exposed for seducing young married women of his congregation, and was so involved in smuggling arms to abolitionists in Kansas that rifles were known there as "Beecher's Bibles."

Southerners found themselves regularly and publically denounced

in the harshest and vilest terms as barbarians, pirates, kidnappers, evil, tyrannical men lacking every American and Christian virtue. It is significant the orthodox clergy of the North looked unfavorably on the new currents. Northern Catholic and Episcopal bishops and Presbyterian theologians plainly denounced and warned against the hysterical propaganda of the abolitionists. Episcopal Bishop John Henry Hopkins of Vermont said in 1863, even as the War had raged on: "The South has done more than any people on earth for the African race." One could make several large books just discussing the Northern condemnation of what was deemed the fanatical and meddling spirit of New Englanders. A prominent New York Democratic writer hit the nail on the head: "The Abolitionists have throughout committed the fatal mistake of urging a purely moral cause by means, not only for-

## INDEPENDENCE COIN



Buying • Selling • Trading  
Appraisals



Jerry Austin, APS ANA  
8700 Pineville-Matthews Rd.  
Suite 580  
Charlotte, NC 28226  
**704-542-7554**

## Protect Your Veterans!

Protect **Confederate Veteran** back issues. Keep this valuable source fresh and available for reference. Slipcases are library quality. Constructed with heavy bookbinder's board and covered in a rich maroon leather grained material. A silver label with the **Confederate Veteran** logo is included for personalizing.



*Satisfaction Guaranteed!*

**One - \$18   Three - \$45   Six - \$84**

*Add \$3.50 per slipcase for P&H. USA orders only.*

**TNC Enterprises Dept. SCV, P.O. Box 2475  
Warminster, PA 18974**

Enclose name, address and payment with your order.  
(No P.O. boxes please) PA residents add 6% sales tax.  
You can even call **215-674-8476** to order by phone.

### Credit Card Orders:

Visa, MC, AmEx accepted. Send name, number, exp. date and signature.

**To Order Online:**

**[www.tncenterprises.net/scv](http://www.tncenterprises.net/scv)**

eign to that character, but hostile to it, incompatible with it. Where they had to persuade, they have undertaken to force. Where love was the spirit in which they should have approached the task, they have done it in that of hate.”<sup>16</sup>

Abolitionism, looked at as it actually was, had more to do with hatred of the slaveholder and then of the whole Southern white population than it did with black welfare. It was an inappropriate and destructive response to the problem of slavery in the United States, as the more conservative elements of the North understood. Daniel Webster, the greatest man of the North, said, during the debates leading to the Compromise of 1850, that Southerners would have gradually eliminated slavery if it had not been for the abolitionist frenzy. But the relentless propaganda grew steadily. By 1860 there was a Northern generation which had grown up knowing nothing about their Southern fellow countrymen except abolitionist propaganda. And vast numbers of recent immigrants, ignorant of American history and the Constitution, were highly susceptible. By that time, the most thoughtful and perceptive Southern clergy of all denominations were convinced the North was given over to heresy and atheism, and secession was a religious as well as a political necessity.

In New York City in 1860 there were women and children working 16-hour days for starvation wages, 150,000 unemployed, 40,000 homeless, 600 brothels (some with girls as young as 10), and 9,000 grog shops where the poor could temporarily drown their sorrows. Half of the children of the city did not live past the age of five. And at the same time there were ostentatiously rich men who kept race horses

and mistresses, dined every day at Delmonicos, and lit their cigars with fifty dollar banknotes. Many Southerners had been to New York. Some had seen the slums of London. When a Southern plantation owner looked over the land, the living, and the people he had inherited, and his and their daily life, and examined his conscience, he was not inclined to accept the malicious charges of people who wanted to destroy his way of life at no cost to themselves. Southern opinion of *those people* did not improve when the invading armies showed little regard for the lives and property of civilians, black or white, and for the then well-recognised rules of warfare between civilised nations.

Yankees did not like for their superiority to be called into question, then or later. But Southerners were a proud people who thought for themselves. John Tyler, father of the future president, remarked in the 1790s “the Northern cattle” seemed bent on besmirching the honorable reputation of Virginia. In the 1850s, George Washington Harris, a Tennessee River steamboat captain and one of the many excellent, underrated writers of the Old South, had his rambunctious character “Sut Lovingood,” give a disquisition on “The Puritan Yankee.” Sut summed Yankees up as “powerfull ornary stock.” Knowledgeable Europeans, then and later, shared a similar view. They provide a useful objective perspective on the two sides in the War to Prevent Southern Independence because they do not automatically take at face value the Yankees’ assumption they are invariably nobly motivated in everything they do.<sup>17</sup>

