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THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
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January/February 2010

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.

Private Carey H. Cloyd15

"I Consider It A Privilege To Die For My Country"16



Who is this Man
Robert E. Lee?.....21



Prussian Confederate Veteran Honored......22



Joseph Woods Brunson.....52

Robert C. Moates, Sr.....55





DEPARTMENTS

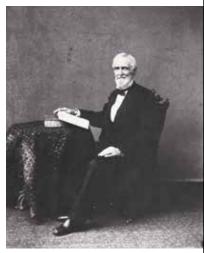
From the Editor3	Confederate Images15
Commander-in-Chief4	Books in Print25
Dispatches from the Front6	Camp News 28-39
Lt. Commander-in-Chief8	New Members 40-43
Forward the Colors10	Carry Me Back44
Chaplain's Comments12	Notices48
The Last Roll14	Confederate Classifieds54

ON THE COVER — Our General Headquarters, Elm Springs, after a February 2008 snow during a General Executive Council meeting. — *Photo by Frank Powell*.





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FROM THE **EDITOR**

hope everyone had a nice holiday season. We start 2010 with the anticipation of the beginning of the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States in December. As a



young boy during the Centennial, I still remember some of the events and still have some memorabilia and books. This was the foundation for my interest in the Confederacy and my Southern heritage. In the next five years, we must make sure we spur many young men to become interested in their heritage. This will be the foundation for the future of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

One way you can help is to join the newly created Sesquicentennial Society. The best part is that 25 percent of your donation goes into a Bicentennial fund to be used 50 years from now to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the War Between the States. Talk about laying a foundation for the future of the SCV.

We conclude the papers of Brigadier General Paul Jones Semmes of Georgia in this issue. These are the words from a general who was there. I hope you enjoy reading it. Most of you have read about Heros von Borcke, who served with General J.E.B. Stuart. His gravestone was destroyed in World War II, but has now been replaced with a Confederate iron cross and a new marker. Read all about it, starting on page 22.

A schedule and registration information for our 2010 Reunion in Anderson, SC, is on pages 56-57. It's not too early to sign up for this year's reunion. Also, the end of February brings us the annual Stephen Dill Lee Institute, this year in Nashville, TN. I attended last year and thoroughly enjoyed the experience and look forward to this year's. Hope to see a lot of you there.

Thanks to all of you who send in photos of your camp's activities. Please continue. Our camps are the backbone of our organization. As always, please let me know if you have any questions. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

Editor-in-Chief

January/February 2010 — 3



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
CHARLES E. McMichael

CIC@SCV.ORG

Take The Long View

Compatriots,

s we enter the year 2010, and the beginning of our commemoration of the Sesquicentennial of the Cause for Southern Independence, it is appropriate to take inventory of where we are and how we got here in order to proceed with future plans and endeavors. Therefore, let's take the long view of our place in history and recap the steps and events that have led us here.

The animosity toward the South from our northern neighbors started long before 1860. During the American Revolution the uniting of the colonies was often a marriage of convenience in order to defeat the British. If one studies James Madison's account of the Constitutional Convention, you will find a great disparity, even then, between the ideals and attitudes of the two groups of states. Alexander Hamilton of New York championed as strong a central government as possible, while the Southern delegates tried to hold the principle of States' Rights. Several New England states threatened secession over the admission of Louisiana as a state, and did so again for Texas. Furthermore, the Nullification Crisis of 1828 was a clash between the Northern and Southern viewpoints. During that period Vice President John C. Calhoun and US President Andrew Jackson attended the annual Jefferson Day Dinner party. Jackson raised his glass and offered the toast: "Our Federal Union; it must be preserved!" Calhoun fired back, "Our Federal Union — next to our liberties most dear! May we all remember that it can only be preserved by respecting the rights of the States and distributing equally the benefits and burdens of the Union!" As a

result, Southern states began talking secession, leading Congress to back off most of the tariffs; thus, the crisis subsided for awhile.

It may be that secession by one group of states, or another, was destined to happen. This is why some historians reference the War for Southern Independence as an irrepressible conflict. We all know the documentation of the lies and demagoguery spread by Northern journalists and politicians about Southerners during the War. To them we were the scum of the earth. One Northern general, whom I shall not grace by placing his name here, publicly advocated the extermination and genocide of our entire people. After the end of fighting, it was no better.

There are many good books on the horrors and deprivations heaped upon the South during the occupation, which by some is erroneously referred to as *Reconstruction*. As case in point I will list one example of the scorn shown toward us. For instance, it was often illegal for Confederate Veterans to wear their uniforms in public, and there are many accounts of men being arrested for this, even though in some cases these were the only clothes they had. Displaying a Confederate Flag was an even worse sin.

The common thread you will find among histories of the late 19th century is of reconciliation between the North and South; this was not to last. At the turn of the 20th century, the South and the Confederate Veteran again became the whipping boy of the establishment. During the propaganda to build support for entering WWI, many politicians and publications began comparing the Germans to Confederates as the reason that they too should be defeated. This became so onerous it led to the SCV writing and publishing

what we know as *The Gray Book*. In this book, the author documents the truths concerning the Confederacy, with one chapter disputing the comparison to Germany. After WWI there was a large parade planned for New York City to honor veterans. The Confederate Veterans were very rudely denied the right to march. However, the committee did invite some of their recent German enemies to come and march, which they did, in German uniforms carrying German flags. I am sure they had a grand time. Harvard University displays a monument with engraved names of all graduates who perished in war. Guess who they do not include? You guessed it — Confederates! However, after WWII they did engrave the names of their graduates who fought and died for the Nazis. I hope you are as angry reading this as I am writing it.

What I have only slightly detailed here should come as no surprise. It is exactly the kind of attacks we still encounter today. This round of attacks initiated in earnest again in the early 1990s and is still growing. Recently, I spent some time on some of the far left Web sites and blogs because they decided to attack our heritage with special attention after they discovered a story in the *NY Times* attacking a member of Congress for possibly being a member of the SCV. You would not believe — or maybe you would — the pure and unfiltered hatred that still exists out there towards all things Southern. A not-so-small number of our fellow Americans still feel we are scum and should be exterminated, and in this, I am not exaggerating.

As we look at how the SCV stands today, and what our successes or failures have been, perhaps we should give ourselves a little more credit. To some it might be amazing that we are still around at all, much less having the successes we've accomplished. Again, we should take the long view. Some months after George Washington's victory at Yorktown, a journalist asked a British officer who had been at the surrender how Washington and the Americans could have possibly won a war against the world's most powerful nation. His reply was terse, "They refused to just go away."

And so do we, my Compatriots! Our numbers are not large compared to some organizations, but our members are more dedicated and harder-working for our *Charge* than any other organization. We will grow, we will make our presence felt, we will state our mission clearly, and we are here to stay. We have a great opportunity ahead of us to make our case. These five years are ours to do with as we will. Many plans and endeavors are already under way; therefore, I ask you to focus on this task: each camp and Division needs to have a five-year plan in place as soon as possible so that we can take full advantage of this moment in time. It will not come again — *Take the long view*. What we do during this segment of history will set the stage for the future. It will plot the course for the succeeding Southern generations to follow so that each can say, "We are still here and we are proud of our Confederate Heritage."

Marching forward!

Charles E. McMichael, Commander-in-Chief cic@scv.org



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January/February 2010 — 5

Dispatches From the Front A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Several recordings of the Rebel Yell available

To the Editor:

The July-August edition of Confederate Veteran contained an interesting article by Bill Young on page 44, Carry Me Back – More Rebel Yell – What the Children Said. I admire Mr. Young for his work, and especially with children. However, his comment that "No one knows exactly what the rebel yell sounded like ..." appears to be incorrect. He describes it as something like "EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEY-AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA!" However, I believe that is incorrect. I also believe that the version often written as "YEEEEE-HAWWWWW" is also incorrect. Both appear to be incor-

I recently watched a TV documentary program which contained two recordings of the rebel yell, performed many years ago by Confederate veterans and recorded in the later years of these veterans. As I recall, the documentary indicated that the real impact of it was actually created by the volume created by the number of persons doing the yell. The recordings had been cleaned up via current technology, and they then played a version they created by over-dubbing, using both the recordings that had been found to reproduce the sound as it would have been heard based on a very large number doing it at the same time.

After reading this article I did some research on the Internet in an effort to locate the recordings. The first possibility was found in a site run by the 24th North Carolina. It included information on who made the recording they used, and when, with two links to that recording. I had a problem with the 36-second version, but the 11-second version came up with no problem. If you also have a problem, I'm sure the 24th

North Carolina would be happy to provide a copy of that recording. The link that I found worked fine is: www.26nc. org/History/Rebel-Yell/rebel-yell.html

I have done further research, and believe I have found the source likely used for the TV program I was trying to locate. It appears there are several sources for the Rebel Yell recordings, and I'm attaching a link for starters. If you wish to find further information, try an Internet search using a phrase like "rebel yell recording." That's how I found this one on Civil War News site, which is connected with the Museum of the Confederacy. I also noted there were several other sources or references. This site contains the story behind the recordings. It is very good, and if Civil War News would allow it, could make an interesting short article for a future edition. It appears that the museum was behind the research for these recordings.

www.civilwarnews.com/archive/articles/09/april/rebelyell_040902.htm

It might well be that Mr. Young would like to hear these recordings, and reenactors might also want to know the availability. It would certainly be nice to have the correct rebel yell used, rather than what I would personally call the Yee-Haw as being a redneck yell from the old *Dukes of Hazzard* show. There might be many members who would like to hear the yell as it is supposed to sound.

William S. (Sandy) Rodgers Wharton-Stuart Camp 1832 Brentwood, Tennessee

Many descriptions of the Rebel Yell

To the Editor:

I read with interest Mr. Young's article in *Carry Me Back* on the Rebel Yell. When I was a boy there was a

classic record out on the music of the Confederacy (and another on the music of those people across the Potomac). The last cut on the Confederacy was Dixie, followed by the swelling sound of the Rebel Yell. No one knows now, I suppose, how accurate a rendition it was, but it was claimed at the time to be accurate. There were still a couple of ancient Johnny Rebs around then that may have been able to confirm its accuracy. I know it sent chills up my little old Rebel backbone when I heard it! They say it was worth at least a regiment to the Confederate army in every battle. Captain James Power Smith, from his article entitled Stonewall Jackson's Last Battle in Battles and Leaders, tells of its effect at Chancellorsville when Jackson gave the order to go forward against Hooker's flank:

"... [T]hen suddenly the woods rang with the bugle call, and back came the responses from bugles on the right and left, and the long line of skirmishers, through the wild thicket of undergrowth, sprang eagerly to their work, followed promptly by the quick steps of the line of battle. For a moment all the troops seemed buried in the depths of the gloomy forest, and then suddenly the echoes waked and swept the country for miles, never failing until heard at the headquarters of Hooker at Chancellorsville — the wild 'rebel yell' of the long Confederate lines"

In B. A. Botkin's *A Treasury of Southern Folklore*, Botkin quotes from Bell I. Wiley's *The Life of Johnny Reb*: "The Confederate yell is hard to describe. An attempt to reproduce it was made a few years ago when Confederate veterans reenacted battle scenes in Virginia. But this, by the very nature of things, was an inadequate representation. Old voices were too weak and incentive too feeble to create again the true battle cry. As it flourished on the field of combat, the Rebel yell was an unpremeditated,

unrestrained and utterly informal 'hollering.' It had in it a mixture of fright, pent-up nervousness, exultation, hatred and a pinch of pure deviltry...."

The Georgia poet and Confederate veteran Sidney Lanier, in his *Tiger-Lilies*, describes the Rebel Yell as Hagood's men drove the Yankees away from the railroad connecting Richmond with Petersburg "They take it up in the centre, they echo it on the left, it swells, it runs along the line as fire leaps along the rigging of a ship. It is as if someone pulled out in succession all the stops of the infernal battle-organ, but only struck one note which they all speak in different voices.

"The grey line nears the blue one, rapidly. It is a thin grey wave, whose flashing foam is the glitter of steel bayonets. It meets with a swell in the ground, shivers a moment, then rolls on"

All gone, now, with the wind

Bo Traywick Garland-Rodes Camp 409 Richmond, Virginia

Confederates won the commerce war

To the Editor:

The latest issue of *Civil War Times* (October 2009) makes it perfectly clear that General Lee's storied Army of Northern Virginia won the commerce aspect of the War hands down.

I count five full-page ads for CSA items, including a canvas on the inside cover of a Confederate Christmas, inside pages for CSA toy soldiers, General Lee leather wallets, Pride of the South cuckoo clocks, and beauty and workmanship on the Lee-Jackson Tribute Rifle makes it seem like a bargain at \$2,295. Not to be left out is a more modest half-page ad by the Chambersburg, PA, Chamber of Commerce for two multi-day seminars, one on Stonewall Jackson and another on J.E.B. Stuart. All of this versus zip for the Federals.

It is nice that winners can be so magnanimous, but has there ever been a General William Tecumseh Sherman seminar?

Ronald E. Bullock General William McCain Camp 584 Cardiff, California

Cemetery restorations last hope for veterans

To the Editor:

As the chairman of the cemetery clean-up committee for Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424, Gainesville, FL, it was my recent pleasure to attend a cemetery-preservation workshop sponsored by the Battle of Olustee Camp 1463, Lake City, FL. In my professional career of more than twenty-five years, I have attended no less than 50 quality workshops concerning various important topics; I can never recall attending one that I derived more in-depth knowledge, practical work experience and motivation from than this one. I am very grateful to Commander Stanley of the Olustee Camp for extending the invitation to attend this workshop in the beautiful Oaklawn cemetery near downtown Lake City. The cemetery is the final resting place of more than 50 Confederate veterans, many of whom were killed from actions while fighting at the Battle of Olustee.

The cemetery preservation workshop was tutored by none other than the SCV's chairman of the Graves and Committee, Compatriot Monuments Mike Mitchell of Miami, FL. Any reader of our Confederate Veteran magazine will instantly recognize Mike as the author of the Hallowed Ground articles in almost every issue. His column is always enlightening, motivating and chock full of important information concerning cemetery-preservation issues. To meet Mike in person was quite an honor for me. I found his knowledge to be limitless concerning all preservation issues and I observed that he was never stumped for an answer with any of the numerous questions that he was bombarded with by workshop participants. Although his serious dedication to the preservation of cemeteries is readily evident, he still mentored the class in a light manner that produced great fun for everyone.

I came away from this program enriched with vital information, practical work-project skills and the critical understanding that caution and care must be the rule when engaging in potentially fragile restoration projects. A workshop like this is invaluable in ensuring that restorers do not commit more harm than good while engaged in cemetery clean-ups. It is frightening to think of what damage could be wrought by well-intentioned, but uninformed volunteers. It is my opinion that a cemetery restoration workshop should be a mandatory requirement for at least one member of every camp that plans on participating in cemetery restoration projects. It is unfortunate that Compatriot Mitchell lives so far away from most SCV camps as it is my understanding that he donates his time and funds while conducting these workshops.

I would challenge all camps to get involved in the duty of Confederate cemetery and gravesite restorations; the members of the SCV may be the Confederate soldier's last hope that their final resting place is preserved for future generations!

D. Ryan Cox Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424 Gainesville, Florida

Set the record straight on *Honest Abe*

To the Editor:

Thank you very much for the article *The Unpopular Mr. Lincoln*, in the September/October 2009 issue of the *Confederate Veteran*. Most of us, most

Continued on page 50

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF R. MICHAEL GIVENS

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

"You Lie!"

United States Congressman Joe Wilson

wo words heard around the world. Former SCV Compatriot Joe Wilson may have been correct in his assessment of President Obama's statements concerning health insurance for immigrants, but that is a discussion for another place and time. What interests me is the consternation caused by someone even pointing out a possible falsehood. One might have thought, by all the fuss that was made, that the Congressman had failed to notice the beautiful new garments with which the emperor was clothed. But isn't it really our ancestors, and we their proud progeny, that have been the subjects of the most outlandish lies perpetrated in American history?

Is it not a fact that if any history of the War to Prevent Southern Independence is taught in our schools, it is mostly taught from the Northern point of view? Textbooks in recent years have certainly become more inclusive of other cultures, but giving a wink to multiculturalism is not tantamount with getting the story right. The main reason history is taught like this is so textbook publishers can ensure that their books will make money. Self-censoring their works to remove all material that might remotely offend someone is paramount, unless that someone is a Southerner.

How many times have you found yourself explaining to a closed-minded hothead, who can't see anything beyond slavery, the very intricate differences and problems that led to the War? Lincoln embarked on the war explicitly denying that it was a war to end slavery, but why muddle up such well-intended lies with truth?

I ask these questions so we might step back and look at the larger picture. Might there be a reason for the deception? I think there most certainly is.

Let's start at the beginning. The Lord said not to lie — "You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor," Exodus 20:16. Jesus refers to Satan as the father of lies in John 8:44, and Paul commanded us not to lie in Colossians 3:9. We are fallible humans, undeserving of God's love, but we must do the best we can; therefore, we must follow the path of truth.

"All war is based on deception" says Sun Tzu in *The Art of War.* This would also include the present war on truth. The Italian philosopher Niccolo Machiavelli advised in the *Prince* to "never attempt to win by force what can be won by deception." There is nothing new in lying to people to start

a war or to excuse a war. People prefer to believe what is told to them rather than to think their confidence might be compromised.

Lincoln told the people of the North that the rebellious South Carolinians had begun the war by firing on the innocent soldiers (illegally) residing in Fort Sumter.

Hitler used this principle of lying to his own people to initiate his invasion of Poland. He told the people of Germany that Poland had attacked first and staged fake attacks against German targets. The Germans, convinced they were under attack, followed Hitler into Poland and on into World War II, and Hitler went on to perfect the *Big Lie*.

According to the *American Heritage Dictionary* of the English Language, Fourth Edition, the Big Lie is defined as Repeated distortion of the truth on a grand scale, especially for propaganda purposes.

United States Congressman Jim McDermontt defined the *Big Lie* as "Under the big lie, you fabricate a story and call it the truth. You disseminate the story as widely as possible. You wrap the propaganda in the mantle of national symbols, and you prey upon the fears and emotions of your citizens. You repeat the propaganda every day in every way. You say it over and over and over again, knowing if you say it long enough, people will believe it.

Anyone who dares to question the propaganda becomes the enemy. Any evidence to the contrary is hidden, called *tainted* or dismissed as the work of your enemies.

In the *big lie* theory of communication you never let the facts get in the way of the propaganda."

George Orwell's 1984 was supposed to be satire, but the prediction he made in it — that history would be falsely rewritten by the government in order to remove its most distasteful aspects — has become literally true.

The reasons that nineteenth-century mythologies are still perpetuated in the twenty-first century are deeply rooted in the deception that was a forced union. Lincoln had to deceive the people in order to go to war. Had the people known that the Southern states wished to leave the country on the same grounds as did their Revolutionary fathers from Great Britain, there would have been little support for the invasion.

But lies are the symptoms of lies. Once a lie is told, another must follow to support the first, then another, and so on indefinitely. Then once 650,000 human beings lose their lives over the first set of lies, their falsehoods must be buttressed at all hazards, hence the continuation of the insult and injury.

But why in this modern and enlightened age must we stand for such absurdity? Why are these relentless liars not ousted and disgraced? To paraphrase Llewellyn H. Rockwell, Jr., "Why are they permitted to socialize in polite company? Why are their columns carried in reputable newspapers and why do the networks continue to interview them

Anyone who dares to question the propaganda becomes the enemy. Any evidence to the contrary is hidden, called tainted or dismissed as the work of your enemies.

as if they were serious voices contributing to the public dialogue? Why are they not shunned and rebuked the way systematic liars in private life are avoided and discredited?"

Simply stated, because they won the war and have continued to win the war of propaganda.

Our only option is to follow *The Charge* as we are duty-bound to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.

I may sound like a broken record (for those who remember vinyl recordings), but the Sesquicentennial is at the door, a knockin'. This will be our best opportunity to refute the long list of lies. Our effort will require intelligence and critical thought. It will not be an easy job, but it must be done, and we have a moral obligation to advance the truth and set the story straight, regardless of the consequences. Let us all come together and in one voice call out "You Lie!"

Michael Givens Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief http://givens-scv.com/index.php



AN EDITORIAL FROM
THE CHIEF OF
HERITAGE DEFENSE

Does Everyone Get It Now?

In 1861 our ancestors felt that the Federal Government in Washington, DC, was moving far from the Constitution. Ever since the founding of the country there had been an uneasy balance between the states of the North and the South. On both sides large states like New York and Virginia had hesitated to join this union of states. From the beginning, they were worried about the loss of *States' Rights* and intervention by a dictatorial central government. How right they were! The loss of their struggle for freedom in 1865 was the death of the Constitution.

