

Confederate Veteran.

July/August 2011



Died of a Theory?

By Dr. Marshall DeRosa

Dedication of Honor



One hundred and fifty years ago, the people of South Carolina called for a special convention to debate the issue of seceding from the United States of America. Delegates were elected from every district and assembled in Columbia on December 17, 1860. Due to a smallpox scare in Columbia, the convention adjourned to re-assemble in Charleston.

The men of the South Carolina Secession Convention were the most respected, learned, and distinguished in the state. Among this group were five graduates of Yale University, nine from Princeton, five from Harvard, and many others from South Carolina schools such as South Carolina College and The Citadel. They were planters, lawyers, judges, doctors, ministers, college presidents, educators, merchants, railroad presidents, politicians and founders of colleges. They were willing to risk their fortunes, homes, families and lives for the independence of the people of South Carolina.

Upon meeting in Charleston on December 18-20, and after much debate, these delegates voted unanimously to secede from the Union. The South Carolina Ordinance of Secession was signed on the evening of December 20, 1860. Following this convention was a rush of other Southern states that also saw their rights in danger. Holding their own state conventions, they joined South Carolina in leaving the Union. The war which followed was the most costly war in U.S. history. Many of the signers answered the call to arms. Some perished in the horrors of battle, while others returned home to rebuild South Carolina and lead the state through the years of *reconstruction* and beyond. By their actions then, we benefit today from their leadership in education, religion, law, agriculture and medicine.

As the years passed, many of these men were forgotten or lost to time. Many of their gravestones were lost or destroyed. Regrettably, only one small plaque remains in the city of Charleston to mark the location of the South Carolina Secession Convention.

For this reason, the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will be erecting a monument which will ensure their deeds and efforts will be remembered by future generations of South Carolinians as well as our visitors from around the world. This monument will be 11 feet 6 inches in height, 5 feet square, and weigh approximately 20 tons. It will be laser cut with the full text of the Ordinance and will include carvings and inscriptions telling the history of the South Carolina Secession Convention. The monument will stand in the center of a lighted and landscaped 40 foot by 40 foot plaza, with granite memorial pavers forming a huge Southern Cross of Honor.

The South Carolina Division Signers of the Ordinance Committee respectfully requests the support of camps and compatriots for this project. You can join us in this effort and receive a limited edition (only 500 minted) .999% silver with gold overlay, numbered collectors coin which will surely increase in value. Also included is a solid granite memorial paver to honor you, your family, your Confederate ancestor or an SCV camp. The contribution cost for the coin/paver package is \$250. Individual pavers, without coin, are available for \$100. Additional memorials, such as larger pavers and benches, are also available. For order forms please visit www.scscv.com and click on the picture of the monument. For further information please contact Robert Roper at 864-923-2952, rhiii7@prtcnet.com, or Albert Jackson at 803-854-3986, santeedigest@aol.com.

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

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

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

Marshall House Hotel15



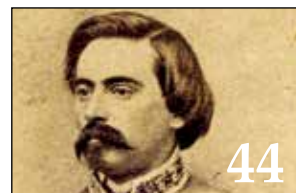
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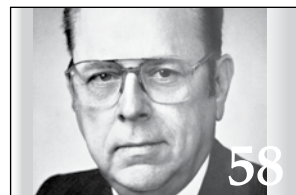


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ON THE COVER — A 1900 painting of Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson at 1st Manassas on July 21, 1861. — *Library of Congress.*



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S. A. CUNNINGHAM
FOUNDER

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

FRANK B. POWELL, III

EIC@SCV.ORG

9701 FONVILLE ROAD
WAKE FOREST, NC 27587

CONTRIBUTORS

CHARLES KELLY BARROW
C.E. AVERY

ANN RIVES ZAPPA

DR. T. Y. HITER

MARK W. EVANS

MAJOR CHRISTOPHER J.M.
CUMMINS, MD

CASSIE A. BARROW

DR. MARSHALL DEROSA

JOEL T. BAILEY

AMY R. HUSS

JERRY MADDOX

CHARLES PURSER

RON JONES

**ADVERTISING
REPRESENTATIVE**

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

LEGAL COUNSEL
R. BURL MCCOY

PROOFREADERS
HELEN M. SHARP
SARA N. POWELL

PUBLISHER
SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS, INC.

WWW.SCV.ORG

FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Summer is upon us and with summer comes our annual national reunion. This year we are gathering in Montgomery, Alabama, and I look forward to renewing old friendships and hopefully, making some new ones.

Our Sesquicentennial series continues with Dr. Marshall DeRosa's essay entitled *Died of a Theory*. He takes an in-depth look at the role States' Rights played in our fight for independence. I think you will enjoy his article and it could spark many future late-night discussions.

I know our cover picture is not historically accurate, but it shows how the War for Southern Independence was portrayed at the turn of the last century. The books I read growing up included illustrations like this and they were used extensively during the centennial in the 1960s.

This issue includes an informational column on the SCV Genealogy Committee. Most of us don't stop our genealogy work once we join, so you may need some advice in the future. Plus, most camps don't have the resources to solve a difficult problem with a prospective member's genealogy — this is where the genealogy committee can help a camp sign up a new member they might not otherwise be able to join.

A Southern Warrior spotlights the life and service of General Pierce Manning Butler Young of Georgia. General Young is an example of the kind of leaders the South produced before the War. Space permitting, I hope to publish more articles like this in the future.