In a Union as vast, constantly expanding, and diverse as the United States in the mid-19th century, there was bound to be conflict among different regions with different interests and ways of life. But such conflicts need not lead

automatically to the bloodiest and most destructive war of that century. What made war nearly inevitable was the rise in the North of an aggressive party that regarded the Southern states with animosity and was determined to rule ruthlessly in the interests of the North. Many Republican politicians, editors, and eggheads expressed this intention publicly and boastfully and with malice aforethought. Everyone understood this to be the case in 1860, even though Lincoln occasionally made conciliatory noises about his inoffensive intentions, which later historians have taken at face value. Lincoln won the presidency with the support of only two-fifths of the people, but his party had a majority in the North and was about to assume power to carry out its agenda by control over all the force and patronage of the federal government.<sup>18</sup>

In 1860 antislavery sentiment in itself was not sufficient to win an election, much less to inaugurate a war of conquest.

There had to be other developments to bring Lincoln and his party to power. Described briefly, these included an impulse toward “national greatness” (a product of both economic interests and emotions), with the *nation*, of course, understood as the North; the rise of an aggressive class of industrial and banking moguls in New York and in the Great Lakes corridor of Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago; the arrival in the Midwest of radical, power-worshipping Germans fleeing the failed revolutions of 1848, to provide a militant nucleus of ideologues, activists, and soldiers for the Republicans; and Lincoln’s clever manipulation of a phony but powerful issue: the “extension of slavery.” In a future article I will describe these aspects of the history of *those people* in the 1850s and up to Lincoln’s rise to



power.

Meanwhile, let us give the last word to a Confederate soldier who was an unwilling guest of *those people* as a prisoner of war. When he got back home he wrote up his impressions for his hometown Georgia newspaper:

*They believed their manners and customs more enlightened, their intelligence and culture immeasurably superior. Brimful of hypocritical cant and puritan ideas, they preach, pray and whine. The most parsimonious of wretches, they extoll charity ... the worst of dastards, they are the most selfish of men, they are the most blatant philanthopists, the blackest-hearted hypocrites, they are religious fanatics.*

*They are agitators and schemers, braggarts and deceivers, swindlers and extortioners, and yet pretend to Godliness, truth, purity and humanity. The shibboleth of their faith is, "The Union must and shall be preserved," and they hold on to this with all the peculiar obstinacy of their nature.*

*They say we are all benighted people, and are trying to pull down that which God himself built up. Many of these bigots express astonishment at finding the majority of our men could read and write, they have actually been educated to regard the Southern people as grossly illiterate, and little better than savages. The whole nation lives, breathes and prospers in delusions; and their chiefs control the spring of the social and political machine with masterly hands.*

*They are so entirely incongruous to our people that they and their descendants will ever be our natural enemies.*<sup>19</sup>

This Confederate soldier's sentiments are the same as Jefferson's 60 years before, except now they cover the entire North and not just Massachusetts and Connecticut.

... (to be continued)

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup>The proper name for the American war of 1861–1865 has always been a subject of argument. Compatriot Dr. Charles E. Pace of Greenville, North Carolina, in his study of the war (which I hope will soon be published) has put forward the term "War to Prevent Southern Independence." This is the most precisely accurate term that has ever been used. I have adopted it and other writers have followed suit.

<sup>2</sup>Public Record: Including *Speeches, Messages ... of Horatio Seymour* (New York: 1868). A rich collection of commentary on the era of the War by an antiwar Democrat. Seymour was actually a relative moderate in the ranks of Lincoln's Northern critics.

<sup>3</sup>Thomas Jefferson to John Taylor, June 1, 1798.

<sup>4</sup>Richard M. Weaver, "Two Dialects," in *In Defense of Tradition: Collected Shorter Writings of Richard M. Weaver*, ed. Ted J. Smith III. (Indianapolis: 2000), pp. 720-748.

<sup>5</sup>Clyde Wilson, *Tiger's Meat: William Gilmore Simms and the History of the Revolution*, *Simms Review*, vol 8 (2000), pp. 22-31.

<sup>6</sup>Robert N. Rosen, *The Jewish Confederates* (Columbia, SC: 2000); Kelly J. O'Grady, *Clear the Confederate Way!* (Mason City, Iowa: 1999).

<sup>7</sup>Compatriot Dr. James E. Kibler, emeritus professor of English at the University of Georgia, is the leader of this movement. See also Clyde Wilson, *Shakespeare Spoke Southern*, [www.abbeyvilleinstitute.org](http://www.abbeyvilleinstitute.org).