Today, it seems like people are beginning to realize this. Those who rally at town hall meetings and

Even in the far corners of the earth, they know the truth about and support our Cause.

tea parties don't realize that they are expressing the views of our Confederate ancestors. When those with no justifiable arguments want to shut down those who speak the truth, they use lies and insults. We are well

aware of these tactics. For nearly 150 years now, they have used these same lies to insult our ancestors and suppress the truth about the events leading up to and including that terrible war.

The truth is that our ancestors fought for the Constitution, liberty, individual responsibility, lower taxes and less government intervention. Like it or not, our fate has been tied to the fate of the United States since 1865. It will take more than just us Southerners to change the direction of the country. It does seems that many are beginning to wake up to the truth. It is a shame that things have gotten so bad and such terrible things have had to happen to get the population to respond. Our country (the United States of America) has come back from the brink before and can do so again. In past times of crisis it has been we Southerners who have done the lion's share to save the day. In the spirits of our ancestors, we can do it again.

Our President, Jefferson Davis, said that this question was not answered. He said that this would come up at another time. Perhaps this is that time.

Let me conclude with some things that I feel show signs of promise for us, our Cause and a better day. At a local public event, I was assisting at a fund-raising and recruiting booth. Members and candidates from



one of the two major political parties came to us to talk about what it would take to get our (SCV) support. I told them about some of our concerns, and stated that it would take more than promises to gain our support. Let me also tell you about a friend of mine, Mr. Ian Pearce of the Island of Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. He is one of several

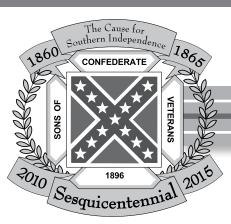
people I have met from the United Kingdom who have a love of and a passion for our Cause. He wanted me to convey to Lt. Commander Michael Givens that he was well aware of the real meaning behind the *Battle Hymn of the Republic*. A couple of years ago, Mr. Pearce informed the minister at his church that he would not sing this so called hymn. He informed the minister that this was no hymn at all, but instead a call for the

death of Southern soldiers. I report this not only to convey this message to Lt. Commander Givens, but to all of you as well. I just wanted you to know that even in the far corners of the earth, they know the truth about and support our Cause.

I just returned from the Indiana Division Convention. Their state was the sight of the northernmost camp of the United Confederate Veterans. A hundred or so former Confederates refugeed there after the War. It was amazing to see our flags decorating Confederate graves so far from home. The Indiana Division is erecting a four-times scale apex marker to honor these Confederates. I commend their efforts behind enemy lines.

Just keep in mind that I am only a coordinator. All of you are the real soldiers in the fight to defend our Heritage.

B. Frank Earnest Chief of Heritage Defense 945 Banyan Drive Virginia Beach, VA 23462 home (757) 474-0624 e-mail: chd@scv.org



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 museum 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 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

X

Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Cecil A. Fayard, Jr. Chaplain-in-Chief



The Palm Tree Revisited

The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree: he shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon.

— Psalm 92:12

Thave many memories of my childhood days growing up along the Mississippi Gulf Coast: white sand beaches, shrimping in the Gulf, the Islands in the Gulf—especially Ship Island, where Fort Massachusetts is located.

Three antebellum homes along the coast have been especially dear to me: the Old Brick House, 1795, the Father Ryan Home, 1841, and my favorite, Beauvoir, 1852. Two of these homes survived Hurricane Katrina; one did not. That house being the Father Ryan Home. Father Ryan was Poet Laureate of the Confederacy and a greatly respected minister in the South.

The house is gone, but one of the most outstanding aspects of the home remains. The palm tree that for years stood in the center of the steps leading up to the front porch remains. This tree has weathered 37 hurricanes. Palm trees are distinctive, unique, and strong. In my article this issue, I want to compare the palm tree to the way true believers are to be.

The palm is also a type of how we, Sons of Confederate Veterans, are to conduct the fight for our history and heritage.

There are more than 300 species of palm trees growing from three to 100 feet tall, with more than 3,000 species. The date palm produces more than 300 pounds of dates annually.

Historically, the palm tree has been called the representative tree of Palestine. It has stood through the years as a symbol of the land of our Lord. In the Middle Ages, large groups of people made pilgrimages to the Holy Land; the name *Palmer* was given to these pilgrims. At the triumphal entry when Jesus made His entry into the city of Jerusalem before His death, the people broke off palm branches and waved them in front of Him.

"When a picture of the victorious children of God is given by John in the 7th chapter and the 9th verse of the Revelation, he says, among other things, that they were 'clothed with white robes and palms in their hands" (Gray 2).

The Bible says in Psalm 92:12: "The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree: he shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon." The palm tree has several characteristics about it that picture the life of the Christian.

I. The Palm Tree Breaks The Bands

Other trees do not break the bands put around them. As other trees grow, the bands dig into the wood. Many of us have seen an old clothes line wire sunk deep into the trunk of a tree. Not so of the palm tree; it breaks the bands as it grows.

The child of God can claim and have the victory through Christ. We do not have to continue in sin: Romans 6:1-2, 6, 11-14; I Cor. 15:57: "But thanks be to God which giveth us the victory ..." Romans 8:37: "... In all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us." Psalm 107:10 notes "Such as sit

in darkness and in the shadow of death, being bound in affliction and iron"; 13, "Then they cried unto the LORD in their trouble, and he saved them out of their distresses" and 14, "He brought them out of darkness and the shadow of death, and brake their bands in sunder."

II. The Palm Tree Will Bend, But Not Break

The strong winds of storms uproot and break ordinary trees. In 1979, Hurricane Frederick's winds broke thousands of pine trees in the South, as did Katrina in 2005. The storms of life cause many disasters for those not serving God.

The palm tree will bend, but it does not break.

The child of God, trusting in God, finds that the words of Scripture are true. God's grace is sufficient for us. The Scriptures teach the perseverance of the saints. The bornagain child of God will persevere to the end. The New Hampshire Declaration of Faith states "We believe that such only are real believers as endure to the end: that their persevering attachment to Christ is the grand mark that distinguishes them from superficial professors; that a special Providence watches over their welfare; and that they are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation" (Simmons 332).

It is by faith that the believer overcomes the world (I John 5:4). The true believer may bend in storms, but he will not break. His salvation is secure in Jesus.

III. The Palm Tree Not Only Survives But Flourishes In The Desert

The palm tree does not simply grow in the desert; it flourishes. We can make it in this *desert world*. The roots of the palm tree go deep below the burning sands and find moisture down deep below the surface. The Christian must go deep

with God if he is going to flourish. To go deep, we must live the Christ life (Gal. 2:20). To go deep, we must be prayer warriors. I Thess. 5:17 says "Pray without ceasing."

Many Christians are not flourishing because they are seeking nourishment on the surface. They are running their roots of life out laterally. Shallow Christians look to the world for refreshment, and come away thirsty. The fashion, literature, and entertainment of the world are shallow and unfruitful.

Child of God, send your tap root deep in the Word of God and prayer.

IV. A Group Of Palm Trees Forms An Oasis

One palm tree standing alone will not provide much shade from the burning sun. A group of palm trees forms an oasis. Stay together and stand as Christians. The oasis provides shade for the weary traveler. Often in the desert, you will find orange and lemon trees growing beneath the shade of the palms grouped together. When we group ourselves together, we provide shade for those weaker than ourselves. This is why Hebrews 10:25 is so important to us: "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together."

V. The Palm Tree Can Withstand Abuse

The heart of the ordinary tree is dead. The vulnerable area of an ordinary tree is the outside. The heart of the palm tree is alive. The life of the palm tree is on the inside. Outward abuse does not affect the life or quality of the palm tree.

The life of the child of God is within. II Cor. 4:16 says "... Though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day."

VI. The Older The Palm Tree, The Sweeter The Fruit (Psalm 92:14)

As a palm tree grows older, its

fruit grows sweeter. As Christians grow older, they should grow sweeter. They say the older trees with scarred trunks produce the sweetest fruit. The scars of life produce the fruit of holiness. The trials of life conform us to the image of Christ (Romans 8:28-29).

VII. The Palm Tree Cannot Be Grafted

Horticulturists say that to graft a palm tree is to kill it. The palm tree is distinctive and unusual. This is why grafting kills it.

To graft a Christian into the world is to kill his testimony and influence. The Christian is to be distinctive, easily distinguished from the world. When a Christian hooks up with the world, he injures his service for Christ.

VIII. The Palm Tree Will Not Burn

Folks do not use the palm tree for firewood because it refuses to burn as ordinary wood.

The child of God will never, not even for a moment, suffer the fires of hell. He will never burn; he is a palm tree.

IX. The Palm Tree Is An Evergreen

The evergreen is a symbol of immortality. The child of God will never die; he has everlasting life (John 3:16, 18, 36).

CONCLUSION: Compatriots, let us stand tall for the Judeo-Christian values that made our Southland strong.

Chaplain-in-chief's Notice:

Please contact Division Chaplain when there is a death in your Division as well as all others listed on the Last Roll Form.

The Last Roll

CSS Shenandoah 1820 Anchorage, AK **Vincent Marion Vanmatre**

Raphael Semmes 11 Mobile, AL Jack M. Fraser

Thomas Goode Jones 259 Montgomery, AL **Lynwood S. Johnson**

The Jonesboro Guard 430 Bessemer, AL James David Stone

Cradle Of The Confederacy 692 Montgomery, AL Jack Leonard Gilbert

Thomas Jefferson Denney 1442 Cullman, AL **Matthew Allen Loyd**

David O. Dodd 619 Benton, AR Louis Fite Gerald W. Shollmier

Capt. John W. Randle 649 Dardanelle, AR William A. Jeffrey

Confederate Secret Service 1710 Sierra Vista, AZ John Franklin Oakes

The Stainless Banner 1440 San Jose, CA

Leroy Vincent Epperson

Kirby Smith 1209 Jacksonville, FL George Crabtree Whitner Charles Gray Strum

Stephen Russell Mallory 1315 Pensacola, FL Gary Phillip Condon William Robert McKay Finley's Brigade 1614 Havana, FL **Reva Lloyd Massey**

Capt. Winston Stephens 2041 MacClenny, FL Alvin Lee Kyle

Gen. John B. Gordon 46 Atlanta, GA Bobby R. Lerch Joseph Harold Davis

Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb 97 Athens, GA John R. Fuller

John K. McNeill 674 Moultrie, GA Raymond Andrew Bell Raymond Anthony McCranie

Brigadier Gen. Philip Cook 704 Sasser, GA James Edward Hayes

Habersham Guard 716 Demorest, GA **Lawrence Perry**

The Confederate Memorial 1432 Stone Mountain, GA Willis Alfred Attaway

Stewart-Webster 1607 Richland, GA James R. Richardson

Capt. James Knox "Seaboard Guards" 2022 Waynesville, GA Harry Lester Jones

Major Thomas J. Key 1920 Kansas City, KS **Bobby Lee Webster** Captain David C. Walker 640 Franklin, KY William Thomas Roark William C. Davis

John Hunt Morgan 1342 Louisville, KY **Fletcher L. Elmore**

Francis T. Nicholls 1362 Baton Rouge, LA **Ernest St. Clair Easterly**

Col. Samuel D. Russell 1617 Natchitoches, LA **Billy Mack Reid**

Col. James Hamilton Beard 1856 Logansport, LA Earnest Teague Price

Captain Vincent Camalier CSA 1359 Leonardtown, MD Frank A. Sampson

Sterling Price 145 St. Louis, MO **George Elwood Ward**

Major James Morgan Utz 1815 Florissant, MO **John Fredrick Wolfe**

Gen. William Barksdale 1220 Columbus, MS William M. Ellis

Private Samuel A. Hughey 1452 Hernando, MS **Steven Mack Hailey**

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest 1649 Meridian, MS William C. Robinson Tommy Wayne Robinson



Captain C. B. Vance 1669 Batesville, MS John M. Pearson

Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee's Caledonia Rifles 2140 Caledonia, MS Clarence Griffen Gowan

Capt. Walter M. Bryson-George Mills 70 Hendersonville, NC Barry E. Hollingsworth

Capt. Julius Welch 229 Haywood County, NC **Lowell Claude Browning**

Goldsboro Rifles 760 Goldsboro, NC **Kenneth David Bedford**

Col. Henry King Burgwyn, Jr. 1485 East Wake County, NC **Philip Stephen Tutor**

33rd Reg. NC Troops, Co. F 1695 Belhaven, NC **Seth David Latham**

Mingo 1717 Spivey's Corner, NC **Ermon Honeycutt Godwin**

First, Farthest & Last 1966 Randolph Co., NC **Maxwell Jackson Ellison**

General William MacRae 2063 Shallotte, NC Josephus Derward Parker

Continued on page 43

Confederate Images



by C.E. Avery

Private Carey H. Cloyd Co. C, 3rd Louisiana Cavalry

arey Cloyd was born September 13, 1833, in Cumberland County, Kentucky. In 1858, at age 25, he moved to Caldwell Parish, LA. Shortly after the war began, he enlisted in a company of cavalry in July 1862.

His company, along with six others, was organized at Monroe as the 15th Louisiana Cavalry Battalion on September 26, 1862. Just a month prior to this, on August 28, Private Cloyd became General Blanchard's courier until June 30, 1863. Their first skirmish was on Christmas Day at Dallas. The following year they fought at Roundaway Bayou on March 31; Richmond and Bayou Vidal, April 4; James' Plantation near New Carthage, April 6 and Choctaw Bayou, April 28.

It was about this time that Cloyd met and married a local woman, and the couple's first child was born in 1863. In the fall of 1863 the 15th Battalion was increased to regimental size, seeing action at Bayou Des Cedars, April 17, 1864; Hadnot's Plantation, May 1; and during the Red River Campaign, May 10-22, 1864.

At Harrisonburg, Cloyd was discharged from service on May 5, 1865, and paroled June 13 at Mon-

Following the war he moved to West Monroe, where, as late as 1907, he ran a wagon yard. He may have belonged to the local Henry W. Allen Camp 182, United Confederate Veterans, in Monroe, but no records have survived to say for sure. However, he was known to have kept in contact with surviving members of the 3rd Cavalry Regiment from various cities in Louisiana.

Due to his partial blindness and age he was granted a Confederate pension from the state of Louisiana in 1908. Carey H. Cloyd died on March 31, 1912, and is buried in the Halsey Cemetery of West Monroe.

His love of horses continues in the family with his great-great granddaughter, Leila Margarette Avery, and her daughter, Anjeila Valbuena, owning a horse farm

in Rocky Branch, near West Monroe. Anjeila and her husband Jose won the Texas Model Championship of the Missouri Fox Trotting Horse Breeders Association in 2002; the Louisiana Senior Model Championship in 2003; and won World's Grand Championship of the MFTHBA in 2004. Mother, daughter and son-in-law continue to breed and show their horses, a living tribute to Confederate cavalry trooper Carey H. Cloyd. X

"I Consider It A Privilege

Reports of Brigadier General Paul Jones Semmes

By Joanne Cullom Moore

Part Two

This issue we continue the story of General Semmes with his last report.

The last item in Paul Jones Semmes' collection is a ninepage report dated "20 May 1863, Semmes Brigade, camp near Fredericksburg, Va.":

I have the honor to report the part borne by my Brigade in the late battles on the Rappahannock at and near Fredericksburg. On the morning of the 29th ult. with the enemy having commenced crossing to the south side of the Rappahannock at the mouth of Deep Run and near Pratt's house below Fredericksburg being the 50 Ga. Vols. Lt. Col. Keane and the 53rd Ga. Vols. Col. Simms were moved forward to the designated position of the Brigade in reserve, with their left resting on the Telegraph road half a mile in rear of the heights overlooking Harrisons House. The 10th Ga. Vols. Lt. Col. Holt and the 51st Ga Vols. Col. Slaughter, being on picket opposite Falmouth, were ordered at night to rejoin the Brigade. Here the Brigade rested until the morning of the 30th ult. when by order of Maj. Gen. McLaws, it was moved forward at 3 am and occupied that portion of the line of battle lying back and south of Harrisons House, its left resting on the Battery immediately in rear thereof. The Brigade remained

in this position until sunset; when in pursuance of orders it was reported to Maj. Gen. Anderson near Zoar Church, about one mile beyond the intersection on the Plank and Old Turnpike Roads leading from Orange Court House to Fredericksburg and five miles distant from the latter place; and by direction of Gen. Anderson took position in line with its left resting on Mahone's right, Mahone's left on the turnpike, getting into position after 1 o'clock am.

The enemy, who had been reported advancing in heavy force down the Turnpike and Plank roads, drove in Gen. Anderson's pickets just at night. It was believed that he would attack early in the morning. Morning came, when it was discovered that the enemy had fallen back during the night.

At about 12:00 Friday May 1st this Brigade (with others) was ordered forward in pursuit. Having advanced more than a mile, the enemy's skirmishers were discovered. The Brigade was then immediately formed into line under a scattering fire of the enemy's infantry and artillery in the following order from right to left 51st 10th 53rd Ga. Vols. and advanced a short distance and halted on the edge of a woods overlooking open fields in which the enemy was formed; being supported by Kershaw on my left and Mahone on right, Mahone's left resting on the road. Soon the enemy's line of infantry was pushed forward. When in easy range, the order was given to commence firing! The enemy after a sharp contest, retired a short distance and took shelter under a crest, from which position he continued the fight, advancing only once more to be again promptly repelled! His Cavalry essayed a charge on the Battery posted on the road and was driven back in disorder. After the fight had continued some little time, a strong line of skirmishers from the 10th Ga. was thrown far forward, to the left of the 51st Ga. who by an enfilading fire contributed materially to the repulse of the enemy's lines.

It has been since ascertained that the U.S. Regulars under Sykes were here encountered. They were finally and handsomely driven from the field after a sharp contest of perhaps threequarters of an hour, in which the Brigade was the chief participant, the 51st Ga. Vols. receiving and repelling the main attack, and sustaining loss more than the balance of the Brigade. It was here that Col. W.M. Slaughter the gallant leader of the 51st Ga. received his death wound early in the action, while by his own courageous example inspiring his command and with confidence in their ability to repel the foe. It was here, too, later in the action that Lt. Col. Ball of this Regiment received a wound in the head which disabled him, while in the performance of his duty under the immediate eye of the Brigade Commander. The manner in which the Regi-

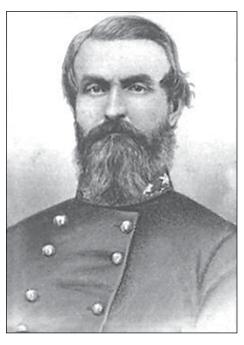
To Die For My Country"

ments of the Brigade were handled by the Regimental Commanders on this occasion gave assurance of the qualities which they were so soon to be called on to display, on one of the hardest fought fields of this war. A list of casualties has been forwarded.

After the repulse of the enemy, pursuit was again ordered. The Road, the woods and fields on either side over which the enemy retired, were strewn with knapsacks, blankets, overcoats, and many other valuable objects. After continuing pursuit for over two miles, the enemy skirmishers were again encountered, covering what afterwards proved to be his strongly entrenched position at Chancellorsville. Here in pursuance of orders from Maj. Gen. McLaws, the Brigade again took position in line of Battle as before, with its right resting on the turnpike and left on Kershaw; Mahone's left still throwing out a strong line of skirmishers to the front and flanks.

Saturday morning came and with it desultory skirmishing, sometimes growing quite sharp, which continued throughout the day, from which the Brigade suffered some slight loss, which has already been reported. During the day the Brigade by order of Maj. Gen. McLaws was moved farther to the left, Kershaw who was on my left on the Plank Road and Wofford, with his Brigade, to occupy my position on the turnpike.

The orders of the Major General were then to engage the enemy with a strong line of skirmishers well supported so as to occupy his attention while Lieut. Gen. Jackson's Corps was attaining his rear, my making the circuit of Chancellorsville. The enemys rear was at length attained near the close of the day, and the rumbling sound of musketry at first distant and indistinct



General Paul Jones Semmes

grew more distinct and continued to approach, showing that the enemy was being driven before our brave troops.

During the morning of Sunday, our skirmishers pressed the enemy more hotly, compelling his skirmishers to remain sheltered in their Rifle Pits. As the day wore on the Battle waxed hotter on the enemy's rear and right, and at length the gratifying sight of his retiring columns, soon followed by large and confused masses of fugitives rapidly retreating in the direction of W.S. Ford, was presented to the view. At this juncture Lt. Col. Holt, who with his entire Regiment—the veteran and gallant 10th Ga.—were on skirmish duty, sent forward Lt. Bailey Co. "A" of his regiment with a flag of truce and demanded the surrender of a party of the enemy still in their trenches. This demand was promptly acceded to by their surrender, with their arms, of the 27 Connecticut Regiment, with the Colonel and other field and company officers, numbering in the aggregate three hundred and forty a number considerably exceeding

the whole number of the 10th Ga. present. Lt. Col. Holt in his report makes special mention of the conduct and services rendered by Captains McBride, Kibbee and Leon of the 10th Ga. while in command of the skirmishers from his Regiment.