We were saddened to learn of the passing of Past Commander-in-Chief Ralph Green on May 25. A final tribute is posted on page 58.

It's becoming a habit to have more letters to the editor than space will permit. However, this is a good problem to have. Please keep them coming — both pro and con. I do receive some most interesting letters. There continues to be a backlog of camp news photos. If you've not seen yours yet, be patient. They will be in a future issue. As always, if you have any questions please let me know. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

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

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

R. MICHAEL GIVENS

CIC@SCV.ORG

Are You An “Old Western Man?”

Greetings, Gentlemen and friends of the Confederacy,

We are in the eve of our national convention and your participation is greatly needed. July 13-16 you and your compatriots will be looking to the future and setting an agenda for years to come. What is your vision of the SCV, the South and indeed your own blessed heritage? Be in Montgomery, Alabama, the Cradle of the Confederacy, and let's plot the course that will defend and strengthen the Cause of the South for many years to come.

The first annual convention of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans was held in Hume School, Nashville, TN, June 22-23, 1897. In the absence of Commander-in-Chief J. E. B. Stuart, Jr., Mr. Robert A. Smyth of Charleston, SC, presided.

The following is the declaration of aims and purposes, contained in their constitution:

To gather authentic data, statistics, documents, reports, plans, maps and other material for an impartial history of the Confederate side; to collect and preserve relics and mementoes of the war; to make and perpetuate a record of the services of every member of the United Confederate Veterans and all living Confederate Veterans, and, as far as possible, of those of their comrades who have preceded them into eternity.

To see that the disabled are cared for; that a helping hand is extended to the needy, and that Confederate widows and orphans are protected and assisted.

To urge and aid the erection of enduring monuments to our great leaders and heroic soldiers, sailors and people,

and to mark with suitable headstones the graves of Confederate dead wherever found.

To instill into the descendants a proper veneration for the spirit and glory of their fathers, and to bring them into association with our organization, that they may aid us in accomplishing our objects and purposes.

In the past 114 years our organization has met the stated aims and purposes to their/our credit and honor. Unfortunately, time has lifted our duties to the widows and orphans of the Confederacy, but our other responsibilities are being met with dignity. Data is still being authenticated; our members and supporters are steadily presenting the Confederate side of the war, monuments are still being raised across the Southland and beyond, graves are still being marked and we have added to our Charge the magnitude of presenting the true history of the South to future generations.

At the recent Tennessee Division Convention in Cookeville, a motion was made and passed to donate \$20,000 to the Museum Fund to help build the SCV Museum at Elm Springs. The Division took it a step further by challenging each Division in the Confederation to match their generous offer. The Virginia Division is still battling with local authorities to place government-issued headstones on the graves of thousands of Confederates in Oakwood Cemetery. Our predecessors' vision is being realized; yet if you have a vision for the SCV and your people, then much needs to be done.

We are at the beginning of the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence. We are working

hard to see that our side of the story is heard above the din of crying opportunists who are bent on reprogramming Southerners and the youth of America with their lies and propaganda. They wish to perpetuate a new Western identity, one that is embarrassed of its past and one which will conform to the totalitarian tenets developed and perpetrated by the party of Lincoln and his revolution. Do they have a vision for the SCV and the South? You had better believe they have. They visualize a South that looks and marches in lockstep to the North, and if there is to be an SCV, it had best be a genteel history club dedicated to apologizing for the deeds of those who “fought on the wrong side of history.”

Our Northern friends rely on a simplistic philosophy: thinking by merely believing something is right, then it must be unquestionably right. This is what has led them to stand by the illegal invasion, murder and subjugation of the Southern people even if they can’t articulate a logical excuse for it. Slavery is their only defense, and once you make a plausible argument against it, they are stupefied, turn violent or both.

In five years time we will be at the beginning of the sesquicentennial of Reconstruction. How do you suppose our opposition will play that hand? Might they agree with us the government under the direction of radical Republicans; Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner and their breed was cruel, despotic and wrong for our country? I reckon not! We will have to be at our posts loaded with all the intellectual ammunition available to fight a war of cultural survival.

C. S. Lewis concluded his lecture *De Descriptione Temporum* at Cambridge in 1954 by explaining he was a representative of Old Western Man, meaning he wished for his thoughts to be associated with men of an earlier age, not the New Western Man which had become the spoiler of altruistic society. “Old Western Man,” he continued, “is not going to be around much longer, and thus, he may be of value as a specimen, if not otherwise. After all,” he said, “if a dinosaur dragged its slow length into the lecture hall, would we not look back even as we fled? [Saying] So that’s what the creature looked like!” He then finished by exclaiming, “There are not going to be many more dinosaurs.”

For weeks after Mr. Lewis’ speech, people went about the campus declaring themselves “Dino’s.” Many Southerners are the same sort of “Dino’s” and I dare say nearly all of us in the SCV are “Dino’s” or Old Western Men; I know I am.

20th-century writer and Southern philosopher Richard Weaver so aptly said, “the Southern tradition is at bay.” Will it survive? The answer to that simple question is in our hands. It may be entirely up to you and me.

Come to the reunion in Montgomery and help form a new Vision, and let’s secure the future for our children. Your input is needed. Continue reading the essays in the *Confederate Veteran* and striving to make the SCV the preeminent authority on Southern heritage and American liberty, and in the years to come, we will not only survive, we will triumph.