<sup>8</sup>Noah Webster's adventures in the South are fully recounted in Harry R. Warfel, ed., *Letters of Noah Webster* (New York: 1953), and in Warfel, *Noah Webster: Schoolmaster to America* (New York: 1936).

<sup>9</sup>See Harlow W. Sheidley, *Sectional Nationalism: Massachusetts Conservative Leaders and the Transformation of America* (Boston: 1998).

<sup>10</sup>Jefferson in his autobiography summarized Adams's comments about the 3/5ths compromise in the Constitution.

The later remarks in John Ad-

ams to Thomas Jefferson, February 3, 1821.

<sup>11</sup>Clyde Wilson, "Spielberg's *Amistad*," in Wilson, *Defending Dixie* (Columbia, SC: 2006), pp. 179-183.

<sup>12</sup>Larry Gara, *The Liberty Line: The Legend of the Underground Railroad* (Lexington, KY: 1996). The Underground Railroad has spawned enough recent literature to fill a small library, much of it directed at children and produced by the US government, although it is an insignificant portion of the history of slavery in the US.

<sup>13</sup>Ervin L. Jordan, Jr., *Black Confederates and Afro-Yankees in Civil War Virginia* (Charlottesville: 1995);

Larry Koger, *Black Slaveowners: Free Black Slavemasters in South Carolina* (Columbia, SC: 1994);

Gary B. Mills, *The Forgotten People: Cane River's Creoles of Color* (Baton Rouge: 1977).

<sup>14</sup>Ernest Lee Tuveson, *Redeemer Nation: The Idea of America's Millennial Role* (Chicago: 1968).

<sup>15</sup>Avery O. Craven, *The Coming of the Civil War* (Chicago: 1966), chapters 1-7.

<sup>16</sup>This statement was made by John O'Sullivan of New York, editor of *The Democratic Review* and one of the most prominent spokesmen of the Democratic Party during the 1840s and 1850s. He could not stomach Lincoln's war against the South and was about to leave for Europe, where he defended the Confederacy. A number of Northerners went to Europe for the same reason. The painter James McNeill Whistler was one.

<sup>17</sup>Charles Adams, *Slavery, Secession, and Civil War: Views from the United Kingdom and Europe, 1856-1865* (Lanham, MD: 2007); an invaluable collection.

<sup>18</sup>See Marc Egnal, *Clash of Extremes: The Economic Origins of the Civil War* (New York: 2009); William Marvel, *Mr. Lincoln Goes to War* (Boston: 2006).

<sup>19</sup>Published in the *Smyrna, Georgia, Bugle Call* in 1864 and widely reprinted in Southern papers.



Introducing...

# Confederate CHRONICLE

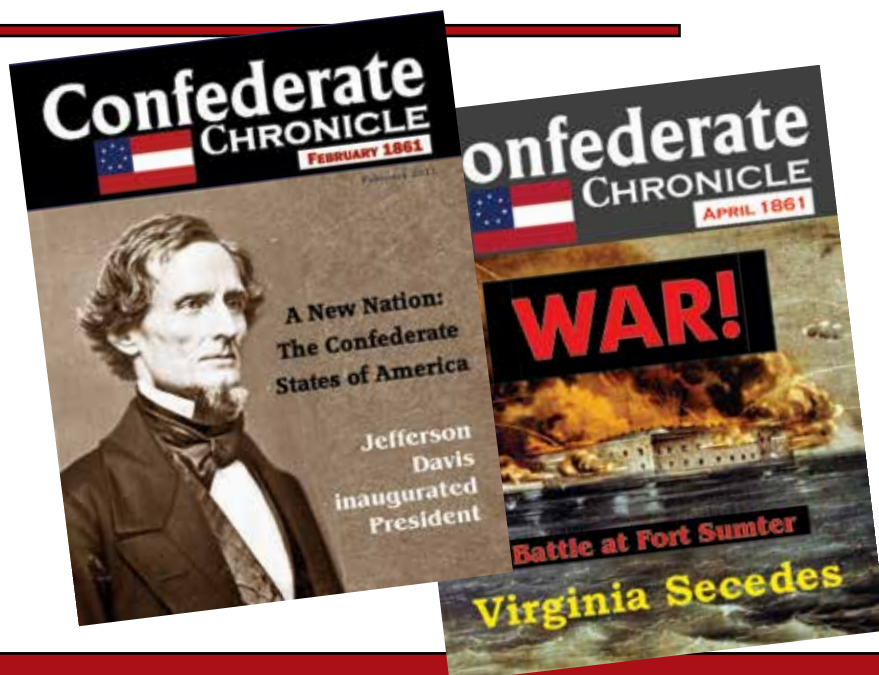
**An exclusive *limited time* magazine reliving the  
Confederate saga month by month - 52 monthly issues  
and it's gone - just like the Confederacy!  
February 1861 (2011) through May 1865 (2015)**