At about 8 am the Brigade received orders to move forward in eschellons by Battlion in support of Kershaws right, who had been ordered to advance and form a junction with the troops on his left who were driving the enemy before them. The advance continued until the Brigade reached the Turnpike near the Brick house, at about 11 am, when with others, it was recalled from the pursuit and ordered to form on the south side of the road.

In a short time orders were received from the Major General to move down the Turnpike in the direction of Fredericksburg to meet the enemy in strong force, who, under Sedgwick, was known to be hastening to the relief of Hooker's main army which had just been so badly beaten and disposed of. Brig. Gen. Wilcox who with his Brigade, retired before Sedgwick in his advance from Fredericksburg. Arriving on the field, this Brigade, by order, took position on the left of that of Gen. Wilcox, Wilcox having only one of his regiments on the left of the road.

Marching by the right flank, the most rapid mode of forming being, "on the right by file into line" was executed under the fire of the enemy, who was pressing forward his lines to the attack. The fire, at first, slight, soon became severe. The two Regiments on my left the 53rd and 50 Ga., took position under a storm of bullets. Position was never more gallantly taken or more persistently and heroically held! The Battle of Salem Church raged from this time without intermission on my front for

two hours; the enemy's main attack being directed against my left the 53rd and 50th Ga. reinforcements after reinforcements being pressed forward by him during the continuance of the fight.

This battle was one of the most severely contested of the war! Every Regiment of the Brigade came up to its full measure of duty. The brunt of the battle fell upon this Brigade. Beyond my left there was only desultory fighting and beyond my right, much firing did not extend far beyond and to the right of the road, whilst the roar of musketry raged furiously along my front.

The 10th and 51st Ga. made a most gallant charge in support of a charge made by one or more of Wilcox's Regiments, driving the enemy before them in confusion five or six hundred yards back upon his reserves, the men pressing forward with enthusiastic shouts and shooting down his men at almost every step, attaining a position within one hundred yards of the enemy's reserves drawn up behind the Brown house. Lt. Col. Holt was here ordered to rally his Regiment for the purpose of storming the enemys position and Batteries, but finding my handful of men left entirely without support, I at length gave the order to retire to the line of Battle, which was done with deliberation.

The 3rd and the 50th Ga. did not join in this charge. The order was sent to them, but they failed to receive it. During this time these Regiments were still hotly engaged with the enemy and exhibited unsurpassed stubbornness and gallantry under repeated assaults of greatly superior numbers, driving the enemy entirely from the field and closing the fight, the 53rd Ga. capturing the national color of the 2 Rhode Island Vols.

The 50th Ga. to get into position was compelled to mount a wattled fence within not more than 60 yards of the enemys line, which it accomplished in the most gallant style. This regiment exhausted nearly or quite 60 rounds of ammunition, Lt. Col. Keane its gallant commander notified me during the bat-

tle that his ammunition was running low. Immediately Capt. Ellis A.A.Gen. bore him an order to replenish his am*munition if possible from the Ordnance* train and exhaust that ammunition he had, and then retire immediately in rear of Mahone's right, which was some 50 yards in rear of that part of my line. *Capt. Ellis was also instructed to notify* Brig. Gen. Mahone and the Regimental Commander of his right Regiment that the 50 Ga. might have to retire after exhausting its ammunition in order that there be no confusion. The enemy was signally repulsed however, and the 50 Ga. retired about 30 yards in rear of Mahone's right to a sheltered position, after which there was little or no firing, the enemy having disappeared after the combat ceased.

The loss of the Brigade in this battle was severe, a detailed statement of which has already been forwarded.

By the enemy's own confession his loss was heavy. Of the 5,000 lost by Sedgwick, which is admitted by the enemy, after counting liberally for his losses at Fredericksburg, and in his retreat across the river and elsewhere, not less than near one half must have occurred in my front.

During these operations of the 1st 2nd and 3d inst. 595 prisoners were captured by the Brigade and 489 small arms, with a number of accoutrements and c. 1,136 of which arms, together with the accoutrements having been previously reported by Lt. Semmes Brigade Ordnance officer.

After the details herein given, it is deemed unnecessary to dwell upon the heroic conduct of both officers and men, who covered themselves with glory, fully sustaining the high reputation to which my old Brigade was fairly entitled by its uniform good conduct and valor, displayed on many bloody fields—upon no field of the war in which this Brigade has been called to participate has it ever found itself behind any other. It has always kept pace with the foremost, moving forward with steadiness and coolness under fire and under an

inspiration which rendered every man capable of heroic deeds, with no thought of defeat, but always confident of victory. It may be well imagined that such Regiment contributed little to swell the numbers of skulkers and fugitives.

Captain Ellis A.A. Gen. although not well, and Lieut. Cody volunteer aide de camp, deserve special mention for services rendered and coolness and gallantry displayed throughout the entire operation. Although much exposed I am gratified to say that they escaped unharmed. Lieut W.S. Davis 10th Ga A.A. I Gen was not so fortunate. I regret to say that Lieut Davis while bearing an order, received a frightful wound in the face which will disable him for months. With this regret is mingled the pleasure felt in bearing testimony to his uniform good conduct and gallantry on these and other fields. My orderly, Pvt. Morris Co. E 10th Ga Vols also deserves special notice for the valuable service which he rendered me by the alacrity, coolness, and courage which he displayed in bearing orders to different parts of the field.

In closing this report, it is meet to acknowledge the goodness and mercy of God in conducting me safely through these and similar perils.

I am, Major (J.M. Goggin, A.A. Gen.)

Very respectfully Your obt Servant Paul J. Semmes Brig. General

"In assaulting Meade's left at Gettysburg, three brigades of Major General McLaws division, which participated in the assault, made a display of valor equal to the most brilliant exhibition of that quality shown by the troops on each side. These brigades were Barksdale's Mississippi, Semmes's Georgia consisting of the 10th, 50th, 51st and 53rd Georgia infantry regiments, and Wofford's Georgia." 35

While Hood was making his assault, McLaws was waiting for

Longstreet's orders. After Hood was severely wounded, Brigadier General E.M. Law took command of his troops. Law made an appeal to Brigadier General Joseph Kershaw and his South Carolina troops for help. The order was given for the advance of Kershaw, supported by Semmes. For some reason, Longstreet did not order Barksdale, Wofford and Anderson to move at the same time, leaving Kershaw and Semmes not fully supported.

"Kershaw's Brigade went into line along the stone wall by Flarerty's farm and to the east of Snyder's, and in full view of the Federal position near the Peach Orchard. His orders were to advance at an agreed signal, to be given by Cabell's artillery battalion. At the signal, the South Carolinians leaped over the stone wall, followed by Semmes with equal promptness."³⁶

Barksdale was delayed and could not provide immediate support to Kershaw, but he advanced directly against the enemy at the Peach Orchard. Wofford went to the assistance of Kershaw and Semmes, striking the flank of the Federals opposing them. The Federals were driven back with severe loss and followed across the wheat field and on to the slopes of Little Round Top. However, by this time, Meade had brought up reinforcements, which swarmed around the mixed-up Confederate brigades.³⁷

The Federals who had retreated to the crest of Little Round Top poured fire into the Confederates. "It was like the sky was raining lead. The gray fell like leaves in November."³⁸

Hood was badly wounded in the arm. Pender was mortally wounded. Barksdale was shot down, specifically targeted by a Yankee sharpshooter. Paul Jones Semmes fell, with a wound in his thigh, on July 2.

When Semmes fell, mortally



The Battle of Gettysburg — attack of the Louisiana Tigers on a battery of the Eleventh Corps. A war time sketch from Harpers Weekly.

wounded, some confusion among his troops resulted, but at the same time, there was also confusion on the opposing side, when Sickles' right leg was hit and left hanging in shreds.³⁹ The Confederates were slowly pushed back.

After the battle, as the Confederate army retreated from Pennsylvania, General Semmes was carried in an ambulance across the Potomac to Martinsburg.⁴⁰

The last entry in faded handwriting on fragile sheets of blue paper containing the family record of births, deaths, and marriages of the Semmes family stated "Died at the house of Mr. Allen, Martinsburg, Va., five minutes past 8 o'clock, Thursday evening, 9th Brig. Genl. Paul Jones Semmes P.A.C.S. from wounds received on the 2nd July 1863 at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa. 1 month and five days temporarily buried in Episcopal Cemetary(sic) at Martinsburg, Va."41 "The body of General Semmes was later reinterred at Linwood Cemetery in Columbus, Ga., in April 1868."42

"General Lee said in his report that Semmes was leading his brigade 'with the courage that always distinguished him, and that he died as he had lived, discharging the highest duty of a patriot with devotion that never faltered and courage that shrank from no danger."⁴³

General Semmes' last words, as he lay with one hand on his sword, and the other hand on his testament, were "I consider it a privilege to die for my country."⁴⁴

End Notes

³⁵Confederate Veteran, XXXIV, p. 17 ³⁶Ibid.

³⁷Ibid.

³⁸Confederate Veteran, vol. XXI, p. 396

³⁹Foote, Shelby, *The Civil War, A Narrative: From Fredericksburg to Meridian* (New York: Random House), 1963, p. 507

⁴⁰Freeman, Douglas Southall, *Lee's Lieutenants: Gettysburg to Appomattox*, vol. III (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons), 1944, p. 192.

⁴¹Semmes Family Record

⁴²Generals in Gray, op.cit.

⁴³Confederate Military History, vol. VII, p. 435 (AncestryLibrary. com)

44Lee's Lieutenants, op.cit. C.M.H., op.cit.

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.



Soldier's Monument in the Confederate Section

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 of which \$20.00 may be a tax deductible donation. Please 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 Information (if any) Name:				
Unit & Company:	State:			
☐ Annual Membership☐ Additional Contribution	\$ 25.00 \$			

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.

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— Call To Arms! —

The Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466, Smithfield, North Carolina, has embarked on its most ambitious campaign to date, the General Joseph E. Johnston Statue Campaign. **YOUR HELP** is needed. The statue is to be erected on private property donated to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It will be located adjacent to the Bentonville Battlefield State Historic Site.

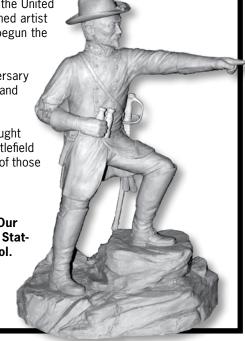
This will be only the second statue erected to honor the memory of General Johnston in the United States. It will be the only Confederate general's statue erected in North Carolina. Renowned artist and sculptor Carl Regutti has been commissioned to sculpt the life size statue. He has begun the process and prepared the clay model to be used for the remainder of the project.

The scheduled unveiling is set for March 20, 2010, which coincides with the 145th anniversary of the battle. We are expecting the event to draw thousands of spectators as well as local and national news media outlets.

This project is important to the memory and honor of all those Confederate soldiers who fought and suffered at Bentonville. By joining this campaign you are enhancing the Bentonville Battlefield for historical study, for increased tourist attraction and most importantly for the honoring of those Confederate soldiers through their commander, General Joseph Eggleston Johnston.

Make your check or money order to Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 1466. Note statue fund on the check and send to PO Box, 1504 Smithfield, NC 27577. Our camp is a 501(c)3 tax-exempt organization. For more information pleasecontact Statue Committee Chairman Dr. John M. Booker at 919-934-3009 or jmcabooker@aol. com. We are hopeful that you or your camp will join us in this rewarding campaign. Your enlistment contribution will be credited to your camp's total.

www.generaljosephejohnston.com



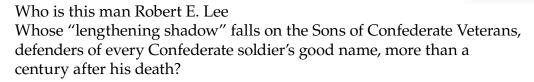
Who is this Man Robert E. Lee?

By Curt Steger

Who is this man, Robert E. Lee Father of seven children And last father of the South?

Who is this man Robert E. Lee A rebel to some and Great Chieftain Of The Army of Northern Virginia and bold leader to many?

Who is this man Robert E. Lee Crowned by the Southern Cause As the Washington of the second American Revolution?



Who is this man Robert E. Lee Whose words bring comfort and wisdom And cause reflection to those that read them?

Who is this man Robert E. Lee Who knew who he was when his world around him Did not know what it was?

Who is this man Robert E. Lee? Who still inspires the men of the Sons of Confederate Veterans of all ages, to become different and better men.

Who is this man Robert E. Lee? He is every SCV member, committed to the vindication of the cause for which he fought, guardian of his history, with principles based on character and faith.

Who is this man Robert E. Lee? He is you, the emulator of his virtues, if you will but let him be.

© 2006 Curt Steger, author of *The Character & Faith of Robert E. Lee.*



Prussian Confederate Veteran Receives Stone Marker

Lt. Colonel Johann August Heinrich Heros von Borcke remembered with Southern Iron Cross

By Raphael Waldburg-Zeil

n September 3, 2008, in Gizyn, Poland, grave-marking and honor ceremonies were performed by SCV, UDC and the Von Borcke Family Association in memory of Colonel Heros von Borcke, Adjutant General of Cavalry in the Army of Northern Virginia and General J.E.B. Stuart's great friend.

The entire program in Poland lasted three days and was intended to provide information about Old Europe, and specifically the region the Von Borcke family came from and their family aristocratic origins, as well as to meet descendants of Colonel Von Borcke.

On the first day all the invited guests from different parts of Europe gathered together at the Ibis Hotel in Berlin. At 10:00 AM a chartered bus took them to Poland, arriving at Kulice, central Poland, in the early evening. They received a warm greeting by Mrs. Lissaveta von Zitzewitz, the managing director of the European Academy of Culture. Several rooms in the Academy had been reserved for the event attendants.

After dinner, everybody went to a conference room, emblazoned with both the CSA Battle Flag and the Von Borcke family colors, and several interesting speeches were given by J.E.B. Stuart IV, Mrs. Nancy



Lt. Colonel Heros von Borcke

Hitt of the UDC Molly Moorehead Chapter from Kentucky, and SCV Chief-of-Staff Chuck Rand, III, who spoke about the United Confederate Veterans and the SCV of today. After his speech, compatriot Rand read the Stephen Dill Lee charge to the audience in German — with great effect!

After the conferences, some gifts and awards were exchanged. Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Hitt received certificates of appreciation of the

Von Borcke Family Association in gratitude of remembering their famous ancestor. Chuck Rand gave a proclamation issued by Commander-in-Chief McMichael personally, honoring the duty and services of Heros von Borcke to the Confederacy during the fight for Southern independence.

Achim Baensch, Commander of Europe Camp 1612, was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for outstanding performance of duty while helping to organize the event. Raphael Waldburg-Zeil, Camp 40 and 1612 Associate, was awarded in absentia the Horace Lawson Hunley Award for his services to Southern Heritage.

The first day ended in a most convivial way until late in the night.

The second day started at 8:30 AM after breakfast. It was the day of the former Von-Borcke Estates tours. It started with a visit to the old castle and church in Pansin, the Marienkirche (Church of St. Mary's) and the beautiful mansion of Stramehl Manor in Stargard, then another castle and church in Marienfliess. Back at Kulz, dinner was at 7:00 PM, and, again interesting conferences followed, this time about the history of the family Von Borcke and the former home of Heros Von Borcke, Giessenbruegge

Manor. The second day ended with a nice late-night gathering.

The third day was the great day! After a hearty breakfast, SCV members dressed in their uniforms, greatly impressing the Von Borcke family members. Everyone wanted to get photographed with a true Confederate in uniform, as their ancestor had been!

Swiss Army Colonel Heinrich Wirz, descendant of Captain Henry Wirz, had a civilian suit, but the MOS&B cross around his neck.

Then they took the bus to Giessenbruegge, the location called today *Gizyn*. Heros' home was destroyed in 1945 by the Soviets and the remaining ruins finally erased in 1950. Only the chapel with the family crypt is still in existence, and there they went. Upon their arrival, the Confederate Battle Flag was flying in all its glory from a pole in the town! Other flags, like those of Germany, Poland, the CSA and USA (together in sovereign equality!) were on poles near the chapel.

The entire population of Gizyn crowded around the bus, eager to see "the Confederates." Many children and adults, as well as fireworkers in parade dress, waved Battle Flags. Definitely, Gizyn had become a bullwark of the South! By the way, it was the first time since Von Borcke's death on May 10, 1895, the Confederate Battle Flag was displayed in the town. Immediately after the first impression, the beautiful views continued, for beneath the limit of the little town, on the road to the chapel, a full Confederate Army field camp had been established. The Hamptons Legion and the North Carolina Infantry (both German reenactor groups from Berlin) had arrived the day before and had been admired by the population. They got friendship and food; everybody showed interest and eagerness to learn from them (about history, muskets, equipment, etc.).



From left, JEB Stuart, V; Chris McLarren (Camp 1612); JEB Stuart, IV; Chuck Rand, III; Nancy Hitt and Archy Baensch (Commander Camp 1612).

After meeting all together, the formations and color guards were organized while the other guests took their seats near the chapel. Meanwhile, some hard drill exercises had convinced Chief-of-Staff Rand that the squad which was to give the salute-firing after the ceremony was fit and ready to perform well.

After that, the colors were forwarded in the direction of the chapel, with Heros' grave. Flags of North and South Carolina, the 1861 Louisiana flag, the Battle Flag and the Second National Flag moved in dignity, followed closely by the uniformed color guard.

The old gravestones of Heros and his wife, both destroyed in 1945, had been carefully puzzled together and laid now among an arrangement of fresh oak leaves in front of the chapel. At the entrance, covered by the Battle Flag, the Cross of Honor and the new stone marker were waiting. The chapel itself is in a pitiful, ruinuous condition, but the feeling of history coming back was palpable in the air.

The ceremony started with speeches by J.E.B. Stuart IV and Eckhard von Borcke, the greatgrandsons of Colonel Von Borcke and General Stuart. Nancy Hitt, representing the UDC, gave a speech telling of the meaning of this ceremony, to spread the Confederate legacy throughout Europe from this little place in Poland. Reverend Friedhelm Moeller, pastor of the German Lutheran Church, the faith Heros belonged to, spoke deeply moving words. Reverend Moeller had been one of the keys in organizing the details for this ceremony the year before. Also, the mayor of the town of Gizyn made a speech about remembrance of the Von-Borcke past and Polish-German-American friendship for present and future times.

Eckhard and J.E.B. IV then uncovered the cross of honor and the granite marker. In the following moment, the command for salute-firing was given. Heros Von Borcke could have hardly imagined that 113 years after his death, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, wearing gray and butternut, would organize a firing salute and honor him with a cross and a stone marker in his resting place in a lost little Polish town! Enthusiasm led the crowd to sing the *Bonnie Blue Flag*, and, of course,

Dixie, with the Polish children waving little Battleflags.

Both the stone and the granite marker will be sealed to the wall of the chapel's crypt, at the same place where the old stone stood. This will require mason work and did not take place during the ceremonies.

After the ceremonies there was a field camp lunch supplied by the mayor of Gizyn. Then the population had a surprise for the American guests. A Polish youth folk-dance group perfomed dances and accompanying music, with coffee and cake served in the town hall,

adorned with the omnipresent, beautiful Battle Flag.

In the late afternoon the first true Confederate international convivial came to an end, after having gathered members and associates of SCV, UDC, MOS&B, Confederate-friendly groups and reenactors and guests from Germany, Poland, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden and the USA.

J.E.B. Stuart IV and V left for Berlin airport at 5:00 PM. The rest returned to Kulz and had a final enjoyable evening with the members of the von Borcke family before departing the following day at 8:00 AM for Ber-





Heros Von Borcke's original gravestone, destroyed by Soviets in 1945.



lin to begin their various voyages home.

Colonel Heros von Borcke is again resting quietly in a solitary chapel in a lost place in Poland. But now he knows the SCV never permits a veteran who fought for the Southern Cause to be left alone and without honors. The marker stone and the Cross of Honor are with him. And the Compatriots of Europe Camp 1612 will surely know that this will remain so forever.

DEO VINDICE

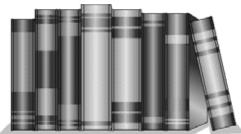
Raphael Waldburg-Zeil is Associate SCV member in Camps 40 and 1612. He holds a BA degree as language translator and journalist from State College in Karlsruhe, Germany. He is presently a journalist for German and Spanish military magazines specializing in former Warsaw Pact/Soviet military and 19th-century military history. He is married and currently lives in both Germany and Spain.

Thanks to the *Palmetto Partisan* for permission to reprint this article.



From left, Eckhard Von Borcke, JEB Stuart IV, Heinrich Wirz and Jean-Pierre Lerate.