God Bless the South and the SCV!

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans



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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

Spread the truth about our war for independence

To the Editor:

I know some of you have already read the *Forward the Colors*. Well, on January 9, 2011, around 8 PM, a 60 Minutes broadcast came on. This gentleman was discussing a woman who published a book about Black Confederate soldiers, saying this is not true and there were no black Confederates. The gentleman said he called the author to ask about her sources. She said the Internet, but the gentleman did not say what website on television. He did not mention the SCV at all. So many lies were put out to the public. You know they won't put out the truth because the truth hurts. Yes, there were Black Confederates; they fought and died alongside other Confederate soldiers, fighting to defend their homes from invasion. There is so much ignorance and stupidity in this world that they would not know the truth if it hit them in the face.

They will try their best to destroy our heritage, but I say *No!* You will not destroy our Confederate heritage which we are proud of. I will stand in the line of fire to defend our heritage. It's up to us to protect and defend our Southern Heritage. Let's spread the truth about the War for Independence in 2011.

Damian Patton
Lt. Elijah H. Ward Camp 1971
Farmerville, Louisiana

Appalled Washington's statue was covered

To the Editor:

I am appalled at the reading of the covering of the statue of George Washington in SC. The father of our country should be honored. Only the country of America would allow such a sacrilege. If it had been a statue of Martin Luther

King, there would have been an uprising riot.

When will this political correctness end? How far are we as American citizens going to be pushed into accepting what the NAACP says is right and ignore OUR heritage?

Our ancestors fought for independence from tyranny during the Revolutionary War. Now we are to be ashamed of them because they were not enlightened about slavery? Slavery was around the world at that time. Even blacks had slaves.

All American citizens, no matter what race or creed or religion, should stand up for what those men fought for so bravely. Some gave their lives to keep this country free.

South Carolina should be ashamed!

The NAACP should be ashamed to be part of the whole thing.

Come to our home and sit down with a cup of coffee and talk sense, and you will be welcomed as equals. Talk *hate* and you can stay away.

My father and my wife's father fought in the European and Pacific Campaigns during WWII for *All Americans!*

Our uncles fought in the same war for *All Americans!*

I am ashamed, and I know our forefathers would feel the same way.

Lloyd L. Walker, Sr.
Hampshire Camp 284
Romney, West Virginia

We need to recruit more associate members

To the Editor:

I am very concerned about insuring the survival of the SCV camps in future generations. If not for us, how many would pay tribute to the soldiers and sailors of the South and the principles for which they fought?

The membership of the SCV is

around 30,000 which is less than 20 percent of 1 percent of the population of this great country.

I firmly believe the survival of the SCV in future generations can be achieved by recruiting associate members. I have noticed there has been very little mention of the position of associate membership in the SCV magazine and no direct advertisements to inform others outside of our circle that the opportunity to join exists.

I also believe the great sesquicentennial series of articles in the SCV magazine should be bound together to make a book which could be used as an educational tool in our fight for the hearts and minds of others interested in the truth.

It is not my purpose to offend anyone, and it is an honor to be associated with the SCV.

Rich McKenzie
Rock Island Memorial POW Camp 2229
Rock Island, Illinois

Defending our heritage abroad in Ireland

To the Editor:

I read with great interest Leonard Wilson's letter in the January/February 2011 issue of *Confederate Veteran* regarding the waving of the Confederate Flag.

As a proud member of the Friends of the SCV, I would like my fellow compatriots to know that here in Ireland the flag that we all love and cherish is regularly flown at our reenactments and living history weekends.

We usually have a stand displaying various flags associated with the Confederacy, from First National to Bonnie Blue, and only once in nearly 10 years I have been taken to task about this display.

I am extremely proud to do my bit for the Southern Patriots of 1861-1865,

and will happily continue to do so until I get to join these brave men.

I also enclose an e-mail I sent to Bryan Sharp in 2007 about another difference of opinion I had with some uninitiated people.

"I was coming out of a large retail outlet, here in Cork, when I was approached by a man and woman, about my own age, who proceeded to tell me that unless I changed or covered up my T-shirt, they would report me to the police on grounds of racial discrimination.

I was wearing proudly a shirt by Dixie Outfitters which had on the back a large Confederate Battle Flag along with the message 'If this flag offends you, you need a history lesson.' I asked what they found offensive about a flag that stood for independence, freedom of choice and a flag which nearly 100,000 Irishmen fought under between 1861-1865. This was the point where things became farcical; they tried to tell me I should learn my history, 'no Irishmen would ever have fought to keep n..... slaves!' Their words, not mine. They used the 'N' word at least three more times!!!

They tried to move away, but my blood was up at this stage, and I told them if they had an objection, then they should listen to my side, as history has *TWO SIDES*. I told them of the NY draft riots as well as those in Cincinnati, where Irishmen had no qualms in lynching colored folk. I told them of Major General Cleburne, General Walter Lane, and their reasons for defending their Southern homes and friends.

Still they refused to accept my argument, and at this stage a crowd had gathered, including an off-duty policeman. Having again been berated for my shirt, I was about to tell them some of the misleading stories about the South when the aforementioned policeman stepped in. He identified himself, told the couple that I was breaking no law and that, indeed, from what he'd heard me tell, I knew what I was talking about. I, unlike them, had never used the 'N'

word, *UNLIKE THEM!* So if anyone was breaking any law, they were. At this stage the crowd burst into applause and cheered, while the couple slunk away *VERY RED-FACED*.