**Experience the  
Confederacy through  
the diaries, letters,  
memoirs, newspapers and  
battle accounts of the  
men and women  
who were there.**

**Know it as they knew it.**

**See it as they saw it.**

**Feel it as they felt it.**



**Subscribe NOW to start at the birth of the Confederacy !**

Subscribe online at  
[www.ConfederateChronicle.com](http://www.ConfederateChronicle.com)

or  
Send check, money order or  
credit card information to:

Confederate Chronicle  
P.O. Box 532  
Bountiful, Utah 84011



**\$ 36 for 6 monthly issues  
\$ 65 for 12 monthly issues  
\$ 120 for 24 monthly issues**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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



# Friends & Descendants Association



## Oakwood Confederate Cemetery

The Confederate Section of the Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond, VA contains 17, 200 Confederate Soldiers who gave their all for their State and Country.

An organization, Friends and Descendants Association of Oakwood Confederate Cemetery, under the auspices of the Oakwood Restoration Committee of the Virginia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, is being formed to honor these men and raise funds with which to assist in this project. You have the chance to be part of an organization dedicated to bringing honor and dignity to these men. The initial membership will be \$25.00 per year. This may be a tax deductible donation. Please check with your tax advisor. Fill out the form below and send it to: Friends & Descendants Association of Oakwood Confederate Cemetery, c/o Brandon Dorsey, P.O. Box 665, Lexington, VA 24450.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Ancestor's Name (if any) buried in Oakwood: \_\_\_\_\_

Unit & Company: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Annual Membership \$ 25.00

☐ Additional Contribution \$ \_\_\_\_\_

### FOR DONATIONS ONLY

If you prefer to send a one-time donation (not association membership) to help with the ongoing work, please make your check payable to Oakwood Restoration Fund, P.O. Box 114, Beaverdam, VA 23015-0114.

The Virginia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans is a 501(c)3 charitable organization under IRS Code.



*Soldier's Monument in the Confederate Section*

## Honor Your Confederate Ancestor by Marking His Final Resting Place with One of These Composite Replicas of the Original Iron Crosses Installed by the UDC in the early 1900s



They come ready to install with a piece of rebar molded into the tang of each cross.

Never needs painting — stays black!

**These are offered exclusively by the Moses Wood Camp 125**

For more info contact: ricklittle@charter.net

## NULLIFYING TYRANNY

Creating Moral Communities in an Immoral Society

By the Kennedys authors of *The South Was Right!*



1776—1861—2010 It's time to do it again!

Learn about the movement to reclaim the right of nullification. See for yourself how God first established limited government and warned His people of the dangers of big government. Help to reclaim the State's Right to control the Federal government. Available at bookstores.

Visit our web site

[www.kennedytwins.com](http://www.kennedytwins.com)

The place where **EVERYONE** gets their Civil War news!



**CALL TODAY TO SUBSCRIBE!**

**\$32**

To receive a free sample copy or to subscribe to any of our publications, call:

**1-800-624-0281 ext. 369**

email: [ctcirsm@lcs.net](mailto:ctcirsm@lcs.net)

**Camp Chase Gazette**

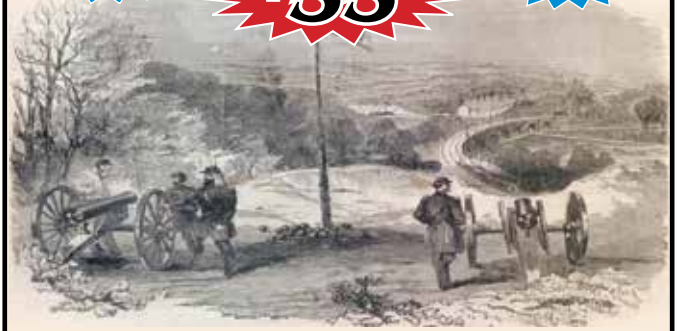
**\$35**

**All 3 for**

**\$55**

**The Citizens' Companion**

**\$30**



# The Confederate Powder Works Chimney Restoration

best effort to restore and preserve the chimney.

There had never been any major repair work performed on the chimney to speak of, especially on the obelisk portion above the pedestal, where a majority of the mortar erosion had occurred. The Confederate Survivors Association back in the 1880s had done some repair on the base pedestal of the chimney, mostly cosmetic in nature. There were also cracks on multiple sides of the obelisk which concerned us in regard to the structural integrity of the chimney, and whether it could withstand many more years of exposure to the elements.