X



Books in Print

City of Silver

By the front cover, a reader would not assume *City of Silver* by Bruce Marshall was anything but a Western. In truth, that is what genre this publication is; however, intertwined within the story lies a brief history of one man's

involvement with the Confederate States of Amer-Being ica. the called Gone With the Wind Mexico of by Brigadier General Jay A. Matthews, Editor Emeritus, Military



History of Texas, *City of Silver* offers its readers an inside view of Mexico's strife with warring political powers.

The main character, Clay Cameron, is a former soldier who fought on the Southern side of the War Between the States. Disheartened by the loss of the Confederacy and his family's fortune and home, Cameron takes a position in the Mexican Army to assist in training new recruits. Accompanied by his black manservant, Lookout Willis, Cameron is exposed to the corrupt political situation in Mexico, where he must decide what side he should take in the upcoming revolt. A love story is entangled into the mayhem of the insurgency.

The only harmful historical issue was found — "It (South) had been based largely on agriculture, the Whites forming the over-society and the Blacks the low-cost labor force that made the aristocratic planter culture possible It was evitable that such an inequitable arrangement would sooner

or later, be undone. And the Blacks had been the cornerstone. Pull the cornerstone and, well — that was it." The author has an underlying theme that all whites owned blacks. It is omitted that only a small percentage of the population in the South was an "aristocratic planter." Most of the population, white and black, did not own anyone. However, Mr. Marshall shows the loyalty between Cameron and Willis that was evident in many relationships of former slaves and owners. With this in mind, there was an offset of the negative with a positive.

Although fiction, this reviewer tried to determine if the story is based on historical fact. There is a city by the name of Alamos in Mexico that has a lot of history, but no definitive site could be found that discusses this particular time in its history. No matter if the story is fact or fiction, Mr. Marshall grasps the attention of the reader through the entirety of this tale, showing his authority in writing skills.

Author: Bruce Marshall Publisher: Westart PO Box 161616 Austin, TX 78716 Hardcover \$27.95

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

The Civil War Diary of William R. Dyer

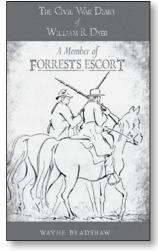
William R. Dyer's *Diary* is unique in several aspects. First, the *Diary* was begun by Isaac B. Appleton, a Federal soldier in the 22nd Wisconsin Volunteers. About January 1, 1863, near Brentwood, Tennessee, Appleton was killed or somehow lost his diary. William Dyer came into possession of the diary and made his first entry on that date.

Second, Wayne Bradshaw received

a copy of Dyer's diary in 1983 from Bob Womack of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Womack had borrowed the original *Diary* from two ladies in Eagleville, Tennessee, and typed the contents.

Third, William Dyer posted entries in this *Diary* from January 1, 1863, un-

til the final entry on August 11, 1864. There is no explanation as to why Dyer ceased writing his War Between the States experiences. He is listed on the Confederate rolls at General Nathan B.



Forrest's surrender at Gainesville, Alabama, on May 9, 1865.

Editor Bradshaw, who is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, includes an unedited and an edited version of Dyer's *Diary*. In the edited version, Bradshaw includes footnotes that refer to Appendices and other material, as well as a bibliography.

There is no information about William Dyer's date of birth or place of residence. In several entries, he mentioned writing letters to his wife and family, but said nothing about children. Also, there is no record of when Dyer joined the Confederacy. He was a member of the elite Escort Corps serving as bodyguards and accompanying Nathan Bedford Forrest as his cavalry rode through Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi.

Dyer's diary entries are interesting more for what he did not record. He always gave weather reports, listed lo-

Continued on page 46

Calling All Sons and Daughters to the 8 th Annual Sam Davis Youth Camp



<u>Co-Ed Camp</u>: The camp will be held from Sunday July 4th to Saturday, July 9th at Camp Kinard, located in Batesburg/Leesville, SC off of I-20 south of Columbia, SC.
The deadline for applications is Tuesday, June 22, 2010.

Why should your son or daughter attend the Sam Davis Youth Camp?

In a survey conducted by the Center for Survey Research and Analysis in 2000, 65% of <u>college seniors</u> **failed** to pass a <u>high school equivalent</u> American history test:

- Only 23% correctly identified James Madison as the "Father of the Constitution."
 Yet, 98% knew that "Snoop Doggy Dog" is a rapper.
- Just more than half, 52% knew that George Washington's Farewell Address warned against establishing permanent alliances with foreign governments.
 Yet, 99% correctly identified Beavis & Butthead.

In 1864, Major General Patrick Cleburne prophetically warned: If the South should lose, it means that the history of the heroic struggle will be written by the enemy, that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers, will be impressed by all of the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.

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

This summer, you can help turn the tide. For one week, our Southern young men and ladies (ages 12-17) will gather to hear the truths about the War for Southern Independence. This camp (named for the great young Confederate Sam Davis) will combine fun and recreation with thoughtful instruction in Southern history, the War for Southern Independence, the theology of the South during the War, lessons on Southern heroes, examples of great men of the Faith, and for the second year, special programs and sessions for our Southern ladies!

This is the eighth year the Sons of Confederate Veterans has offered such a wonderful event for our sons and grandsons, and the fifth year we also offer the program for our daughters and granddaughters. We urge you to take advantage of this great opportunity. It is our responsibility to teach our Southern history and culture to the future generations.

Need more details? Interested in becoming a counselor? Please contact:

Jack E. Marlar, Director E-mail: marlars3@bellsouth.net Sam Davis Youth Camp Phone/Voice Mail: (864) 862-3946

The Sam Davis Youth Camp — 2010 Registration Form

Full Name:				
Street Address:				
State: Zip Code: E-Mail Address:				
Gender: Male Female				
Date of Birth: (must be born on or before June, 1998)				
Name of Sponsoring SCV Camp:				
Parent or Guardian with Whom Camper Lives:				
Parent/Guardian Work or Emergency Contact Phone Nur	mber:			
Required Medical I	Information			
Please attach additional information as needed.				
Date of Last Tetanus Booster:				
Prescribed Medication Taken, if any:				
Reason for Taking Medication:				
Specific Allergies (including type of reaction):				
Does Camper Have Asthma or Hay Fever?				
Specific Activities to Be Restricted (Please state reason):	:			
Insurance Information (Group, Plan Number & Phone N	umber). Please attach copy of Insurance Card			
Medical Release	e Form			
Registration cannot be processed without the signature of the	camper's parent or guardian on this release form.			
In case of medical emergency, I understand every effort will In the event that I cannot be reached, I hereby give permissio Camp to hospitalize; secure proper treatments; and order inje I also understand that the Sam Davis Youth Camp reserve determine camper capability based upon that information.	n to the physician selected by the Sam Davis Youth ction, anesthesia, or surgery for my child as named.			
Parent or Guardian's Signature:	Date:			

Payment Information

Payment is due when your completed application is submitted. The cost for room, board, and all activities and needed supplies is \$495.00 for each camper. Make checks payable to The Sam Davis Youth Camp, and mail to: Post Office Box 59, Columbia, TN, 38402. When your registration has been received and processed, you will receive a confirmation by mail, followed by details regarding camp facilities and scheduled activities.

Registration Deadline: June 22, 2010

Army of Northern Virginia





Four times a year **Secession Camp 4**, Charleston, SC, picks up trash along the Glenn McConnell Parkway in Charleston as a community service. Pictured is the cleanup crew in March 2009. Pictured, from left, Ben Pittman, Joey Dixon, Dan Pinson, Lucas Pinson, Bill Norris, Don Pace, Michael Dixon, Bob Pollard and Sam Antley. Not pictured but also helping out was Penny Dixon.



Adams Battery reenacted the Battle of Forks Road, which occurred on February 20-21, 1865. Pictured from left are the Mayor of Wilmington Bill Saffo, **George Davis Camp 5**, Wilmington, NC, Commander Tim Stewart, Mike Reynolds, E. W. Fredrickson, Adams Battery members David Clemmons and Roger Hawes.



On January 17, **General Richard H. Anderson Camp 47**, Beaufort, SC, installed new officers for 2009. From left are Tom Burnett, Jim Thomas, Vince Covington, Bill Sammons, Commander Claude McElveen, Gerald Wynn, Paul Griffin and Bill Chapman.



Pictured are members and guests of **15th Regiment SC Volunteers Camp 51**, Lexington, SC, at their Adopt-A-Highway sign. Pictured are Robert Frye, Berley and Carole Crosby, Larry Black Sr., Steve Wolfe, Al Smith, Willie Smith, Ray and Gina Craig and Melanie Frye.



At the September 2008 meeting of the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, Camp Commander Bruce Tyson presented Tommy Taylor with his National Lifetime Membership certificate.



The Columbus County Volunteers Camp 794, Whiteville, NC, honored two of Columbus County's Black Confederate soldiers with a marker-dedication ceremony, as a part of Black History Month, on February 8, 2009, at the Horace Grove Missionary Baptist Church in Boardman, NC. The two men, Sandy Oliver and Joshua Nichols, were honored by Confederate reenactors who fired volleys to salute their service.

28 — Confederate Veteran January/February 2010

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



Sergeant Adam W. Ballenger Camp 68, Spartanburg, SC, welcomes four new compatriots at the February meeting in Spartanburg, SC. Pictured from left, John Messer, New Compatriots John Covington, Bruce Johnson, Mark Anthony and Tony Skinner.



Members of the **Summers-Koontz Camp 490**, Luray, VA, worked on the area surrounding the monument for the two men who their camp is named after, Captain George Summers and Sgt. Isaac Newton Koontz of the 7th VA Cavalry. The monument is located on Rude's Hill, near New Market, VA. Pictured from left, Chris Gray, Commander Greg Kelly, Dave Marston, Donnie Seal and Rob Lawson.



Pictured at left are Lt. Commander Marshall Cooper of the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC and Cadet Randon Thomas, following a marker-installation in June 2008.



Old Abe Lincoln was recently spotted at the annual Blackstone Virginia Arts and Crafts and Heritage event, where members of **The Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Lawrenceville, VA, have been providing a living history for the past several years. Shown are members of the camp presenting Lincoln with two complimentary tickets to Ford's Theater. Pictured are Ray Thompson, Justin Rees, Tracy Clary, Old Abe, Bubba Sapp, Oliver Wells and Tommy Lucy.



The SC Division officers presented a 2nd Annual Leadership Conference on January 10 at Camp Kinard Conference Center in Batesburg-Leesville, SC. Pictured are SC Guardian Chairman Stephen Douglas of Colonel Henry Laurens Benbow Camp 859, Manning, SC, who instructs Dean Stevens, Jr. of Palmetto Camp 22, Columbia, SC, the proper way to cement a broken stone. John Genes of Secession Camp 4, Charleston, SC, holds the stone.



Members of the Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013, Havre de Grace, MD, along with the Maryland Division Color Guard participated in the 2008 Cecil County Christmas Parade, and won first-place!

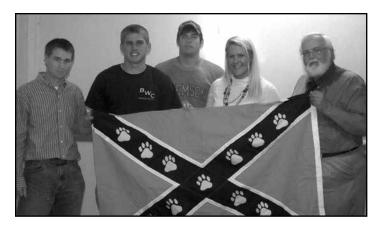
South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania Divisions



On March 7, 2009, members of the Colonel John B. Palmer Camp 1946, Burnsville, NC, erected 10 VA markers in Mitchell and Yancey Counties. Headstone shown is for Private Alexander Brinkley, Co. A, 58th NC Infantry. Pictured from left, K.W. Robertson, Bob Musick, Cadet Nathaniel Hardy, Trent Musick, Alvin Rush and Tracy Cox.



On Sunday, July 20, 2008, members of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, and OCR Chapter 27 held a ceremony to dedicate new VA headstones for ten Confederate Veterans at Bethel Baptist Church in Taylorsville. Pictured are descendants of some of the veterans buried there.



Clemson University's Forestry Club had an old Clemson Confederate Flag which flew at Forestry Conclave, which includes all Southeastern universities that have a school of forestry. The old flag was missing and was brought to the attention of the **Colonel Olin M. Dantzler Camp 73**, Orangeburg, SC, which had a new flag made. Pictured are Tyler Brown, Brett Wilkins, Michael Broom, Jessica Holland and Joe Rochester.



Members of the **Princess Anne Camp 1993**, Virginia Beach, VA, gather after cleaning 2nd Lieutenant Napoleon Bonaparte Moore's Family Cemetery. Pictured from left, Will Aygarn, Tommy Tillman, Al Washington, Ed Stack, Billy Tillman, Jim Shillinglaw, Kenny Harris and descendant Donald Moore.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, Cadet member Justin Ayers visited Groveton Cemetery at the Manassas Battlefield in December 2008, noticing there were no flags of any kind flying at the cemetery where 266 dead from the two Manassas battles are buried. So he placed 15 Confederate battle flags — one on each state marker and one on the monument itself.



In August 2008, the newly chartered **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, Camp Commander Gary Byrd presented Brian M. Duckworth with his certificate.



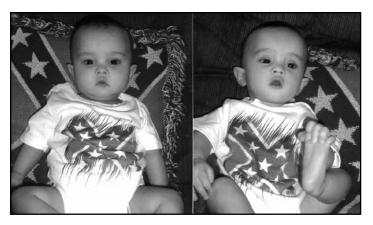
Army of Northern Virginia



A marker-dedication ceremony was held on March 7, 2009, by the **Charlotte County Grays Camp 1964**, Charlotte Court House, VA, to honor Colonel William E. Green. Colonel Green's great-grandson Bill and great-great-grandsons Hunter and Landon were presented with a Green family chart and a Confederate Battle Flag during the ceremony.



Compatriot Mark Herring of the **Brigadier General Nathan G. Evans Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC, presents a deserving cadet with the H. L. Hunley Award on June 8, 2009, at Mullins High School, Mullins, SC.



Pictured are Jeb Stuart Willis and John Singleton Mosby Willis, twin sons of Steve A. Willis from Duffield, VA, a member of the **General Henry A. Wise Camp 1756**, Norton, VA.



On May 28, 2009, members of the **Flat Top Copperheads Camp 1694**, Princeton, WV, installed a flat VA marker for Private Henry Sawyers Clafee, Co. H, 8th Virginia Cavalry, who is buried in Monte Vista Cemetery, Green Valley, WV. Pictured from left, Past Camp Commander Ken Hylton, WV Division Adjutant Richard Lockhart and Ed Dodson.



Members of the **Jackson Rangers Camp 1917**, Sylva, NC, participated in an Armed Forces Day Observance on May 16, 2009, which was held at the 210th Military Police Company, NC National Guard Armory in Sylva.



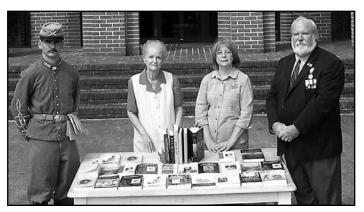
2nd Lieutenant Reece Clark Craven Camp 1966, Asheboro, NC, participated in a living history at Sunny Slopes Farm Heritage Day on May 2, 2009, where you could have had your picture made with Abe Lincoln (aka Ed Kirkman). Camp Adjutant P. Dwain Roberts stands behind 'Lincoln'!

Army of Tennessee





On December 29, 2008, **Alabama Division** Commander Robert C. Reames, left, and **Army of Tennessee** Councilman Tom Strain, Jr. present checks to General Headquarters Executive Director Ben Sewell, totaling \$5,100 as a donation from the Alabama Division to help fund the new statue of Jefferson Davis and his sons.



Pictured in front of the Athens-Limestone Public Library are Andy Jackson, Lynda Gordon, Kayren Harbin, and **Captain Thomas Hobbs Camp 768**, Athens, AL, Commander Jimmy Hill. The camp has donated books to the library.



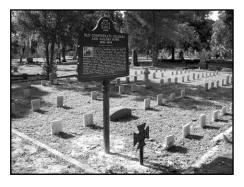
Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207, Waynesboro, GA, held a Lee-Jackson Banquet at the American Legion Building, with 51 in attendance. Guest speaker Compatriot Tony Thompson of the **Dixie Guards Camp1942,** Metter, GA, is shown with Camp Commander Jim Reeves.



In October, 2008, the **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, along with **Lieutenant Edward J. K. Johnston, CSN Camp 745**, Yulee, FL and **Stonewall Jackson Camp 83**, Jacksonville, FL, supported the United Daughters of the Confederacy in the wreath-laying ceremony at the Women of the Confederacy Monument in Confederate Park. An SCV Color Guard and musket salute concluded the Florida Division UDC Convention.



Major General William T. Martin Camp 590, Natchez, MS, Commander Allen Terrell addresses the crowd at the Confederate Heritage and History Month Memorial Service, held April 12, 2008, at the Natchez, MS, City Cemetery. Looking on are Evan "Buddy" Emerick, Clark Jackson, Sr. and Jason Blaney. The cemetery is the final resting place of more than 400 Confederate veterans.



The **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, erected its fifth historical marker commemorating Florida's Old Soldiers and Sailors Home, a refuge for aged and disabled Veterans. The marker is erected at the Confederate Plot Old in City Cemetery, the final resting place for the Confederate Veterans who resided at the Old Soldiers and Sailors Home.

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



Ronny Miller placed a brass grave marker on his great-great-grand-father's gravesite. James M. Godwin, Private, 15th Confederate Cavalry Co. D, was a prisoner of war captured after the Battle of Blakeley, and sent to Ship Isle Prison in MS. Thanks to the **Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315,** Pensacola, FL, for assisting in getting this commemorative brass marker for our compatriot.



Real Son Henry Gober, a member of the **Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524**, Prattville, AL, commemorates the centennial of the Confederate Monument in Prattville.



On August 3, 2008, members and family of Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424, Gainesville, FL, prepared lunch for the volunteers, helping to stabilize the foundation of the Methodist Church in Rochelle, FL, which was built in 1890 on land donated by Madison Starke Perry's daughter, Sally. Pictured from left, back row, Fred Donaldson, Quincy Sparkman, Camp Commander Larry Hall, and Kay Hall. Front row from left, Nancy Jackson, Wayne Sparkman, Shellie Downs, Sally Morrison, Archie Jackson and Ryan Cox.



Lt. Colonel Arthur Oliver, having recently returned from a tour of duty in Afghanistan, addressed the January meeting of the **Robert E. Lee Camp 1640**, Memphis, TN, of which he is a member, at the Pickering Center, Germantown. Pictured from left are Camp Commander Tarry Beasley, Colonel Oliver and Rick Lantz.



Mason and Gavin Posey receive their cadet membership certificates from **General Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495**, Paducah, KY, Commander Randy Beeler, January 2009. They are the first cadets in Camp 1495 and are the grandsons of member Robert Posey.



Members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, along with family members from Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, placed a Confederate grave-marker for Sergeant James A. Shacklett, 2nd (Woodward's) Kentucky Cavalry, in Meade County, Kentucky, on November 1, 2008.

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



Members of the Tennessee Highland Brigade built a float and participated in four Christmas parades. The parades participated in were in Cookeville, TN; Gainesboro, TN; Algood, TN and Livingston, TN. Participation included members from the Myers-Zollicoffer Camp 1990, Livingston, TN; General George Gibbs Dibrell Camp 875, Sparta, TN; Gainesboro Invincibles Camp 1685, Gainesboro, TN; Capt. Sally Tompkins Chapter 2123 UDC and the Aunt Polly Eaton Willis Chapter 10 of the Order of Confederate Rose. The float won 1st place in their division at the Livingston Christmas Parade on Saturday, December 13.



Members of **The Southern Cross of Honor Camp 2136**, Salem, OH, do their part during the singing of *Dixie*.



Georgia Governor Sonny Perdue signs a Confederate History and Heritage Proclamation as **Army of Tennessee** Commander Kelly Barrow and family look on.



Dixie Defenders Camp 2086, Cross City, FL, Commander Joseph Sparacino, center, receives the Florida Division Hogan-Kuykendal Award from FL Division 2nd Lt. Commander Bob Hurst, right, as Camp Adjutant Gary Poore looks on at the July 2008 meeting in Cross City, FL.



Several members of the **Jim Pearce Camp 2527**, Princeton, KY, participated in the 2008 Princeton Christmas Parade. The parade entry featured a "bivouac" scene complete with tent, flags, and Christmas trees.



New member J. P. McVicker is sworn into the **Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929**, Clayton, GA, by Commander William L. English on December 8, 2008.



Army of Tennessee



Retired Army Major General Lee, Commander of the **Ten Islands Camp 2678**, Ohatchee, AL, is guest speaker at the 2009 Lee Jackson Banquet for the **Savage Stewart Camp 522**, Piedmont, AL.



Jacob Hankins, center, is presented his full membership certificate into the **Quantrill's Raiders Camp 2087**, Mayfield Heights, OH, from Camp Commander Scott Morris and Mark Hankins. Jacob had joined as a Cadet member.