The policeman knew a little about the war of '61-65, but said that he had learned more from listening to me than he'd read to this point. He doesn't wish to be named publicly, but had promised to get in touch with me at some future date. Reckon that I've another devotee to The Cause. Unfortunately, it seems ignorance is everywhere."

*Deo Vindice,
Liam McAlister
Friend of the SCV
Ireland*

Changing logo would be a sign of defeat

To the Editor:

Steven L. Ashe writes that "Changing the logo of SCV to no longer bear the Battle Flag is in no way a sign of defeat or retreat." Well, in the name of my twelve known Confederate ancestors who fought under that Sacred Banner, most of whom were wounded, with loss of limbs, with one killed, from Malvern Hill to Gettysburg to Cold Harbor to Appomattox, I say that it would not only be a sign of retreat but would be the beginning of the end for the SCV. Our uneducated and bigoted enemies would simply rejoice and demand more and would never be satisfied until we limp away with our heads held low and our tails between our legs. Mr. Ashe, we do not confront bigotry, hatred and ignorance by surrendering to its demands. We confront it by displaying a measure of that unbounded fortitude displayed by our ancestors on countless battlefields and by that displayed by the courageous homefolks who stood behind them and sacrificed, often all they possessed, along with them.

Joshua Chamberlain, in charge of the surrender ceremony at Appomattox,

wrote — in part — of what he observed: "Before us in proud humiliation stood the embodiment of manhood: men whom neither toils and sufferings, nor the fact of death, nor disaster, nor hopelessness could bend from their resolve, standing before us now, thin, worn, and famished, but erect, and with eyes looking level into ours.... They fix bayonets, stack arms; then hesitatingly, remove cartridge-boxes and lay them down. Lastly, reluctantly, with agony of expression, they tenderly fold their flags, battle-worn and torn, blood-stained, heart-holding colors, and lay them down; some frenziedly rushing from the ranks, kneeling over them, clinging to them, pressing them to their lips with burning tears"

What our ancestors most reluctantly laid down due to the overwhelming manpower and arms of their enemies, and due to that alone, we pick up in humble and profound remembrance and appreciation to proudly display and fly — now and forevermore. In the words of our Chief of Heritage Defense Dr. T.Y. Hiter, "We have to resist every attempt to take down the Battle Flag, and we have to find new opportunities to fly it."

*Michael T. Reardon
Captain William Latane' Camp 1690
Mechanicsville, Virginia*

Camp doesn't attend events without flag

To the Editor

The SCV camp where I am a member, General Jubal A. Early 556, Tampa FL, has a general order from Commander Mike Herring that our units will not participate in any public event where the Battle Flag is disallowed. Amen and amen!

To Compatriot Ashe (*Dispatches from the Front*, March/April 2011 issue), who is bothered by the Battle Flag in

Continued on page 52

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



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Harvest Time

Then he said to his disciples, "The harvest is plentiful but the workers are few. Ask the Lord of the harvest, therefore, to send out workers into his harvest field." Matthew 9:37-38

It is hard to believe summer is here and fall is on the horizon. During the autumn season, many camps embrace the opportunity to set up booths at local fairs and festivals, which is a great way to gain exposure for your camp in the community. Some are able to sell items which the quartermaster has procured as an income for the camp's treasury, while others are only able to give away items to the public as a non-profit group. Either aspect has only positive retributions toward the camp.

Sadly, in my travels around the Confederation, it has come to my attention many camps and their officers are unaware of the recruitment supplies General Headquarters has available to assist them in a recruitment endeavor. These items were not created to stay on a shelf at General Headquarters to gather dust, but they were created to allow the local camp to have a professional brochure to give to the public. Hopefully, this article will give you an insight to the items which are accessible through Headquarters. Some of the things have been mentioned in previous articles, but I feel it is imperative to include these tools once again.

Of course, *free* is always music to any camp's ears. There are items which can be requested from General Headquarters that fall into this free category. Most everyone knows about the gray, two-sided information cards, color information brochures, and perforated tab mailers requesting information. The terrific thing about these forms is the camp can have their local information printed on them. By doing this it allows the camp to take ownership in the forms, and the potential members see a quality hand-out. In addition to the forms, there are magnets advertising the recruitment website and the toll free number. Most individuals will place these on their

refrigerator, where they can be reminded of the SCV every time they visit the frig.

The most favored item in the free group is the back issues of the *Confederate Veteran*, which can be handed out to individuals. A camp can request to have a case or two shipped prior to the event and only pay the postage. With the magazines in hand, you are not only able to tell a potential member about the SCV, but they are able to see firsthand the superlative publication the SCV produces and mails to its members. In addition to the recruitment possibility with the *Confederate Veteran*, the individual has a history lesson within the pages of this publication they are willing to take into their home and hopefully read.

Many SCV camps like to distribute the recruitment coins, especially during parades. These aluminum coins are \$15 for 100 or \$65 for 500. The novelty of these coins makes them a favorite to many, but children love to get them. The best part of this is that a parent may not have picked one up, but now SCV information is in their home, thanks to a child. Optimistically, it will pique a male's attention to contact our organization to find out more information.

Reproductions of Confederate money, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 denominations, are other items which can be obtained from General Headquarters. With education of the public crucial, this recruiting tool uses the back to give the person historical information about the War Between the States. A set of these will run a camp \$15, but their uses are endless. You can use these replicas to *pay* new recruits if you have an authentic-style recruitment of soldiers, which is mainly effective in a school setting or reenactment. It works best if you can have a convinc-

ing man to play the part of the enrollment officer in first person. Any time you can engage the public, you are more apt to have people come and ask questions about the SCV and the War Between the States, which is a win-win situation.

It is important for each camp to have a banner professionally made, whether from General Headquarters or by a local venue. The vinyl banners from General Headquarters include the SCV logo, camp name, number and location, with 1800MySouth and scv.org. They are easy to clean and store. They cost the camp \$100 per banner. This visual tool is a great way to let people know who you are, even if they do not stop by the table. Many times it will draw men to talk to you since most vendors are focusing on women and their wants. It also looks great in a parade, whether you have an Honor Guard or not.

All of these items can be found with an in-depth description in the *Merchandise Catalogue* on pages 2-4, along with ordering details. The use of these recruiting tools will help to enhance your appearance. To have a professional and well-organized look is essential when at a recruitment opportunity, and all of the quality tools mentioned will help to lend that air. Then you and your camp do the rest.

It is vital a camp not only has things to give away to the public, but that they also have the ability to do general family research for a potential member. A laptop, an internet air card, and access to Footnote.com and Ancestry.com are essential in being able to strike while the fire is still hot. Wouldn't it be great if you not only got men to give you their contact information, but you are able to complete an application and possibly get a check for the first year of dues? This is only possible if you do your utmost to have a person who can easily navigate Footnote.com and Ancestry.com from a laptop.

General Headquarters also has the Confederate Battle Flag Resolution that was passed last year at the National Reunion in Anderson, South Carolina. You can mass-copy to distribute at your recruitment table. This resolution informs the reader who we are and who we are not. Some individuals out there do not understand what the SCV stands for or understand our flag. This resolution sets the record straight, and by giving them a copy, individuals can read it at their own leisure.

While fairs may work for some camps, they are not always a success for everyone. Remember to know your camp, which will in turn allow you to know what recruitment attempt may be the best fit for you. Don't try to base success on the number of contacts you received, but base it on the realization many in the community were able to learn more about the SCV and what we stand for. Some other ways to try to recruit without manning a table are to take advantage of your non-profit status by placing an announcement of your next camp meeting or event in your local paper or on the radio station. Your camp may consider joining your local Chamber of Commerce. Many

Chambers have a discounted membership for non-profit groups. By joining the Chamber, it gets you in the loop with the local business leaders and other organizations in your area. This will give you a voice in the community, which will be helpful during the Sesquicentennial, especially when you explain how heritage tourism is a way to generate money for the community.

One recruiting venture that has been a huge success for the SCV as a whole has been an outdoor mailer (Ultimate Outdoorsman Action Pack) that was sent to half a million people across the United States. The National Rifle Association and Second Amendment also advertise with this particular mailer since it targeted people who have an interest in things dealing with hunting, fishing and the outdoor recreational hobbies. The response has been overwhelming. This project has proven to probably be the best advertisement for the SCV, and what is better is National can actually track the responses and who actually signs up to be a member. This has been a challenge with other advertisement undertakings to secure how many actually responded to the ad. Due to the proven success, another advertisement in an outdoor mailer is being considered for August.

Most Divisions in the SCV had at least a few individuals request additional information about the organization. While General Headquarters has mailed out a package to them telling who we are and what we require for membership, it is imperative to have each person contacted by an individual in the local SCV, whether it is from the Division or the closest camp. The Division recruitment officer or Division commander should send these contacts on to the local camps and not hold them. It cannot be stressed enough that these men need to be contacted, not once but several times. Genealogy can be intimidating to most and may scare a potential member away from joining. This should not be an issue. Be prepared to offer assistance to these men on their family tree, and if needed, contact the National Genealogy Committee for help. Make sure they know when your next few meetings are and what the speakers will talk about during the program so they may come to meet some of the members and hopefully form a bond.

This season of the Harvest will be a ripe one for the SCV if we are willing to reap it, but the reaping will take time and effort from YOU! I can assure you the Harvest is plentiful. Will you be willing to bring in this bounty? Your ancestor looked forward to the Harvest each year and relied on the God of Jacob's help. Will you not do the same? It is up to you. Let's make this a Harvest we will not forget!

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow

Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief

barrowscv@inbox.com





Forward The Colors

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

What Teachers Say (which they shouldn't)

Back in the winter, an e-mail from a compatriot in Tennessee was forwarded to me via the commander-in-chief. The originator, Phillip Wallace, wanted to let us all know about an incident which had recently occurred at a middle school in Knoxville. I won't name the school because I'm not going to take any chances on causing publicity that could prejudice any later legal action, which there may very well be. 'Nuff said.

Well, anyway, a young man, a student in the school, was in class one day, studying the War for Southern Independence. Obviously, they don't call it that in that school, but that's what it was, so that's the name I'm going to use. The teacher, again whose name I'm not going to release just yet, said, during class the "Civil War" was fought over slavery. Our young man raised his hand and stated it wasn't all about slavery, but about States' Rights. Take a moment here and applaud that young man! I wish every Southern class being lied to by a Yankee, carpetbagger or scalawag history teacher had someone in it who'd call the teacher on this kind of stuff! Well, anyway, this young man did. The

teacher strongly disagreed and emphasized that it was "all about" slavery. He then proceeded to declare that the SCV was comprised of "nothing but imbeciles and rednecks." Well, I'm a redneck, and some of my best friends are imbeciles, but that's hardly the point here, is it?

The young man again raised his hand and disagreed with the teacher. He further informed the teacher that his own father was a member of the SCV. At this point, the teacher, who, if he had any brains at all, would have figured out that he had extended himself way past the point of good sense, declared ... "Well, I guess your father is a redneck!" He (the teacher) further declared that he would be willing to debate the topic with any member of the SCV anytime, anyplace, anywhere."

Compatriots, we had to take a stand on this. We had to do it not because of this one bigoted idiot in one classroom, but because we have an entire educational system full of this sort of stuff, and because, as I've been saying in this space over the past couple of issues, we're engaged in a *civil* war of our own, right now. Our enemies (or, as General



Lee preferred to call them, “those people”), are out to destroy us and our heritage. They are using a variety of tactics, but one of them, perhaps the most pernicious, is this sort of brainwashing of our young people.

CIC Givens suggested a strategy: “Let’s take him up on his challenge,” he said.

“Let’s invite him to Charleston, South Carolina, in June, and I don’t think we’ll have any problem finding someone to debate him.” I agreed, and posted the following e-mail to the teacher, the same day:

I understand you have stated a desire to “debate any member of the SCV, anytime, anyplace, any day” concerning the causes of the War for Southern Independence, or, as you so completely inaccurately deem it, the “Civil War.” Sir, the SCV accepts your challenge. We will meet you in Charleston, South Carolina, during the month of June, 2011. We leave the details of place and time open for now, in order to provide flexibility in obtaining a suitable venue and to provide ample opportunity to broadcast appropriate publicity. As soon as we have arranged those variables and have reservations in hand, we will notify you. As to your opponent, that, too, will be set within the next day or two, and we will notify you of that, too.

Personally, I would pay a high price for it to be me, but I know, too, that our Commander-in-Chief, South Carolina movie maker Michael Givens would also like to get at you, and our Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief Kelly Barrow, a teacher of history and a well-published author on the subject would also outrank me, so it might be one of them. In any event, I suspect there’ll be quite a line of SCV members who will compete to demonstrate both your ignorance and your arrogance in a public venue more suitable than a middle school classroom. Perhaps we’ll hold a contest to see who gets the opportunity. In any event, someone will be named, and we will notify you.

Your terms, sir — “any member, any place, any

time” — are broad, but we accept.

He replied, of course. He “begged off.” You knew that, didn’t you? Of course, he has no intention of meeting another man, an educated one, at that, in a fair debate, in Charleston or anywhere else. So, we invited him to meet us in Montgomery, instead. During our Reunion.

We haven’t heard from him again, yet, and we may not. He’s a coward, who’d much rather bully a schoolboy than actually engage another man. We know the type. Each year, my own camp honors another young man, one named “Bud” Hicks, who was walking along a street in Mayfield, Kentucky, when the occupying Union commandant took a dislike to him, and hanged him as a guerilla, right there in the streets of his (Hicks’) hometown. The Yankee general’s name was Eliezar Payne, and he was roundly hated then, as his memory is even today. But the personality type remains unchanged. The difference is that the young man in Knoxville is not without help. Bud Hicks’ closest friends and family were away, riding with Nathan Bedford Forrest and others. We are here, and we will help.

Look around, gentlemen: Where else in the Confederation are our youth being taught garbage like this? Where else are we being called insulting names for no better reason than that we disagree with the politically correct answers which the powers that be have decreed? Find those places, Compatriots. Find them and tell us where they are. We have a fight to fight!

At the same time, don’t just give national headquarters the information; get personally involved! Complain to the school board. Write letters to the editor of your local paper. Visit your local state legislator. Protest vehemently and regularly. Let them all know it’s time to stop lying to our children! Let them know we’re watching. They’ve gotten away with it for too long.

Dr. T. Y. Hiter
Chief of Heritage Defense
Sound Retreat Farm
544 Shawnee Bay Road
Fairdealing, KY 42025
home (270) 354-8819
e-mail: tyhiter@wk.net



Chaplain's Comments

Mark W. Evans
Chaplain-in-Chief



Continuing Blessings

Did the revivals in the Confederate Armies contribute to the Southern Cause? It certainly affected those who fought for the South's Constitutional liberties. Contrary to the view *religion* is detrimental to the fighting spirit, the opposite proved true. The stronger the Christian, the fiercer he fought. "Stonewall" Jackson is evidence of that fact. One Confederate newspaper, the *Petersburg Express*, said, "If we can make good Christians of our fighting men, our armies will be invincible against all the hosts that can be brought against them" [Jones, 205].

Beginning in 1862, the Holy Spirit sent revivals which brought thousands of soldiers to Christ and renewed the dedication of many Christians. The spiritual refreshing remained until the close of the conflict, and the seed sown is still bringing a harvest. Estimates vary as to the number of converts, but it is safe to say tens of thousands pro-

fessed salvation in Jesus Christ.

Confederate Chaplain J. William Jones said, "But figures cannot, of course, give a tithe of the results of a great revival. The bringing back of backsliders, the quickening of the zeal, and faith, and general consecration of God's people, the comfort, the joy, the peace, the strength for hardships, privations, sufferings, trials, temptations — these cannot be counted, but are really of far more value than mere numbers of professed converts. Add to all this, the joy and gladness which these revivals carried to 'loved ones at home' who were wont to spend sleepless nights thinking of, and praying for the soldier boy at the front, and the reflex influence upon the Churches, many of which were blessed with great revivals, directly traceable to our army work, and eternity alone will be able to estimate the glorious results of these army revivals" [Jones, 391].

Chaplain Jones recalled re-

vival services in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the early weeks of 1863. His recollection was when the drum or bugle gave the call, droves of soldiers rushed to the place of worship. He said, "Indeed, I believe that the desire of these men to listen to the Gospel and to receive religious instruction has never been surpassed" [Jones, 242]. When the announcement of a "preaching" came, no matter what day or time, a large crowd quickly gathered. While waiting for the service, the assembly sang hymns with such enthusiasm that the roof seemed ready to lift off. When the singing ceased, one of their number led in prayer. Jones said, "From the depths of a heart that feels its needs, he tells of present wants, asks for present blessings, and begs for the Holy Spirit in His convicting, converting power." Then a soldier in a "tattered jacket" arose to address the assembly. He exhorted his fellow warriors "to come to Christ." Jones said,

"If eloquence is 'logic set on fire,' then that soldier is eloquent beyond almost any man you ever heard." Next, the preacher stood in the pulpit and poured out his heart as he pointed sinners to the only Savior. The message was plain and simple: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved" (Acts 16:31). Chaplain Jones said, "He does not discuss the 'Relation of Science to Religion' or the slavery question or the causes which led to the war or the war itself. He does not indulge in abusive epithets of the invaders of our soil or seek to fire his hearers with hatred or vindictiveness towards the enemy. He has no use for any theology which is newer than the New Testament, and he indulges in no fierce polemics against Christians of other denominations. He is looking in the eyes of heroes of many a battle, and knows that the 'long roll' may beat ere he closes — that these brave fellows may be summoned at once to new fields of carnage — and that he may be delivering then the last message of salvation that some of them may ever hear" [Jones 244, 245].

The greatest benefit of the revival was the eternal blessing it brought to souls. A young soldier, age 21, was severely wounded, his right arm amputated after the Battle of Malvern Hill. His father was there, twenty days later, when his son was in the throes of death. The Christian soldier asked "Pa, is this death?" His grieving father answered "Yes, my son, you are dying." "Then, Pa, it is easy to die — I thought it would be hard." This testimony was echoed a hundredfold



Chaplain J. William Jones

throughout the war. For the one who believes in Christ and rests in His substitutionary atonement on the cross, the end of physical life is but entrance into glory.

Chaplain Bennett said "The solemn hour of death fully tests the religious life, strips the soul, and leaves it bare to its own inspection, reveals the true character of our motives, and the real bearings of our actions upon our future destiny. To such a test, thousands in the armies of the South were brought, and clear and happy were their souls in the consciousness of duty well performed. Truly, our Christian soldiers died well" [Bennett, 170, 171].

Twelve years after the war, Chaplain Bennett said, "In all the churches of the South there are earnest, devout and active Christians, who date their spiritual birth from some revival in Virginia, in the West, or in the far South. And before them vividly rises the rude camp church, the gathering throngs from the various commands, the hearty

singing, the simple and earnest prayers, the tender appeals of the loved chaplain, urging all who stand on the perilous edge of battle to fly for refuge to the Friend of sinners, the responsive approach to the place of prayer, the sobs, the groans, the tears of men who could look steadily into the cannon's mouth, the bright faces, the shouts and hand-shaking, and embraces of new-born souls — these are the bright spots to which memory returns and delights to dwell upon in that dark period that drenched the land in blood and put a load of grief upon every household" [Bennett, p. 427].

Today, throughout the Southland, there are churches, often small, where the preacher believes the Bible and proclaims its truths in plain simplicity to the eternal benefit of the hearers.

The same Savior which brought everlasting life to our ancestors still saves sinners and sustains His people. By His grace, the revivals of the Confederate Armies continue to bear fruit. Jesus said "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me" (Rev. 3:20).

Works Cited

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Jones, J. William (1986). *Life and Letters of Robert Edward Lee*. Harrisonburg, VA: Sprinkle Publications.



The Last Roll



Raphael Semmes 11
Mobile, AL
Thomas Stuart Godwin

Colonel Snodgrass 232
Stevenson, AL
Christopher Scott Eidson

Fighting Joe Wheeler 1372
Birmingham, AL
William Otis MacMahon

Pvt. William M. Carney
2088
Atmore, AL
William Edward Smith

Col. Robert G. Shaver 1655
Jonesboro, AR
Jimmy C. Statler

General Jubal A. Early 556
Tampa, FL
Herbert Milton Brown

Kirby Smith 1209
Jacksonville, FL
Joseph Bland Love

Florida Cow Cavalry 1680
Vero Beach, FL
Edward Champion Dancy

Gen. John B. Gordon 46
Atlanta, GA
Ronald David Braswell

Brig. Gen. E. Porter
Alexander 158
Augusta, GA
Richard L Smith

W. D. Mitchell 163
Thomasville, GA
James Dawson Autry

John K. McNeill 674
Moultrie, GA
Allan Bridwell

Habersham Guard 716
Demorest, GA
Jerry Hefner

Calhoun Rifles 1855
Edison, GA
Jimmy Hodge Timmons
Russell English Teal

Camp Davis 2073
Guyton, GA
William Valda Mingledorff

Gen. Lloyd Tilghman 1495
Paducah, KY
Larry B. Eley

Sabine Rifles 2057
Many, LA
Carlton R. Autrey

Mechanized Cavalry 2134
Saint Leonard, MD
Robert Stephen McCeney

Maj. Gen. E. C. Walthall 211
Grenada, MS
James Frederick McMahan

Col. W. P. Rogers 321
Corinth, MS
J. Cliff Hughes

M/G William T. Martin 590
Natchez, MS
Alonzo H. Sturgeon

B/G Benjamin G.
Humphreys 1625
Indianola, MS
George Thomas Kelly

Poplar Spring Grays 1700
Spring Hope, NC
Larry M. Ayscue

Gen. William R. Scurry 1385
Albuquerque, NM
James R. O'Brien

Captain John Low, CSN
2161
Scarborough, OC
Pier Luigi Rossi

Pvt. Drury Warren
2180
Ponca City, OK
William C. Baird

Col. Isaac William
Smith 458
Portland, OR
Bruce Michael Aaberg

16th South Carolina
Regiment 36
Greenville, SC
Michael Richard Davis

General Richard H.
Anderson 47
Beaufort, SC
Harry Howell Heard

Captain Moses Wood 125
Gaffney, SC
William Fulton Strain

Gen. Wade Hampton 273
Columbia, SC
Herbert R. Snyder

Col. Henry Laurens Benbow
859
Manning, SC
Stancil Dodds Douglas

Gen. States Rights Gist 1451
Bogansville, SC
Charles M. Harris

B/G Barnard E. Bee 1575
Aiken, SC
Richard R. Crawford

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston 28
Nashville, TN
James C. Havron

Samuel R. Watkins 29
Columbia, TN
Harold Dame Floyd

Longstreet-Zollicoffer 87
Knoxville, TN
Gregory Wayne Cox

M/G William D. McCain
HQ 584
Columbia, TN
Lt .Col. Lewis B. Spivey
William Thomas Free

Col. Moses Haney Clift 709
Soddy Daisy, TN
Harold Hudson Fox

Gen. A. P. Stewart 1411
Winchester, TN
Benjamin Coy Simmons
Robert E. Osteen

Maj. George W. Littlefield 59
Austin, TX
Alpheus H. Hall

Capt. James P. Douglas 124
Tyler, TX
Charles William
Musselwhite

Plemons-Shelby 464
Amarillo, TX
Victor A. Brauchi

Frontier Guard 996
Junction, TX
Jimmy Baugh

Dick Dowling 1295
Beaumont, TX
J. Brooks Bishop

Gen. W. L. Cabell 1313
Dallas, TX
Donald E. Matthews

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Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



Marshall House Hotel – Alexandria, Virginia

James T. Jackson, an Alexandria, Virginia hotel owner, became the South's first martyr. He is said to have been notorious as a secessionist leader. After the secession of his state, he insisted upon flying the First National Confederate Flag on the hotel roof, proclaiming his support for the new Confederacy.

On May 24, 1861, Union forces crossed the Potomac River from Washington, DC, to occupy Alexandria. One of the invading units was the 11th New York Fire Zouaves, commanded by Colonel Ellsworth, a personal friend to President Lincoln. When seeing the Confederate Flag on Jackson's establishment, the Marshall House Hotel, Ellsworth decided to take down the flag.

Ellsworth, with a squad of five soldiers and *Tribune* newspaper reporter, Mr. House, entered the open door of the Marshall House and met a man from whom Ellsworth demanded what sort of flag was hung above the roof. The man claimed to be a boarder and said he knew nothing. Without hesitation the colonel sprang up the stairs to the topmost story, where by means of a ladder, he accessed the roof and cut down the flag. The man who had been questioned turned out to be the owner, and after the unwelcome party ascended the stairs, he went to retrieve his shotgun.

After cutting the flag down, the party at once descended the stair-



James T. Jackson shooting Colonel Ellsworth as he came down the stairs after stealing the Stars and Bars.

case, with Private Brownell leading the way and colonel following. As they reached the first landing, Jackson jumped from a dark passage with a shotgun, shooting Ellsworth directly in the heart and killing him instantly. His second shot passed over the head of Brownell and went through a lodger's door. At the same moment, Brownell mortally wounded Jackson in the face with a shot from his rifle. As Jackson staggered backwards, Brownell thrust his saber bayonet through Jackson's body several times. The force of the blow sent the now-dead Jackson down the upper section of the second flight of stairs, landing at the foot of the stairs with his face to the floor.

As Brownell reloaded his weapon, he threatened the boarders with

immediate death if they stirred out of their rooms, while the other privates guarded the passages of the building.

Looking after their dead commander, they then lifted his body and laid it upon a bed in a room nearby, with the Confederate Flag at his feet. With this incident, each side now had a martyr for their cause.

Ellsworth laid in state at the White House before being buried in upstate New York. