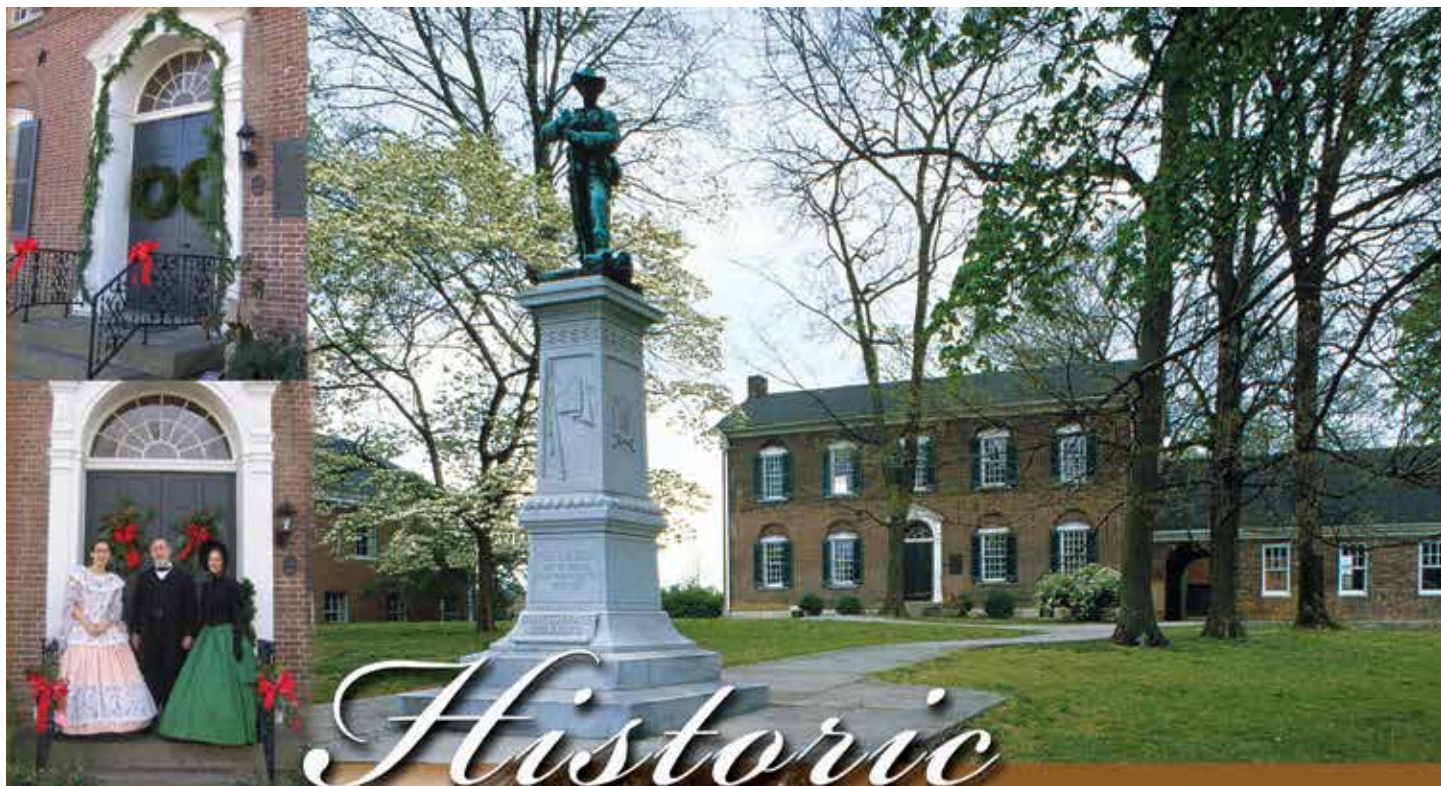


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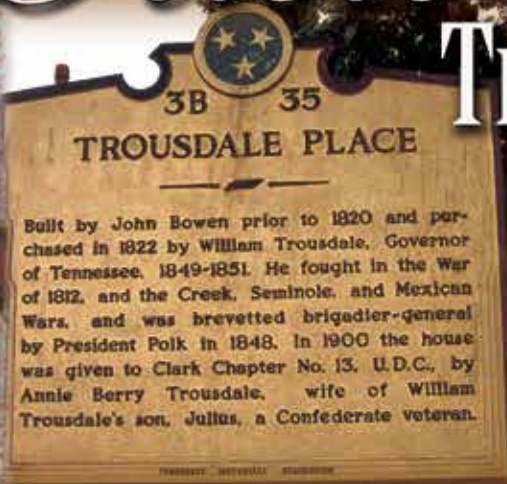
July/August 2008



*Jefferson Davis
& Beauvoir*



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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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ON THE COVER — President Jefferson Davis statue on the grounds of Beauvoir on June 3, 2008. The statue was in the Presidential Library. Photo by Frank Powell.

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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Tuesday, June 3, 2008, was a great day at Beauvoir, the last home of our only president, Jefferson Davis. We were fortunate to be able to attend. The weather was perfect and a crowd estimated at more than 2,000 was on hand for the grand reopening of Beauvoir. Congratulations to the members of the Mississippi Division, not only for the celebration, but for all the work in restoring the severely damaged house. A complete report is featured in this issue.

Four days later, we journeyed to Fairview, KY, and joined the Jefferson Davis birthday celebration at his birthplace. The celebration was in conjunction with the KY Division Reunion and was another fitting tribute to our president. We cover the observance in this issue as well, along with some photos from both events.

While traveling across the South for eight days, I was able to think quite a lot and I decided our magazine needed a presence on the Internet. As a result, I have started a Web log, or blog, for the *Confederate Veteran*. You can access it at www.confederateveteran.blogspot.com. Information will be posted on publication schedule, featured articles and photos. For example, I took 130 photos at Beauvoir and, of course, we don't have space to print them all in the magazine, but the best of them are on the blog. Other announcements and links will be posted when appropriate, so please check it periodically.

It is the 21st century and I'm sure you heard of the troubles newspapers and magazines are having with more and more people reading their news on the Internet. No one can see the future, but this seems to be a trend at this time. We may be reading the *Confederate Veteran* on-line in the future. Who knows?

Remember to let General Headquarters at Elm Springs know if you move or your address changes, that way you won't miss an issue. I always look forward to hearing from you. Please continue to send your letters and e-mails. Also, let me know if you have any questions. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

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

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

CHRISTOPHER M. SULLIVAN

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Battles Big and Small

In 1815 Field Marshal Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington, met the Emperor Napoleon I on the road from Brussels, near the town of Waterloo, and there waged between them (and their considerable armies) one of the greatest battles in European history. The result was the annihilation of Franco-imperial ambition and the final exile of M. Bonaparte. For Field Marshal Wellesley it would mean kudos, and make him forever famous in the hearts of his countrymen.

I say *forever*. I could be wrong. Not long ago I read about a survey of college-age Brits which found that some 25 percent thought Winston Churchill was a literary figure rather than a real person. I doubt the "Iron Duke" fared any better. Most citizens of the world would hardly know who Wellington was and if you were to ask them what happened at Waterloo, they would at best answer "Napoleon's defeat," not "Wellington's victory."

Although Napoleon's designs on dominating his neighbors were thwarted by Britain's resolve not to be dominated by Frenchmen, the spark of imperialism was hardly snuffed out.

While the termination of Napoleon's territorial ambitions was of monumental importance to the Europe of that day, there was, for us as Southerners, something more important happening. Of no importance to the contestants at Waterloo, or anyone else at the time, an ocean away in Kentucky was a six-year-old boy. That little boy would launch the most significant imperial ambitions in North America and change the course of history. I am speaking, of course, of Abraham Lincoln.

Barely a half-century later, that Kentucky school-boy would incite a war which would destroy constitutional government in the United States; murder,

maim and impoverish millions of Southerners; annihilate the Southern nation; and set the course for a hundred years of American empire.

It would not have been possible for anyone anywhere to have predicted how history would turn out. Had someone told one of his neighbors that Abe would one day, on this continent, be a troublemaker of Napoleonic scale, the prediction would have been greeted with reasonable disbelief.

While Southern resolve in 1865 was every bit as defiant and vital as that of our English cousins in 1815, the nascent Confederacy lacked the massive war-making capacity of the British Empire. And by that lack went the Confederacy's future.

History, therefore, is a funny thing. It is devilishly hard to predict and often harder to understand. As Sons of Confederate Veterans we confront that problem all the time. Whether in our own struggle to get at the truth or in confronting the willful ignorance of our enemies, history is hard work.

In 1815, the world could well have thought that tyranny was once again put in its place, but tyrants are in endless supply. Today, Napoleon gets little notice from the public except as a comic figure, and the Duke of Wellington gets even less recognition despite his service of ridding the world of Napoleonic tyranny.

Which brings me to our own cause. Here we are on the verge of the sesquicentennial of the War between the States, and yet knowledge of this most important part of American history is at an all-time low. Any study of Southern heroes has been driven almost entirely from textbooks, and while many ordinary people have an abiding interest in the events of the period, honest, factual histories are being swamped by the biased propaganda of the modern Left.

Considering the sorry state of things, one is given to wonder how the landscape of scholarship on the Confederacy will appear in another fifty years — at the time of the bicentennial.

Let me ask you a question: Do you think the SCV will still be around in fifty years? I think it will, but what gives credence to such a hope? Many of us will not be around to see the SCV's own sesquicentennial 37 years from now. I, for one, will be 83, if the Lord stays His hand.

We must be able to grow the Confederation and instill in Southern youth a love of their country and of their heritage to sustain them through the dark nights of political correctness. We must lay up wood for the winter, both financially and metaphorically. We need to give future generations a foundation to hold them close to the truth of their culture, their traditions, and their heritage.

We, in our own time, must be fearless in fighting for the truth, tireless in preserving our history, and relentless in telling "their story." More than that, we must be creative and innovative in our thinking, willing to adapt to modern technology and techniques wherever necessary.

As a child, I went to a Christian school where we were taught the definition of a conservative: "When it is not necessary to change, it is necessary not to change." That is sound thinking, but we are in an age where we will have to make some important changes to survive, where we will have to avail ourselves of the resources available to get our message out to the larger world.

As a third-generation member of the SCV, I am very proud of our organization and the positive purpose we have. If the SCV is to not just survive but to be a powerful and effective voice for the defense of our ancestors, we must all continue to work together and to put the goals of the Confederation above our own.

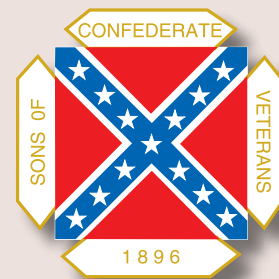
This will be the last column I will ever write for you as Commander-in-Chief. From here on out, others will take the lead, and we are blessed with some excellent leaders. I have truly enjoyed having the opportunity to serve as Commander-in-Chief despite the burdens of the office. I have been blessed with an excellent staff, a co-operative General Executive Council, and a membership that by and large wanted to work together for the betterment of the Confederation.

Now a new administration will take the helm and lead us for the next two years. I hope that you will work with them as cooperatively as you have with me and show them the same generous support you have shown to me and my administration.

As Compatriots of the Sons of Confederate Veterans we have a unique assignment, given to us by the veterans themselves. Our job is to resist the ideological tyranny of modern America, and to see to it that the true story of the Confederate soldier is told to future generations.

Thank you.

Christopher M. Sullivan
Commander-in-Chief
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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Hard to be a Confederate in St. Louis

To the Editor:

Bigotry and political correctness against the Confederacy is alive and well in St. Louis, Missouri, and I would like to relay four of my recent experiences during the past year to prove my point. I am a proud member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and display the membership emblem on various items of clothing. I also have two Confederate uniforms that I am proud to wear at Confederate ceremonies. Last July 2007, I was attending two churches; one was Catholic and the other was Episcopal. I was active in both churches and also served as a lector at both churches. My wife and I arrived early on Saturday for Mass at the Catholic church, where I was met by the priest. He told me that several parishioners had complained to him about my belt buckle and he asked me not to wear my Confederate Battle Flag belt buckle at church. I decided that I wouldn't offend him or anyone else and I have not been back to that church since.

My camp, the Sterling Price Camp and the James Utz Camp joined together and marched in the City of Florissant Veterans' Day Parade in November 2007. We marched approximately three miles and were cheered by the crowd viewing the parade. However, the James Utz Camp commander was told that the Confederate marchers were edited out of the parade video by the Florissant Director of Public Relations because we were Confederates.

In February 2008, I was having my car serviced at a Saturn dealer. I was reading a book, *The South Was Right*, in the reception area and I was wearing my SCV sweatshirt. I happened to look up and a large black man was leading one of the sales staff over and pointing at me. I didn't hear what he said, but

he was upset that I was displaying the Confederate Battle Flag. The sales person told him that they can't tell their customers what to wear. Needless to say, he was not happy with her answer and left in a huff.

My most recent experience occurred last week at my Episcopal Church. The church publishes a congregation directory with photos of each family. I chose to wear my Confederate general's uniform for the photo. I am proud of the uniform and in my estimation it is the best suit of clothes that I own. However, the rector called me several days later and asked to visit me at home. During our conversation, she told me that several members of the congregation complained about my choice of clothes for the directory photo because it might offend some minority members of the congregation. I told her to eliminate my photo from the directory and I am now considering whether to continue my membership in this church. So much for openness and inclusion. As I said, bigotry and political correctness are alive and well in St. Louis, Missouri, against anything Confederate.

Edward J. Hamm
Sterling Price Camp 145
Chesterfield, Missouri

Why are we celebrating Davis' bicentennial now?

To the Editor:

I sit here reading my May/June 2008 copy of the *Confederate Veteran* and I am perplexed and befuddled. I have two questions that I beg for someone to please explain why our organization choose, to use the middle name Finis for Jefferson Davis and why the year 2008 was chosen over 2007 as the 200th birthday celebration year.

I am sure that everyone has heard

the two stories about the middle name Finis. The popular one is that a Northern paper, after the fall of Richmond, printed President Davis' name as Jefferson Finis Davis in a story. The word Finis is the Latin word for "the end," meaning that the fall of Richmond was the end of Davis and the end of the Confederacy.

The second story is that the final son born to Samuel and Jane Davis was given the middle name Finis because "it seemed unlikely that Jane Davis would ever bear another child" (*Jefferson Davis: American Patriot*, Hudson Strode; New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1955, page 3). This was in a story published in 1955 by Strode and there is no evidence to support this claim. It was simply Strode's belief based on what he conjectured about Jane Davis thinking that Jefferson Davis would be her last child, the end child.

In some official documents that bear Jefferson Davis' name and at times his signature between the dates of November 30, 1824, until October 3, 1832, the middle initial "F" is present. A name is never spelled out in full in any known document containing his name, which I know of. All the documents with the middle initial "F" have to do with Davis' time at the United States Military Academy at West Point, NY, and his military service. Jefferson Davis had a presidential appointment to West Point from President James Monroe.

We all know the story of how the USMA changed Hiram Ulysses Grant to Ulysses S. Grant because the nomination from Congressman Thomas L. Hamer was for a Ulysses S. Grant of Ohio. Grant tried to register as H. Ulysses Grant, but the school administration refused to accept any name other than the nominated form. As they say, the rest is history. As Strode did in his book *Jefferson Davis: American Patriot*,

why not just speculate that our beloved CSA President Jefferson Davis had the same or similar issues at USMA? Davis had been at USMA for at least three months before the "F" shows up in his name, and this was on a monthly conduct report, November 30, 1824. The last known "J. F. Davis" signature is on a note of October 3, 1832, notifying his commanding officer of his acceptance of a furlough.

The middle initial "F" stops as suddenly as it appeared. On May 4, 1833, Jefferson Davis received his appointment as second lieutenant of Dragoons; the "F" had disappeared. Jefferson Davis did use the middle initial "F" on June 17, 1835, when he signed his first marriage license. The initial was not used on his second marriage license ten years later.

The mysterious "F" never appeared again until Hudson Strode published his book in 1955.

Could Jefferson Davis have been using the initial "F" because it was his name or forced on him at USMA, or was he simply trying to avoid being confused with another Davis? At the time (1824 to 1833) he used the initial, there were two other officers listed as "J. Davis" in the Army.

It is just as likely as Strode's suggestion that Jefferson Davis was trying to avoid being mistaken with the other two, so he himself added the "F."

My point to all this is that there is no way of knowing unless someone has found a document with *Finis* spelled out on that document and it is an official document of that time period or signature that can be substantiated by fact. If someone has this or can produce it, please let me know. Until then, I do not think that we as true Sons of the South and as those who want to encourage a true history of that era should promote myths.

This brings me to my second question. Why are we using 2008 as the 200th birthday of Jefferson Davis? We assume that he was born in Fairview, KY, on June 3, 1808, but that year is uncertain. Records indicate that Davis himself was unsure. In an 1858 letter to an acquaintance of the family Jefferson Davis wrote, "there has been some controversy about the year of my birth among the older members of my fam-

ily, and I am not a competent witness in the case, having once supposed the year to have been 1807, I was subsequently corrected by being informed it was 1808, and have rested upon that point because it was just as good, and no better than another." (*The Papers of Jefferson Davis*; edited by Haskell M. Monroe, Jr., and James T. McIntosh; Louisiana State University Press, Volume 1, pages 1 XV and 1 XVI).

I have read the resolution submitted by Compatriot Charles Kelly Barrow, who is the commander, Army of Tennessee, to our beloved Sons of Confederate Veterans and I agree we need to keep alive the memory of Jefferson Davis and all our Southern heroes. Everything in the resolution I agree with. I just question these two facts and ask if someone can enlighten me as to where they came from. I ask also, can that person provide supporting documentation of these facts? If not, why are we, the SCV, the bastion of Southern truth and heritage, putting out information with known fallacies that our enemies can use to ridicule us by saying we do not even know what we believe and support?

I thank you and await your response.

Dr. Jimmy L. Langley Ph.D
Captain James J. McAlester Camp 775
McAlester, Oklahoma

Need to try to stay off the 'slippery slope'

To the Editor:

Well, here we go. This is exactly what I was talking about in my letter to the editor regarding keeping party politics out of our discussions (March/April issue). Now I'm in the position of having to defend my words. I would have let Clint E. Lacy's letter (May/June issue) just slip by, since it was clearly nothing more than an example of him defending his party of choice, and does nothing to change the fact that my letter was dead-on accurate. But Mr. Jason Waggoner (William H.L. Wells Camp 1588) has made it necessary for me to defend my words (May/June issue). And as I said, here we go. I don't think anyone would disagree that I certainly deserve to defend my-

self. Mr. Waggoner begins by stating that he is "amused" by all of this. What a strange thing to say. Then he goes on to basically accuse me of wanting anyone who doesn't agree with me to "just shut up." Apparently he has not read my letter with a mind open to anything other than amusement or he would see that what I wrote says nothing about wanting to silence anyone. Yet he indirectly accuses me of attempting to "exhort...other members to just shut up." Quite the contrary is true. My letter could not state that any more clearly.

Of course, politics are a part of our heritage. So is religion. Shall we begin discussions in this forum about that? Why not? It's a vital part of our heritage, and indeed was an integral part of our struggle. This is exactly the kind of thing I was talking about in my letter. It's the *slippery slope* effect. We do not need to involve ourselves in discussions that will only lead to arguments and "bad blood" between us, simply because the differences exist! Wrong is wrong, regardless of the party involved. Do we really want to get into which party has the potential to be more damaging to our heritage today? Do we really want to start naming names of which party has done more to attempt to silence us in the last 50 years? And since we're riding that horse, let's go ahead and take it into the next few years. Nothing can be gained by that, unless we are ready to admit that we wish to become a politically-affiliated organization.

Keith Wilson
Sterling Price Camp 145
St. Louis, Missouri

Believes there's too much 'self-esteem' today

To the Editor:

Having read Mr. Harold Levi's letter, I certainly agree with him that the culture is wretched, but I must take issue with his contention that it is due to "low self-esteem." Frankly, I believe that it is a matter of too darn much "self-esteem."

Education today is an *Alice in Wonderland* creation of psychologists,

Continued on page 52



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
RONALD E. CASTEEL**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

“We Have Met The Enemy And He Is Us”

The quote used in the title of this column comes from the works of Walt Kelly, creator of the comic strip *Pogo*. He first penned these words on a Pogo poster that Kelly had created to commemorate Earth Day in 1970. It was Kelly's way of protesting the ecological damage done to Okefenokee Swamp, home of the Pogo People, and he used the wisdom of Pogo to state in no uncertain terms just who the enemy was. The quote quickly caught on and has been used in reference to any number of group situations and organizations.

Many of my compatriots have been in the Sons of Confederate Veterans far longer than I, and in turn, I have been in the SCV far longer than others, having joined in 1995. Far more than once, especially when discussing the problems surrounding the all-important areas of recruiting and retention, Pogo's quote has jumped to mind. Many times, too, it has come to mind as I sat around the long conference table as a six-year member of the SCV's General Executive Council and Board of Directors and heard pro and con evidence against SCV members in a dozen or more disciplinary cases. Or, as chief of staff to two commanders-in-chief, hearing of (more often than not) seemingly minor squabbles or compatriot disagreements that had grown to a point where they were tearing apart otherwise

good, harmonious camps, and even divisions.

Every active and alert member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans knows that this organization has numerous enemies who would like nothing better than to see the SCV greatly diminish or disappear altogether. For the far greater part, our enemies are political ones who have been inflicted with the poison of *political correctness*. We have one well-financed enemy who generates a sizeable wad of money by scaring little old ladies into contributing money to them so that they can fight the SCV and stave off the reinstitution of slavery.

But could it be that Pogo's declaration of having met the enemy and easily identified him might apply to the Sons of Confederate Veterans?

Those who have been around the SCV long enough know we prosper in membership when we are attacked. Attack us and the media attention brings in new members. Leave our heritage alone and we seemingly lose focus and purpose and there is an increased threat of in-fighting. Somehow it seems that way.

Internal dissension is something the SCV cannot afford if it wishes to substantially grow and increase in membership. Camps where there is always negative tension of one kind or another aren't really capable of concentrating on recruiting new members and may be stricken with the problem

of just maintaining the membership it has. A camp that is in decline is often in danger of sliding further towards the point where it might cease to exist if it is unable to turn matters around.

Membership Retention

Membership retention, or more plainly stated, the inability to keep new recruits around after they've joined and been to a camp meeting or two is a major problem within the SCV.

To illustrate the point, I recall a conversation with Executive Director Ben Sewell in his office at Elm Springs headquarters about two years ago, in which he said that over the course of a ten-year period the SCV lost 50,000 members! That's 50,000 men who came in the front door and left by the back door at the rate of 5,000 per year.

It has been said by some over the past few years that we could become a million-member organization. But I don't believe that even though *ABC News* reported a few years back that one out of two white men born in the South could trace their ancestry back to a Confederate soldier. That's a big number which I have heard translated to an estimation of eight million potential new members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Why so high a loss rate in the SCV? Well, there are many reasons why camp membership can start sliding. Just to name a few: poor leadership, no camp projects or focus, camp factions and personality clashes and so on. Usually the problem(s) can easily be identified; correcting them is another matter, especially if there are multiple problems. Oh, I almost forgot — nothing, in my opinion, is any more of a camp meeting attendance-killer than a boring camp meeting or no camp meeting at all.

Everyone knows the importance of constant recruiting. Personally, I'd like to see the SCV set a goal of 50,000 members in the years to come and then aim for a membership of 100,000. I think with God's blessing

and hard work and — more membership unity — such a goal is possible at some point in the future.

My wish for the future as I write my last column is that one day the unity of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will be such that as regards to the SCV, the loveable Pogo's words "We have met the enemy and he is us" will, without a doubt, not apply.

Given the enemies and the unknown that we face, any hope for sizeable growth in the SCV will be dependent on our ability to not only recruit, but more important, to retain.

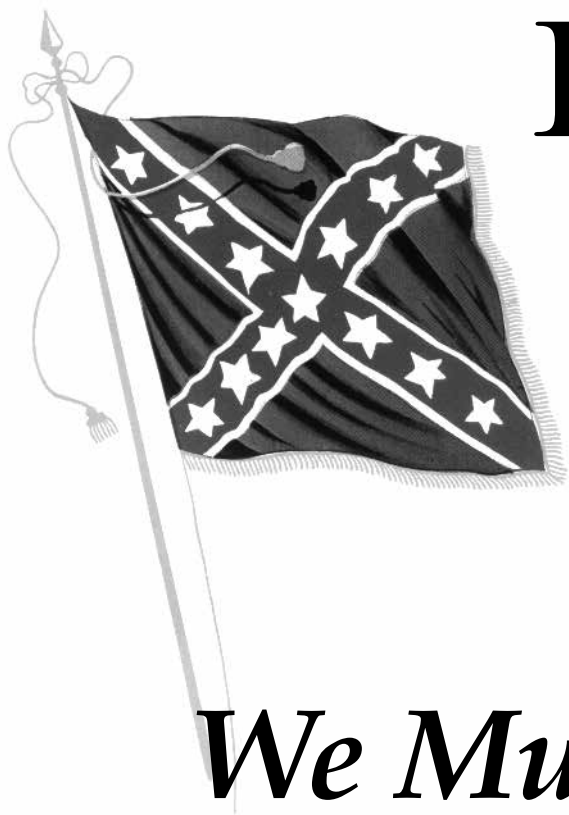
A Fond Farewell

By the time you receive and read this issue of *Confederate Veteran* magazine, our annual reunion in Concord, North Carolina, will be history and there will be a new man serving as Lt. commander-in-chief. I have spent six years on the General Executive Council. First, two years as chief of staff to Commander-in-Chief Ron Wilson. Then, two more years as chief of staff to Commander-in-Chief Denne Sweeney, who asked me to stay on. My thanks to Ron and Denne. Then, yet two more years as Lt. commander-in-chief, elected to that position in New Orleans by one of the largest victory margins in SCV history. My thanks to the compatriots who allowed me the privilege of serving as an elected officer. My only disappointment in my last term in office were some health issues that didn't allow me to accomplish what I hoped to accomplish.

Now that I'm out of office, I hope to spend more time with my wife Diane and the grandchildren. Lord willing, I'll continue making documentaries supporting and honoring our beloved Confederate Heritage.

**Deo Vindice,
Ron Casteel
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief, SCV
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Forward The Colors

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

We Must Maintain A Constant Vigil

In writing my last column for the *Confederate Veteran*, I would like to thank the members of my committee: Robert Reames of Alabama, Curt Tipton of Arizona, Grayson Jennings of Virginia, Gene Hogan of South Carolina, Billy Bearden and David Anderson of Georgia. These men have been diligent and aggressive in helping defend the heritage of our Confederation and I express my sincere gratitude for their efforts.

The past two years have seen some notable victories by our committee, beginning with the "Fourth and Goal" defense against the NAACP's efforts to place further sanctions on the schools of higher learning in South Carolina due to the continuance of our flag's position at the capitol in Columbia. After a lengthy defense with Web sites, newspaper articles and general education of the public the NAACP decided to drop their call for any further sanctions, advising the schools had no control over the Capitol flag.

When Coach Steve Spurrier made derogative comments about our flag, we sent him a message

via the Confederate Air Force flying a flag and a banner over one of his games.

I and the committee were then called upon by the GEC to defend against an attack on our flag by NASCAR. This was answered by an aggressive defense at a number of the races. We organized protests at these races and gave out thousands of flags with a checkered border to flood their infields. We also sent up balloons with flags attached and had the Confederate Air Force fly a huge Confederate Flag behind the plane. We also opposed NASCAR's comments on TV and in newspaper interviews. There have been no further comments from NASCAR concerning our flag — even when we have baited them. We then launched an effort to have SCV camps sponsor cars on the small tracks. This has been very successful, with one of our greatest wins at the small track coming at Bronson Motor Speedway in Florida which allowed an SCV night at the track.

We have supported the funding of four ongoing court battles to defend our children's right to

wear Confederate Flags. These suits are located in South Carolina, Texas and Tennessee. There have also been hundreds of letters and e-mails sent by me and the committee over the past two years to teachers, principals, school board members, etc. defending our children's first amendment rights. Some schools recognized this right, while others have not; none have gone unchallenged as far as we had the capacity to challenge that right, depending on the numerous circumstances. We have also responded to numerous attacks in newspapers and on TV on the descending families of the Confederate Nation as well as its principles, values and symbols.

We have engaged in battle with contractors and builders, city and county officials having control over land on which family cemeteries contain Confederate soldiers' graves. In some states we have been very successful; in others, not so much due to the weakness or non-existence of laws in those states concerning family cemeteries.

Becoming tired of constantly being on the defense, I launched an offensive movement, titling it "Offensive, for Heritage Defense." This idea came from the Flags across Florida campaign launched ten years ago. However, in this movement the land for roadside flags and parks is contributed to the national organization, placed on the books at Elm Springs as an asset and covered by National's insurance policy. Therefore, the site will be there fifty years from now and never be politically correct. This program has been tremendously successful with one site in Arkansas, one in Tennessee and three in North Carolina. There are also two sites in progress in Alabama, and one in Texas.

We launched a library campaign to get *TRUTH-FUL* books into the black history section of our libraries.

We have lent our support to those fighting the destruction of battlefield lands, where some ninety acres were saved in Virginia. In other cases we have been successful in assisting others to restore statues and plaques that were destined to be removed.

One thing I have learned over the past two years is that the liberal powers have every aspect of Southern Heritage in their sights with full intent to destroy it. We must maintain a constant vigil

and continue to engage in active and aggressive defense of our heritage. Thank all of you across the Southland for your wonderful help and participation in that defense over the past two years. However, as my two-year term ends, I cannot say that I am not glad to hear my phone go silent. It has been a busy two years. My best wishes go to the new chief of heritage defense and the new heritage defense committee.

Forward the Colors, Gentlemen.

In the Bonds of the South,

Darryl Felton Starnes
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Mechanicsville, VA 23111
home (804) 779-3653
e-mail: chd@scv.org



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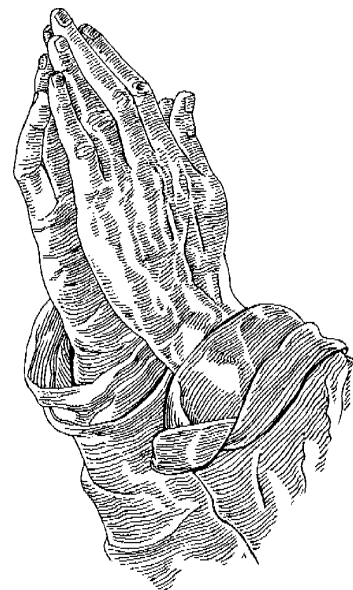
Just contact us at the address below and we'll send you information on the many resources, programs and benefits available to you and your clients.

SCV Development Office

P.O. Box 59 | Columbia, TN 38402 | FAX: (931) 381-6712

Chaplain's Comments

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



Jefferson Davis' Walk of Faith

Part 4 — His Belief in the Providence of God

Jefferson Davis truly loved the Word of God, and many passages were precious to this Godly man. One of the passages that President Davis often turned to in time of need was Psalm 16. I want to share a few verses from this marvelous Psalm: "Preserve me, oh God. For in thee do I put my trust...The LORD is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup: thou maintainest my lot ... I have set the LORD always before me: because he is at my right hand. I shall not be moved. Therefore my heart is glad, and my glory rejoiceth : my flesh also shall rest in hope ... Thou shalt show me the path of life: in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures evermore."

(Vss. 1,5,8-9,11)

In the closing remarks of his inaugural address as president of the Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis with his eyes and hands lifted up to God said "With humble gratitude and adoration, acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected the Confederacy during its brief but eventful career, to thee O God, I trustingly commit myself and prayerfully invoke Thy blessing on my country and its cause." What a great blessing it was for the Confederate States to have a leader who believed that God Himself was the supreme commander-in-chief. Friends, there would not have been a Great Revival in the Southern Armies had the armies

of the South not existed.

Many of our ancestors were touched by the messages preached in the camps by compassionate chaplains who cared for the souls of the men in Gray. None could say as the Psalmist did "... No man cared for my soul." Many of the greatest men who ever preached the Gospel of "How Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures; and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day according to the scriptures" (1 Corinthians 15:3-4), did so in the Southern armies. These men poured out their hearts for the men who faced death day after day fighting for independence. Many great men of faith served as chaplains, military aides, and even as of-

ficers. One minister who served spiritually and politically was the Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge. According to Henry Lee Curry III, "No other Southern minister became so involved as Hoge in delicate ecclesiastical and political transactions in England" (31). The great need of Bibles and religious tracts was foremost in the minds of the chaplains, and the president supported their efforts to get the Word of God into the hands of the men in uniform. On December 27, 1862, Hoge sailed for England, "authorized to procure thirty-five thousand Bibles and Testaments." This authorization came from the Virginia Bible Society and was backed by President Davis and his cabinet. Hoge was also commissioned by the Southern Presbyterian Committee of Publication to procure thousands of tracts for the troops while in England. Thank God for the spiritual ammunition given to our Southern armies by faithful ministers of the Gospel, men who were supported by and encouraged by President Davis.

When tragedy struck the Davis home in 1864, President Davis did not run from God nor did he curse God as so many unbelievers do today. When Little Joe, his son, fell from the back gallery of the Confederate White House to the brick pavement below, crushing his skull and breaking both legs, Davis, after watching his "little man" slip away in death, was heard to say over and over as he paced the floor in the drawing room: "Not mine, O Lord, but thine: not mine, O Lord but thine.... "In reality, he was sur-

rendering his will to God the Father, believing that the Sovereign God of the universe knew best and His providence was to be trusted.

The beliefs concerning the providence of God that President Davis held are best summed up in the words of Dr. Robert L. Dabney, adjutant general on the staff of General Stonewall Jackson as well as preacher, teacher, and theologian. Dabney said "God's providence is efficient and almighty; it must then be special ... God's providence evolves all events using second causes according to their natures. But all events are interconnected, nearly or remotely, as causes and effects. And the most minute events often bear the connection with the grandest ..." (277)

While imprisoned at Fortress Monroe, Davis wrote many things that proved his love for Jehovah God and his firm belief in the providence of the Almighty. In a letter to Varina, who was, of course, troubled by his imprisonment, he said: "Be not downcast. We must meet cheerfully whatever afflictions it may be God's will we should bear. Misfortune should not depress us, as it is only crime which can degrade [an obvious reference to his unlawful incarceration]. Beyond this world there is a sure retreat for the oppressed ... to deny that every ... event tends to what is right, is to question the wisdom of providence ... ever trusting in



the mercy of God, I prayerfully hope that we shall be reunited in this world, but humbly strive with becoming resignation to say, Father thy will be done ... Let us trust in Him whose wisdom cannot err and whose power cannot fail to effect His will."

The principles of the providence of God that helped direct the life of Jefferson Davis are found in Romans 8:28. "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, them who are the called according to his purpose."

References:

- God's Rebels*, Henry Lee Curry III
- Chaplains in Gray*, Charles F. Pitts
- Jefferson Davis Unconquerable Heart*, Felicity Allen
- Systematic Theology*, R. L. Dabney



The Last Roll



Raphael Semmes 11
Mobile, AL
Alfred Cole Daves
Edwin P. Beachum

Gen. Isham Garrott 764
Marion, AL
Marshall S. Knudsen

Col. William A. Johnson 898
Tuscumbia, AL
Alfred Camadello

Sgt. E. Frank Harrison 1527
Ragland, AL
James Ramsey

Capt. William Houston
Shelby 1537
Columbiana, AL
Charles Reid Fletcher
Carroll Crim Williams

The Tallassee Armory
Guards 1921
Tallassee, AL
James Melvin Taylor

Gen. Robert C. Newton 197
Little Rock, AR
Charles Olin Durnett

Deaderick-Doremus-
Thurmond 1631
Santa Barbara, CA
Woodrow Wilson Plaugher-
Real Son

Kirby-Smith 1209
Jacksonville, FL
Milton St. George Cooper

Capt. J. J. Dickison 1387
Melbourne, FL
James Marshall Scruggs

Third Florida Wildcats 1437
Brooksville, FL
George W. C. Griffith

Finley's Brigade 1614
Havana, FL
Allison C. McCardell

State Of Dade 707
Trenton, GA
Jerald Douglas Morrison

General Stand Watie 915
Calhoun, GA
Robert Vernon Brookshire

Capt. Matthew T. Nunnally
1671
Monroe, GA
Robert E. Neikirk

Robert E. Lee 2005
Cobb County, GA
Ollie Mabry Dodgen
John S. Bradley

A. J. Ringo 1509
New Castle, IN
Lloyd Lee McClure

Gen. Ben Hardin Helm 1703
Elizabethtown, KY
John Larue Helm

Gen. Richard Taylor 1308
Shreveport, LA
John T. Webb
Lloyd Edgar Lenard

Capt. James W. Bryan 1390
Lake Charles, LA
Norman Keith Coleman

Jackson Volunteers 28th LA
Co. F 1965
Jonesboro, LA
Michael Len Aldy

Gainesville Volunteers 373
Picayune, MS
Raymond E. Breland
James Raymond Boone

Fayetteville Arsenal 168
Fayetteville, NC
Richard Benjamin Geddie

Col. Samuel McDowell Tate
836
Morganton, NC
Charles Gordon Tate

Hoke/McLauchlin
1947
Raeford, NC
Michael Brent
Hardin

Pvt. Meredith Pool
1505
Keyport, NJ
Herbert H. Hann

Lt. Dixon-CSS *Hunley* 2016
Sparks, NV
Hampton Lee Wade Brady

Gen. Archibald Gracie 985
New York, NY
Albert L. Bailey
H. Harding Isaacson
Henri Bendel
Clyde E. McDannald

Col. Daniel N. McIntosh
1378
Tulsa, OK
Grover James Coley

Jefferson Davis 4th
Regiment SC Vol 7
Easley, SC
James Edward Dillard

Brig. Gen. Nathan G. Evans
Marion 24
Marion, SC
Marty Dale Floyd

16th South Carolina
Regiment 36
Greenville, SC
George R. Wilkinson

River's Bridge 842
Fairfax, SC
David W. Keller

Palmetto Sharp Shooters
1428
Anderson, SC
John Watson Martin
John William Cole

Gen. Martin W. Gary 1532
Edgefield, SC
Paul Wayne Carpenter

Battery White 1568
Georgetown, SC
Thomas David Langston
Dr. Robert Lucas Lumpkin

Captain Moses Fowler 1721
Fountain Inn, SC
John Taylor Peden

Sam Davis Camp 1293
Brentwood, TN
John Thomas Herbert

The Shelby Grays 1852
Arlington, TN
William C. Ruddock

Captain E. D. Baxter 2034
Fairview, TN
Robert Henry Hutcheson

General John C. Vaughn
2089
Tellico Plains, TN
Michael David Richeson

Col. A. H. Belo 49
Dallas, TX
Wayne Curtis Pedigo

Dunn-Holt-Midkiff 1441
Midland, TX
John Alan Hord

Gen. Horace Randal 1533
Carthage, TX
Joe Parker Harris
Jack Simeon Bowen

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



1st Kentucky Infantry

Although at the outbreak of the war Kentucky had adopted a neutral position, there were many Kentuckians with Southern sympathies that traveled to parts of the newly formed Confederate States to offer their services. During the months of April and May of 1861, Colonel Blanton Duncan formed a battalion of these men at Harper's Ferry. These men were uniformed in a gray, pleated hunting coat of the style made famous by General Simon B. Buckner,

Another battalion of Kentuckians, led by Thomas H. Taylor, was formed in Kentucky and arrived in Virginia in early July. At Manassas, the two battalions were merged into one fighting unit, the 1st Kentucky Infantry Regiment, led by Colonel Taylor. Throughout the rest of the summer and fall of 1861, the 1st operated in the northern area of Virginia.

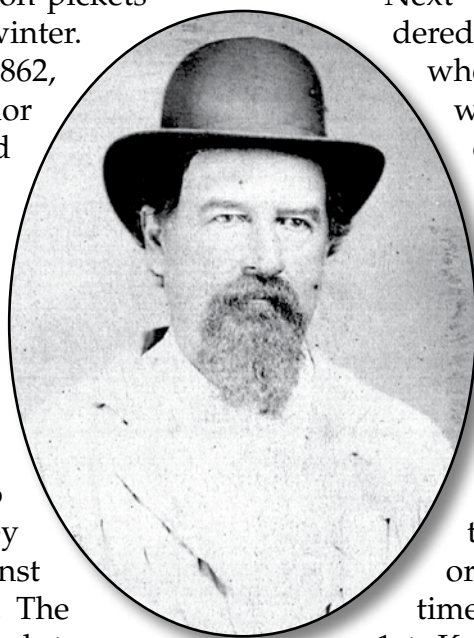
On December 20, 1861, the 1st Kentucky with three other regiments, an artillery battery and two hundred-fifty cavalymen, engaged the Federals at Dranesville but were forced to withdraw because of overwhelming odds. Five days later they went

into winter quarters near Centerville where they skirmished constantly with Union pickets throughout the winter.

In March 1862, Colonel Taylor and two hundred men of the 1st Kentucky were made provost marshals and guards. On April 14, the regiment was ordered to Yorktown, where two days later they were pitted against the Union army. The regiment repulsed two federal charges, while

under cannonading and small-arms fire.

Next they were ordered to Richmond, where the regiment was mustered out of service on May 13 and 14, when its twelve-month enlistment expired. Most of these men enlisted in other Kentucky units operating in either Tennessee or Virginia at the time; thus ended the 1st Kentucky Infantry Regiment. ☒



Unidentified 1st KY Infantryman

15th Louisiana Cavalry Battalion (3rd Louisiana Cavalry Regiment)

Originally, the 15th Louisiana Cavalry Battalion was organized on September 26, 1862, at Monroe, Louisiana, with seven companies. Company A of the battalion was formerly First Company A of Adams'-Woods' Mississippi

Cavalry Regiment. The rest of the battalion was comprised of Louisiana companies.

Within two months of organizing, they fought in Dallas County, Arkansas, near the Louisiana border on December 25-26.

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Beauvoir

From Devastation to Grandeur

by Cassie A. Barrow

As each day concludes, it is placed in the annals of history. While some may be forgotten in time, others are forever remembered in the hearts and minds by those intricately involved. June 3, 2008, was such a day. The grand re-opening of Beauvoir, the last home of Jefferson Davis, was a touching tribute to President of the Confederate States of America's bicentennial birthday and a testimony of the hard work, dedication and selflessness of many individuals.

Jefferson F. Davis was born June 3, 1808, in Christian County (currently Todd County), Kentucky, to Samuel Emory and Jane Cook Davis. During Davis' life he accomplished much. He was a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, an officer in the United States Army, Mexican War hero, Senator and Congressman from Mississippi, Secretary of War under President Franklin Pierce, co-founder of the Smithsonian In-

stitute, author of the *Rise and the Fall of the Confederate Government*, husband and father. Yet, when most individuals think of Davis, they recall his time as president of the Confederate States of America. Serving only three years of his six-year term, President Davis sealed his name in history.

After the War Between the States, President Davis was illegally incarcerated for two years as a prisoner in Fortress Monroe, Virginia. Davis traveled extensively after his release from prison, visiting Confederate veterans all over the world, until 1869, when his indictment was finally dropped. From that point until December 14, 1876, at which time he signed a contract with D. Appleton & Co. for his memoirs, Davis held several different employment positions. Davis had previously entered into an agreement with Sarah E. Dorsey to rent the east cottage at Beauvoir, where he could write, thus beginning his history with this picturesque home.

Completed in 1852 by a wealthy plantation owner James Brown, the house — at that time named Orange Grove due to the large number of Satsuma orange trees on the property — was intended to be a summer home for Brown's wife and children. When Brown died, his widow kept the home until she had to sell it to satisfy taxes on her deceased husband's estate. A land speculator purchased and sold it three months later to Sarah E. Dorsey. When she walked on to the front porch, her comment was "Oh, my, what a beautiful view!" As a result, the home was renamed to Beauvoir, which means "beautiful view" in French.

When Davis was in search for a tranquil location on the Gulf Coast, he paid a visit to a family friend, Mrs. Dorsey. Surrounded by live oaks, magnolias, and cedars, Beauvoir offered the peaceful atmosphere Davis was seeking. Mrs. Dorsey's encouragement to rent the east cottage on the estate was all



The exterior of Beauvoir is fully restored as it was when Jefferson Davis lived there. The oak tree on the right was living when the Davis family walked the grounds.

Davis needed to agree to the proposition.

In May of 1878, Varina moved to Beauvoir to be with her husband. At this point Davis had fallen in love with this handsome residence and desired to purchase it. Mrs. Dorsey agreed to a selling price of \$5,500, to be paid in three payments. Davis made the first payment; however, six months later, Mrs. Dorsey passed away. At that time he was notified that he was the sole heir of the property. Davis paid the two remaining installments to help liquidate the debts owed by Mrs. Dorsey's estate.

Upon finishing the last volume of *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government* in April 1881, which consequently was published on his birthday of that same year, Davis settled into retirement, spending most of his time with Varina, his children and grandchildren. He gave many interviews and wrote several brief magazine articles. He also completed the manuscript for *A Short History of the Confederate*

States of America, which was published in 1890.

Davis would travel for the last time from his beloved Beauvoir in November of 1889. On December 5, 1889, Davis uttered his last words, "Pray excuse me, I cannot take it," in reference to medicine being offered to him by Varina. Davis died most likely from pneumonia at 12:45 AM on December 6, 1889, in New Orleans.

Beauvoir would be passed to Winnie, Davis' youngest daughter, since Mrs. Dorsey's will requested this. An offer from a hotel corporation to purchase it was refused. Both Winnie and her mother wanted to make Beauvoir a memorial to Davis' life. On September 18, 1898, Winnie died at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island. Upon her death, ownership reverted to Davis' widow, Varina. In 1903, Varina decided to sell Beauvoir in the amount of \$10,000 to the Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, with the stipulation that it would be a Confederate Veterans home and the

house "a perpetual memorial sacred to the memory of Jefferson Davis, the only president of the Confederate States of America, and sacred to the memory of his family and *The Lost Cause*." It was also stated that no part of the property may be sold or transferred in any manner except to the state of Mississippi.

The Mississippi Sons have maintained this contract since its conception without fault. The main house was opened for tours in 1941. The home survived many storms, including Hurricane Camille in 1969, where the house received some flooding and damage. Tourists from around the world have stopped to tour the last home of Jefferson Davis.

On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina wreaked havoc on the Gulf Coast. Beauvoir was not immune to her fury. The main house lost a majority of the porch and a section of the roof, but it was not completely destroyed. Amazingly, twenty-two of the fifty-six piers were gone from the porch. Upon investigation after



Rick Forte, Acting Director of Beauvoir, introduces one of the guest speakers during the grand reopening of Beauvoir, June 3, 2008.

the storm, a beam in the back of the structure was not even intact. "The back of the house should have fallen in; it was only God that allowed it to stand," stated Larry Albert, architect for Beauvoir. The devastation was beyond anyone's wildest dreams; however, it was a miracle that the house had survived. The Library Cottage and Hayes Cottage were completely destroyed, along with the Presidential Library.

The staff at Beauvoir refused to accept defeat. They rose with determination and spirit. The day after the storm had subsided, the workers' sleeves were rolled up as the clean-up and recovery process began. "It was a bold recovery effort by all those involved after the Nation's largest natural disaster," stated Phil Bryant, Lt. Governor of Mississippi. "It was a daunting task of accessing the damage to the building and pulling artifacts from the muck," Cane Ditto, President

of the Board of Trustees, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, emphasizes. Conservation groups from Savannah College of Art and Design, Historic Williamsburg, and the Smithsonian came to offer their expert assistance in this time of need.

It was determined that the home would be taken back to exactly how it looked when President Davis resided there. Hurricane Katrina had exposed historical evidence that was presently unknown to help with this mission. Mr. Ditto explains that the main home would be "restored to its original splendor." Individuals worked as a team to achieve this common goal. It was agreed that the reopening of the home should be on Jefferson Davis' 200th birthday. With an objective and time frame to go by, the staff strived to see their efforts come to fruition, no matter how overwhelming the magnitude of the project seemed at times.

The twenty-two piers were reinforced, in an effort to minimize damage if another storm of Katrina's size was to hit the Gulf Coast again. Two problem areas before the hurricane — the concrete wall under the porch and a large tank in the ground — were removed. Every detail of work done or historical evidence found was documented for future generations.

Funding of such a project of this enormity was an issue, but no one allowed it to hamper the progress. "I am happy to announce that ninety percent of the \$4 million for the restoration of Beauvoir came from FEMA and MEMA," states Rick Forte, Sr., Chairman of the Combined Boards and Acting Director. In addition to this, many individuals, historical groups, etc. from around the world gave to assist with the rebuilding of Beauvoir.

This priceless landmark, due to the sacrifice of time, energy and money from numerous individuals and entities, was the centerpiece of the 200th Birthday Celebration for Jefferson Davis on the Gulf Coast. Many dignitaries from various walks of life attended this grand reopening of Beauvoir in commemoration of Davis' life. As each public figure spoke, they reminded the audience of the historical significance of Beauvoir and what a massive feat the staff faced after the fury of the storm. Mrs. Pauline Watkins, president, Mississippi Division United Daughters of the Confederacy, stated that "it was a labor of love by all concerned." As Reverend Cecil Fayard, chaplain-in-chief, Sons of Confederate Veterans eloquently asserts, "History has walked through these doors so it was imperative to see the home restored." The house was restored not for the past, but for the future, to tell the history of a misunderstood man who played a pivotal role in the history of the country. "May the greatest organi-



A small part of the crowd on June 3, 2008. The main entrance gate is a reproduction of the one in place when the Davis family lived at Beauvoir. The beach and the Gulf of Mexico are in the background.

zation, the Children of the Confederacy, and the greatest president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, live on for future generations," expresses Rebecca Widowski, president-general, Children of the Confederacy.

This house is a link to the past, but to the Gulf Coast it is a symbol of hope and the future. "Like a phoenix, Beauvoir has risen from the ashes, and is a jewel to the Mississippi Gulf Coast and a shrine to our beloved Jeff Davis," per Larry McCluney, Jr., Mississippi Division commander, Sons of Confederate Veterans. As the citizens continue to rebuild their lives and homes, Beauvoir shines like a beacon of resolve.

To add to the festivities of the day, the Jefferson Davis family had a reunion to observe their ancestor's birthday. Bertram Hayes-Davis,

great-great-grandson of President Davis, led the descendants as they sang *Happy Birthday* and cut the ribbon for the grand reopening of the home. "There are relations from Alabama, California, Oregon, Colorado, Texas and Washington, DC, here today. This is the largest gathering of descendants of Jefferson Davis in many years. I hope that on his 200th birthday his spirit is shining down on us today," stated Mr. Hayes-Davis.

The United States Postal Service in Biloxi had a special cancellation in commemoration of Davis on his birthday. A silk cachet bearing a picture of Davis with a Battle Flag in the background was available as well.

Although the main house is complete on the outside, the inside still is under restoration. In addi-

tion to this, work continues on the Hayes Cottage and the Library Cottage. The demolition of the Presidential Library is now complete. Once FEMA and MEMA approve the plans for the new Presidential Library, construction will begin. "An endowment of \$20 million is needed to help with maintenance and personnel," states Mr. Forte.

"I can think of no finer example, representing the complete fulfillment of our responsibilities and duty to our Confederate ancestors as prescribed to us by Stephen D. Lee, than the collective efforts of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Mississippi Division in the restoration of Beauvoir," encourages Ed Funchess, Director, Board of Directors, Beauvoir.

More photos are available at www.confederateveteran.blogspot.com ☒

Davis Birthplace Hosts Celebration

by Cassie A. Barrow

Fairview, Kentucky, is the home of the world's tallest unreinforced concrete structure and the world's tallest concrete obelisk. The monument is the third-tallest obelisk in the world, behind the San Jancinto Monument and the Washington Monument, which are constructed with blocks of stone. It is also the fifth-tallest monument in the United States, behind the Gateway Arch, Perry's Victory and International Peace Monument and, of course, San Jancinto Monument and the Washington Monument, and the eighth tallest in the world. Now the question arises — whom or what is this structure in honor or memory of? This mass of concrete preserves the location of Jefferson F. Davis' birthplace. Ironical that you rarely hear of this historic site located within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At a reunion of the Orphan Brigade in 1907, General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Sr. of Kentucky proposed the idea that a monument in honor of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America, be constructed at the site of his birthplace. Construction began in 1917, but was halted in 1918 due to a rationing of building supplies during World War I. The monument was only 175 feet tall at this time. Building did not begin again until January 1922 and was completed in 1924. The total cost for this monument was \$200,000, way above the

projected cost of \$75,000 in 1917.

The base of this 351-foot obelisk is made of limestone, quarried from the south side of the park.



Jefferson Davis Monument in Fairview, Kentucky, the world's tallest concrete obelisk at 351 feet.

The walls are seven feet thick at the base, and taper to two-feet where the point slants. Visitors are able to take an elevator to the top to view the picturesque countryside. A museum depicting the political life of Jefferson Davis before and after the War Between the States and a gift shop are located in the visitors' center near the monument.

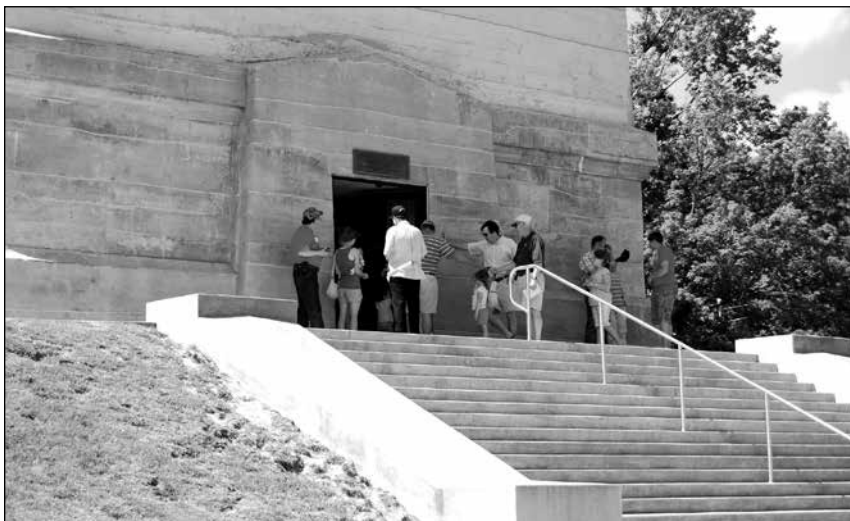
This historic site hosted the Jefferson Davis 200th Birthday Commemoration on June 7 and 8, 2008. Many activities took place during the two-day event, including a presentation from great-grandson, Bertram Hayes-Davis. The attendance was not what was expected by the event planners; however, Mark Doss, Park Manager, stated, "This has been the best weekend in reference to sales that we have ever had."

One of the highlights of the event was the Miss/Mrs. Confederacy Contest. Young ladies from two years old to married competed for the coveted title. This is not exactly a beauty contest since the judging is based on the period attire the individual was wearing. Lunch baskets were included in the entry fee and were auctioned with the proceeds going toward the scholarship fund that the winners are awarded. It was a fun experience not only for the contestants but also for the spectators.

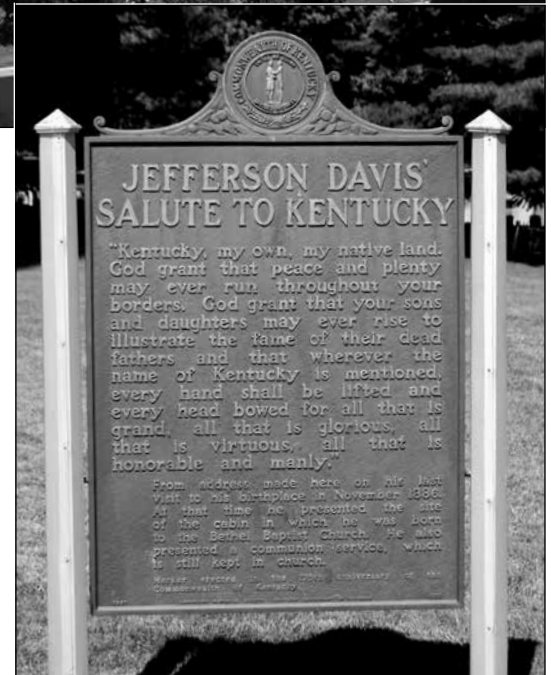
A small Gothic-style brick church, Bethel Baptist, is situated on the actual place where President



A view of the Kentucky countryside from atop the Davis obelisk.



Visitors at the base of the Davis obelisk ready to go to the top.



Jefferson Davis' Salute to Kentucky is remembered with an historical marker.

Davis was born. Jefferson Davis attended the dedication services on November 19, 1886. In his address he concluded with these remarks: "May God of heaven bless this community forever and may the Saviour of the world preserve this church to His worship for all times to come." A marble slab, commemo-

rating this event, remains in the left vestibule. At this time, Davis presented the church with a silver tray and cup with his name and date engraved on them. Those present for Sunday's worship service on June 8th were able to view these pieces.

After the cake was served and the authors signed their last books,

the park went back to its normal operation. Open only from May 1 to October 31 due to inclement weather, this is an ideal family vacation spot. For further information, please go to <http://parks.ky.gov/findparks/histparks/jd>.

More photos are available at www.confederateveteran.blogspot.com ☒

Private John Richard Hood

Co. H, 35th NC Infantry Regiment

by Sam Gambrell, Jr.

Born near Mint Hill, Mecklenburg County, NC, on October 14, 1841, John R. Hood enlisted in Co. H, 35th NC on July 4, 1862, for the war. His brother, Abner B. Hood, a member of the 30th NC Infantry Regiment, had been killed just seven days earlier at the battle of Gaines' Mill, VA, by a minie ball through his heart.

John Hood's diary, now located in the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh, NC, provides a good description of his travel and experiences during the war. As is normal in most diaries, there are many gaps in the entries. This account was written based upon entries in his diary and on the *History of the Thirty-Fifth Regiment* by William H. S. Burgwyn, Captain, Company H, which is recorded in *Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War, 1901*, by Walter Clark.

John's diary shows that he left Rapidan Station on September 1, 1862, and marched to Cheek's Ford on the Potomac River, where the 35th NC, part of Brigadier General John G. Walker's division, joined General Lee's army. After marching near Buckeystown and having a skirmish with Union troops, he waded the Potomac at Point of Rocks on September 11th. Marching toward Harper's Ferry on

September 12th, General Walker's division soon occupied the Loudon Heights above Harper's Ferry. Wading the Potomac on September 16th, he camped with Walker's division southwest of the Burnside Bridge over Antietam Creek.

On September 17th, he began marching north toward Dunkard Church and the West Woods with the 35th NC about 3 AM to support the units serving under General Jackson and was not relieved until dark that day.

In his diary he writes one statement about September 17 as "a great fight about to come off." Obviously, he was a man of few words. History records that fight along Antietam Creek was the bloodiest single day of the war. John Hood was not the only Hood enlisted man fighting at Sharpsburg. His cousin, William Scott Hood, also in the 35th NC, is famous for his tree-climbing exploits for General Jackson.

We next find John Hood listed on the 35th NC Regimental Return for the month of October 1862 as being "absent, sick, and wounded." No record is available stating where or how he was wounded. On November 1, 1862, he was a patient in the hospital at Mount Jackson, VA, where his diary states that he was suffering from pleurisy and that he took quinine every day. Having recov-

ered from his wound, he left the hospital at Mount Jackson on December 22 and rode to Staunton, VA, from which on Christmas Day, 1862, he rode to Guiney's Station.

John Hood is located next on February 10, 1863, at Kenansville, NC, where he had been camped for three weeks. With the 35th NC in North Carolina through May 31, his diary indicates he did a lot of marching to many towns in the area throughout eastern NC between Weldon and Wilmington. He made several comments in his diary reflecting the life of the common soldier during that time.

On February 18, 1863, he bought dinner for 25 cents, a quart of honey for one dollar, and a pair of socks for one dollar. On February 19, he bought sweet potatoes for 50 cents per bushel. On February 22, he was paid \$114.90. On March 9, he participated in a parade for General Longstreet.

On March 19, he marched twelve miles in rain and mud to North East Bridge and was in the open all night in the rain and cold with no shelter. He noted that rations at that time were one-fourth pound of bacon and one-eighth pound of flour per day. However, it is documented that the soldiers in the 35th NC were known to supplement their rations with chickens procured from the lo-

cals. On May 20, he witnessed a deserter being shot in front of his whole brigade.

On May 31, the 35th NC moved to Weldon, NC, and thence to Petersburg, VA, on June 1, from which they pulled duty at City Point and Drewery's Bluff. We find John serving on picket duty at Bottom's Bridge on July 4, and then returning to Petersburg on July 27.

Arriving at Weldon, NC, on July 28, he marched toward Jackson and participated in a bitter fight lasting nearly five hours at Boon's Mill, NC. His diary for this day states "we marched six miles toward Jackson without halting, only long enough to load our guns. A considerable engagement took place today between the enemy and a portion of General Ransom's brigade."

He marched to Garysburg, NC, on October 6 to see President Davis, and in the last statement written in his diary on November 11, 1863, he said that he marched for nine miles to camp. It is not known why he stopped writing in his diary at this time. Perhaps the fatigue of war and the trauma of seeing his friends killed and wounded sapped his energy.

Records published in *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865, A Ros-*



*Private John Richard Hood
Co. H, 35th NC Infantry Regiment*

ter, Vol. IX Infantry, 32th, 35th and 37th Regiments, Raleigh, North Carolina, Division of Archives And History, 1983, page 433, show that he was wounded in the thigh at the battle of Plymouth, NC, April 17-20, 1864, most likely during the fight at Fort Comfort, where many of the 35th NC were killed and wounded. Having returned to duty at an unknown date, he was reported present for duty on Co. H, 35th NC muster rolls during November 1864 through February 1865.

He was captured during the fight at or near Fort Stedman in the Petersburg defense on March 25, 1865, and was transported through City Point to the Union prison at Point Lookout, MD, where he arrived on March 28.

Company H, 35th NC Oath of Allegiance records show that he was released on June 27, 1865. Documents obtained from St. Mary's County Historical Society, Leonardtown, MD, show the name Jno. R. Hood, 35h NC, recorded in the prison records, roll 118, page 173.

During the period from September 1, 1862, through November 11, 1863, when he stopped writing in his diary, he records that he marched 657 miles. Had he kept his diary from November 12, 1863, until he went to prison on March 28, 1865, the number of

miles marched would have undoubtedly been much greater.

He returned to his farm near Mint Hill, NC, and there fathered ten children. He died on March 1, 1909. He and his wife, Mary A. Hunter Hood, are buried at Sardis Presbyterian Church in Charlotte, NC.

Sam Gambrell, Jr. is a member of the General Robert E. Rodes Camp 262, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and is the great-grandson of Private John Richard Hood. ❏



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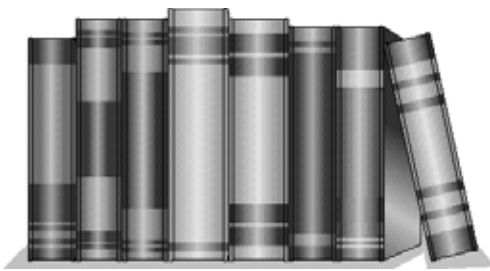
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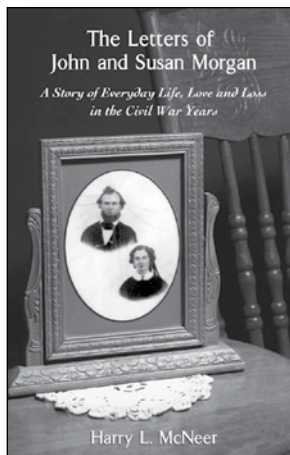
Books in Print

The Letters of John and Susan Morgan, A Story of Everyday Life, Love and Loss in the Civil War Years

The Letters of John and Susan Morgan, *A Story of Everyday Life, Love and Loss in the Civil War Years* offers the readers an insight through correspondences into the lives of a family from Peterstown District, south of Union, (West) Virginia, who suffered during the War Between the States. The author Harry L. McNeer states in the introduction, "I am a firm believer in 'grass-roots' history as opposed to textbook history, and these letters tell the story as only people who lived back then could tell it." Not all the letters survived the effects of time, but the ones that did allow the readers to step back and examine the simplicity of this era.

One of the final communications shows the ultimate sacrifice this family made. "I am sorry to say your husband fell victim to the enemy. We are this morning making preparations to bury him as circumstances will allow," states Lt. F.G. Thrasher of Chapman's Battery. John E. W. Morgan left behind a wife and three daughters, one whom he never met. This story is not an anomaly to this era, but common.

This publication is an easy read suitable for men and women both, as well as middle and high school students and adults. The scanned original



letters follow the transcribed ones, allowing the reader to actually view the script. These letters "are a documentary and descriptive time trip through a short period ..., the American Civil War."

Author: Harry L. McNeer
 Publisher: Wolf's Creek Publishing
 PO Box 672
 Adrian MI, 49221
 Paperback: \$15.90

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Notes of A Time Traveler: Our Forgotten Folk Heritage

Southern readers will appreciate Joe Lively's most interesting sampler of our folk heritage. Those of his generation will immediately connect with the contents of this wide-ranging collection. The author has woven memories of country living, Grannie's recipes, Confederate stories, and priceless photographs into his *Notes of a Time Traveler*.

Author Lively brings Amelia County and southside Virginia to life, as this area was during the War Between the States and in a more modern depiction. All of his readers who know the Southland and recollect family stories about how things used to be will enjoy each page.

This current edition is the second printing of *Notes of a Time Traveler*. In Addendum 2, Joe Lively states that future volumes are now in progress and seeks help. He asks readers for old tintypes, photographs or photos, and stories about these items and forgotten times that they represent.

In a humorous and informative essay on "Mules," Joe relates a legend that George Washington "genetically engineered" an improved American mule. In 1785 before becoming our first president, Washington farmed a large

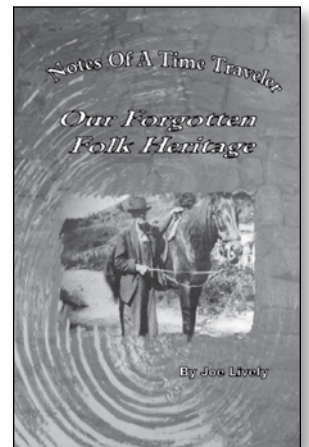
acreage. He noticed that the European jacks and mules were heavier and more muscled than the domestic variety. Washington managed to circumvent a Spanish law prohibiting the export of breeding stock and obtained five Spanish jacks. He bred them to domestic mares and the resulting mules greatly improved Southern agricultural productivity.

Joe Lively pays tribute to Confederate mules for their part in defending the Cause.

He tells of a forgotten role for mules — they pulled barges up the Appomattox River carrying wounded soldiers to Farmville for treatment and recovery and returned the barges loaded with food, fuel, and war materials to Petersburg.

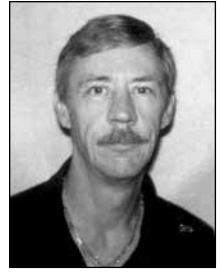
The recipes will remind *old-timers* of good Southern food of their childhood. Most younger readers are also knowledgeable about country cooking. For those who may not know all their Southern heritage, Joe explains the difference between ashcakes, hoe cakes and corn bread. For Southerners desiring to brew spirits, he includes recipes for elderberry wine and apple-mead wine.

Notes of a Time Traveler is Southern to the core. Joe Lively gives us a comforting and satisfying book about our Southland and heritage that readers can pick up and put down whenever they have time. *Our Forgotten Folk Heri-*



Continued on page 46

Hallowed Ground



Graves & Monuments Committee
Mike Mitchell – Chairman

Dear Friends and Compatriots:

Committee Report

After numerous requests from fellow committeemen and SCV members, we have designed a "Graves Appreciation Certificate" for members and non-members. It is going through its last phases before we get a *yea* or *nay*. If you have any thoughts on its criteria, please let us know. Mr. Henry Kidd has done the certificate and it looks great; he has the golden touch for sure.

Preservation Notes

THEM and US

Last month I had the pleasure of listening to a talk being filmed by Compatriot Robert Daffin for Chipolo TV (northeast Florida) by Compatriot Nelson Winbush. One little point that eluded almost everyone is a great example of "Them and Us." Nelson talked about his great-grandfather always being a Confederate Soldier, and only occasionally referred to as a black man.

They looked at the caliber of his character, not the color of his skin. He joined as a soldier, then was elected by the unit as a fighting chaplain for the balance of the war. Even through 16-plus reunions he was part of the *Us*

collective, not *Them*.

This is something that eluded the Union. As Southerners we still can't quote just how many *minorities*, as we now know them, fought on our side. It's a very well-known fact that history is written by the victor. They only mention what facts they want to support their point. As Private Chaplain Napoleon Winbush stated to Nelson "The Yankees came down south to free us slaves and when they got here they found us shooting back at 'um." This can't be written in the history books.

This only recently can be observed in the modern military. With segregation, women, Hispanics, African-Americans or Jewish soldiers are placed in the same units and identify themselves sometimes by the unit, but more often by the service.

Try standing in a meeting hall and shouting *Semper Fi*. There will be at least 10 people shouting *Hu-Ra* in response. They are Marines, not former, retired or ex-Marines, but Marines.

This collective can also be seen in the police and fire/rescue fields. During a traffic stop, when they know you are a policeman, you are *us* or *friendly*, and not *them* or a threat. Another

great example would be Masons. This is my vision of the SCV.

Ours

Human nature is reflected in another way more so in the South than in the North, in the nature of possessiveness or *Ours*. "All Confederate Graves are ours." This is not entirely so, legally or morally.

History is not in the here and now or the present, but in the past. It is our duty to preserve that past as it was, unchanged and un-maligned. Reenactors mentally and physically put themselves in the past when they put their uniforms on and break out the muskets and cannons and form ranks.

As SCV members working on cemeteries we should do the same mentally every time we walk into a site: put ourselves into the era or back into history and think about the way it was in that time frame. It could be the Revolutionary War era, the WBTS era, Reconstruction or the Great Depression era. We do not want to change this history, but remember it the way it was so that we can teach others.

To combine the human nature and the history, the *ours* and the change-it mentalities, technically and legally these are not our

Here is an example of "once a cemetery, always a cemetery." These four graves are encircled by a parking lot. The owner was very respectful or knew the law.



graves or within our authority to change them in any way. It is, however, our charge to preserve their honor, dignity and valor as proud soldiers.

These historic sites or mini-shrines to the *Cause* as we see them are in fact *property* and are owned by legal deed by someone. A burial site is bought, paid for and there is legal ownership given to someone. They were purchased from a church, city or private entities. Even the farmstead site was owned by the husband or soldier. Women were not typically allowed to own property. Historically, men die 10 years before women, so the owner goes to the grave before much of the family.

In the absence of the property owner, immediate family or distant family has oversight or custody of the grave. Someone once asked me if it was proper or even necessary to re-inter Confederate Soldiers from rural or farmstead-style graves when there are only three to five graves. My response is absolutely **NO**. We don't have the right to just move them to fit

our convenience or just "because they should be in a military cemetery." We should only act if the graves are in danger of destruction due to development. There are many generations of direct descendants and collateral descendants who know where these relatives are buried.

If gravestones are eligible for it or broken and we put in new markers or we place iron crosses on the grave, they can be easily removed or modified if relatives appear and object. If it is done in a respectful way, they will usually not object. With more than 800 graves marked or decorated, I have never had anyone complain. The closest I ever had is one family that corrected the history of a Confederate Veteran who deserted to the Union side and the Confederate marker was simply pulled up and broken up.

If these graves are owned by churches or groups such as the UDC, Masons, Odd Fellows, etc. ... they are still sold via a deed to someone. A grave is always conveyed via a deed.

We may act as surrogates!

We act in perpetuity. We act as caretakers. We act as overseers. We do not own the sites.

Genealogy Quips

Am I the only person up my tree.....sure seems like it.

Epitaphs

In a Silver City, Nevada cemetery, Here lays (sic) Butch, / We planted him raw. / He was quick on the trigger, / But slow on the draw.

Sorry for switching back and forth, but I had to go back to AOL for e-mail. BellSouth gave me some major headaches and problems with e-mail addresses. Please direct all future correspondences to my old address below.

Yours in Preservation and Southern Pride,

Mike Mitchell
Chairman, Graves and
Monuments Committee

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



Army of Northern Virginia



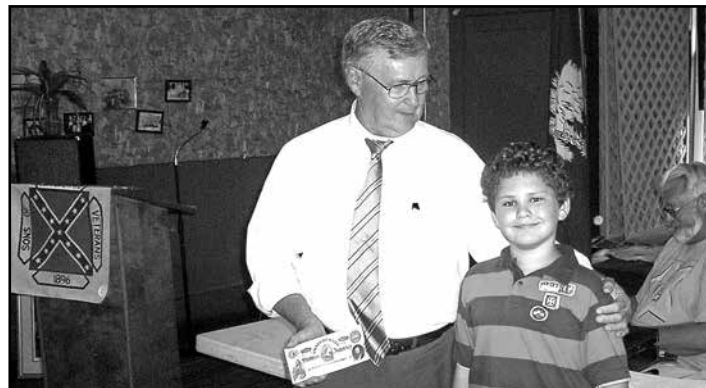
Bob Hestec of Hestec, Inc., is a two-time SCV Corporate Sponsor. Pictured from left, SCV Field Representative Jack Marlar, Bob Hester, Jim Forrester, immediate past commander of the **16th Regiment SC Volunteers Camp 36**, Greenville, SC and current Camp Commander Jim Bouchillon at the Confederate Museum and Library the camp owns in Greenville, SC.



On December 12, 2007, several members of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC and the Manse Jolly Chapter OCR, donated a check to the Calvary Children's Home of Anderson, which was chosen as our Christmas charity.



Pictured are members of the **Captain Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, posing with family members and friends during the 4th Annual Ghost Walk, sponsored by the Cherokee County History and Preservation Society. Camp Moses Wood compatriots set up an encampment and put on a show for the tours, including the shooting of a deserter, which was a crowd favorite.



William Cleveland, son of Compatriot Tim Cleveland, was inducted June 3, 2007, as the first cadet member of the **States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC. William is pictured with Camp Commander Bill Berry.



Pictured is MD Division Commander Clarence Woods saluting the more than 3,000 Confederates buried beneath the Federal Monument at the 2007 Point Lookout Ceremony. The MD Division Color Guard is presenting arms. The ceremony was hosted by the **Captain Vincent Camalier Camp 1359**, Leonardtown, MD.



Robert Lee White, left, and Brian E. Rose, right, members of the **Norfolk County Grays, Camp 1549**, Chesapeake, VA, with the first of 11 stones ordered and placed in Elmwood Cemetery in Norfolk, in 2007. Brian Rose was the recipient of the Virginia Graves Award for 2007.

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



On December 22, 2007, the **J.E.B. Stuart Camp 1598**, Mt. Airy, NC, held a canned food drive for the Shepherds' House, a homeless shelter in Mt. Airy. About 300 pounds of food and other items were collected. Pictured, back row from left, Leslie Moore and Marty Cook. Front row, Margarit Tyson and Camp Commander Joseph Howlett.



Members of the **Lt. Colonel Robert H. Archer Camp 2013**, Havre de Grace, MD, held a road-cleaning detail on November 27, 2007. Pictured from left, Tim Myers, Harold Webb, Bud Adkins, David Myers, Robert Dollenger, John Stanley, Ersel Whit, Barry Lemly, Mike Eldreth and Ian Eldreth.



Members of the **Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722**, Fredericksburg, VA, at the 145th Anniversary Commemoration of the Battle of Fredericksburg on December 9, 2007. From left, Carol Martin, Carl Tomlin, Lou Buttgen III, Camp Commander John M. Martin, Jr., Roy B. Perry, Jr., Scott C. Boyd, and Susan Miller.



Compatriots Jeff Plummer, Thomas Robinson and Rob Eldreth, members of the **Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, honor Compatriot Robinson's ancestor George Julian Robinson, a Confederate soldier from Georgetown, DE, who fought with Hood's Brigade and was wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness. He is buried at St. George's Chapel, an Episcopal Church near Rehoboth, DE.



On August 19, 2007, members of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, along with the ladies of OCR, Chapter 27, gathered at the Duncan/Estep cemetery in the Brushy Mountains of Wilkes County, NC, to dedicate new VA headstones for Privates Hardy Estep, Co. B, NC 26th Infantry; Doctor C. Estep, Co. B, 26th NC Infantry and James Wessley Duncan, Co. F, 52nd NC Infantry. Pictured is Camp 1948 Adjutant Arlice Baker who is a descendant of the Estep brothers.



VA Division Commander Frank Earnest presented the **Nelson Grays Camp 2123**, Nelson County, VA, their charter at a banquet benefiting the Lynchburg Historical Society on May 11, 2007.

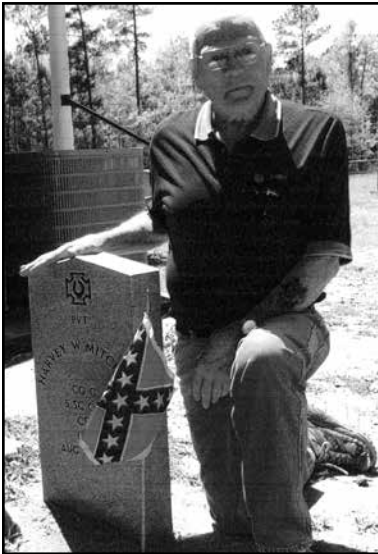
South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania Divisions



On April 12, 2008, **Jackson Rangers Camp 1917**, Sylva, NC, members and friends gathered at Watagua Baptist Church Cemetery in Franklin, NC, to dedicate a memorial marker for Private George Washington Morgan. Private Morgan died while in service in Loudoun County, TN, and was buried in an unmarked grave.



On Sunday, March 9, 2008, the **Cold Harbor Guards Camp 1764**, Mechanicsville, VA, provided the salute for the grave-marking of Private George Workman, Co. I, 32nd NC Infantry, killed July 3, 1863. The service at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, VA, had Pvt. Workman's great-niece in attendance, UDC President General Janice Langford.



Eutaw Regiment Camp 1189, Santee, SC, Camp Commander Andrew W. Burk, Jr., kneels beside a recently erected memorial headstone for his great-great-grandfather, Private Harvey Watson Mitchum of Co. G, 5th SC Cavalry, located at Friendship United Methodist Church at Cross, SC. Private Mitchum was buried in an unmarked grave on James Island, SC.



On March 29, 2008, members of the **Wharton Stuart Camp 1832**, Stuart, VA, met to clean and fence in a grave for Drury Tucker Collins, located near the VA and NC border. Collins was in the 2nd NC Battalion Infantry (Brown Mountain Boys), and later in the 23rd VA Infantry.



At the **VA Division** Executive Council meeting held March 9th in Lexington, VA, Division Commander Frank Earnest presented a Ladies Appreciation Medal to Mrs. Jacqueline K. Ritchie of Alexandria, IN. Mrs. Ritchie's research on Robert E. Lee Camp 1 Soldiers Home in Richmond, VA, resulted in the placement of new tombstones on the graves of two of the last four veterans who lived there.



Compatriot Cary Shelton, a member of the **General James Longstreet Camp 1247**, Richmond, VA, kneels beside the grave of his ancestor, Private Charles Swanglin Davis, who is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Piedmont, SC.



Army of Northern Virginia



Pictured from left are **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA, members standing at the newly erected grave-marker for their Confederate ancestor Gollihugh Hawks, who served in the 29th VA Infantry. Pictured from left, Danny Dean, Don Branscoma, Abner Graham, Jr. and Reuben Hawks.



On January 20, 2008, a ceremony honoring Generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas Jonathan Jackson was held at Grace Baptist Church in Kinston, NC. Camps represented were **Pettigrew's Partisans Camp 2110**, Kinston, NC; **Major General Bryan Grimes Camp 1488**, Greenville, NC; and the **Goldsboro Rifles 760**, Goldsboro, NC. Pictured from left are Walter Adams, Walter Moore, Rev. Bill Bradley, Leo Rapier, Dr. Charles Pace, Ralph Moore and Dan Boyette.



Bill and Kathy Harris, owners of Harris Mustang Supply in Charlotte, NC, display the plaque awarded in recognition of their four-year SCV Corporate Sponsorship.



Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19, Madison, VA, Commander Bill Graham presents new member, Lee Echols, his membership certificate at the June 2007 meeting.

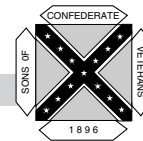


Members of the **Rivers Bridge Camp 842**, Fairfax, SC, are pictured at Swallow Savannah Cemetery, where they cleaned all the Confederate headstones and Crosses of Honor. They also replaced 10 Crosses of Honor that had been stolen. Pictured from left are Bob Hightower, Buzzy Braxton, Herman Smith, David Keller, Ira Beach and Ed Floyd.



Pictured from left are **Battle of Sharpsburg 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, Camp Commander G. Jerry Bayer, new members C. Ronald Burton, Charles Whitehair, Rick Snowden and Lt. Commander Stuart McClung after the certificate presentation at the camp's annual Christmas dinner at Christ Reformed Church, Sharpsburg, MD.

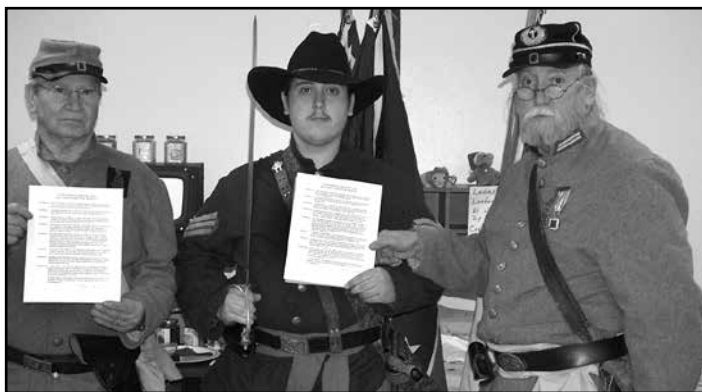
Army of Tennessee



A grave-marker dedication was held for Private Lafayette Hankins, Co. F, 61st TN Regiment by Chapter 2624, UDC in Knoxville, TN. Members of six SCV Camps attended. The **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN; **Bradford-Rose Camp 1638**, Morristown, TN; **James Keeling Camp 52**, Bristol, TN; **Lt. Robert D. Powell Camp 1817**, Blountville, TN; **Colonel Ben E. Caudill Camp 1629**, Whitesburg, KY; and the **Major General Isaac Trimble Camp 1836**, Ellicott City, MD.



Compatriot Jim Baker, adjutant of the **Crystal Springs Southern Rights Camp 712**, Crystal Springs, MS, flies the Camp Colors over a captured Federal Mobile Missile Launcher in a recent raid on the local Federal Arsenal. Regrettably, we were not able to keep it in our possession as Federal Troops massed on our unprotected flank, and we were forced to retire.



General George "Tig" Anderson, Camp 2038, Covington, GA, celebrated Confederate History and Heritage Month by having the cities of Covington, Mansfield and Newborn, GA, proclaim April, 2007 as Confederate History and Heritage Month. Pictured are Camp Commander Donald Johns, Joshua Johns and Johnny Johns holding two of the three proclamations.



The **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, provided this display for the Walter Jones Museum, located in Mandarin, FL. The jacket is a 1900s United Confederate Veterans' Forrest Corps Shell Jacket, and the hat is a United Confederate Veterans hat from the late 1890s. The display commemorates the 1914 United Confederate Veterans Reunion held in Jacksonville, FL.



Keith Spence (foreground) and members of the **Major General E.C. Walthall Camp 211**, Grenada, MS, reported to the Shiloh Baptist Church near Duck Hill, MS, on May 20, 2007, to honor Private James Richard Woods, 15th MS Infantry, Co. E, to the delight of the church members in attendance and Private Wood's family.

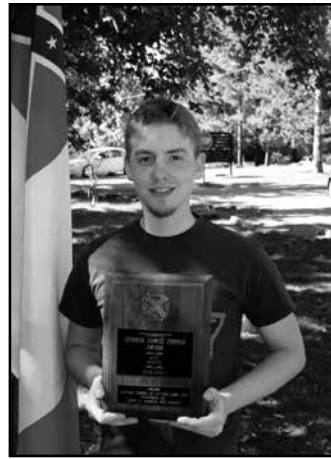


The **Jackson County Volunteers Camp 94**, Jefferson, GA, held its Charter and First Anniversary Banquet on October 4, 2007. The camp was very excited to have GA Division Commander Charlie Lott to present their charter at this special meeting. More than 60 attended, and they added seven new and one associate member.

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



On Saturday, September 22, 2007, the City of Palatka, FL, held a dedication of a new mural depicting the defeat of a Federal gunboat by Confederate field artillery at the Battle of Horse Landing. Thanks should go out to Lainie Cross, president of the Sarah Haynes Chapter of the Order of Confederate Rose; her husband, Jay Cross, 5th Brigade commander FL Division; the **General William Loring Camp 1316**, St. Augustine, FL; the Putnam County Historical Society and the City of Palatka.



Pictured is Compatriot Dan Johnson who won the 2007 General Samuel Cooper Award for Best Web Site in the SCV. Dan is a member of the **Captain Thomas W. Patton Camp 2021**, Boardman, OH. Dan is a student at Youngstown State University, with a major in art and technology. He is due to graduate in 2008.



Major W.M. Footman Camp 1950, Ft. Myers, FL, Commander Robert Gates, **General David E. Twiggs Camp 1462**, Wauchula, FL, Commander Leon Arthur and Compatriot Sean McFall pose for a picture with the Robert E. Lee bust in downtown Ft. Myers, FL.



Compatriots of the **Captain Winston Stephens Camp 2041**, MacClenny, FL, along with the **Battle of Olustee Camp 1463**, Lake City, FL, participate in the Baker County Hog Days' celebration. They raised \$175 for the War Between the States Heritage Highway Historical Marker Project, gained a new camp member and earned deeper respect within the local community.



The **Quantrill's Raiders Camp 2087**, Mayfield Heights, OH, hosted its second annual memorial service for Captain William Clarke Quantrill at his grave in Dover, OH, on July 28, 2007. Back row, from left, Mark McClain, Scott Morris, Ed James, Jesse Ward, Mark Hankins and Clifton McClain. On the front is the camp's first Cadet Member Jacob Hankins.



Pictured are Eddie Reynolds, Tim Bowman and John Clark, members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, at the annual Pewee Valley Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony. The service is hosted each year by the **John Hunt Morgan Camp 1342**, Louisville, KY, and the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter of the UDC. The cemetery is the burial location of many of the veterans who had resided in the Kentucky Confederate Home, which burned in the 1960s, with only the cemetery remaining, which is one of a few that is deemed a Kentucky State Cemetery.

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



On February 18, 2008, William Lee Mathews, a member of the **John C. Pemberton Camp 1354**, Vicksburg, MS, erected a headstone on his great-grandfather's grave at Wake Forest Baptist Church in Sturgis, MS. 1st Lieutenant Non Quincy Adams served in Co. A, 27th MS Infantry.



On October 27, 2007, **The Savage/Stewart Camp 522**, Piedmont, AL, unveiled a stone dedicated to the memory of Corporal Travis James Ivey, Co. H, 7th AL Cavalry, who died at Fort Delaware POW Camp.



Members of the **Major General John C. Breckinridge Camp 1786**, Oxford, FL, dedicated a monument to the Confederate Veterans in Pine Level Cemetery in Oxford, FL. From left, Camp Commander Charles Kadel, Erik Tilton, Arthur Barco, Calvin Caruthers and Harry D. Hurst.



At the 111th Annual Convention of the TN Division UDC on October 13, 2007, Division President Jo Hill presented Com-patriot Jimbo Richeson, a member of the **General John C. Vaughn Camp 2089**, Tellico Plains, TN, with the Judah P. Benjamin Certificate for his successful efforts to have the Confederate Memorial Forest rededicated during its 65th year.



AOT Commander Charles Kelly Barrow presented a Ladies' Appreciation Medal to Mrs. Jacqueline K. Ritchie for her support of the IN Division grave-registration project. Miss Sadie Jean Ritchie also received a Ladies' Appreciation Medal for her support of the IN Division. Pictured from left, Miss Ritchie, Commander Barrow, Mrs. Ritchie and **A.J. Ringo Camp 1509**, New Castle, IN, Lt. Commander Mike Thomas.



Retired 1st District Judge Fred Wicker portrayed President Jefferson Davis and reviewed his life at a recent meeting of the **Tippah Tigers Camp 868**, Ripley, MS. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Mike Maulding, Wicker and Dr. Chris Cummins.



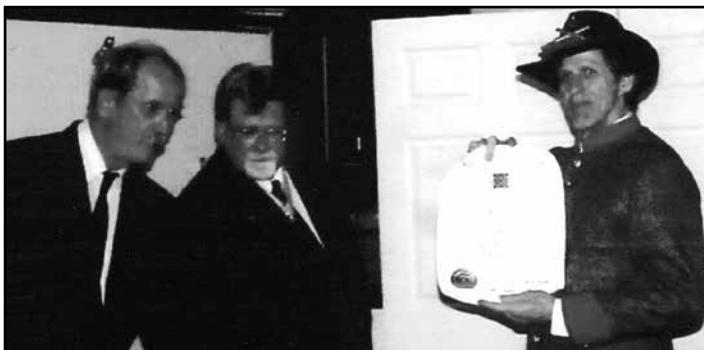
Army of Tennessee



On October 14, 2007, Compatriot David D. Finney, a member of the **Admiral Raphael Semmes Camp 1321**, Dearborn, MI, was awarded the Jefferson Davis Medal for teaching and preservation of Southern history by the Stars and Bars Chapter 2073, UDC. Pictured is Sharon Bledsoe, chapter president, pinning the medal on Compatriot Finney.



The **General Robert A. Toombs Camp 932**, Vidalia, GA, erected a roadside historical marker identifying the Old Campground Cemetery in South Toombs County. The cemetery contains the remains of three Confederate soldiers, including Lt. Gordon K. Fort, one of the Immortal 600.



The **CSS Florida Camp 102**, Orlando, FL, held their 32nd Annual Lee-Jackson Banquet on January 18, 2008. They swore in their newest member, Richard Kato, who is shown holding his membership certificate.



Members of the **Colonel William M. Bradford/Colonel James G. Rose Camp 1638**, Morristown, TN, recently visited Elm Springs. Pictured from left, Roy Snoe, Doug Rosenbalm, Lynn Harrell, Tony Trent, Executive Director Ben Sewell, Richard Romine, Merchandising Coordinator David Stinson and Kevin Witherell.



Members of the **Lt. Colonel William Luffman Camp 938**, Chatsworth, GA, recently donated paper, pencils, glue sticks, folders, crayons and other school supplies to Chatsworth Elementary School. Pictured from left, Principal Dr. Rhonda Rowland, James Luffman, Morgan Parker, Adam Parker, Mitchell Parker (holding mascot Matthew Parker), Camp Commander Steve Hall, Milton Clarke, Mascots Emmalee Parker and Kaylee Parker.



The **AL Division** recently donated \$5,000 to the new museum, slated for construction at the Janney Furnace at Ohatchee, AL. Pictured is AL Division Commander Leonard Wilson, right, with County Commissioner Eli Henderson holding the check. They were joined by Dennis Reaves and Larry Lee, at left.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



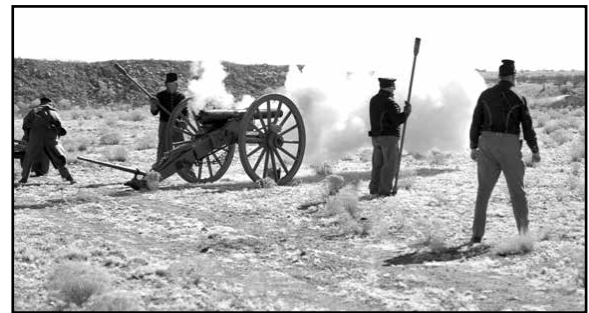
The **Colonel Robert G. Shaver Camp 1655**, Jonesboro, AR, presented War Between the States History to the students of the 5th and 6th grades of the Brookland Public Schools. Front row, from left, Kolton Wheaton, Jeremy Gossett, Madallyn Puckett and Alexis Warnick. Back row from left, James Langley, Camp Commander W. Danny Honnoll, M. Ray Jones, Jimmy Stevens and Robert "Bob" Hare.



Camp Commander Glen Edens and Adjutant Bryan Jacobs of the **Colonel Isaac W. Smith Camp 458**, Portland, OR, swear in the camp's youngest member, Nathon Russo, and the camp's first cadet, Dominic Russo.



Four camps joined together to represent the SCV in the 84th Annual Fiesta de los Vaqueros Rodeo parade, held in Tucson, AZ, on February 21, 2008. This is the largest non-motorized parade in the world. Leading the SCV entry was the newly formed **AZ Division Mounted Color Guard**. Pictured from left, Steve Ledbetter, Camp 1202; Herb Sampson, Camp 1710, Rich Montgomery, Camp 1202; Les Cogar, Camp 1202; Clyde England, Sr., Camp 2096; Clyde England, Jr., Camp 2096; Curt Tipton, Camp 1710 and John Mangum, Camp 2074.



Members of the **New Mexico Division** participated in a live artillery fire. Look to the far right of the photo and you can see the projectile leaving the 3" rifle tube.



On January 19, 2008, **Grandbury's Texas Brigade Camp 1479**, Conroe, TX, presented its 2008 Cotillion "A Day In The Old South" in celebration of Confederate Heroes Day. With more than 200 in attendance, the Cotillion, held at River Plantation Country Club, was a huge success in providing help for the rebuilding of Beauvoir, support for the camp's projects and promoting the celebration of this great Texas state holiday.



On August 25, 2007, members of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS, dedicated this headstone at Elmwood Cemetery in Kansas City, MO, for Private Martin Lance, Co. C, 52nd Georgia Infantry.

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



Pictured are the gravesites of seven soldiers and a 14-year-old boy from Johnston's Army who froze to death in Utah Territory in July 1861 while en route South to join the Confederacy. The place they died was renamed Soldier Summit in their honor and **Soldier Summit Grays Camp 1797**, Salt Lake City, UT, is named for them.



While participating in living history demonstrations at Fort Selden, NM, Ken Davis is presented with his membership certificate and is inducted into the **Henry Ward Harris Camp 2037**, Hobbs, NM, by Camp Adjutant John Smith. Fort Selden is a New Mexico State Monument and is open to the public.



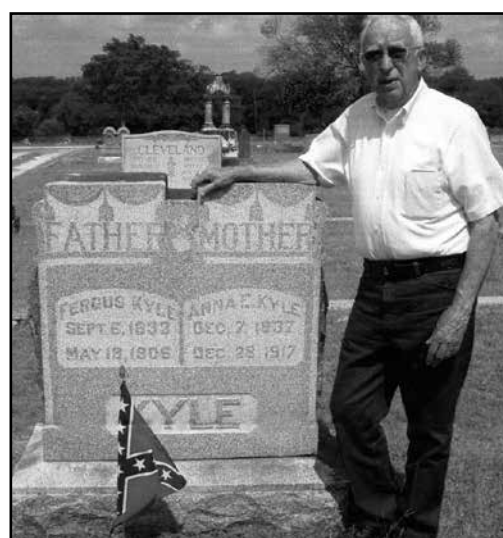
On March 4, 2008, members of the **Lt. Elijah H. Ward Camp 1971**, Jefferson, TX, attended the regular meeting of the Union Parish Police Jury. The Jury once again approved their proposed Confederate History Month. Pictured from left, James Dispenza, John McGibboney, Robert Gerety, Matthew Gerety, UPPJ President Johnny Buckley, Kevin Adkins, Jonathan Jackson, Duane Long, Jesse Washam and Derrick Smith.



The **Colonel Joseph C. Porter Camp 2055**, Shelbina, MO, has restored this 1860 church for use as a meeting place, after a lot of hard work. Pictured are camp members and guests gathered on Missouri Secession Day.



Members of the **Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, and the Shreveport Juniors Children of the Confederacy celebrate Confederate Memorial Day at the Caddo Parish Confederate Monument in Shreveport, LA.



Pictured is **Colonel S.D. Jackman Camp 977**, San Marcos, TX, Past Commander Joe E. Bostwick decorating the graves of our Confederate dead in the Kyle Cemetery, Kyle, TX, on Confederate Memorial Day 2008. Captain Ferg Kyle was commanding officer of Co. D, 8th TX Cavalry, Terry's Texas Rangers.

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



Christopher Rollins, left, receives his SCV Cadet Membership Certificate from Camp Commander Russ Lane, right, at the February 2008 meeting of the **Alamo Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX.



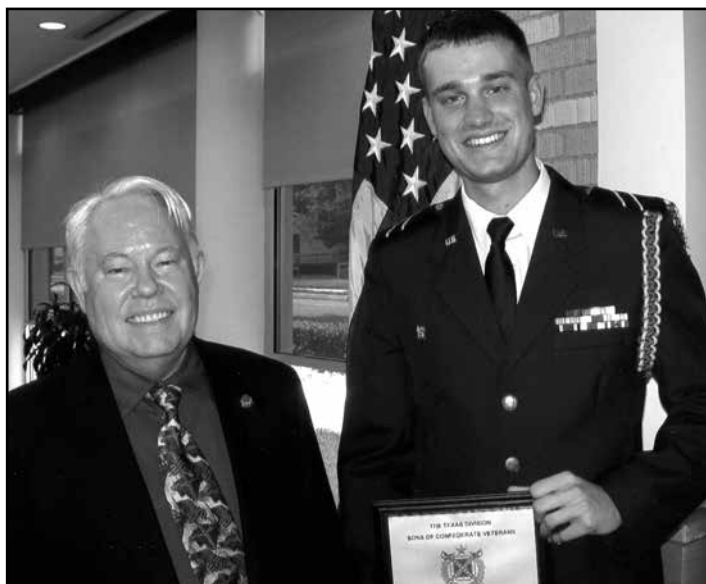
The Louisiana Tigers Color Guard presented the colors for the Lee-Jackson Banquet at the Merci Beaucoup Restaurant in Natchitoches, LA. Pictured from left, **General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, Camp Commander David Hill; Camp 1308 member Will Mason; **Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617**, Natchitoches, LA, Lt. Commander Anthony Baker; and Camp 1308 member Bobby Herring.



On April 20, 2008, the **Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, held a marker-dedication ceremony for Sergeant Josiah Dotson, Co. G, 18th TX Infantry, at McDonald Cemetery in Cherokee County, TX.



Compatriots from the **13th Texas Infantry Camp 1565**, Angleton, TX, including the 15th TX Living History Group and Co. C of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry participated in the Matagorda, TX, Heritage Day, showing the flag and promoting the cause.



On April 24, 2008, the **Major K.M. Van Zandt Camp 1351**, Fort Worth, TX, presented the Robert E. Lee ROTC Award to Cadet Alex Buetow of the 845th AFROTC Cadet Wing, Texas Christian University. Presenting the award was Camp Adjutant Floyd Cox.



Officers of the **Silver State Grays Camp 1989**, Las Vegas, NV, met on February 26, 2008, to celebrate the birthdays of Confederate Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Pictured from left, Larry Morton, Don Hotchkiss, Pete Carnes, Camp Commander Mike Manning, Roger Goeb and Dr. John Minor.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



On April 11, 2008, the **O.M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, presented a Southern Living History to the Milford, TX, Independent School District. Pictured from left, David Vantreese, Bobby Evans, Jennifer Evans, Camp Commander Marshal Evans, Robert Davis, Nancy Simmons, Jimmie Simmons and (kneeling) Larry Wilhoite.



At the February 12, 2008, meeting of the **General Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, Longview, TX, Camp Commander Rick Williams and TX Division and Camp Chaplain Jerry Haymer swear in two new members, David Mears and his son, Jayson.



Pictured are members of the **Hill Country Camp 1938**, Fredericksburg, TX, at the dedication of Confederate graves in Rowland Cemetery, Kerr County, TX, on April 14, 2008. Pictured from left, Jane Ginn, Joe Ginn, Gaylan Harrison, Sam Smith, Dave Pitts, Paul Burrier, Don Taylor, Fred Skaggs and Camp Commander Bill Nolan.



The **Sterling Price Camp 145**, St. Louis, MO, hosted a Confederate Memorial Day Service on May 17, 2008. Graves were marked for Colonel Joseph Kelly and Mrs. Mary Kennerly Bowen, wife of Major General John S. Bowen and their daughter, Anna Beauregard. Pictured is Jim Hubbard presenting the flag from Colonel Kelly's grave to descendant Maureen McGrath.



The **Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, inducted two new members at its February 12, 2008, meeting. Pictured from left, Camp Chaplain Bob Ware, new members Larry Short and Kerry Clower and Camp Commander Frank Perrin.



Beauregard Camp 130, New Orleans, LA, celebrated Lee-Jackson Day at the Army of Northern Virginia Tomb at Metairie Cemetery in New Orleans. Pictured from left, Ed Ernewein, Ken Bradley, Giles Duplechain, Camp Commander Bob Marrero, Bill Myers and Glen McPherson.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

RAPHAEL SEMMES 11
MOBILE
BARRETT, KIRK MICHAEL
BROWN, ROBERT FORD
RYAN, ERIK

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 16
AUBURN
BAILEY, MICHAEL BRUCE
HIGGINS, RICHARD

GEN. ROBERT E. RODES 262
TUSCALOOSA
POOLE, PHILLIP D.

ST. CLAIR 308
ASHVILLE
FORE, JEFFERY GRANT

LIBERTY 329
OXFORD
EVANS, ROGER
MCGUIRE, HOWARD E.
OWENS, JR., LANFORD GIBSON
SHAW, LOGAN

EGBERT J. JONES 357
HUNTSVILLE
AYCOCK, BILLIE LEWIS

PVT. AUGUSTUS BRADY 385
TROY
DAVIS, HERBERT MOTES

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443
JASPER
KILGORE, WILLIAM E.
KUMPULA, DANIEL
TUBBS, JR., JOHN

SAVAGE-STEWART 522
PIEDMONT
CANTER, LUTHER CLINTON

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768
ATHENS
BARKSDALE, JERRY RUFUS
COGGIN, CAMERON DAVID
GRIGGS, DAVID DANIEL
PALMER, MATTHEW THOMAS
WILSON, STUART

COL. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON 898
TUSCUMBIA
UNDERWOOD, LANCE KEETON

COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911
ENTERPRISE
HOPKINS, JAMES ROYCE
STEVENS, DONNIE D.

FORREST 1435
BIRMINGHAM
NICHOLS, BRENT EVAN

THE UNKNOWN CONFEDERATE
SOLDIER 1610
MONROEVILLE
McPHERSON, JAMES THOMAS
BRYANT

MOSCOW CAMP 1823
SULLIGENT
GILLILAND, GERALD WAYNE

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY
GUARDS 1921
TALLASSEE
BUSH, SR., JAMES LANIER
CULLARS, KENNETH DEWITT
HINSON, JACOB THOMAS
HOBBS, TIMOTHY E.
MASTIN, PETER BLACKWELL
MILLS, WILLIAM JAMES
MILNER, EVAN MEIGS
PATTERSON, SR., JOSEPH W.
PATTERSON, WILSON EDWARD
TAUNTON, L. A.

COL. HOLLAND M. BELL 1997
FAYETTE
BRASHER, ROBERT EARL

CAPTAIN HENRY C. SEMPLE 2002
MONTGOMERY
JACKSON, JR., JAMES AIKEN
JACKSON, JAMES THOMAS
SMITH, II, WALLACE HARDEN

MORGAN'S PARTISAN RANGERS
2082
WETUMPKA
WOODS, DEAN ADAM

CAPT. WILLIAM R. McADORY
2114
PLEASANT GROVE
WILLIAMS, ARTHUR CLARENCE

CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION
2143
MONTGOMERY
CLEGG, JR., GROVER CLEVELAND
HARDEN, SR., DONNIE LEON
LACKEY, JR., DRUE HIRIAM
PURSER, SR., ALAN BUTCH

MASONVILLE 2147
KILLEN
BURNS, BLAKE LONDON
LAXSON, JAMES KENNETH
LAXSON, RICHARD KENNETH
RICKETTS, CHARLES ANTHONY
WRIGHT, GARY WAYNE
YOUNG, MATTHEW ALEXANDER
YOUNG, BRENDAN MICHAEL

ARKANSAS

GEN. ROBERT C. NEWTON 197
LITTLE ROCK
AVERY, JEREMY BRETT

COL. ALLEN R. WITT 615
CONWAY
CASTELL, FRANCIS MENARD

1ST LT. ELBERT L. STEEL 1623
LEWISVILLE
BOLTON, JOHN DAVID

COL. ROBERT G. SHAVER 1655
JONESBORO
HARMON, PETER C.
McCROSKY, JAMES DAVID
MILLIGAN, DANIEL NELSON
SHAVER

BATTLE OF MASSARD PRAIRIE
1830
VAN BUREN
BIBLE, TONY RAY
MILLER, JEFFREY KYLE

ARIZONA

CAPTAIN HUNTER'S ARIZONA
RANGERS 1202
TUCSON
HARDEN, DOUGLAS P.
HEAD, JAMES
SPOONER, JOSEPH DAVID
WHITLEY, JR., RAE G.

CALIFORNIA

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY
1627
SACRAMENTO
CHRISTOPHER, JOHN MICHAEL
SONNICHSEN, CHARLES PHILIP

INLAND EMPIRE 1742
INLAND EMPIRE
SMITH, RYAN JUSTIN

TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804
TULARE
DOTSON, JAMES STERLING

CAPTAIN CAMERON ERSKINE
THOM 2007
LONG BEACH
SUITER, III, LAURIN ADKINS

GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON 2048
TEHACHAPI
HAMILTON, MARK G.

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068
SEAFORD
BROWN, RICHARD BARRETT
DOBSON, WILLIAM DANIS
LAWSON, WILLIAM KIRK

FLORIDA

CSS FLORIDA 102
ORLANDO
GASTFIELD, GEORGE DOWNS

SGT. CHARLIE DICKISON 534
PALATKA
MEHAFFEY, MAXIE E.

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556
TAMPA
COUNSELL, MICHAEL R.
COURSON, JR., JON LOUIS
COWART, JOHN MICHAEL
EDWARDS, BILLY RAY
ELMORE, PAUL SOLOMON
ELMORE, JOHN MARK
MORGAN, CARL FREDERICK
STITH
WALKER, RALPH EDWARD

KIRBY-SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE
BARDIN, CHRISTOPHER R.
GOLDIE, GREGG A.
GREEN, JAMES DAVID
McQUEEN, MATTHEW GEORGE
SPEISER, SR., JOSEPH C.

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY
1315
PENSACOLA
McLEMORE, ROBERT SEAY
VEGA, ZEBULEN QUINN

1LT THOMAS H. GAINER 1319
BAY COUNTY
FOWLER, NORMAN
WILKERSON, JARRAL JOHNSON

BRIG. GEN. EVANDER M. LAW
1323
LAKELAND
CANNON, ALVIN L.

ST. JOHNS RANGERS 1360
DELAND
COLLUM, PRESTON MATTHEW

STONEWALL JACKSON 1381
ST. PETERSBURG
LACEY, KEVIN CHARLES

MARION LIGHT ARTILLERY 1396
OCALA
TURNLEY, WILLIAM GARY

THIRD FLORIDA WILDCATS 1437
BROOKSVILLE
CRUM, JERRY RONALD

JACOB SUMMERLIN 1516
KISSIMMEE
HATFIELD, RAYMOND MARION

WASHINGTON INVINCIBLES 1541
WASHINGTON COUNTY
GOODSON, JIMMY LOYCE

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614
HAVANA
HUGHES, FRED S.

LT. FRANCIS CALVIN MORGAN
BOGGESS 2150
EVERGLADES CITY
UPTON, BRIAN KEITH

GEORGIA

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON 46
ATLANTA
BRYCE, JR., WALTER JOSEPH
YOUNG, ROBERT CARLISLE

MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS 96
LAWRENCEVILLE
BOSS, PHILLIP WENDELL

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97
ATHENS
ASHMORE, III, RICHARD H.
ELLIS, BRIAN P.

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108
MCDONOUGH
MOSS, SHEPHERD R.

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON
141
ALBANY
CREEL, JAMES C.
CREEL, ERNEST N.
JACKETT, PATRICK

TATTNALL INVINCIBLES 154
REIDSVILLE
GLISSON, ROBERT GERALD
GLISSON, RICHARD BRENT
MOBLEY, ARTHUR JESSE

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER
ALEXANDER 158
AUGUSTA
DUBAL, RAYMOND LEE

CHATTOOGA 507
SUMMERVILLE
COTHRAN, ROGER

GEN. HENRY LEWIS BENNING
517
COLUMBUS
HARRINGTON, WILLIAM WEBB

OLD CAPITOL 688
MILLEDGEVILLE
HADARITS, PHILIP STEVEN

KENNESAW BATTLEFIELD 700
MARIETTA
PARR, BRETT A.
PARR, DONALD E.
WARREN, EUGENE LEE

STATE OF DADE 707
TRENTON
FITZGERALD, DEVIN PATRICK
MORRISON, DYLAN JAMES
MORRISON, MARC DOUGLAS
MORRISON, DOUGLAS KEITH

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER
863
CONYERS
CORNWELL, LAMAR WHITAKER

GENERAL STAND WATIE 915
CALHOUN
TURNER, CURTISS J.

APPLING GRAYS 918
BAXLEY
WYNN, HENRY STEVEN

GREENE RIFLES 942
GREENSBORO
FERLAND, JACK ANTHONY

FORREST'S ESCORT 1239
WINSTON
CROFTS, DUANE COLE
HARDY, ROBERT L.
JENKINS, GARY ALLEN
REESE, JEFF

JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399
WARNER ROBINS
ALEXANDER, III, MOSES

THE ROSWELL MILLS 1547
ROSWELL
CHRISMAN, THOMAS ALLEN

DAVID W. PAYNE 1633
BLAIRSVILLE
COLLIE, DAVID FRANKLIN

COL. HIRAM PARKS BELL 1642
CUMMING
KING, SCOTT MATHIS

WIREGRASS GREYS 1683
ADEL
RAY, LONDON JAMES
RESTA, MASON JOSEPH

SHARPSBURG SHARPSHOOTERS/
PVT. W. T. OVERBY 1729
SHARPSBURG
CARTER, DALE R.

OCHLOCKNEE RIFLES 1807
CAIRO
TOWERS, CHRISTOPHER D.

CALHOUN RIFLES 1855
EDISON
BELFLOWER, CHARLIE KENNETH

LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998
COCHRAN
BROWN, STEPHEN EARL

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS
2039
EASTMAN
HORTON, HERBERT H.
MCCORMICK, WINFRED WAYNE

CAMP DAVIS 2073
GUYTON
MILLER, JR., JAMES T.

CONCORD RANGERS 2135
DAWSONVILLE
GILLIS, THOMAS WOOD
GILLIS, WILLIAM JORDAN
RUNQUIST, JACKSON WILLIAM
WARNKE, SAMUEL ANDREW

THE BARNESVILLE BLUES 2137
BARNESVILLE
CAMPBELL, BILLY BRADLEY

DOCTORTOWN DEFENDERS 2145
JESUP
KLINGLER, JAMES WILLIAM
KLINGLER, JR., HAROLD HENRI
LINDER, FRANKLIN MAXWELL
MADRAY, GARY RICHARD
PATTERSON, JR., EMMETT MACK
TYRE, REGINALD E.
TYRE, ALLISON

ILLINOIS

JOHN KEMPSHALL 1534
MAROA
CUTTILL, LONNIE KEVIN

LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962
BELLEVILLE
ALTMAN, BILLY GEAN
HAYES, GORDON LEE
JOHNSTON, THOMAS LANE
LEAS, SCOTT ANDREW

INDIANA

COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE
ROGERS 1508
INDIANAPOLIS
STABLER, STANLEY EUGENE

A. J. RINGO 1509
NEW CASTLE
KEY, BEUNA JENE
KEY, WILLIE GENE
MILLER, NOLAN RYAN
MILLER, RYAN MICHAEL

KANSAS

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE 1439
WICHITA
SIMPSON, LARRY G.

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920
KANSAS CITY
CECIL, JOHN MICHAEL
McCRARY, LARRY WINSTON

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA
INMON, PHILIP ROBERT

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100
LEXINGTON
KALBFLEISCH, JOHN B.
MOORE, GARY MITCHELL
WILLIAMS, SHANNON

CAPTAIN DAVID C. WALKER 640
FRANKLIN
BARRETT, JOSEPH RICHARD
LINK, THOMAS D.
STANFORD, ROBERT L.

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495
PADUCAH
ALLEN, ROBERT CORDIE
KIRKSEY, MARK D.

FORREST'S ORPHANS 1744
CALHOUN
MILLER, WILLIS ROSS

PVT. AMOS S. REED 2024
PRESTONSBURG
BAYS, II, SAM H.

JIM PEARCE 2527
PRINCETON
GEORGEN, NATHANIEL EDWARD
PENN, TIMMY GLENN
STORMS, JOE NEAL

CAPT. WILLIAM FRANCIS
CORBIN 2683
INDEPENDENCE
BOWEN, CHARLES KENTON

LOUISIANA

BEAUREGARD 130
NEW ORLEANS
BROCKWAY, JR., WILLIAM
ROBERT
MAHONE, JR., MICHAEL ALLEN
SERPAS, ROGERS ROBERT

CAMP MOORE 1223
TANGIPAHOA
BICKFORD, JESSE L.
DORSEY, DEVIN
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Weep Not For Me Dear Mother

by A. O. Smith

Weep not for me, dear mother; my suffering now has ceased;
I'm resting now with Jesus in a land of perfect peace.
I fought for my Southland, my home and family,
And now at last, dear mother, my soul has been set free.

Mother, it was in the midst of battle,
cannons firing all around,
The carnage of my buddies lay on
the ground.
When a bright light came
shining down from above,
And took me away to a land
of peace and love.

Mother, pray for my friends I
have left behind,
Pray somewhere in their
hearts Jesus they will find.
No matter how hard the battle
or how hard life may be,
When everything is over,
come and dwell with me.

Written in memory
of Private E. P. Landers



*A. O. Smith is a member of the James T. Woodward Camp 1399, Warner Robins, Georgia.
The photo is his great-grandfather Robert I. Carr, Co. K, 57th Georgia Regiment.*

Carry Me Back

by Bill Young

The Eyeballers

Today's relic-hunter uses a state-of-the-art metal detector to find buried treasure, but in the good ole days, we boys had to use our eyeballs.

One fine Saturday morning in the 1950s, my Boy Scout troop took to the woods in Hanover County, VA, for an overnight camping trip. As we trudged along beneath our overstuffed packs, we kept asking the Scoutmaster the same questions, "Where are we going?" and "When are we gonna get there?" and "How much further is it?"

"It's a surprise" was all he would say. "I'll let you know when we're there."

At last we stepped out of the woods and into an open field.

"Okay, boys. We're here," the Scoutmaster said. We looked around with wide eyes. We had never seen the place before.

"Don't you know where you are?" the Scoutmaster asked.

"No, sir. Where?"

"And you call yourselves War buffs? You're standing right on the edge of the battlefield of Cold Harbor — site of some of the bloodiest fighting of the War Between the States. Thousands of men were killed on this very ground."

"I thought the battlefield was a national park," I said.

"Most of it is," the Scoutmaster replied, but the battle was fought more than a hundred years ago. Nobody is still around who knows exactly where the battle lines were drawn. They zigzagged every which way. You can still see the main trenches, but there was savage fighting all through here." He swept the horizon with his arm, from left to right. He continued. "The farmer who owns this land is a friend of mine. He gave me permission for the troop to camp here. Best of all, he said we could search for Civil War relics to our hearts' content. And here's the clincher — it's finders-keepers!"

"Eeeeeeeeeeyah!" we yelled. Our Rebel yell was so long and loud it would have made our Confederate ancestors proud to hear it.

"I'm heading for the woods," said Wick, my assistant patrol leader, with a determined gleam in his eye. "Me, too," Larry echoed.

"Not so fast, gang," the Scoutmaster said firmly. "First, you set up camp. Then you go relic-hunting."

There was no arguing. We pitched our tents pronto. We whipped our campsite into shipshape before you could say "The Battle of Cold Harbor." We would have finished even soon-

er except for the fact that Larry in my patrol and Ted in Rick's patrol were working on First Class. We had to take time to let them pick the sites for pitching the patrol tents. They chose two flat, grassy areas right on the edge of the woods. The ground sloped away gradually for good drainage and there was a spring down at the foot of the hill. Ted went to check the water supply, but he came running back in a jiffy. He was clean out of breath. Somehow he managed to gasp.

"Look what I found in the bottom of the spring!" He held up a rusty, round canteen.

"Well, I'll be hornswoggled," the Scoutmaster said as he inspected the canteen closely. "It's a Union canteen — bull's-eye type. There're the seven rings on the side — one inside the other. You can still see the letters 'US' stamped right on the neck. The soldiers must have camped right where we're camping now. Just goes to show ya. Those old boys knew a good camping spot when they saw one."

A Union canteen! Lying right in the spring! We were chomping at the bit to get into the woods and cornfields. No telling what else was out there. The Scoutmaster looked at his wristwatch.

"We'll hunt by patrols. The assistant Scoutmaster will take

the Eagle Patrol. I'll go with the Rebels. Let's see. It's almost ten-thirty now. Everybody be back here for lunch by noon sharp." He paused.

"Okay, go for it!" he shouted. The two patrols took off like racehorses from the starting gate. "Hey, Rebels, wait for me!" he yelled.

"Betcha we find more than you do," Rick hollered to me as he ran into the woods.

"Oh, yeah?" I answered. "And I'm a purple pussycat, too."

"You said it — not me," Rick laughed.

At noon the Rebels and the Eagles straggled back into the camp. We bunched together in one clump. Everybody talked. Nobody listened.

"Okay, eager beavers," the Scoutmaster said. "Settle down. It's time for show and tell. Eagles, you're first. Find anything?"

"I'll say," Rick answered proudly. "We found some shallow trenches criss-crossing back in the woods. They were so old they had trees growing in 'em. This piece of grapeshot was sitting right on top of a mound." He held up a smooth, round, white ball of lead. The Scoutmaster examined it carefully.

"It's grapeshot, all right," the scoutmaster agreed. "They used to load these into the cannon's mouth by the fistful. They fired 'em out like a giant shotgun."

"Show 'em what you and Steve found, Bob," Rick said to his assistant patrol leader.

"Horseshoes," Bob exclaimed as he and Steve displayed several thick, rusty, brown U-shaped

pieces of iron.

"What's so hot about that?" Wick demanded. "They could have come from horses that passed through here last year."

"Not these horseshoes, Wick," Bob replied. "We found 'em about a hundred yards behind a state historical marker that said, 'Near this spot the Union Cavalry charged and was driven back with heavy losses.' Notice there are four horseshoes. We found all four of 'em together. That means they all belonged to the same horse."

"And that's not all," Steve added. "Ruffin here found an iron stirrup in the same area. Show 'em, Ruffin."

"Not bad, Eagles," the Scoutmaster said. "Bill, show 'em what the Rebels found."

I opened my clenched hand to reveal a bunch of little charcoal sticks. Rick and the Eagles burst into laughter.

"And you wanted to know what was so hot about our horseshoes?" Rick asked.

"Patience, Rick, patience," I said. "Listen and learn. We found black sticks like these on the ground in a series of little piles. The piles were about the same distance apart and formed a huge, wide circle. There was a white-frame farmhouse in the center of the circle. Union General Hancock used it for his headquarters. We figure the Yankee



sentries stood guard around the house all night to protect their General. This charcoal is what's left of their campfires."

"Feast your eyes on this," Wick said as he opened his hand. He exhibited a flat chunk of lead with teeth marks in it. It looked like a piece of chewed gray and white gum.

"What is it?" one of the Eagles asked.

"You've heard people say, 'I've got to bite the bullet,'" Wick explained. "This is a minie ball that some poor devil had to bite down on while the doc was sawing off his arm or leg. We found it on the site of a field hospital."

"Gosh," Rick said slowly. "That guy was really hurtin'. He squashed it flat."

"And that's not all," Henry added. "We found a cannonball in a cornfield. It was tremolo. We couldn't bring it back cuz it was a solid shot. The darned thing must have weighed fifty pounds."

"Boys," the Scoutmaster said, "You did all right, but none of those relics can compare with mine."

"What did you find?" we all asked eagerly. "This," he said as he reached in his pocket and pulled out a bent, rusty faucet. "Some War Between the States plumber must have dropped it out of his toolbox," he said with his usual grin. ❧

Books in Print

tage will be a welcome addition to Confederate bookshelves.

Author: Joe Lively
Publisher: The Amelia Bulletin Monitor
PO Box 123
Amelia Court House, VA 23002
Paperback \$29.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Invisible Southerners, Ethnicity in the Civil War

Invisible Southerners, Ethnicity in the Civil War looks at the participation of Germans, Native Americans and blacks in the War Between the States. Ms. Anne J. Bailey explores feelings toward these different ethnic groups and tries to give a glimpse about what took place prior to, during and after the war. This very complicated viewpoint, in her opinion, has been overlooked by authors and historians in the 150 years since the war. Ms. Bailey feels as if the "white Southerner" has had more attention from publications and movies so that the *Lost Cause myth* can be maintained. She points out that "thousands with other ethnic backgrounds also took a stand" in this conflict.

In the forward by Alan C. Downs, it is stated "Prior to the war, immigrants who chose to settle below the Mason-Dixon Line were required to accept the reality of slavery no matter what their personal convictions about the 'peculiar institution' were." Ms. Bailey then goes on to claim that slavery was the main issue as early as January 1861, but she does not address the issues of states' rights and tariffs. She fails to let the reader know that in President Lincoln's inauguration address in January of 1861, he states that the impending conflict is not over slavery but tariffs. However, in the entirety of this book, Ms. Bailey stands by her

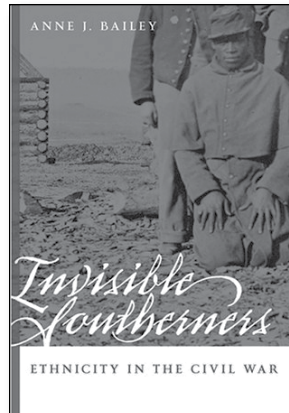
charge that the South only fought for slavery due to the wealth and status it brought their society. She does not reveal to the reader that all Southerners did not own slaves, all blacks were not slaves and all slavery was not located in the South.

In the first chapter, Ms. Bailey evaluates the Germans' role in the War Between the States. It is interesting that when she does this, she only looks at a few areas in Texas. Her reasoning is that Texas had the largest population of immigrants than any other state located in the South. She states that Germans normally remained in the North due to the fact they "opposed a bondage-based society." Interestingly enough, she does not cite a primary or secondary source to support this statement.

Ms. Bailey's opinion is that Germans were coerced into serving the Confederate States of America. In fact, she asserts, "In the South a person (German) had to support the Confederacy or face the condemnation of neighbors... There is no room for moral objection in the CSA." She faults the Confederate Congress and President Davis who warn citizens in August of 1861 that if they are considered "hostile to the Confederate government" the law would allow officials to arrest these individuals. Ms. Bailey feels as if this is an anti-foreign policy especially aimed toward Germans in Texas.

Ms. Bailey is of the opinion that all Germans who lived in the South during this time period were shown injustices. She does state that many states had Germans who fought against the Union forces. She does not mention their heroic deeds or contributions to the war effort.

Chapter two reviews the relationship of Native Americans with the



Confederate States of America. Ms. Bailey feels as if the Confederacy treats the tribes with more contempt than the Federal government had in years past. "The war proved to be just another chapter in their (Indians') unequal relationship with the government of the United States and later with that of the Confederacy, and a further example of broken promises, bad decisions and unavoidable adversity." Ms. Bailey considers that the only reason either side wanted any part of the Indians was to have more men to fight.

The author exposes the reader to the political leaders of the Cherokee, Stand Watie and John Ross. Her dislike toward Stand Watie is evident and her reverence of John Ross. She expresses that Watie pushed the Cherokees into the Confederacy and he was a sell-out to the whites. According to her, Watie "lived like a white, middle-class Southerner."

In another example, she discusses a company that had sixty-four Native Americans and sixty-nine white men, "mostly reformed deserters." "The fact that the Confederacy would only group the Indians with whites who had been arrested for desertions is a telling analysis of government policy," according to Ms. Bailey. She does not continue to give examples to support the statement she has made. Due to the lack of other sources, it is reasonable she made this determination with only the one incident, yet it is an "analysis of government policy."

The atrocities committed by the Union forces against the Indians are mentioned vaguely. Ms. Bailey does make the reader aware of the horrendous events of Sand Creek, but she does not make it clear that the Federal government was who was involved, not the Confederacy. Due to this ambiguous style of writing, the reader is misled about this part of history. The largest mass execution in US history was ordered by President Lincoln. More than 30 Sioux were hung for protecting their families in Minnesota when a treaty was broken. This massacre is not cited in Ms. Bailey's book.

What is never mentioned in chapter two is that the five civilized tribes —

Cherokee, Choctaw, Seminoles, Creeks and Chickasaws — had representation on the Confederate Congress, which to this day has never happened in the United States Government.

As the reader enters chapter three, the focus turns to blacks. She states that slaves were not allowed to carry guns in the South; “as a result of this decision the Confederacy rejected the possibility of using black males in military combat roles.” Again, Ms. Bailey disregards the free-man-of-color population in the South, which is larger than that in the North. She also does not believe that blacks received a pension for their military service to the Confederacy after the war. She does state there are a handful of blacks who enlisted unofficially in the Confederate army. Interestingly, Fredrick Douglas observes during this period of time, “There are at the present moment, many colored men in the Confederate Army doing duty not as cooks, servants, and laborers, but as real soldiers, having muskets on their shoulders and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down loyal troops and do all that soldiers may do to destroy the Federal government and build up that of the traitors and rebels.” Ms. Bailey does acknowledge there were blacks who fought in the Revolutionary War, even though there were laws against it.

In addition to her previous personal claims, Ms. Bailey informs the reader that the *Emancipation Proclamation* frees all slaves in September of 1862. If one reads the *Emancipation Proclamation*, it is clearly stated that slaves in Union-occupied territories are not freed; for example, New Orleans. Slaves in the North are allowed to remain in bondage, including General Grant’s.

As the author continues to survey the predicament of slaves serving the Confederacy, she believes they only allowed the law to be passed in Confederate Congress in the spring of 1865 due to the fact that the Confederacy was “facing its own demise.” This estimation is not supported, but is only the author’s belief. At the beginning of the war, the balance of black males and white males was skewed with many “able bodied white men” enlisting in

the CS army. If this was truly a problem, the Confederate Congress would have addressed the issue many years before 1865.

Invisible Southerners, Ethnicity in the Civil War should never be on the shelves of any library, private or public. Primary sources are seldom used, while secondary sources support her historical accounts. Ms. Bailey’s biased opinions are more prevalent than facts in this short publication.

Author: Anne J. Bailey
Publisher: University of Georgia Press
Athens, GA 30602
Hardback: \$24.95

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Shades of Gray, A Novel of the Civil War in Virginia

As historical fiction, *Shades of Gray, A Novel of the Civil War in Virginia* explores the humanistic side of characters who are dedicated to both sides of the War Between the States. The book engages the reader to feel a multitude of emotions that are simulated in the characters, and to visualize the horrors that are a part of a war against, in some cases, brothers. It is a captivating story that keeps the reader wanting to find out what event occurs next.

This fast-paced novel gives a glimpse of what might have been in a Southern soldier’s life as he fights the enemy who has invaded his homeland of Virginia. Alex Hunter, born into the gentry class of the old South, is a gentleman and a warrior. He is loyal to the Southern Cause at whatever cost, even if it is his life. His men love and revere the man who they followed without dispute. He is the epitome of what is considered the *Lost Cause* soldier.

The leading female character, Andrea, is born in the South, but her loyalties lie with the Union. Her background helps to shape why, but her adventures create a different woman by the end of the book. Her ever-changing personality is intriguing, yet she is almost too complex. Her past is sketchy at best, making it hard for the reader to determine the essentials about her. This does

not diminish how likeable, or in some cases, how distasteful she is.

The story line begins in 1862 and stops many years after the war. There are battles and skirmishes, meetings at officers’ headquarters and camp fires, and gay and somber events in homes of individuals. The constant variation of locals is stimulating, but makes the reader have to follow closely.

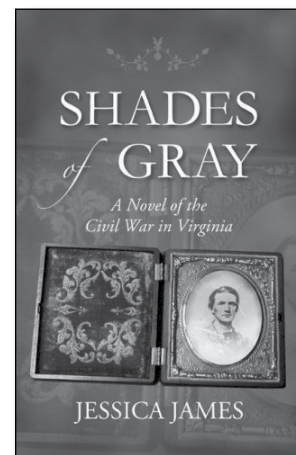
It is important to state that the leading female, Andrea, believes that the main cause of the War Between the States is slavery. The issue is discussed several times between various characters, with both sides presented. At the conclusion of the story, Andrea reconsiders her first stance about the cause of the war due to the fact she is shown the South through different aspects.

A concern about this publication is that the customs of courtship and propriety of that period of time are not considered in the writing. The reader is led to believe that it was the norm for an unmarried girl to stay in a widowed man’s home without a chaperone, and, furthermore, in the wife’s adjoining bedroom. This is only one example of many to support this point.

This book is ideal for a rainy day. The adventures keep the readers wondering what will happen on the next page. The reader should remember this is historical fiction, but enjoy the characters and their escapades.

Author: Jessica James
Publisher: Patriot Press
Gettysburg, PA
www.patriotpressbooks.com
Paperback: \$27.99

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Friends of the SCV (FOSCV)

As a way to recognize persons who support the SCV but do not meet the requirements for membership, the GEC previously adopted the "Friends of the SCV" concept, which has now come to fruition. For a minimum initial donation of \$40, the "Friend" will receive a nice certificate suitable for framing, a lapel pin and a one-year subscription to the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. Subsequent donations of \$30 or more each year will maintain their subscription and friendship. Please note that "Friends" are not SCV members, may not exercise any rights of membership, to include claiming to be members. The "Friends of the SCV" application may be accessed on the SCV Web site, www.scv.org/pdf/FOSCV_MembershipApplication.pdf

Camps which already have associate membership programs in place for their supporters who do not have Confederate ancestry are free to either participate in this program or continue their current system.

SCV Membership totals

SCV Membership is currently 29,801 including 3,268 Life Members and 52 Real Sons, and an additional 259 cadet members. The SCV also has more than 50,000 dues-delinquent former members who may want to rejoin your camp. If you would like a mailing list of your camp's delinquent members, please contact the GHQ staff. Every SCV member needs to continue to recruit new members while encouraging current members to make the commitment to be long-term members, which is the best way to grow the SCV.

Cadet Membership

Cadet membership was established in 2006 for males from birth to 12 years of age who are otherwise eligible for SCV membership. You may access an application that may be completed on-

line at www.scv.org/pdf/SCVCadetApplicationFillable_20080501.pdf.

The completed application can then be submitted along with \$10 to General Headquarters (GHQ) to include the camp's approval. The GHQ will enter the young man in the database, assign him an SCV membership number, and all records will be the same as a full member except that his membership status will be different. The names of cadet members will not appear on the camp membership roster nor will they receive the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. A new cadet member joining for the year August 1, 2008 through July 31, 2009 will be status CM08. Once the young man becomes 12, he may pay his regular dues to have his status changed to the appropriate fiscal year, which will make him a full member.

Logo items for use by members only

Camps may use the SCV's trademarked logo on clothing and other merchandise items for sale within the camp provided that the camp's name or number, or both camp name and number, appear alongside the logo. Logo items may only be worn or purchased by active SCV members. There have been several recent incidents where the SCV logo has been misused by both individuals and rogue businesses who were attempting to sell items through the Internet for personal profit. The SCV vigorously protects its logo.

DNA service offered to SCV members

If you are interested in furthering your own genealogical research, the SCV has made arrangements to allow our members to do this research using their DNA through a company called Family Tree DNA. Genetic genealogy through the use of DNA is growing rapidly. It allows us to connect with other people who perhaps may have more information to add to your family

mystery. Family Tree DNA has set up a group program, offering us discounts and profit-sharing for the SCV. Please visit Family Tree DNA's Web site at www.familytreedna.com and look it over. If you decide you would like to join the project, you can do so from this link: www.familytreedna.com/surname_join.aspx?code=K17699

Family Tree DNA has offered excellent discounts to SCV members. The process is very simple should you wish to participate.

Lincoln and Davis: The 2009 Stephen D. Lee Seminar

Please save February 7, 2009, as a date to visit historic Charleston, South Carolina and attend the 2009 Stephen D. Lee Conference.

For all those who attended and enjoyed the Stephen D. Lee Conference at the Marriott Hotel in Arlington, Virginia, last year, I am pleased to announce that we will host another Stephen D. Lee Conference in Charleston, South Carolina. Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis will be the subject matter of this event.

While we are still working on particulars, here is the preliminary program:

Edwin C. Bearss, *The Assassination of Jefferson Davis—The Dahlgren Raid*

Brian Cisco, *Lincoln and the Rules of War*

Marshall DeRosa, *The Confederate Experience in Constitutional Government*

Kent Masterson Brown, *Jefferson Davis, Constitutionalist*

Thomas DiLorenzo, *The Real Lincoln*

Donald Livingston Davis, *Lincoln and Liberties*

Samuel C. Smith, *Davis, Lincoln and Christian Faith*

I hope you enjoyed your experience in Arlington. Our conference hotel in Charleston will be the Hotel Francis Marion, located in the historic downtown area of Charleston. The facility is first-class and its rates are almost iden-

tical to those of the Marriott.

Please beat the winter doldrums. Come to beautiful Charleston and take in the town while enjoying the best conference of its kind in 2009.

Registration forms will soon be available. The hotel should be ready now to handle reservations at the discounted rate. More will be forthcoming.

Thanks for your support of Southern history.

Brag Bowling

Event Chairman

Kentucky compatriot's daughter in *American Idol*

Miss Hannah Mae Rector of Winchester, KY, will participate in the *American Idol* auditions this summer. She won her hometown singing contest and has been selected for the auditions. She is the daughter of recent KY Division Commander Tommy and Lisa Rector. The Rector family provided the music at the KY Division reunion and Jeffer-

son Davis 200-year birthday celebration at the monument in Fairview, KY. Hannah's rendition of *Dixie* is glorious and will make all Southerners proud.

The General Roger W. Hanson Camp 1844, Winchester, KY, is helping sponsor her. It is our prayer and hope that she will continue her success as she goes forward on the national scene.

The support of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will help her continue this endeavor. Any help in contributions and prayers and votes certainly will make a difference.

If you, your camp, or Division can help in any way, please send to

Hannah Mae Rector

244 Rector Lane

Winchester, KY 40391

Affinity credit card program cancelled

Texas Independent Bank and the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) have had a mutually beneficial affinity credit card arrangement for the past

nine years. TIB terminated the contract on April 30, 2008, after which the SCV receives no benefit from purchases made.

The bank claims their action is due to the small number of SCV card holders. TIB further refused to provide to the SCV the names and addresses of current card holders; however, TIB did allow the SCV to print a one-time announcement on each cardholder's monthly statement. TIB will also send each affinity card holder a new generic TIB card to replace the current cards with the SCV logo, and others with General R. E. Lee featured.

The SCV is seeking a new contract with a different bank; however, at the time this is being published, we have not been successful. If you wish to continue to support the SCV through a new affinity card, please provide your name and address to SCV, PO Box 59, Columbia TN 38502-0059, by e-mail to exedir@scv.org, or phone (800) 380-1896 ext 207.



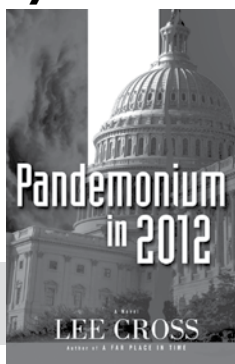
Pandemonium in 2012 by Lee Cross

As an alternative history this book is fiction. Based on political trends, it could be prophecy. America is on the rocks; a hero emerges to lead it out of chaos. He derails destruction of the Republic, too well in fact. The power brokers remove him and pandemonium erupts. When all seems lost, patriots resist Islamic terrorism, loss of civil liberty and despotism. This book has received numerous major reviews.

Price: \$13.95, 320 pages

Can be ordered through Amazon; Barnes and Noble or at www.leecross.net

ISBN: 978-0-9787596-2-9



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15th Louisiana Cavalry Battalion (3rd Louisiana Cavalry Regiment)

Other battles and skirmishes followed — Roundaway Bayou on May 31, 1863; Bayou Vidal, April 4; James' Plantation, April 6; Choctaw Bayou, April 28; Fort Beauregard, May 10-11; Lake St. Joseph, June 4; and Richmond, June 6, 1863. Most of these were fought during the Vicksburg campaign.

In the fall of 1863, new companies were added and the battalion was increased to a regiment-sized unit and redesignated Harrison's 3rd



Unidentified Confederate Cavalryman

Louisiana Cavalry regiment. The fighting continued, however, with battles at Bayou Des Cedars, April 17, 1864; Hadnot's Plantation, May 1; and others during the Red River Campaign from May 10-22, 1864.

They were eventually surrendered by General Edmund K. Smith, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department on May 26, 1865.





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CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA

Dispatches From the Front

sociologists and scads of *experts*. The present system started after World War II, but had been developed in our universities for generations prior to its being introduced into the culture. I was born in 1941 and I remember my mother bemoaning the fate of American education bound to result from the concepts that were then just beginning to filter down into the classroom. By now, the disease has reached endemic proportions and education has become indoctrination.

The keystone of this program is an incessant effort to instill *self-esteem* into children from the earliest days. Of course, this self-esteem does not arise from any act on the part of the child save breathing. If a child does well, he is praised — but not too much as that would make the *underachievers* lose self-esteem. If a child does poorly, he is praised for “trying, and while trying is certainly praiseworthy, it should not carry the same rewards as succeeding.

In the 1960s, children were told that they were the repository of all goodness and wisdom, and parents were warned (by *experts*) to listen to their children because their *unspoiled* characters were inherently superior to their own *worldly* ones. Hence the present *baby boomers*, many of whom are narcissistic navel-gazing egotists, while others are paranoid and depressed from trying to overcome a childhood in which they were the authority because their parents had abdicated that role.

Today's children continually receive *positive reinforcement* to establish and grow their *self-esteem* into monstrous proportions, even when they have little or nothing of which to be proud. They dress as they dress not because they have a low opinion of themselves but because they have such a high opinion that no adult has the right to tell them not to. Of course, the adolescent taste has always been a matter of amazement and occasional disgust to adults, and in earlier generations, the excesses would have been quickly sti-

fled — but not today. It takes a heck of a lot of *self-esteem* to think that you have a right to look like a gangster or a pimp or a prostitute when you go to school or to work, but after being told for years that you're okay and that everyone else is out of step, it's not hard to see why young — and even not-so-young-people do what they do these days.

No, it isn't a lack of self-esteem that's the problem, but a lack of humility, of knowing that you aren't the Alpha and Omega, that you need to be taught what is proper by those who know and that you have to adjust to the world rather than demanding that the world adjust to you. But that's never going to happen as long as our current therapeutic culture lasts — unless, of course, parents take their children out of the hands of American *educators* and get them decent schooling, including an education in what really needs to be done to achieve proper self-esteem.

Valerie Protopapas
Associate Member
General Jubal A. Early Camp 556
Tampa, Florida

Confederate history not popular

To the Editor:

I am a new member of the SCV, Forrest's Orphan Camp 1744 in Calhoun, KY. I discovered in 2006 that I had a Confederate ancestor and that he was buried in Hartford, KY, just 15 miles from my home in Ohio County.

Upon discovering his military records, I discovered he had been taken prisoner in Hardin County, near Elizabethtown, KY, and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was involved in a prisoner exchange in mid-1863. He enlisted for one year, as did all the “Orphan Brigade.”

I found in a book of Ohio County history that he held the office of state representative. He was elected in 1863 and held the office until 1865. I was hopeful that when I contacted the Kentucky Historical Society in the capitol of Frankfort, of obtaining a historical marker for the cemetery on Old Main Street, right in the heart of the city of Hartford, which celebrates its 200th birthday this year. The city maintains

the cemetery, and among the souls buried, there are two Union officers: Colonel Cicero Maxwell of the 26th KY and Captain Preston Morton, who was killed the first day of the Battle of Shiloh.

My ancestor was 1st Lieutenant William H. Miller of the 6th KY Mounted Infantry. I thought certainly this was a great discovery and that the Historical Society would surely want to honor the three officers, though they fought on opposite sides of the war.

They sent me a letter saying they had not chosen my application as significant enough for a highway marker. I believe it was more that they don't want to acknowledge that a Confederate officer had been elected to a state office, right in the middle of the war. The very fact that he was elected, in my mind, shows where the sentiment of the citizens of Ohio County was in 1863.

I am a veteran of the US Navy, my father was a US Marine and I did all I could to honor our Confederate roots in my state. But it's clear that the historical truth isn't a popular thing in Kentucky, where more and more dedications and monuments to the *great* Abraham Lincoln go up every year.

W. Ross Miller
Forrest's Orphans Camp 1744
Calhoun, Kentucky

PS: In the city of Owensboro, there is a historical highway marker on the main street dedicated to a sassafras tree!

Clarification on use of flower description

To the Editor:

I would like to respond to the letter written by Compatriot John A. Wharton entitled *Dead Yankees Reminded Soldier of Home* that appeared in the May/June issue of the *Confederate Veteran*. My article entitled *Every Inch* that appeared in the January/February issue of the *Confederate Veteran* stated that the 56th Virginia charged the 5th and 10th New York Zouaves at the Battle of Second Manassas.

As I remember, the statement was based on an unpublished account written by a soldier in the 56th Virginia many years after the battle. I read the

account more than 20 years ago and no longer have access to it, but my best recollection is that, according to the soldier, he and his comrades "assisted" Hood's Texas Brigade in attacking the Zouaves.

The soldier in the 56th Virginia described the battlefield that was littered with dead and wounded Zouaves as looking like a meadow strewn with red, white and blue flowers. He may have attributed the description to a Texan. He may have been directly quoting a soldier of the Texas Brigade. In any event, it seems to me a bit harsh to say that the description was "stolen" from the Texan. It seems to me that the Virginian thought the comparison so beautiful and moving that he was paying the Texan a compliment to repeat it. In any event, if the description was "stolen," I did not steal it.

*William A. Young, Jr.
Lee/Jackson Camp 1
Richmond, Virginia*

Thanks for helping find out-of-print book

To the Editor:

This is to thank two compatriots — Boris Bulatkin in Kansas and Max Morgan in Kentucky — who phoned me with information about Thomas Bland Keyes' book *The Uncivil War*. Thanks to them, I have ordered a copy from Dixie Depot in Dawsonville, Georgia.

The gentleman at Dixie Depot told me he had gotten his copies some time ago, in a book exchange with Beauvoir. He has copies available: book G333P at 1-800-942-2447. It is a splendid politically incorrect book on the War.

*Deo Vidice
Arthur Chesser
Bradford-Rose Camp 1638
Morristown, Tennessee*

Need to focus on rebuilding efforts

To the Editor:

We focus, naturally, on the dedication and courage of our forebears during their doomed struggle for independence and restoration of the Constitution to which they had originally been loyal.

That is appropriate, and we should continue.

But I believe much of the Honor our forebears earned was in their struggle to revive the shattered South, and all of the nation which they rejoined, after the war. It was a struggle equally as challenging as the war itself.

We need to start a program of identifying what Confederates did to rebuild their own homes, cities and businesses after defeat. How they resuscitated the South, despite the burdens of disenfranchisement, carpetbaggers, and fools who stood in the way. And how many of them eventually migrated to distant parts of our land, opening and settling the West, and even moving north and contributing to progress there. We need to publish stories of these successes and contributions; and we need to document the obstacles. We need to identify the Veterans who struggled in peace, and we need to identify those who put up obstacles.

And we need to identify particular buildings, monuments, and institutions which they created that have lasted to serve our society today. They are all around us. When these buildings have a Confederate name, we need to publicize that fact. We need to find ways to educate the public about who built that building, who founded that corporation or who organized that college, and tell about the sacrifices that it took to accomplish that. We need to show the benefits we today enjoy from those contributions that were made at

such cost, and we need to tell everyone that the ones we have to thank were Confederates.

It's time to tell the rest of the story.

*Hal Rounds
Wigfall Greys Camp 1560
Collierville, Tennessee*

More family info needed

To the Editor:

I am a member of the Colonel Robert G. Shaver Camp 1655 of Jonesboro, AR. My eligibility for this honor was as the result of at least two of my great-grandfathers serving in the War. Their names are Private Joseph Gentry Kirkpatrick, Co I, 5th Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment and Private Jacob Cobb Clark, Co K, 12 Regiment Arkansas Infantry.

I have very little information on Kirkpatrick and no information on Clark, except to know that he did serve and, I understand, was wounded. Clark is the father of my grandmother Kirkpatrick. They all came to Arkansas from northwest Georgia, following the War, about the 1870s.

I would very much like to obtain whatever information I can about these two gentlemen to include in my genealogy records for the future of my children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. I would also like information regarding available markers for their respective graves and monuments. Both are buried in Arkansas and I am a native of Arkansas. I am now age 79 and I am attempting to accomplish this while I can.

Any information or guidance you might provide will be greatly appreciated.

*Garland Kirkpatrick
Robert Shaver, Camp 1655
Jonesboro, Arkansas
gkirkpatrick0794@sbcglobal.net*



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.

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The Drummer Boy

The Official Page of the Youth Enhancement Committee

Important Message from the Chairman



This information is to update our membership on the progress in which the Youth Enhancement Committee may or may not be involved. It is important to report since it deals directly with our Youth.

According to the most recent report of Cadet Membership, provided by GHQ, the latest rosters show that there are 259 Cadets signed up for membership in our honorable organization.

Below is a portion of a letter written by A. J. Ringo Camp 1509 Commander Stephen Ritchie.

"Please allow me this opportunity to thank you for the hard work that you and your committee are doing to develop effective and innovative methods to educate and motivate our Cadet Members so that they might be prepared to take the place of us old and graying veterans! As an educator whose initial training was in elementary education, I am especially excited to see this need finally addressed by our organization! To a man, our camp (98 members) is 100 percent united behind the Cadet Membership program and is working on a camp level to further this mission.

Our camp recruiting contest recognizes Cadet recruitment equally with adult lineage members.

We have enlisted 13 Cadet members to date.

One of our Cadets has perfect attendance at monthly camp meetings since his membership date of October 2006.

Our opening ritual at camp meetings for the past eight months has in-

cluded a nine year-old Cadet delivering *The Charge* to the membership.

We have recently amended our camp constitution to create a new officer to focus on Cadet involvement:

"Section 13. Cadet Coordinator. The Cadet Coordinator shall organize meetings, functions and activities for the Cadet members of the camp. He will also be the liaison between the lineage membership and Cadet membership making suggestions for their interaction with the approval of the camp executive committee."

We have enlisted the aid and advice of our 16 year-old Webmaster Aaron Murray to develop programs and activities that will interest, educate and motivate younger members.

We recognize that the Cadet membership program is the first move that our beloved organization has made in 111 years that, through the use of modern methods, has the potential to reach the extensive numbers of young men that we need to perpetuate *The Charge*! We eagerly look forward to the National programs that will highlight this effort!"

Future Goals to Achieve

Mini Youth Camps

A big push for Confederate and Southern Heritage Youth Days has been started in the SC Division.

Due to Compatriot Ron Masters' (Pickens Camp 71), giving programs to camps in the SC 1st Brigade on the Confederate Heritage Youth Day held in York County, SC, several camps have voted to host their own Confederate Heritage Youth Days. These camps which have decided to

begin hosting one-day Youth Camps are the Captain John Thomas Ashley Camp 43, Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428 and the Rebels in Gray Camp 2027.

The Rivers Bridge Camp 842 and the Private Caldwell Camp 31 have hosted Youth Days several years in a row. These one-day Youth Camps are free to the Youth. This encourages more participation from everyone.

Many other Divisions have hosted similar events. These one-day camps are extremely important to *Educating our Youth about the True History of the South*.

The California Division SCV has created Southern History Clubs in 15 high schools. Others may want to follow this example and some may already be doing so.

Cadets receive a copy of the *Confederate Cadet Courier* on a quarterly basis. This newsletter continues to grow, and more information is given to our Cadets.

Remember, Cadets can subscribe to the *Confederate Veteran* for an additional \$10/year.

It is very important to get all our Southern young men involved in the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

For questions regarding Cadet membership — all male descendants from birth to 11 years old.

Contact: Chairman Kirk Carter (704) 739-2964 or Charles Broadway (252) 523-1954

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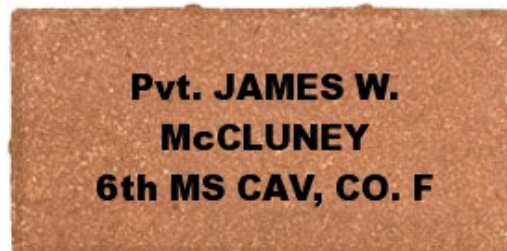
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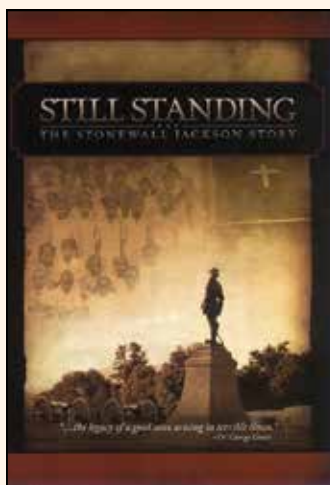
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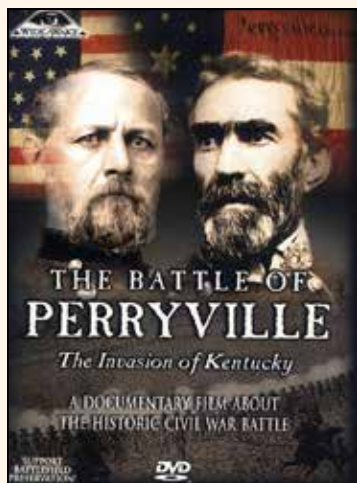
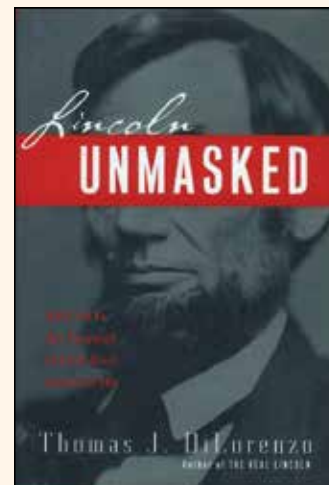
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THE CAUSE FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

Sesquicentennial 2010-2015



The SCV Sesquicentennial Commission was formed by Past Commander-in-Chief Chris Sullivan to begin planning the SCV's involvement in the 150th anniversary of *The Cause for Southern Independence*. The primary goals of the Commission are fourfold:

- To promote the observance of the activities leading up to, during, and following the War Between the States;
- To cooperate with and assist national, state, and local organizations with programs and activities suitable for the commemoration;
- To ensure that any observance of the Sesquicentennial of *The Cause for Southern Independence* appropriately recognizes the experiences and points of view of the citizens and soldiers of the Confederate States of America; and
- To develop and provide assistance for the development of programs, projects, and activities commemorating the 150th anniversary of *The Cause for Southern Independence* that have lasting educational value.

To date, members of the commission as well as other SCV members have participated in their states' efforts to determine the appropriate commemoration of *The Cause for Southern Independence*. In each of these "citizen input meetings", as they were called in South Carolina, members have been diligent to insist that any celebration, commemoration, or other event be historically accurate, educational in value, and representative of the experiences of the citizens of their state during the period. In many states, the true Confederate perspective is likely to be swept under the rug. We will be calling on the entire SCV membership to ensure that the points of view of our ancestors are not ignored.

The focus of the Sesquicentennial is not simply about the War. The focus is not simply the individual battles or the individual events. Our focus should be on the men who fought and what they fought for, *The Cause for Southern Independence*. The SCV's *Charge* states our mission clearly: "*the vindication of the Cause for which we fought.*" It is NOT simply the War, but rather "*the Cause*" that binds us as descendants of Confederate Soldiers.

The Sesquicentennial Commission is charged with facilitating communication across the Camps and Divisions of the SCV. We are launching a website, www.confederate150.com, to serve as a vehicle for communication to the SCV membership and to the general public about events, resources, and information about the Sesquicentennial. The website includes links to SCV recruiting information and to other key sites, and the Commission will be creating a calendar of events, feedback form, and a blog containing up to date information about activities and ideas. Details of the National and Division Sesquicentennial events will be available on the site, as well as approved artwork for the Sesquicentennial logo that can be used in Camp and Division publications.

The greatest risk during the Sesquicentennial is that the SCV will stand idly by while those individuals and organizations unfriendly to our ideals, our symbols, and our heritage set the agenda. There is no better way to guarantee that the memories of our ancestors will be left by the roadside than to allow the discussion to be narrowed to one political issue or another. Be vigilant; the next seven years provide an opportunity to further *The Charge* not seen in recent memory, and the SCV must provide thoughtful leadership, reasonable arguments to support its case, and a consistent message that *The Cause for Southern Independence* is worth remembering and celebrating.

For the men who wore the gray,

J. Howard Chalmers III, Chairman

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