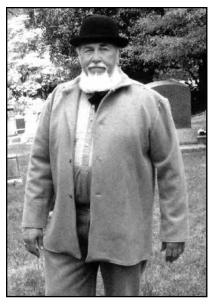
The **SCV Mechanized Cavalry** observed Confederate Memorial Day at Stone Mountain Park, GA, on April 4, 2009. The service was held under the carving of the Southern Heroes. Walter M. Blackman, Jr., Chaplain General, MOS&B, was the featured speaker.



Members and friends of the Captain Frances Marion Rogers Camp 873, Monroe County, MS, held a Confederate Memorial Service at the Confederate statue in Amory City Park on April 5, 2009.



Pictured is Al Roland, **Rankin Rough and Ready Camp 265**, Brandon, MS, who along with Glenn Taylor, **Lowery Rifles Camp 1740**, Pearl, MS, placed headstones for four Confederate veterans who are buried in the Joseph Dickson Cemetery in southwest Hinds County, MS.



N. B. Forrest Camp 3, Chattanooga, TN, Historian Bill Shackleford portrayed the late Sheriff Joseph Shipp in a recent walking tour at Forest Hills Cemetery in Chattanooga. Captain Shipp was a founding member of the N. B. Forrest Camp 3 UCV that was established in 1885.

Army of Trans-Mississippi





On Sunday, April 26, members of the **Colonel Isaac W. Smith Camp 458**, Portland, OR, celebrated (probably for the first time in decades) Confederate Memorial Day at the River View Cemetery, at the grave of the camp namesake in Portland.



Compatriot Lee Norman of the **Ross' 6th Texas Cavalry Camp 965,** Kaufman County, TX, manned a recruiting booth at the Dallas Gun Show.



More than sixty compatriots and friends of Elijah Gates Camp 570, Fulton, MO, celebrated the bicentennial birthday of Jefferson Davis on June 8, 2008, with a lively picnic at the John Hockaday House, where Davis stayed prior to his 1875 address in Fulton to more than 10,000 people. Camp Commander Martin Northway addressed the group, and owners Bob and Dolores Holt graciously hosted a tour of their historic home.



Representatives of the **George Overton Stoner Camp 1000**, Victoria, TX, began celebrating Memorial Day 2009 by placing the Stars and Bars on the graves of Confederate Veterans at Evergreen Cemetery. The camp's namesake, G. O. Stoner, is buried in the cemetery.



Colonel A.M. Hobby Camp 713, Corpus Christi, TX, took part in the 2009 Buc Days Parade, garnering second place out of more than 50 floats!



A choral group composed of, from left, Vern Padgett, Baron Smith, **General John B. Hood Camp 1208**, Los Angeles, CA, Camp Commander Mike Presswood and Mike Schooling, performs at the California Division Convention, May 9, 2009.

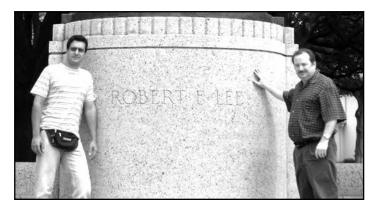
Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Iowa, Kansas, Washington, Oregon and Utah Divisions



In May 2009, the **Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308,** Shreveport, LA, took part in the annual Poke Salad Festival Parade in Blanchard, LA. The camp also set up a booth at the festival grounds. The camp has been doing this event since 1996, and has always been successful.



In March 2009, the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, had a recruiting and information booth at the Struggle for the Southwest reenactment held at Pioneer Arizona Living History Museum, near Phoenix. The **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, shared the booth for part of the weekend. Shown from left, Tammy Perkins, Doug Fitzgerald, Bob Massey, and Marc Fentress.



Kyle Sims of the **Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648**, Arlington, TX, gives Confederado Marcelo Dodson and wife Giovanni a tour of Dallas/Ft. Worth, stopping for a moment at the Robert E. Lee Statue in Lee Park in Dallas, TX.



Members of the Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710, Sierra Vista, AZ, and the Texas John H. Slaughter Camp 2074, Tombstone, AZ, gave a living history presentation to the 7th-grade students of Col. Smith Middle School at Fort Huachuca on April 29, 2009. Taking part in the event were Past Arizona Division Commander John Mangum, Joseph Dunlap, Camp 1710 Commander Ben Middleton and AZ Division Adjutant Curtis Tipton.



Major (USAF, Ret.) Jonathan Hussey of the **Inland Empire Camp 1742**, Redlands, CA, attended the pinning ceremony for his son, Major Thomas Hussey (US Army), who was promoted on March 1, 2009. In the photo is Major Lindley Hussey (USAF Reserve), Jonathan's father. The ceremony was held at Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Prescott, AZ. Lindley flew B-24s in Libya in WW II, and Thomas has flown OH-51 Kiowa helicopters in Iraq and Afghanistan. Jonathan is an RN in Riverside, CA.

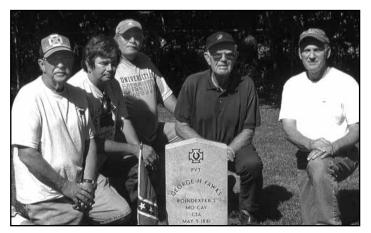


Compatriot Reverend Lou Carlson, Jr. (right), of the **James Iredell Waddell Camp 1770**, Orange County, CA, was elected as California Society President, Sons of the American Revolution, at the California Society 134th Annual Spring Meeting, Costa Mesa, CA, April 18, 2009.

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



Colonel Philip A. Work Camp 1790, Woodville, TX, hosted a double-gravestone dedication for Johnothan T. Taylor, Darden's Co., TX Infantry and Private Joseph Andrew Jackson Sheffield, Co. E, 5th GA Infantry. The **Major Joseph N. Dark Camp 2026,** Kountze, TX, was also represented.



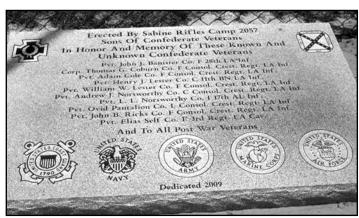
Members of the **Captain William T. Anderson Camp 1743**, Huntsville, MO, recently set a new marker for George H. Fawks, Poindexter's Missouri Cavalry, at Fawks Cemetery near Prairie Hill in Chariton County, MO. Pictured from left, Dan Ballew, Martin Kirby, Neil Block, Elwood Fawks, who maintains the cemetery, and Mike Meoli.



On April 25, 2009, members of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS, dedicated a headstone at Oak Grove Cemetery for Captain Thaddeus Fitzhugh of Company F, 5th Virginia Cavalry.



James LaFarlette of the **Pvts. Brewer & Grayson Camp 2118**, Elk City, OK, fires a salute at the dedication of Southern Crosses of Honor for Private Thomas J. Callaway, 9th Texas Infantry, and Private Charles F. Blakemore, 21st Virginia Infantry. The crosses were dedicated April 11 at Ural Cemetery, near Elk City.



The **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA, held a dedication service to honor ten Confederate soldiers at Middle Creek Baptist Cemetery in Florien, LA, on June 20, 2009.



At the March 2009 meeting of the **A. S. Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, William Lewis, left and Commander Don Niblett, right, present new member Carl McNeill his certificate on the record of his ancestor, Corporal William Malcolm McNeill, Company D, 37th MS Infantry.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



In May, 2009, the **Texas Bonnie Blue Camp 869**, San Antonio, TX, welcomed new members. Pictured, standing from left are John Stewart, Jessie Ray Hart, Gary Boone, John Miller, Mathew Bellamy and Terry Dunn. Seated from left are Gary Bellamy and Tony Sammons, Sr.



On May 2, 2009, the **Johnson-Sayers-Nettles Camp 1012**, Teague, TX, held a Confederate Memorial Service at the Bonner Cemetery in Freestone County, TX, to honor the five Confederate Soldiers buried there, and one widow in the memory of her husband who died while a prisoner at Ft. Delaware, MD, and was buried somewhere on the Jersey shore. Camp 1012 was assisted by the **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, the Invincible Rose Chapter 37 OCR, and the Davis-Reagan Chapter 2292 UDC.



Robert E. Lee Camp 587, Seattle, WA, adjutant, Daniel W. Phillips, USN (Ret), right, presents Air Force ROTC Cadet David G. Ingham with an SCV award for outstanding cadet of the Air Force ROTC program at Central Washington University.



At the August 2009 meeting of the **Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, five new members joined the ranks. From left, Joe Rawls, Don Rawls, Richard Bramlett, James Bramlett and William Higgins.



The **2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904**, DeLeon, TX, members of the Central Texas Brigade, Order of Confederate Rose Chapter 23, and UDC at the Veteran's Monument in Dublin, TX, following a ceremony at Pecan Cemetery to honor Privates Walter M. Daniel, William M. Daniel, and Harold Daniel, three brothers of the 21st TN Cavalry under General Nathan Bedford Forrest.



The SCV presented posthumously a Confederate Medal of Honor to Colonel William Bradford Sims of the 9th Texas Cavalry for his leadership of the regiment at the Battle of Elkhorn Tavern (Pea Ridge), AR. In September 2009, the medal was formally presented to the Historic Upshur Museum in Gilmer, TX, for permanent display. Pictured from left, H. M. Ragland of the museum and **Uphsur County Patriots Camp 2109**, Gilmer, TX; H. M. Meredith, of **Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, Longview, TX; and Tom Clinkscales, **J. M. "Matt" Barton Camp 441**, Sulphur Springs, TX.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

KIRBY SMITH 1209

BEVAN, KENNETH VAN

GILMER, SR., STUART GORDON

1LT. THOMAS H. GAINER 1319

HELMS, ANDREW DOUGLAS

ST. JOHN'S RANGERS 1360

TIPTON, HERBERT FERMAN

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1383

SARASOTA-BRADENTON

MCGOWIN VERNON BOY

BROWN, RICHARD CODY

HARDY, JR., WILLIAM N.

WALLACE, III, IVAN H.

BATTLE OF OLUSTEE 1463

WHITE, III, EDGAR MORGAN

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614

NIPPER, JASON EUGENE

WILLIAM LUNDY 1699

YOUNG, JAMES MORGAN

CAPT. WINSTON STEPHENS 2041

ROBINSON, JAMES TIMOTHY

MUNNERLYN'S CATTLE GUARD

BRYANT, RICHARD MERRILL

LT. FRANCIS CALVIN MORGAN

BENFIELD, MARK ROBERT

WOODRUFF, EDWIN KEITH

RODGERS, ROBERT MOSES

MADISON STARKE PERRY 1424

WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS 1395

O'BRIEN, JR., JOHN C.

FT. LAUDERDALE

GAINESVILLE

LAKE CITY

HAVANA

CRESTVIEW

MacCLENNY

BATTALION 2120

CHRISTMAS

JACKSONVILLE

BAY COUNTY

DELAND

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11 MOBILE DAVIS, JERRY P.

HOLLEY JARROD ANTHONY KIRKLAND, RUSSELL B.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16 AUBURN SMITH, PATRICK DONALD

CAPT. MORTIMER JORDAN 84 GARDENDALE

AMASON, JACK T. JACKSON, DENNIS DOYLE

THOMAS GOODE JONES 259 MONTGOMERY SCHAUM, FREDERICK L.

ST. CLAIR 308 **ASHVILLE**

COTTON, DENNIS C. STEPHENS, BYRON ANDERSON WHITE, DENNIS KEVIN

E. A. O'NEAL 478 FLORENCE

YIELDING, WESLEY DAVID

DENT'S ARTILLERY 486 EUFAULA

MARTIN, JR., BURTON WHEELER RIDLE, RICHARD LEE RODGERS, CORLAS STEVE

SAVAGE-STEWART 522 PIEDMONT

REEDY, ROBERT HOBSON

CONFEDERATE GRAY 523 ASHLAND/LINEVILLE

KYTAN MARK ALAN TURNAGE, ALLEN PRESTON WILLIAMSON, LARRY A.

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768 ATHENS

WILLIAMS, LARRY EUGENE

COL. WILLIAM C. OATES 809 DOTHAN

HINCKLEY, PATRICK JAMES

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON 898 TUSCUMBIA

BALENTINE, JAMES ROBERT HOLCOMBE, ANDREW

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911

ROWELL, JAMES MCLEOD

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372 BIRMINGHAM

JOHNSTON, RODNEY ALLEN

FORREST 1435 BIRMINGHAM

ROPER, MITCHELL LANE

TURKEY TOWN VALLEY 1512 ETOWAH COUNTY

CLEVELAND, JR., JOHNNY JOE

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS

PRATTVILLE BURDICK, EDWARD R. HARRIS, RILEY BERNARD

CAPT. WILLIAM HOUSTON

SHELBY 1537 COLUMBIANA COX, JASON EVERETT

THE UNKNOWN CONFEDERATE SOLDIER 1610 Monroeville

COLONEL JAMES JACKSON 1763 WATERLOO

WARD, JOHN W.

DEKALB RIFLES 1824

BREWER, JOSEPH FRANKLIN MCGEE. MAURICE ROGERS, KURTISS GLEN

FORT BLAKELEY 1864 BAY MINETTE MYERS, CLANCY WADE

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921 TALLASSEE

FOSTER, MANNUS KNIGHT GILL, LARRY ROBERT SHAVER, JOHNIE GILBERT STIFF GARY D

TEN ISLANDS 2678 OHATCHEE

CURVIN. CURTIS M CURVIN, JONATHAN PAUL GILMORE, DANIEL JAY POE. JAMES E.

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197 LITTLE ROCK

WALKER, WILLIAM DUKE

3RD REGIMENT ARKANSAS INFANTRY 246

EL DORADO HARPER, JEFFREY ALLEN

COL. ALLEN R. WITT 615 CONWAY

BURTON, RONALD JAMES SMITH, HAROLD ALLEN

DAVID O. DODD 619 BENTON

CARR, BRENT ROBERT JOHNSON, CHAD AARON THOMAS, SCOTT

JAMES M. KELLER 648

HOT SPRINGS BLEDSOE. GEORGE WOODALL

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE

PINE BLUFF

BROWN, DARRELL WAYNE DEDMONDT, CATON GLENN WILSON RICHARD ALISTIN WILSON, RICHARD HENRY

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655 **JONESBORO** KOMM NICK

REDUS, ELDON SAMUEL

ALF FULLER 1819 JUNCTION CITY

RITCHEY, CLARENCE C.

BATTLE OF MASSARD PRAIRIE

VAN BUREN

BOWLING, CODY BROCK BROOKS, DORSEY STEVERSON COATES, JR., JOHN T. REEVES, KENNETH M. ROACH, WILLIAM F. WALKER, DAVID HUGH

ARIZONA

CONFEDERATE SECRET SERVICE SIERRA VISTA

GRIFFIN, DAVID ANDREW GRIFFIN, JACK ROY

MAJ. SAMUEL H. DRACHMAN

TUCSON COGAR, WILLIAM DALE COGAR, RANDY C COGAR, JESSIE ALLEN

PVT. C. W. LUCAS – FORREST'S ESCORT 2316 PRESCOTT VALLEY

ARCHER, THOMAS NORMAN BONFOEY, EUGENE RUSSELL CLARK, DAVID ALLAN GILLESPIE, JOHN D. KELLERHALS, IVAN R MYFRS PATRICK ROBERTS, II, JAMES DALTON

CALIFORNIA

INLAND EMPIRE 1742 INLAND EMPIRE

SMITH JAMES STEPHEN SMOLEY, PHILIP NATHAN

TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804

TULARE MILLER, SCOTT ALAN

COLORADO

JEFFERSON DAVIS 175

COLORADO SPRINGS DOBBINS, ROBERT EUGENE SELF, PHILLIP R.

STERLING PRICE 676 DENVER

FIELDER, DOUGLAS J.

ABRAM FULKERSON CAMP 2104

STINSON, DON

GOV. CHARLES S. THOMAS 2126 GRAND JUNCTION

BUVINGER, BRUCE JARVIS BUVINGER, CHARLES ALAN COOMER, BEN C.

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068 SEAFORD

FUROPF 1612

MUNICH, GERMANY

FERRIN, II, DEAN CARLTON RYAN, IV, WILLARD GEORGE

EUROPE

DEULING, JEAN ROBERT HALE

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556

BAUKNIGHT, DAVID PRESTON

8TH FL QUINCY YOUNG GUARDS

GENERAL JOSEPH FINNEGAN 745

ANDERSON, KURT ALAN

WEEKES, GREGORY JAMES

GREEN, MITCHELL H.

SMITH, JR., YOUNG A.

JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770

ALLEN, CADEN BRYAN BECK

DEAN. HUNTER EVERETT

GREEN, JOHN WESLEY

SCHIRO, GARY A.

ALLEN. THOMAS ANTHONY BECK

OHINCY

TRENTON

GEORGIA

GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY. JR. 18 MACON

EVERGLADES CITY

BELLFLOWER, BRANDON JOSEPH DIXON, CARL VESTER LEE, DANIEL EDWARD

CEDARTOWN GUARD COL. J.J. MORRISON 77 CEDARTOWN

BALDWIN, JASON THOMAS FORSYTH, DAVID LEE

FRANCIS S. BARTOW 93 SAVANNAH

BIZZELL, HARLAN CYRELL

JACKSON COUNTY VOLUNTEERS

JEFFERSON

BOSTICK, JOHN CAMERON

MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS 96 LAWRENCEVILLE EDWARDS, STEVEN CHRISTOPHER

JOHN MCINTOSH KELL 107 GRIFFIN

HARRELL, JOSEPH W

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108 MCDONOUGH

JUSTICE, TIMOTHY WILLIAM

TATTNALL INVINCIBLES 154 REIDSVILLE

MOORE, CHARLES VAN

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXANDER 158 AUGUSTA

HERRON JOSHUA MONTGOMERY HILL, BENJAMIN EARL

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER **CARTER 207** WAYNESBORO

HOLLINGSWORK, DANIEL COBB

COL. WILLIAM H. STILES-WARREN AKIN 670 CARTERSVILLE

SHELBY, DANNY WALKER WOLFE JOSEPH ALLEN

HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673 WACO GUY, TIMOTHY ANDREW

STANSBERY, CAMERON REECE

JOHN K. MCNEILL 674 MOULTRIE

SIMMONS, DANIEL FREDRICK SPRADLEY, FRED STEPHENSON, BLAKE

OLD CAPITOL 688 MILLEDGEVILLE

THROWER, BENJAMIN NEALE WILLIAM THOMAS OVERBY/

COWETA GUARDS 715 NEWNAN KOHLER, CALVIN

HABERSHAM GUARD 716 DEMOREST CARTER, BOYD D.

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS 932 BUTTS, RONALD ALAN

LT. COL. WILLIAM M. LUFFMAN CHATSWORTH

PAGE, CHRISTOPHER CARL ROGERS, CLYDE DAVID SHIPMAN, JERRY LEE

OGFECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941 STATESBORO

SMITH, CALVIN MILTON

GREENE RIFLES 942 GREENSBORO

ENGLISH, TRACY HARTLEY JENKINS, MICHAEL CLAY

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE

JONESBORO WHITE, DUDLEY ADAMSON

JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399 WARNER ROBINS

LUSK, EDWARD E.

GEN. LEONIDAS POLK 1446

PENCHOSKY, JR., ALFRED JOSEPH.

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449 THOMASTON

ADAMS, JR., ALLAN THOMAS COLLIER, WILLIAM RAMON

THE ROSWELL MILLS 1547 ROSWELL

WELLS, JAMES ARTHUR

DAVID W. PAYNE 1633 BLAIRSVILLE SWETT, WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657 SAVANNAH

DASHER, CHANCE JACOB KENNEDY, DURRELL "JACK"

SHARPSBURG SHARPSHOOTERS

SHARPSBURG GATTIS, F. MITCH

CALHOUN RIFLES 1855

EDISON GRADDY, JR., DURWOOD MORRISON, RICHARD SHIVERS, JOSEPH ANDREW TEAL, SR., RUSSELL ENGLISH

COL. JOSEPH MCCONNELL 1859 RINGGOLD

HIXON. RANDY WAYNE WILSON, JR., EMMETT PRESTON

BLUE RIDGE RIFLES 1860 DAHLONEGA KAY, ALAN WAYNE

EBENEZER RIFLES 1901 RINCON

PROCTOR, IV, DANIEL W.

RABUN GAP RIFLEMEN 1929 CI AYTON

MULLEN, JR., ROBERT H.

LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998 COCHRAN MOSELEY, STEPHEN T.

CAPT. JAMES KNOX "SEABOARD GUARDS" 2022 WAYNESVILLE BRANNON, JASON MARION

CAMP DAVIS 2073 GUYTON

NOBLIN, DANIEL

AMBROSE, LAURIE D. DAVIS, BRANDON TYLER MILLER, TUCKER SCOTT

BUCKHEAD-FORT LAWTON BRIGADE 2102 MILLEN

DICKEY, CHARLES JOSEPH GODBEE, JR., WESLEY THEO-McLAMB, JR., GUY I. SAXON, JEREMY EDWARD SAXON, JOSEPH E.

ILLINOIS

CAMP DOUGLAS MEMORIAL 516 CHICAGO RANSDELL, STEPHEN J.

JOHN KEMPSHALL 1534 SMITH, JOSEPH LUKE

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962 BELLEVILLE

KICKLIGHTER, JOHN D. RICE, DALE K

INDIANA

COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE ROGERS 1508 INDIANAPOLIS

BURROW BRET SHELDON PUGH, IV, ZECHARIAH THOMAS PUGH, III, ZECHARIAH DALE

A. J. RINGO 1509 NEW CASTLE

CROCKETT, SPENCER GALEN JACKSON, STEPHEN LLOYD MILLER, TANNER OWEN MILLER, JR., LARRY D.

KANSAS

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920 KANSAS CITY

SMITH, KERMIT MICHAEL WALLACE, C. MILTON

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064 WICHITA

REED, STANLEY LYNN

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100 Lexington

FUGETT, STEVEN GARY

ELI M. BRUCE 1412

COVINGTON

WHITLEY, STEPHEN LEE

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495 PADUCAH

MYERS, II, ROBERT ANDREW TOMES, II, WENDELL M.

COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL 1629 Whitesburg

BENTLEY, GREGORY P. BLACK, SR., RONALD EUGENE REESE, DAVID ROSS

FORT HEIMAN 1834 Murray

PALMER, CHARLES

JOHN P. MCGUIRE 1843 Pikeville

HATFIELD, JOHN THOMAS WIREMAN, CHRISTOPHER

ADAM RANKIN JOHNSON 1910 HENDERSON

HARE, PHILIP MORGAN

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110 NEW ORLEANS PITTMAN, MICHAEL NORTON

SEE, II, ALVA BENJAMIN

BEAUREGARD 130 NEW ORLEANS TATE, DOUGLAS C.

JEFFERSON DAVIS 474 Lafayette

GUILBEAU, LARRY JULIEN GUILBEAU, TODD JULIEN

CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES 797 HOMER

HANKINS, II, JOHN PHILLIP

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308 Shreveport

ESCHENFELDER, DAVID T.

COL. LEON DAWSON MARKS 1596 SHREVEPORT JONES, JR., JAMES G.

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PRICE, MARK ROBIN

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BARHAM, ROY DALE

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SMITH, CLAIR F.

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RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S 265 Brandon

BOYD, DENNIS WILSON MERCK, CHRISTOPHER CARL WILLIAMS. JAMES EARL

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GRAY, LESTER ROY HELTON, HOWARD LYNN HORN, PHILLIP ANDREW PACE, BRIAN DEAN SCHNABL, FRANZ MICHAEL SPENCER, DOYLE WAYNE

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LATAPIE, MICHAEL CONRAD LEE, DARYL PAUL

CAPTAIN JOHN M. BRADLEY 384 LOUISVILLE CUTTS, WILLIAM ROLAND

CUTTS, WILLIAM ROLAND HEMPHILL, NATHAN MICHAEL HEMPHILL, JOHN LLOYD

SAM DAVIS 596 BILOXI

FOSKEY, TERRY E.

JEFFERSON DAVIS 635 JACKSON

WRIGHT, MICHAEL R.

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GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
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MERIDIAN
Mollwain. JOSEPH WILEY

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FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168
FAYETTEVILLE
FARABAUGH, TIMOTHY ALBERT

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GEN. MATT W. RANSOM 861

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ROWLAND, LARRY STEVEN ROWLAND, MATTHEW BRENT TYLER. BRETT ROBERT

JACKSON RANGERS 1917 SYLVA

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ROCKY FACE RANGERS 1948 TAYLORSVILLE SWAYNGIM, JON FITZGERALD

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PHILLIPS, GARY CLYNE

JAMES M. MILLER 2116

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10TH NC HVY ARTY CO. B BLACK RIVER TIGERS 2152 COATS

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BIG IVY MOUNTAIN GUARD 2230

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FURR, RODNEY DANIEL
HATLEY, NOAH EUGENE
HATLEY, LAWRENCE DEE
HINSON, SHANE LEE
HURLOCKER, ALVIN R.
JUSTICE, NATHANIEL QUINTON
LOVE, TONY LYNN
SIMPSON, MONTY R.
SUSTAR, JAMES RANDY
TUCKER, MICHAEL DALE

NEW MEXICO

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FARMER, JOHNATHAN LYNDON WALLEN, KEVIN WILSON. TIMOTHY

B/G HENRY HOPKINS SIBLEY 2075 ALBUQUERQUE

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HAM, KENNETH

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ADKINS, DONALD ROBERT ADKINS, ALVIN CLARANCE ADKINS, DONALD ROGER

OKLAHOMA

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LT. WILLIAM H. MAYES 2078 PRYOR CREEK

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MITCHELL, COTY LEE

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OREGON

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PENNSYLVANIA

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GREGORY, WILLIAM CLINTON
SOUTH CAROLINA

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CHARLESTON
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LAVENDER, JOHN WAYNE
SOSNOWSKI, RICHARD
CHRISTIAN

PALMETTO 22

KING, LONNIE L.

COLUMBIA
HALLMAN, THOMAS GARY
CLAYTON
HALLMAN, JR., THOMAS GARY
CLAYTON
JOHNSON, TOMMY TURNER

MOULTRIE 27 MOUNT PLEASANT MITCHELL, III, CLYDE RUPERT

NEUMANN, MICHAEL C.

PVT. THOMAS E. CALDWELL 31
CLOVER/YORK

GALLIEN MACKENZIE DAVID

PUCKETT, TIMOTHY L JOHN M. KINARD 35

BOYD, JAMES CALEB

NEWBERRY ALTMAN, FRANKIE E. LOMINICK, DAVID L. TAYLOR, JR., GUY FRANCIS

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OLDE ABBEVILLE 39 ABBEVILLE

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ROYSTON, MARSHALL EDWIN

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CUNNINGHAM, PATRICK NOEL CUNNINGHAM, JACK ROB-ERTSON KEARNS, JR., RALPH RAY KEARNS, SEAN PATRICK SCOTT, III, HENRY MARTYN SCOTT, JAMES MARKHAM

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JOSEPH B. KERSHAW 82 CAMDEN CLARK, CASEY DEWAYNE CLARK, GEORGE JAMES

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CAPTAIN MOSES WOOD 125 GAFFNEY

KILBY, ALAN CRAIG

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JAMES KEELING 52

HARRIS, STEVEN KENNETH

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LEGONS, LANCE STEVEN COL. JACK MOORE 559

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KENNERLY, JAMES BONHAM

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GEN. FELIX H. ROBERTSON 129 WACO GRIFFIN, ANDREW W.

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BOYD, JOHN LESLIE

BROWN HARMAN NIGHTHAWKS TAZEWELL

WITT, TOMMY LESTER

JUBAL EARLY 1691 HILLSVILLE MCGRADY, JAMES TIMOTHY REEVES, GWYN J. VANN, RONALD LEWIS

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STUART'S HORSE ARTILLERY FLOYD KING, JR., THOMAS J.

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REVIS, CHRISTOPHER JAMES **WEST VIRGINIA**

McNEILL'S RANGERS 582

MOOREFIELD SARNA, VICTOR JEROME

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Deadline for submissions <u>Issue</u> May/June 2010...... March 1 July/August 2010.......May 1 September/October 2010 July 1 November/December 2010September 1

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Continued from page 14

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X

Carry Me Back by Bill Young

The Colonel's Bootjack

It was a Saturday morning many years ago. I was at the Max Show in Pittsburg. Hundreds of dealers were displaying their militaria for sale. Most of them offered only World War II items, but you never knew what might be at the bottom of a pile on a table.

I was strolling among the acres of tables with my good friend Rudy D'Angelo, a private detective. Rudy has the eyes of an eagle and the nose of a bloodhound. We walked over to the table of a dealer from upstate New York. He had a hodgepodge mound of stuff — everything from World War II swords to Spanish-American War razors to McKinley campaign buttons. Rudy picked up a small wooden box from the pile and said casually, "Bill, you like things with "CSA" on them, don't you?"

I froze. I started to shout "YES!" as loud as I could, but instead I reached for the box with trembling hands. The box turned out to be a custom-made bootjack — a cased set of shiny metal boot pullers. The reddish brown, wooden case had brass hinges. When it was closed, it stored the tools that were used to pull boots on. When it was opened, it formed a U-shape at one end that was used to pull boots off. The words "Great Britain" were stamped on the inside of the case.

There were two delicate, sterling silver oval plates fastened to the outside of the case with silver pins. The ovals had delicate rope borders and were handsomely engraved in a jeweler's flowing script. One plate read, "To Col. Collett Leventhorpe – C.S.A. – 1862," and the other read, "From his comrades in the Bethel Regt."

I had never heard of Colonel Leventhorpe, but I knew that one or more North Carolina regiments claimed to be "first at Bethel, farthest at Gettysburg, last at Appomattox." The colonel surely commanded a North Carolina regiment in the famed Army of Northern Virginia.

The dealer told me that the bootjack came out of an attic in upstate New York. I figured that some Yankee soldier took it home as a souvenir, and his descendants sold it because they didn't know or didn't care what it was. I paid a fair price for the bootjack and fled from

the show before the dealer could change his mind.

As soon as I got back home in Richmond, I headed for the library of the Virginia Historical Society and started my research on Colonel Leventhorpe. The colonel was everywhere! It seemed as though every book I opened had something to say about him. I even found his photograph in several places.

The colonel was born in Devonshire, England, on May 15, 1815. He was descended from "a knightly family of Yorkshire." After his graduation from Winchester College, he served for several years in the British Army as a captain in Her Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot. He then resigned his commission, studied medicine, and emigrated to America. He married into a prominent North Carolina family and settled in western North Carolina. He was a handsome man who stood nearly six and a half feet tall. He was "stately in bearing and gentle as well as brave."

When war broke out between the North and South in 1861, Leventhorpe offered his sword to his adopted state. He was elected colonel of the 34th North Carolina Troops and soon distinguished himself as a bold and capable officer. In March, 1862, he became the colonel of the 11th North Carolina Infantry Regiment in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States (PACS). The 11th was the successor to the old 1st North Carolina that D.H. Hill originally commanded. The old 1st was known as the "Bethel Regiment" because it fought in the first battle of the war at Big Bethel, Virginia. Many of the men of the old 1st enlisted in its successor, the 11th, so the 11th was also known as the Bethel Regiment.

Colonel Leventhorpe was one of the best regimental commanders in the Confederacy. He brought to the 11th all of the discipline and training that he experienced in the British Army. He trained the regiment for three months at Camp Davis near Wilmington, North Carolina. He put the men through the most severe drilling program that any American troops had ever undergone. Reveille was at daybreak, company drill at 6:00 AM, guard-mounting at 8:00 AM, squad drill

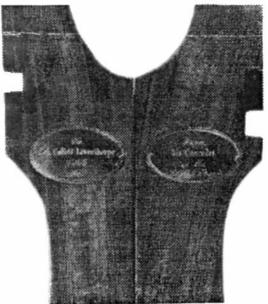
at 9:00 AM, battalion drill at 11:00 AM, company drill again at 1:00 PM, battalion drill again at 3:00 PM, and regimental dress parade at 5:00 PM.

The 11th Regiment became a machine with movements as precise as those of a clock. The inspector general reported to General Robert E. Lee that the 11th was "the best drilled, the best equipped and the best armed regiment in the Army of Northern Virginia." Even the colonel was pleased with the regiment. One day as he dismissed it on the parade ground, he paid it a backhanded compliment by saying, "Not quite as proficient as British Regulars."

On another occasion, the adjutant saluted the colonel at dress parade and informed him that the regiment was ready for his commands. The colonel drew his sword and shouted "The Eleventh!" in the most powerful voice that the men had ever heard. Loud laughter came from the ranks - laughter that was never repeated, because every man soon came to know, love, and respect the colonel. For the rest of their days, the men spoke of him with awe and affection. It was probably during the training period that "his comrades" presented the exquisite bootjack to him.

The 11th served near Wilmington and at various points along the North Carolina coast until October 1, 1862, when it was ordered to Franklin, Virginia, to help defend the Blackwater River. It had to guard a long line and made so many forced marches that it came to be known as *foot cavalry*.

On December 12, 1862, the 11th got its baptism of fire. It burned the White Hall Bridge across the Neuse River in North Carolina and fought along the riverbank to keep the enemy from crossing. Four Yankee regiments pounded it for several hours at short range with a terrific



storm of grape shot, canister, and musket balls, but the regiment held its ground without flinching. The bluecoats finally gave up and retreated towards Goldsboro. General J.B. Robertson, the Confederate brigade commander, stated in his battle report that the conduct of the 11th Regiment "reflected the greatest credit upon its accomplished and dauntless commander (Leventhorpe)."

On April 9, 1863, the 11th pushed the Yankees back again at the Battle of Blount's Creek Bridge, and in early May the regiment hurried to Richmond, Virginia, to stop Union General Stoneman's cavalry raid and to protect the railroad bridges over the North and South Anna Rivers. In June, 1863, the 11th was assigned to James J. Pettigrew's Brigade, Henry Heth's Division, A.P. Hill's Corps where it remained until the end of the war.

The 11th was one of the regiments that drove the Yankees through the town of Gettysburg on July 1, 1863. It then broke through three lines of Union infantry. General Heth said later in his official battle report, "The Eleventh North Carolina, Colonel Leventhorpe commanding ... displayed conspicuous gallantry, of which I was

an eye-witness, and the whole brigade fought as well and displayed as heroic courage as it was ever my fortune to witness on a battle-field."

Colonel Leventhorpe was badly wounded in the left arm at Gettysburg. He was taken from the field by wagon, but he fell into the hands of the enemy four days later. He was treated in several Federal hospitals and then sent to prison at Point Lookout, Maryland. He was exchanged nine months later, and Governor Zebulon Vance promptly appointed him a brigadier general of North Carolina State Troops. On February 18, 1865, President Jefferson Davis appointed Leventhorpe a brigadier in the Confederate service and the Senate confirmed his appointment, but for reasons now unknown, Leventhorpe declined the appointment on March 6, 1865. He and his state troops defended the Roanoke River and guarded the Weldon Railroad until the end of the war.

After the war, Leventhorpe became a businessman. For many years he made his home with his wife's sister and her husband at "The Fountain" in the Valley of the Yadkin in Wilkes County, North Carolina. Leventhorpe died on December 1, 1889, and was buried in the Episcopal Cemetery in Happy Valley near Lenoir, North Carolina. The old veterans of the Bethel Regiment always spoke of their colonel with honor and affection. They called him "a commander on duty and a friend in distress."

Every time I hold the Britishmade bootjack in my hand, I can see in my mind's eye the tall English colonel on horseback with his cased boot pullers in his saddlebag. He is leading the men of the 11th North Carolina into the battle smoke on the first day at Gettysburg. Then I smile and say to myself, "Thanks, Rudy. You're a real pal."

Continued from page 25

Books in Print the diff

cations, and reported when marching orders had been countermanded. He commented on the state of the horses and when the Escort foraged nearby to replace mounts. His daily entries also convey boredom. From a historical perspective, he confirmed the reputation of Forrest for supplying his cavalry from battles won. Dyer listed supplies captured from the Yankees and the number of prisoners taken. However, Dyer recorded Forrest's battles with sparse details. He reported the military action and killing at Fort Pillow without emotion.

Southern readers will find *The Civil War Diary of William Dyer* to be an additional historical resource for research into General Forrest's campaigns. William Dyer conveyed another perspective of what life was like serving in the West and engaging in the kind of War that Forrest waged.

Edited by Wayne Bradshaw Publisher: Wayne Bradshaw, available at www.amazon.com Paperback: \$18.00

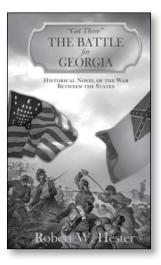
Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

"Get Three" The Battle For Georgia

Nost of us have said, "What if this had happened...?" or "What if this person had been here at this time...?" would there have been a different outcome to the end of the War Between the States? "Get Three" The Battle of Georgia by Robert Hester actually does just that, as historic novel that plays with the ending. Mr. Hester "declares that the South, and indeed history, might have been very different if it were not for a few key, decisive issues during the American Civil War," per the book jacket.

Although this publication is well-researched, its many characters and

changing scenes made book difficult to follow. The revised history was extraordinarily well thought of, and makes the reader think about all of the "what-ifs." Mr. Hester



also addresses the race issue in a historically realistic point of view. Even though this review may have found this type of book complex, many will find it a great read.

Author: Robert Hester Publisher: Robert Hester www.booksurge.com Paperback: \$14.95

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Diary of a Tar Heel Confederate Soldier

This diary kept by Private Louis Leon was first published in 1913. The current edition has been reprinted by Major Egbert A. Ross Camp 1423, Charlotte, NC, of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

In the Preface, Diarist Leon wrote "This diary was commenced for the fun of writing down my experience as a soldier from the Old North State." He added that he had read many histories written by officers, "but have never seen in print a history written by a private."

Leon enlisted on April 25, 1861, for six months in the Charlotte Grays, Company C, First North Carolina Regiment. He was nineteen years of age. At the end of his six months' enlistment, Leon returned home. He stayed for five months and "again took arms for the Old North State." He joined a company raised by Captain Harvey White of Charlotte and left for duty on April 23, 1862.

The diary entries are concise but convey an enormous amount of detail. He writes with clear vision of the War being waged around him, naming friends who were wounded and killed. He records exactly the number of miles of every march and recalls the bitter cold, snow and incredible amounts of rain. But through his almost emotionless accounts of Confederate Army service, glimmers of a rational and funloving man shine through his prose. Many times Diarist Leon confesses that he and friends went into nearby towns for meals and the company of willing ladies. Once, he confessed to an allnight drinking bout and complained of the next-day's headache.

Leon fought at Gettysburg and described the three days of battle and following retreat in sobering detail.

On May 5, 1864, Leon and his corps of sharpshooters were taken prisoner in one of the Wilderness Battles. He was taken to Point Lookout, Maryland, and recognized many of his friends and comrades who were also prisoners. On June 8 Leon wrote "Six hundred prisoners came in to-day, with them a lady, who is an artillery sergeant. Being questioned by the provost marshal, she said she could straddle a horse, jump a fence and kill a Yankee as well any rebel." Historically, this woman prisoner has been identified as Sgt. Sarah Jane Perkins, captured in one of the Battles

DIARY OF A TAR HEEL
CONFEDERATE SOLDIER
L. LEON

of the Wildness, and who gave birth to a baby boy in the prison at Point Lookout, Maryland.

L e o n was later transferred to the Yankee prison at Elmira, New York. He wrote

that on April 12 he and four hundred others took the "cursed oath" after learning the General R. E. Lee had surrendered on the 9th.

Leon ended his diary: "I shall now close this diary in sorrow, but to the last I will say that, although but a private, I still say our Cause was just, nor do I regret one thing that I have done to cripple the North."

The Diary of a Tar Heel Confederate Soldier ends with part of the History of the Fifty-Third Regiment written by Colonel James T. Morehead. Morehead wrote "I cannot close this sketch without acknowledging my indebtedness to L. Leon, of Company B, who kindly furnished me with copy of a diary kept by him from the organization of the regiment up to May, 1864, when he was captured."

Tar Heel Confederates and Southerners from all corners of the Confederacy will enjoy reading this diary of Confederate Private Louis Leon.

Author: Louis Leon

Publisher: Major Egbert A. Ross Camp

1423, Charlotte, NC

8700 Pineville-Matthews Rd., Ste 580

Charlotte, NC 28226 \$15.00 plus \$3.00 shipping

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

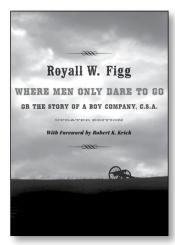
Where Men Only Dare To Go or the Story of a Boy Company, CSA

The average Confederate soldier was between 21 and 23, but many times younger boys enlisted as soldiers. Where Men Only Dare to Go or the Story of a Boy Company, CSA is the memoir of Royall W. Figg. First published in 1885, it has currently been reprinted for the reading pleasure of those who like to read firsthand accounts of the War Between the States.

Figg's journal is a narration of Captain William W. Parker's Virginia Battery, or "Parker's Boy Battery." The author was "historian" of this battery who served under the likes of Stephen D. Lee and E. Porter Alexander. Per the preface, "Parker Battery had a remarkable number of boys in it, many of whom were so young as to require the written permission to enlist...." The title of the publication was derived

"...by the speech (quoted from memory) of Colonel Lee, at Sharpsburg when he said 'You are boys, but you have this day been where only men dare to go," per Figg.

This book does list by name all of the soldiers who were under this battery, but the ones that the author feels are important to remember. Figg



prepares the reader of this in the preface by stating "During the three years of its service there were probably two hundred men who answered to the roll-call of this company, but many of their names will not be found here, as it is impracticable, in a work of this character, to give a personal history of each man,"

The language of the account is beautiful and an art that is forgotten by today's world. The reviewer feels it is important to share a glimpse into the style writing: "Here are the bones of the presidents — Virginia's Tyler and Monroe. Here are the tombs of soldiers whose swords flashed defiance in the face of Virginia's foes — her Hill,

her Stuart, and her Pegram. And here, more than all, are the 'unknown and unrecorded dead' — those who did not even expect that their names would be remembered, but were content to march, fight, starve, or die in defense of their country's honor. The river is roaring its eternal lullaby. The moon shimmers its silvery radiance through the trees, among which the evening breeze is whispering an unwritten story. It is night, always solemn, but grandly solemn among these trees, stretching out their long arms over tombstones. Here is the grave of another hero. What is that, rising white and ghostly, above it? Do not be startled. It is not a sword, but a cross."

Robert Krick contends in the forward "Figg so deftly opens a window into the experiences of artillerists at war. A rich blend of bravery, rascally behavior, and drollery makes the book an important source." It is important to notate that "Ripley's Believe it or Not" reported in 1950 that Figg's is the only book to ever be composed directly into type. This means that Figg never actually wrote a rough draft, but placed his thoughts directly into the type that was used to print the book.

Author: Royall W. Figg

Publisher: Louisiana State University

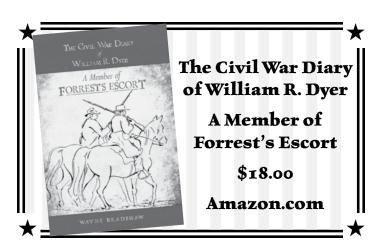
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Press

Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Paperback \$19.95

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow



NOTICES From Around the Confederation

2010 Deadline for submitting constitutional amendments

Compatriots,

In order to have the proposed amendments to the SCV Constitution and Standing Orders for consideration at the 2010 Reunion in Anderson, South Carolina (July 21-24, 2010), published in the May/June 2010 issue of the Veteran, they must be sent to Judge Advocatein-Chief Chip Buckner earlier than has been customary in recent years. Having the amendments in the May/June 2010 issue of the Veteran will put them into the hands of the membership in early May 2010, providing ample time for camps to discuss and consider their position on the proposed amendments.

To meet the publication deadline for the May/June 2010 *Confederate Veteran*, anyone who wishes to submit a proposed amendment to the SCV Constitution or Standing Orders must submit it to Judge Advocate in Chief Buckner by February 10, 2010. A copy should also be sent to Executive Director Ben Sewell.

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, 2010. Amendments submitted by e-mail should be an MS Word file attached to the message. If submitted by US Mail, the postmark must be on or before February 10, 2010.

Judge Advocate-in-Chief Buckner canbereached atscv@thebucknerhome. com or 11617 Hemlock Dr., Overland Park, KS 66210. Executive Director Ben Sewell can be reached at 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. 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 Chuck Rand chuckrand3@gmail.com 318-387-3791

Time and Place Bid Deadlines for Hosting 2013 Reunion

Bid packages for those wishing to host the 2013 SCV Reunion are due by January 15, 2010. They should be sent to Chairman Joe Ringhoffer at 1211 Government St., Mobile, AL 36604 or emailed to ringhje@aol.com.

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

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

The place and date of the meeting of the Time and Place 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.

Awards Nominations Requested for 2010 Reunion

While it may seem that our 2010 Reunion is quite a while away, the planning and preparations for the Reunion to be held in Anderson, South Carolina, are well under way. As you know, each year at our reunion we recognize those who have done the hard work necessary to protect the good name of the Confederate Veterans. Our compatriots are recognized at the Awards Luncheon based on nominations made by their fellow compatriots. In the past, the process for making nominations has not been well-defined, but this year we hope to make some changes that will streamline the process.

Nominations for awards such as the Distinguished Service Award, Meritorious Service Award, Graves Award, Heritage Defense Award, etc.... should be submitted by Division Commanders and Army Commanders to chuckrand3@gmail.com, with a copy of the nomination sent to Bryan Sharp membership@scv.org at General Headquarters.

The awards manual, which defines the awards available and their criteria for each award, can be found on scv.org at: www.scv.org/pdf/AwardsHandbook2008.pdf

Nominations by Division or Army Commanders should include the name of the compatriot nominated, the number of the camp he belongs to, the division to which he belongs, the name of the award for which the compatriot has been nominated, the compatriot's SCV ID number, and, most importantly, a brief description of the work done or service rendered by the compatriot that qualifies the compatriot for the award recommended.

In order to make the process of providing the needed information easier, the following form has been created and posted on scv.org. It is provided in both an MS Word format and a PDF format. The form can be found at the following addresses.

It is strongly encouraged that all nominations be submitted by e-mail on the following form:

www.scv.org/pdf/awardnominationform.doc

www.scv.org/pdf/awardnominationform.pdf

In the past, numerous nominations have been received that simply ask that Compatriot Jones or Smith receive an award without providing any information as to why he should receive the award. Without a description of the reason(s) the compatriot should receive the award for which he has been nominated, the nomination cannot be processed and will be returned,

with a request that this information be provided. It will save time and effort if all the information requested on the award nomination form is provided.

Once the awards are received, they are sent to the commander-in-chief for review, and those who are approved are sent to General Headquarters to be compiled into the Awards Book that will be distributed at the Reunion Awards Luncheon. In order for all of this — receipt of nominations, review, compilation, printing of the awards booklet, and the shipment of the booklets to the reunion site — to occur in a timely manner, it is necessary for the nominations for awards from Division and Army Commanders be received no later than June 1, 2010.

Division Commanders should set their own internal deadlines for submissions from the camps and compatriots in their divisions so they can have their nominations sent to me and Bryan Sharp by the June 1, 2010, deadline.

Nominations should, if at all possible, be submitted by e-mail as an attachment on either the MS Word nomination form or PDF nomination form found on scv.org. In addition, to keep these e-mails and attachments organized, the division or army from whom the e-mail message is sent should be on the subject line of the e-mail message.

Your assistance with this matter is greatly appreciated and will make the process of preparing for the reunion run more smoothly. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Chief of Staff Chuck Rand chuckrand3@gmail.com 318-387-3791

Reports Requested for 2010 Reunion Book

One of the items the SCV produces each year is a *Book of Reports*, which is a narrative of the activities of the various Divisions, general staff officers, national committee chairmen and commander-in-chief, lt. commander-in-chief and the army commanders. This narrative allows each of these individuals or groups to document the work that has been done during the last year, and

becomes part of the permanent record of the work of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

One of the duties of the chief of staff is to see that the *Book of Reports* is produced and distributed at the annual Reunion. In addition to the reports from various officers and committees, last year several additions to the report book that was distributed at Hot Springs, Arkansas, were included. Namely we included the proposed amendments for the SCV Constitution and Standing Orders, condensed accounts of the GEC meetings that had taken place since the previous Reunion in Concord, North Carolina, and the Standing Rules for the Convention.

I would like to thank past Commander in Chief Chris Sullivan for his efforts last year in preparing the Book of Reports and all that submitted a report for the Book of Reports. We had a very high level of participation, and, because of that participation, had one of the most complete books in recent memory. I hope that we can equal or surpass the completeness achieved last year for the Book of Reports that will be distributed at the Reunion in Anderson, South Carolina.

In order to meet printing and other deadlines, reports from Division Commanders, National Committee Chairmen, General Staff Officers and Army Commanders should be submitted by June 1, 2010. They should be sent to chuckrand3@gmail.com and Assistant Chief of Staff Crayton at tcrayton@carolina.rr.com.

If at all possible, reports should meet the following criteria:

- 1. Be submitted in MS Word format and sent as an attachment to an email message. If the report cannot be submitted in MS Word format, please contact me or Past Commander-in-Chief Sullivan at druxurb@gmail.com to discuss what other formats can be used.
- 2. The report should be no longer than 850 words.
- 3. Any images to be used with a report should be submitted in jpg format.
- 4. The title of the report should state from what Division, committee, or officer it is submitted.
 - 5. The subject line of the e-mail

message to which the report is attached should state from what division, committee, or officer it is submitted.

Some divisions hold their annual reunions after June 1 of each year. In these cases, the report from this Division can be submitted after the June 1 deadline if the Division commander wishes. If any report is to be received after the June 1, 2010, deadline, contact me and Past CIC Sullivan to let us know the report will not meet the deadline and what date is planned for submission.

If you have any questions regarding the *Book of Reports,* please do not hesitate to contact me.

Chief of Staff Chuck Rand chuckrand3@gmail.com 318-387-3791

SCV Trademark and Logo Policy

- 1. The SCV logo, or service mark is that which has been trademarked by Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc., A Texas Non-profit corporation.
- 2. The governance of the use of this logo shall be by the General Executive Council of the SCV.
- 3. The SCV logo refers not only to the standard service mark used, but any graphic design that incorporates it
- 4. Divisions and camps of the SCV may create logo items for their own fundraising or promotion needs as long as the Division or camp's name and/or other identifiers are a part of the design. (All designs must be submitted for review to GHQ)
- 5. No logo items of any sort may be sold to non-SCV members, by any entity, without the expressed approval of the GEC.

Correction

The tribute article to Past Commander-in-Chief Bernard E. Eble in the November/December 2009 issue contained an incorrect Web site where one could sign a guestbook. The correct Web site is www.MeM.com/ContentDisplay.aspx?ID=14668809.

We regret the error.



Dispatches From the Front

likely, don't realize just how poorly thought of (and that's putting it mildly) Abraham Lincoln was until a bullet from a derringer transformed him into a martyr and enabled the creation of the Lincoln Myth.

If, like most of us, you grew up on the Lincoln Myth, this article will begin to adjust your thinking to a point more in keeping with reality.

Confederate Veteran has done a great service by publishing this article.

Thanks are also due to Mr. Larry Tagg, whose excellent writing indicates that a realistic view of Lincoln has resurfaced all around the country.

All SCV members would do well to assimilate and disseminate to others the facts found in this excellent piece of historical writing. Mr. Tagg can join the ranks of men like Thomas DiLorenzo who have done a lot to set the record straight on *Honest Abe*.

D. Tyrone Crowley Prattville Dragoons Camp 1524 Prattville, Alabama

Mixed messages with different columns

To the Editor:

In the September/October 2009 issue of Confederate Veteran a decided mixed message is conveyed to your readers. On page 10, in the Forward the Colors editorial titled Reconstruction, the following quote from Chief of Heritage Defense B. Frank Earnest appears, "It began in 1620 with the founding of New England. 'Those people' didn't come for freedom of religion. They wanted to establish their religion as the only true religion. Not only that, but their lifestyle as well. They believe, and continue to believe, that their way is the right way and the only way. This was the true cause of the war and the continued assault on our Southern Heritage."

On page 12 of the same issue, in the *Chaplain's Comments* editorial titled *America is in Trouble – Part I,* Chaplainin-Chief Dr. Cecil A. Fayard, Jr. states, "When the Pilgrims journeyed to this country, it was for Christian religious liberty! These folks were Bible-reading, praying folks."

Now I will concede that Mr. Earnest and Dr. Fayard may have different views on the influence of the New England states on the Late Unpleasantness and America today, but to have such diametrically opposing views on the same subject, in the same issue, two pages apart, certainly is difficult to reconcile in the context of the Sons of Confederate Veterans organizational policy fundamentals. Looks like a little closer scrutiny by the editor might be in order.

Bill Dennison Walker-Terry Camp 1758 Wytheville, Virginia

Military standards not clear in the 1860s

To the Editor,

After long-standing intentions I finally became a member of SCV earlier this summer, and when I received my first issue (July/August) of Confederate Veteran was interested to read David O'Neil's letter, which I infer is one in a series of letters on the topic of flags. I do not consider myself an expert on flags and there are many who could speak more authoritatively on this. However, I have made a few reproduction CSA flags for my own purposes as well as for others by commission, and therefore have more than a passing interest in the topic. Before ever cutting a thread of cloth I embark on as thorough a regimen of research as I find possible.

As I understand it, at issue is whether the rectangular battle flags were official flags, and if not, it is the opinion of some, Mr. O'Neil included, that the SCV should fly a flag of a form that was official. One statement I find curious is his suggestion of the 1st National flag as one of a number of alternatives. It is my understanding that despite its widespread use that particular design was never formally adopted as an official flag by the Confederate Congress.

Regardless, I would direct interested persons to Chapter four, page 63, of the book by Howard Madaus and Rob-

ert Needham, The Battle Flags of the Confederate Army of Tennessee. This chapter shows numerous drawings of examples of rectangular "Virginia battle flags" as they were referred to in a March 11, 1864, order by General Hood. Photographs of some of these are included in Echoes of Glory, Arms and Equipment of the Confederacy. Research subsequent to the 1976 publishing date of the Madaus book has rendered some of the information obsolete, but I believe that the idea that it was General Joseph Johnston who ordered the new form of flag still stands. See also Flags of the World web site:www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/uscsah2.html#aot as well as the Web page previously referenced in Mr. O'Neil's letter for a narrative of this.

I would grant what I believe my esteemed comrade is saying, that the Confederate Congress never voted on and approved a rectangular, or for that matter, square, version of the battle flag. However does that make that form any less desirable, or less official for that matter, if the flag was created by official order of a Confederate general? I have found that in order to recreate an accurate representation of any specific flag, one has to find information on that very flag because there was a fair amount of variation between flags, even ones that were produced at the same time from the same depot. Our ancestors fought under a large variety of battle flags, some which bear no resemblance to the Southern Cross battle flag. I don't know of a study of how many of each variant was used; but you can see some of them represented at: www.scv674.org/ SH-8.htm. Interestingly, this site says that the rectangular flags were caused by a goof by the depot. This seems odd to me as it's much more difficult and takes more fabric to make a rectangular Southern cross flag.

Personally, I've found it curious that most battle flags seen today are of the rectangular variety, but simply refer to them as an Army of Tennessee type. And even that isn't fully descriptive as my ancestor fought with the AOT under a generally square flag that differed in construction and details from the more common Army of Northern Virginia flag, of which there are at least seven variations. I believe that some units used a 1st National flag as their

battle flag through most of the war. So I see no way that the SCV can select one battle flag that would be representative of all our ancestors. And I find the 100 year-old declaration of the UCV that "The Battle Flag is square" to be at least a little tunnel visioned in light of actual historical practice. One thing of which we always have to be mindful of is that we can't necessarily apply attitudes and thinking patterns of our own day to those of our ancestors. Today it's pretty clear what is and isn't official when it comes to military standards. That just wasn't the case in the 1860s. Isn't correcting that kind of attitude one of the reasons that the SCV exists?

Jeff Finch J.E.B. Stuart Camp 1506 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Both flags represent the best of our country

To the Editor:

If I may, I would like to add my own thoughts to the United States and Confederate flag, issue. First I will address the use and presence of the United States flag at Confederate memorial events. I think, in my humble opinion, that honoring not just the Confederate flag but the United States flag need not be viewed as conflicting.

Certainly since 1865 both North and South have found much in the post-1865 United States worth dying for as their sons and grandsons and their children from the Great Plains of the West to Inchon and Baghdad. I view the presence of the US flag at Confederate memorial events not as a symbol of triumph of one nation over another, but a symbol of reconciliation and tribute to the those men and women, Northerner or Southerner, who have fought to make this nation great. The Stars and Stripes — whether one loves it or not — has richer significance beyond North and South. If anyone wishes to experience for themselves what that significance is, then please visit the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier or the American cemetery in Normandy or the Punch Bowl in Hawaii. Those resting there are not just Northerners,

but a great many are Southerners and descedants of Confederate warriors. In these "gardens of stones" resides the same spirit of Manassas, Chickamauga and Gettysburg. To exclude the United States flag from Confederate Memorial events in my opinion is to render those Southerners who died fighting for United States and continue to do so with the same courage, devotion to duty and love of country as our ancestors, as mere hirelings or mercenaries.

To those that remain discontented with our 21st century America, I would only say we cannot turn the clock back to 1861. Like the age of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, the Confederate States are now in the realm of history, memory and legend. Those committed to commemorating the service and sacrifice of the Confederate soldier, I believe, should not turn their backs on the post-1865 United States, but should find ways of working peacefully to shape the United States into embracing the values we so dearly admire about the Confederate soldier. In these times of global terrorism and economic hardship, the United States needs Arthurian heroes to inspire them more than ever. Let BOTH flags be standards for men and women of courage and honor to rally around.

Philip Logan R.E. Lee Camp 726 Alexandria, Virginia

South took up arms for morals and the Constitution

To the Editor:

The articles in the September/October 2009 issue by Chaplain-in-Chief Fayard, Jr. (*America is in Trouble*) and by Mr. Larry Tagg (author of book — *The Unpopular Mr. Lincoln*) were especially informative, timely and well-written. At no time since the War has public awareness and concern with the sacred rights vested to us by the US Constitution been more important and yet more threatened.

Chaplain Fayard discusses the decline in Christian religious liberty and overall moral decline of America. Mr. Tagg's article highlights that at that time slavery was considered by some to be a matter of property rights, and estimates the property value of slaves in the South was greater than all of the nation's factories, railroads, and livestock put together. Mr. Tagg quotes articles in prominent Northern media which were opposed to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation for a combination of Constitutional and racist reasons. This article highlights a very negative element of our nation's history for both the North and South — a result of the failure of the Constitutional Convention of 1782 to address the evil of slavery through the US Constitution. Clearly, the people of this country have shown moral weakness from its founding, but never so much as today.

I encourage the *Confederate Veteran* to consider publishing articles on the positive, moral strengths of the Southern Cause — lessons which the US needs to consider to address the moral failings of this country today.

The vast majority of the population of the South were not slaveowners, nor were wealthy property owners who relied on slave labor. In the actions and minutes of the state assemblies, it is very clear that the South did not take up arms to protect the rights of slaveowners — but rather for moral and constitutional reasons — to protect their country, homes and families from invasion by a foreign army. The most beloved leaders of the Southern Cause considered slavery a moral evil. General R. E. Lee was one of these, freeing his slaves in 1857 through only the conviction of his deep Christian faith — five years before Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and a decade before Union General Grant freed his own slaves. Lee even provided his (freed) slaves with an education and a plot of land on which to farm. General Thomas ("Stonewall") Jackson was another vocal opponent of slavery — and was well-known for forming a Sunday School at his church for the purpose of educating slaves (then illegal). Jackson personally taught this class prior to the War, then provided support and funding for this class until his death.

David S. Nelson, Ph.D. St. Clair Camp 308 Ashville, Alabama

Joseph Woods Brunson

by H. G. Clapper, Brigadier General Nathan Evans SCV Camp 24, Marion, South Carolina

oseph Woods Brunson was born in the Darlington District of South Carolina on August 3, 1839. His mother died when he was three, and he was raised by an aunt, attending schools in Darlington and Marion. In 1858, he entered Furman University and studied to be a lawyer.

The War brought Brunson home, and on September 2, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Pee Dee Rifles. The company had been raised at Elim Baptist Church in Effingham on June 21, 1861, under the command of Captain David McIntosh of Society Hill.

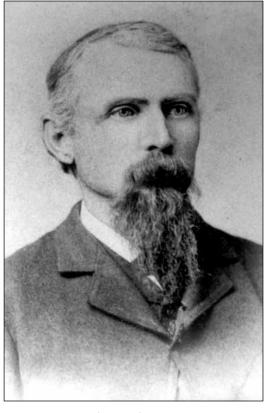
Several South Carolina units merged to become the 2nd Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Maxcy Gregg. This Brigade was attached to Major General A. P. Hill's Light Division in General Jackson's Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Because there were too many

Infantry units, Company D (the Pee Dee Rifles) was converted to artillery and became the Pee Dee Light Artillery. This new unit was assigned to Lt. Colonel R. L. Walker's Artillery Regiment and sent to Suffolk, Virginia, for training.

Brunson kept a wartime journal and recorded every battle that the Pee Dee Light Artillery fought in, and the loss of life. The major battles included Seven Days, Mechanicsville, Second Manassas, Harpers' Ferry, 1st Cold Harbor, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Gaines Mill, Spotsylvania Courthouse, 2nd Cold Harbor and James Island. During the War, Brunson rose in the ranks to first sergeant.

Brunson, who had been wounded, and other members of the Pee Dee Light Artillery were exchanged and sent home near the end of the War. The remaining men stayed with the Army of Northern Virginia in a Battery now commanded by Captain William E. Zimmerman.



Joseph Woods Brunson

When South Carolina fell, the Pee Dee Light Artillery, now part of Manigault's 18th South Carolina Artillery, went to North Carolina to join the Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston. Because of bad weather, the unit did not arrive in time to fight in the Battle of Bentonville. Brunson, however, arrived at the battle in a rented buggy and joined with a kinsman's infantry company as an orderly. Pee Dee Light Artillery was present on April 26, 1865, when General Johnston surrendered the Army of Tennessee at Durham Station, North Carolina.

Brunson married Jane Carson on February 11, 1865. They first settled in the Greenville area. Later, Brunson became a civil engineer and moved back to the Pee Dee River Valley in 1893. He was involved with St. John's Episcopal Church and a dedicated partici-

pant in Confederate Veterans' affairs, working tirelessly to get others into the group.

Joseph W. Brunson was elected commander of Camp Pee Dee, United Confederate Veterans, in 1905 and requested to write a company history. These memoirs were published in 1905 and reprinted in 1927. He recalled "Old Charley," a wheel-horse on the Hamilton Owens team. The horse joined Pee Dee Light Artillery at Suffolk in 1862. Wounded twice, Old Charley was the only horse to survive the entire War. He retired to his handler's farm near Darlington and died in 1889. Brunson told of Color Bearer Sergeant R. C. Nettles, who hid the company flag in his clothing. The flag was placed in the keeping of Louisa McIntosh of Society Hill. In 1905, Brunson was appointed to a committee to decide what to do with the company flag. He carried the flag to Columbia and presented it to Governor Heyward at a special meeting of the General Assembly

on February 16, 1905. The Pee Dee Light Artillery Flag was recently restored at a cost of \$11,000 and presently resides in the South Carolina Relic Room at the State Museum.

Brunson was selected to deliver the opening address for the South Carolina State Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans on May 3, 1923. Sadly, he suffered a stroke a week before the meeting. His nephew, Harry A. Brunson, delivered the address.

Joseph Woods Brunson died on June 4, 1923, at the age of 84. His funeral was one of the largest ever held in Florence, with more than 1,500 mourners in attendance. Elihu Muldrow, a fellow Confederate soldier and lifetime friend, gave the eulogy. Muldrow commented afterward: "Every remaining living member of the company, from both the Pee Dee Light Artillery and Manigault's 18th South Carolina Artillery, were in attendance."

His headstone in Mt. Hope Cemetery reads "Joseph Woods Brunson, First Sergeant. Pee Dee Light Artillery, Pegram's Battalion, Hill's Division, Jackson's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia."

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AUTOGRAPHED COPIES of the book, *Captains at Rest*, reviewed in the January/February 2009 issue of *Confederate Veteran*, may be obtained by sending \$36 to the author, L. Harris Churchwell at 69 Lenora Drive, Hawkinsville, GA 31036. Place credit card orders on Amazon.com. Please visit my web site at: harrischurchwell.com. Contact me at carhjc@live.com or by cell phone at 478-230-9709. Lifetime member of the SCV, recipient of multiple awards including the UDC's Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal Award.

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Robert C. Moates, Sr.

By Acting Commander Ron Graves, Charlotte County Grays 1964

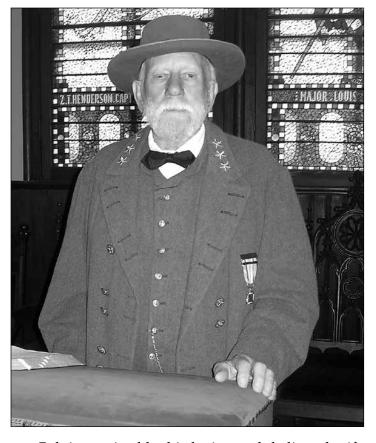
ommander Moates, a life member of SCV, entered into eternal rest on July 21, 2009, after a valiant battle with cancer at the age of 74. Bob had been a member of various camps in the Richmond, Virginia, area when he helped found the General Robert E. Lee Camp 1589. He served the camp as its first commander. Later, Bob and his wife Grace moved to Charlotte Court House, Virginia. In the late 1990s he organized the Charlotte County Grays 1964, where he served as its only commander until his death.

Bob fell in love with the history of the WBTS when he marched in the last Confederate Veteran's parade in 1951, while serving in the Virginia National Guard. He became immersed in living history in the 1980's when he purchased a Confederate officer's uniform to wear to shooting competitions of a group that used period weapons. Later, he won a radio-sponsored General Lee look-alike contest. From that point invitations to appear as General Lee proliferated.

Bob was known to many thousand Virginians from that point on as "General Robert E. Lee," a persona he took on as a living historian and even as a reenactor. His uncanny resemblance to the general created much demand for his service at historical reenactments, ceremonies, parades and the movie industry.

Bob opened his first business in 1960 after being discharged from the Navy, becoming an electrician and attending Richmond Poly Tech Institute (majoring in Business Administration), which was Bob's Gun Shop in Chesterfield County. In 1998 Bob and Grace opened the second gun shop, this one in Charlotte Court House, Virginia. It was only natural to locate a business there since they had purchased "Diamond Hill," an early 19th-century brick home in the center of the historical town. In 2008 they opened yet a third business, Rebel Sporting Goods, in nearby Keysville.

While living in Charlotte Court House, after forming the Charlotte County Grays, he worked with the town and the camp to restore the Smith Confederate Cemetery. Once he had completed the necessary repairs and restoration to make it worthy of "Honored Confederates," he moved on to yet another project. He donated a cannon that was placed on the Courthouse Green in memory of all veterans. Bob viewed his membership in the SCV as an opportunity to honor those who had served all of us so well.



Bob is survived by his loving and dedicated wife of 22 years, Nora Grace Cerdineola Moates, known to all as "Gracie." He is also survived by his two sons, Robert Jr. and James. His funeral service was held in Richmond on July 25th, with interment at Hollywood Cemetery, in the shadow of the Confederates returned from Gettysburg.

The members of the SCV and the UDC paid him a final honor, attending in uniform and period mourning dress. There was also a color guard from the US Navy; the 47th VA Cavalry escorting the body to the site, the 3rd Richmond Howitzers, the musket salute and the UDC ladies singing *Dixie*.

Bob last portrayed General Lee at the Memorial Day Service Monday, May 25, 2009, at the Confederate War Memorial Chapel in Richmond, where he read General Lee's Order 9. The attached picture is of Commander Moates after he had read the General's Order 9. Bob's passing will leave a void that will be very hard to fill, not only at the Charlotte County Grays but within the SCV.

115th Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion

July 21st – 24th, 2010

Wednesday, July 21

2:30pm – 5:00pm GEC Meeting

Thursday, July 22

8:00am – 8:45am Opening Ceremony 9:00am – 12:00pm Business Session I 12:15pm – 1:45pm Awards Luncheon

2:00pm – 6:30pm Abbeville Tour and Memorial Service

4:45pm – 5:45pm Memorial Service at Trinity Episcopal Church

200 Church St.

Abbeville, SC 29620

8:00pm – John C. Calhoun Oratory Contest

Friday, July 23

8:30am – 12:00pm Business Session II 12:15pm – 2:30 pm Heritage Luncheon

Saturday, July 24

8:00am – 9:15am Army Meetings 9:30am – 12:00pm Business Session III

1:30pm – 3:30pm Tour John C. Calhoun Home

6:00pm – 7:00pm Commander in Chief's Reception

7:00pm – Debutant Presentation and Grand Banquet and Ball

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he *Richmond Free Press* dubbed Virginia's lieutenant governor with what they felt was this unflattering sobriquet after he appeared at the Virginia Division's Jefferson Davis Memorial Service a few years back. How dare a Virginia politician, especially a Republican, show any respect for the proud history of the Commonwealth and her citizenry with a public appearance at an SCV event (especially one honoring Jefferson Davis). This affront to the politically correct managers of public opinion in Richmond was nothing new to Lt. Governor Bolling, who has made a career out of *being his own man*.

On another occasion, there was never a second thought when Bill Bolling stood in the Old Hall of the House of Delegates in the Virginia State Capitol to speak on the life and career of Stonewall Jackson at the annual Lee-Jackson state holiday, which so many courageous



Brag Bowling and Bill Bolling

spoke in the Capitol, Governor James Gilmore told an assemblage of reporters that he was skipping Virginia's holiday to leave the state, go to Atlanta, and "be with Coretta King." He had just succumbed to NAACP demands to not proclaim Confederate History Month. His solution was to proclaim a "Civil War Month," honoring all sides in the war. This was not what the SCV had in mind, nor was it what the NAACP had in mind. Honoring Union troops who invaded Virginia and killed thousands of Virginia citizens was not particularly appealing to the SCV. Mark Earley, another Republican gubernatorial loser, thought he was doing the politically expedient thing by picking an unneces-

sary fight with the SCV by appealing our hard-earned SCV license plates legislative victory and taking it to the Federal 4th Circuit Court of Appeals before suffering a final stinging defeat. Of recent note was the flipflop of former Governor George Allen when during his Senate campaign he decided to attack the Confederate Battle Flag and questioned our state's history. This is

sue went a long way in denying Allen his Senatorial victory and perhaps a shot at the Republican presidential nomination. Surprisingly, Allen's Senatorial opponent, James Webb, proudly proclaimed his Confederate ancestry and never backed down during the election, even though in the Democratic Party



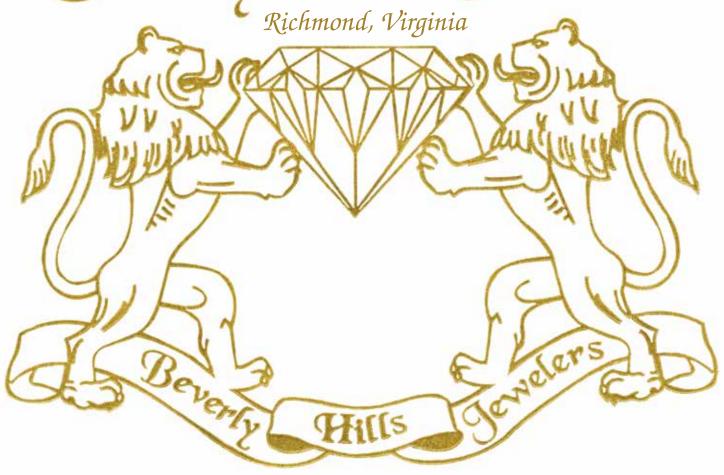
Bill Bolling and Don Blake

this position is an unpopular one. Professor Clyde Wilson once told me to "not trust in princes" and how right he was. Virginia has seen a succession of *nod and wink* politicians who have not acted in our best interests. Bill Bolling is not one of them.

When the General SCV commissioned sculptor Gary Casteel to sculpt a Jefferson Davis statue, both Bill Bolling and Bob McDonnell (the recent winning candidate for Virginia governor) wrote letters and helped in gaining approval of the statue. Both men understand that history is history and that the public is better off when it is educated. And, for education's sake alone, Bill Bolling is righteously deserving of the highest award the SCV can confer on a non-member.

On July 7, 2009, in the office of Virginia's Lieutenant Governor, Bill Bolling was given the award which he spent years earning. Representing the SCV was Don Blake and myself. We reminded Bill Bolling that last year's award winner, Congressman Virgil Goode, was also a Virginia recipient. I can only hope that this award can be repeated in Virginia in the years to come.

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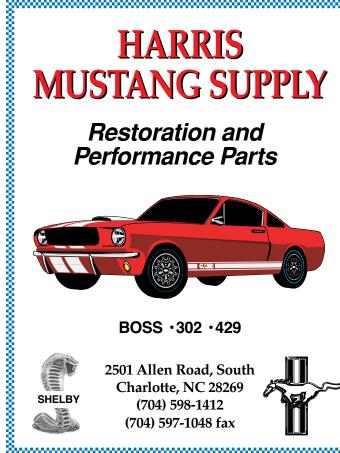


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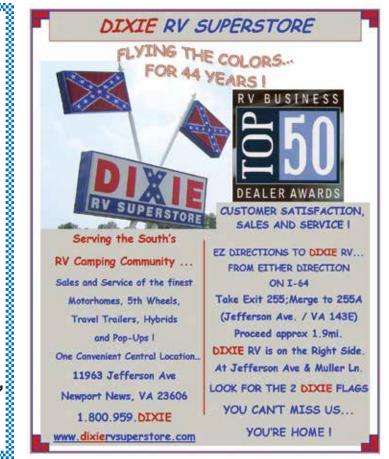


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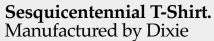
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SCV Sesquicentennial Society (For Individuals, Camps or Divisions)

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. To join it is a minimum payment of \$200. (You can give more if you wish!) You will receive a handsome SCV Sesquicentennial Society Medal and Certificate. 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). 75 % of the money received through this effort goes

to building a new Office and Museum complex on our property at Historic Elm Springs. 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. 25% of the money will go into a fund to be used by the SCV when the Bicentennial of the Cause for Southern Independence arrives 50 years from now. One can only guess at the obstacles the SCV will have to face in putting forth an accurate commemoration.

To join send a Check or Money Order to: Sons of Confederate Veterans c/o Sesquicentennial Society

PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

Or you can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card.

We hope that all Compatriots and Friends will take advantage of this opportunity to make a stand for the future. **SQ101 \$200.00**

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Sons of Confederate Veterans Order Form

PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402 • 800-693-4943 • Fax: 931-381-6712 • www.scv.org

Name		Personal Check	√ Visa □	Masterc	ard AMEX
Address		Card Number:			Exp:
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			\$65.01 – \$80.00 \$80.01 – \$95.00	\$11.00 \$12.25	Tennessee Residents add 9.25% Sales Tax
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CHARLESTON

MERCURY

EXTRA:

Passed unanimously at 1.15 o'clock, P. M., December

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

That the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the

year of our Lord one thousand soven bundred 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 DISSOINED

THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS PRESENT THE

2010 Stephen Dill Lee Institute



The American System of Liberty: Nullification, Secession and States' Rights



Friday Evening

Meet the Speakers Reception

Hosted by Tennessee Division of SCV, Dr. Michael R. Bradley PhD, Commanding

Featuring nationally renowned historian

Thomas Cartwright

former Director of the Carter House in Franklin, Tennessee

Saturday

Thomas DiLorenzo

CONFEDERATE

Sesquicentennia

Host, Moderator and Speaker
Professor of Economics at Loyola University-Baltimore,
author of The Real Lincoln
The South was Right (Again):
The Implosion of the Yankee Empire

Brion McClanahan

The Politically Incorrect History of the Founding Fathers

Marshall DeRosa

Professor of Political Science,
Florida Atlantic University, WBTS scholar
The South Shall Rise Again:
The New State Sovereignty Movement

Donald Livingston

Professor of Philosophy at Emory University National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow The Case for Secession

W. Kirk Wood

Professor of History at Alabama State University Author of Nullification, a Constitutional History The Truth About States' Rights

Kent Masterson Brown

Constitutional Lawyer, historian, creator and first editor of *The Civil War Magazine*, WBTS scholar An Indissoluble Union:

The Destination of Utterly Nonsensical Rationale

The 2010 Institute is scheduled for February 26-27 in Nashville, Tennessee at the Sheraton Music City Hotel. For hotel reservations please call 1-615-231-1136 or 1-615-885-2200 or by visiting their website. Hotel rates are \$119 per night.

Registration:

Visit the Stephen Dill Lee website at www.StephenDLeeInstitute.com or register by phone: 1-800-693-4943

\$150 per person, \$125 for SCV members and spouses (available for a limited time), and \$125 for teachers and students.

There is a \$25 cost for the *Meet the Speakers Reception* on Friday.

All monies to be used for Teacher/Student Scholarships and Institute growth.

Includes breakfast, lunch and Saturday evening banquet.

Register by calling the Sons of Confederate Veterans at 1-800-MY-DIXIE (1-800-693-4943)

For further information and to inquire about limited availability of Teacher/Student \$125 scholarships contact Brag Bowling at 804-389-3620

**** AMERICA REMEMBERS AND THE ISCV PRESENT ***

The Jefferson Davis Tribute Rifle

In 1861, the United States became a country divided. The War Between the States forced friend against friend and brother against brother. In four years, more than three million men fought for liberty. By war's end, the struggle had claimed the lives of more Americans than any other conflict in history.

Yet from our greatest tragedy came some of our most courageous leaders; one of the most memorable being Jefferson Finis Davis. As President of the Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis left an indelible mark on history. He was a soldier, a statesman and a patriot. And through the long years of the War for Southern Independence, he fought tirelessly for the Confederate cause.

Now America Remembers is proud to introduce an exclusive Tribute issued in association with the International Sons of Confederate Veterans, honoring this legendary leader of the Confederacy: The Jefferson Davis Tribute Rifle. For this Tribute we chose a working recreation of the classic 1862 Richmond Musket Rifle in caliber .58, produced for us by the master craftsmen of Armi Sport. Craftsmen commissioned specifically by America Remembers have designed all artwork in lustrous 24-karat gold, along with detailed, hand-painted acrylic, honoring the President of the Confederate States.

The 1862 Richmond Musket Rifle

For this handsome Tribute America Remembers and the ISCV selected the legendary Model 1862 Richmond Rifle, one of the most carried field firearms among Confederate soldiers during The Civil War. Lacking the industrial output of the North, the Confederates had to make do with long arms from Europe or arms they could produce. The life of the Richmond Rifle began in 1861 when retreating Union soldiers set the Harper's Ferry Armory on fire. The blaze destroyed thousands of weapons, but much of the manufacturing machinery was salvaged. Confederate forces moved what they could to Richmond, VA, where the firearms (dubbed "Richmond Rifles") were produced and issued to Confederate soldiers who fought bravely on the battlefield.

Only 300 Available

Only 300 Jefferson Davis Tribute Rifles will ever be produced in this exclusive limited edition. Reservations will be accepted in the order they are received. As a working blackpowder firearm, the Tribute can be shipped to your home in most locations, but you must be of legal age to purchase. As always, if you are not satisfied with your Tribute after receipt, you may return it within 30-days for a complete and courteous refund.

Don't hesitate to become one of the fortunate owners of this truly unique, historic masterpiece. Your Jefferson Davis Tribute will forever honor those brave Southern leaders and help support the historic organization that is directly related to preserving the heritage of the Confederate cause.

blued barrel is beautifully complemented by hand-polished walnut stocks and 24-karat gold decoration.

A series of commemorative phrases are written along the blued barrel: "President Jefferson Finis Davis," "1861 – 150th Anniversary of the War for Southern Independence – 1865," and "Deo Vindice," the motto of the Confederacy,

meaning "God Will Vindicate."

Deo Vindice



The blued lock plate features a portrait of Jefferson Davis from the well-known photo by Mathew Brady and is decorated by elegant, ornamental scrollwork. Stamped into the plate to the left of the hammer is "1862," a busy production year for the original Richmond rifle. To the right of the hammer is the legend: "C.S. Richmond, VA."

A Historic Project to Promote and Defend Our Precious Southern Heritage

At this time, the ISCV has commissioned a handsome bronze statue of Jefferson Davis, "Looking Forward – Looking Back", which will be unveiled as part of their 150th Anniversary remembering the War for Southern Independence. The monumental statue will depict Jefferson Davis with his son, Joseph Evan Davis, who died during the War Between the States as a result of an accidental fall from a window of the Confederate Executive Mansion, known today as the White House of the Confederacy. Also featured is Jim Limber, who was rescued by the Davises from maltreatment and raised as their own. America Remembers is proud to be a part of this historic project representing Jefferson Davis as a compassionate family man – a side of this Southern icon rarely memorialized in the history books. For each rifle sold in this edition, a royalty will be paid to assist in the campaign to fund this historic statue.



Model: 1862 Richmond Musket Rifle • Barrel Length: 40" • Caliber: .58 • Edition Limit: 300

Conjeaerate battie jiag ana the
Third National flag) laser-etche
into the walnut. Both flags are
hand-painted in brilliant red,
white and blue.
The left side of the stock
features a laser-etched quote
from Jefferson Davis: "The
principle for which we
contend is bound to
reassert itself,
though it may be
at another time
and in
another
form."
The state of the s

The right side of the stock features

an illustration of two crossed

Confederate flags (the familiar

I wish to reserve of the Jefferson Davis Tribute Rifle, at the current issue price of \$2,195.* My deposit	Name
of \$195 per rifle is enclosed. I wish to pay the balance at the rate of \$100 per month, no interest or carrying	Address
charges. Thirty-day return privilege. * All orders are subject to acceptance and credit verification prior to shipment.	City/State/Zip
Virginia residents please add 5% sales tax. Check enclosed for \$,
☐ Charge payment of \$ to:	America Remembers®
□VISA □MasterCard □AMEX □Discover	10226 Timber Ridge Drive ★ Ashland, Virginia 23005 www.americaremembers.com
NoExp	To place your reservation toll-free call 1-800-682-2291