The long journey of this project began back in 2002, when during the last term of Commander Woody Highsmith, the camp was able to obtain a matching funds grant from the state of Georgia to have an evaluation conducted by an engineering firm to assess the condition and structural integrity of the chimney.

My term as commander began in January 2003. In May 2003 representatives from International Chimney Corporation, based in Buffalo, New York, came to Augusta and performed a physical inspection of the chimney. The results of that inspection were published in a detailed report by the engineering company that would oversee the project once it began. In July 2003, McMullan & Associates, a consulting structural engineering firm located in Vienna, Virginia, issued a 60-page *Condition Assessment* describing the structural condition of the chimney along with a detailed scope of work and cost estimate. The cost of the chimney inspection and *Condition Assessment* was \$10,000. The state of Georgia paid \$6,000 towards the cost of the Con-

dition Assessment, and Camp 158 paid the remaining \$4,000.

Now the real work was to begin — raising the funds to restore the chimney. The original cost estimate by McMullan & Associates, as stated in the Condition Assessment, was \$135,000 to \$145,000. (One can assume when given a price range instead of a set amount, the actual completed cost of the project is always going to be near the high end of the estimate, not the low end.) Because of the amount of time which has passed since the original estimate in 2003, due to inflation and rising costs, the final estimate in 2009 was \$192,000.

During my term as commander the camp worked very aggressively to obtain funding for the restoration of the chimney. There were two big setbacks. The first was in early 2008, when the Georgia Legislature approved \$150,000 as a line item in the FY '09 State Budget, only to have Governor Sonny Perdue strike it from the budget on May 15th. The second big disappointment was in late 2008, when the Watson-Brown Foundation in Thomson, Georgia, denied our grant request for \$135,000.


During my term we were able to raise 30 percent of the funding for the chimney project, thanks in large part to the \$42,000 received from the Georgia Division at the reunion in June 2008. We also received a commitment for \$5,000 from the Southern Cultural Foundation on behalf of David and Debra Denard, \$10,000 from SCV National, and a \$1,000 donation from Augusta-Richmond County Historical Endowment Trust in Augusta, GA.

Commander Lee Herron began his term in January 2009. Commander Herron continued the effort, aggressively pursuing sources

of funding for the project. His efforts are to be commended. He was able to get commitments for the remaining 70 percent of the funding. We were awarded a \$10,000 grant from the Georgia Civil War Commission in early 2009. The membership of the Georgia Division at the June 2009 reunion again voted to contribute another \$42,000 in funding to the chimney project. A Camp 158 member, David Powell and his wife Marie, made a commitment to donate \$30,000. The city of Augusta also committed \$52,000. This amount, along with contributions from other donors, gave us the full amount that would be needed to complete the restoration of the Confederate Powder Works Chimney.

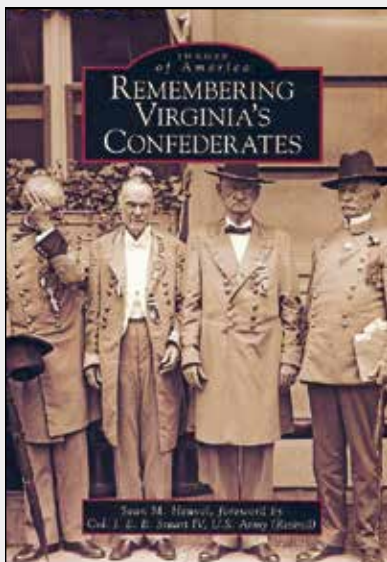
The struggle to save the chimney has ended and all the years of hard work have finally brought this project to fruition. This was a major accomplishment for the Sons of Confederate Veterans to save this significant historic structure. This icon of the Confederacy will stand for another 100 years as a monument to the fallen heroes of our Southland.

International Chimney Corporation began work on November 19, 2009, and completed the restoration of the chimney four months later, on March 12, 2010. On behalf of the members of Brigadier General E. Porter Alexander Camp 158, we are truly grateful for the generous contributions of the donors who made this project possible and the preservation of the Confederate Powder Works Chimney a reality.

A rededication ceremony was held October 9, 2010, commemorating the restoration of the Confederate Powder Works Chimney erected in April 1862, which was the first monument honoring the Confederacy. 



# Confederate Gifts from GHQ



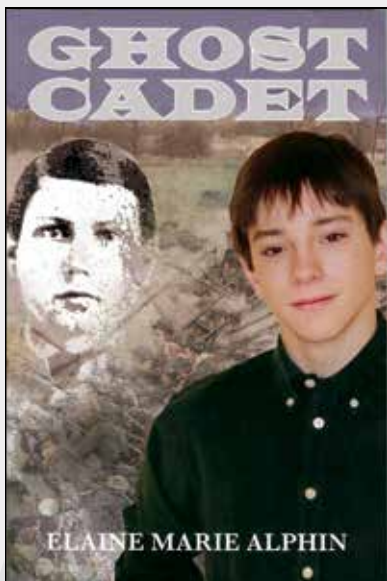
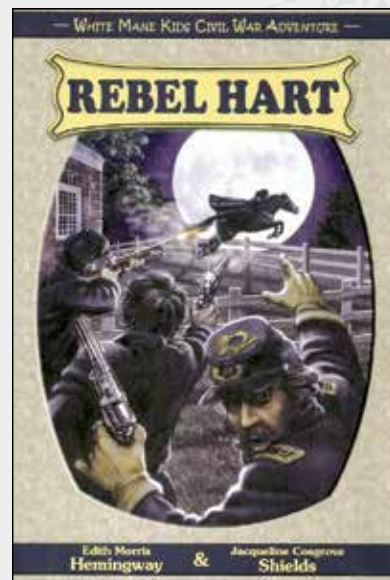
**Remembering Virginia's Confederates.** Virginia holds a prominent and distinguished place in the War Between the States.

Home of the Confederacy's capital city of Richmond, more battles were fought in Virginia than in any other state. The commonwealth also produced some of the war's most legendary and iconic figures, including Robert E. Lee, Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson and J. E. B. Stuart. *Remembering Virginia's Confederates* explores the Confederate military and government service of a wide array of Virginia residents, ranging from the most prominent generals, politicians and spies to little-known enlisted men. **1222 \$21.95**



*Elm Springs*

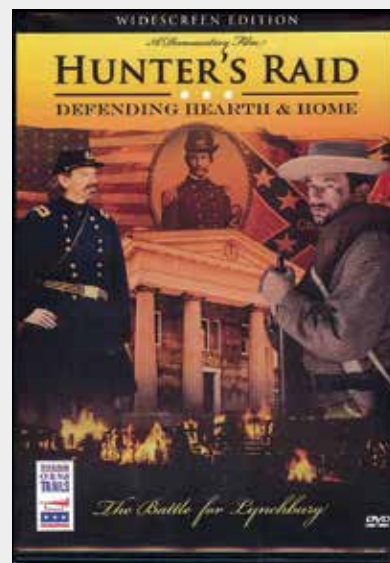
**Rebel Hart.** Suitable for grades 6-12. The story of Nancy Hart, a real-life Confederate spy who lived in the mountains of western Virginia during the WBTS. Filled with fervor for the Confederate cause and looking for adventure, 14-year-old Nancy ran away from family and farm to join the Moccasin Rangers, a band of Confederate raiders. Shunned by her family, twice captured by the enemy and with a price on her head, Nancy finds herself in a day-to-day struggle for survival. **982 \$12.95**

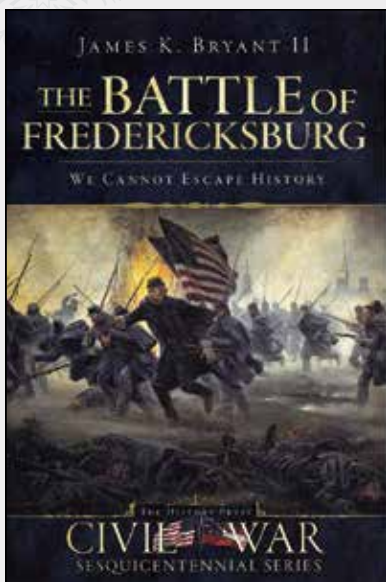


**Ghost Cadet.** Suitable for grades 4-8. During a school vacation, Benjy and his older sister Fran are sent to visit a grandmother they've never met in New Market, Virginia. Immediately Benjy becomes drawn into the local history and meets the ghost of a Confederate cadet, who is trying to recover his honor by finding the family watch that he hid just before the battle in which he died. An unusually well-written piece of kid fiction that is not afraid to present the Southern side of the war. **948 \$8.95**

**Hunter's Raid; The Battle for Lynchburg.** (DVD) **June, 1864.** General David Hunter and his Army of 18,000 Union soldiers are ordered to capture Lynchburg, Virginia. If Hunter can seize this important supply and transportation center,

it might cripple the Confederacy and end the War. Defended only by old men and young boys, Lynchburg must prepare for the worst. Filmed at original locations in and around Lynchburg, this dramatic documentary recounts Hunter's Raid through the voices of the soldiers and civilians who were there. (55 Min.) **1140 \$16.99**





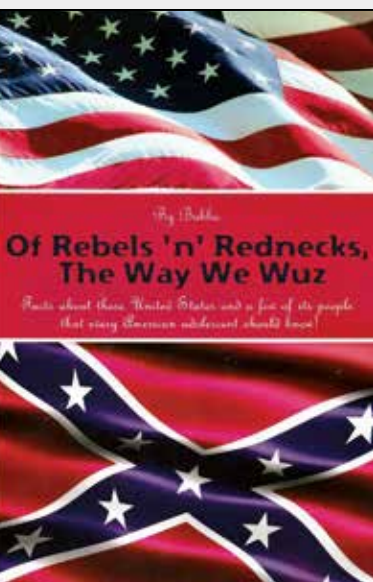
## Call 1-800-My-Dixie or fax order to 1-931-381-6712

**The Battle of Fredericksburg; We Cannot Escape History.** The Battle of Fredericksburg is known as the most disastrous defeat the Federal Army of the Potomac experienced in the War. The futile assaults by Federal soldiers against the Confederate defensive positions on Marye's Heights and behind the infamous stone wall along the Sunken Road solidified Ambrose Burnside's reputation as an inept army commander and reinforced Robert E. Lee's undefeatable image. Follow historian James Bryant behind the lines of confrontation to discover the strategies and blunders which contributed to one of the most memorable battles of the War. 406 \$21.99

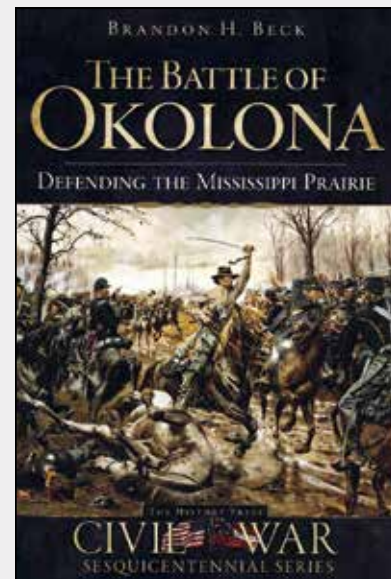
**The Battle of Okolona; Defending The Mississippi Prairie.** In February 1864, more than 7,000 Union cavalry troops led by General

William Sooy Smith started a raid into the Mississippi Prairie to bring destruction to one of the few breadbaskets remaining in the South. Both Smith and General Sherman intended to burn everything in their path. But neither reckoned with General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Forrest's small Confederate cavalry forced defeated Smith in a running battle which stretched from West Point to Okolona

and beyond. Forrest's victory prevented Smith from joining Sherman and saved the Prairie from total destruction. 407 \$19.99



**Of Rebels 'n' Rednecks, The Way We Wuz.** A handful of rugged individuals carved a civilization out of a wilderness not realizing they were creating the greatest country, with the highest standard of living ever known to mankind. Even so, man's inhumanity to man, almost destroyed that country in its infancy. Our forefathers knew to "do unto other before they do unto you" was as natural as breathing. The events leading up to the uncivil war is a shining example of the misuse of government in human affairs and, yet, we still live in the greatest country known to man! Antebellum abuse of congressional power is fascinating as well as eye opening and it continues today! There were many factors involved in secession and the war but the overriding catalyst was not black or white — just green — as in money, lucre, moola and this little volume offers some little known insights! (WARNING: Some language may not be suitable for young readers) 1156 \$14.99



### Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

Quantity Title Price

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Personal Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ AMEX ☐

Card Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Exp: \_\_\_\_\_

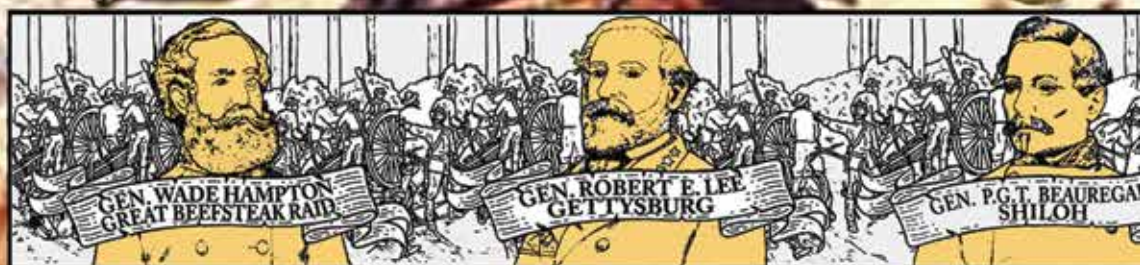
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Shipping Chart: Minimum Charge		
\$20.01 – \$35.00	\$5.00	
\$35.01 – \$50.00	\$7.25	Add \$2 extra for every \$25 increment over \$100
\$50.01 – \$65.00	\$10.00	
\$65.01 – \$80.00	\$11.00	
\$80.01 – \$95.00	\$12.25	Tennessee Residents add 9.25% Sales Tax
\$95.01 – \$100.00	\$14.00	



# *The Confederate Generals*



Life's Too Short to Shoot an Ug  
CALL FOR DETAILS!

1-877-887-4867

WWW.AMERICANLEGACYFIREARM



*"Everyone should do all in his power to  
collect and disseminate the truth,  
in the hope that it may find a  
place in history and descend to posterity."*

*-Robert E. Lee*



AMERICAN LEGACY FIREARMS, INC.

P.O. Box 369  
Fort Collins, CO 80522



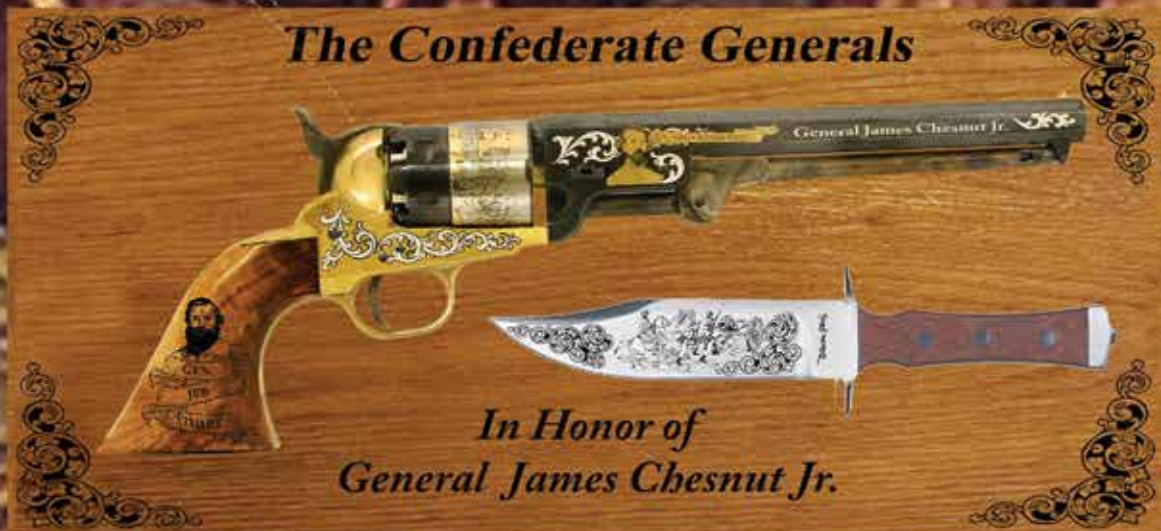
*Personalize it with your name  
or your Confederate Ancestor!*



*Order includes an engraved  
Blicke Collins Knife!*

*gly Gun!*

MS.COM





**Limited Edition - Only 3000 sets will be made**

*Keep the Legacy Alive*

*All coins minted in the South by The Highland Mint, Florida US*



Designer's Rendering of Coins

*Hand crafted solid hardwood  
display box with  
Certificate of Authenticity included*

## CSA SESQUICENTENNIAL COLLECTION



*Special  
Introductory  
Price*

**\$999.00**

All prices good till December 20, 2010 (introductory prices)



You and your heirs can own this valuable, historic collection of stunningly designed handsome proofs (coins) commemorating each state and the heroes who fought valiantly for the Confederacy 150 years ago.

*Confederate Gold is gone forever, but now you can own our piece of Confederate Silver*

But don't wait. This is a limited edition of inspiring, engraved tributes to the 13 Confederate states. You owe it to the memory of every Confederate soldier, to your love of this nation's cultural heritage, and to your descendents to order now.

**Don't miss your chance to own a once in a lifetime collectable piece of History.**

**This is a limited edition. Act now while inventory is available, once these sets are gone there will be no more.**

- ★ Box Set of the 13 Confederate States.....\$999
- ★ Choose your own Serial Numbers\*.....add \$150
- ★ Choose your sets with Gold Overlay Coins..add \$350
- ★ or Choose a Combination of both (Best Value)...add \$400
- ★ Each coin is one troy ounce silver (.999 pure silver)
- ★ No individual coins sold
- ★ Price does not include shipping

\*If requested number available; does not include #1-#10, #150, #3,000

**To Order: [www.civilwarinsc.com/csacoins](http://www.civilwarinsc.com/csacoins),  
call 866-681-7314 or send check to:  
SC Division Sons of Confederate Veterans  
PO Box 2502  
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29465**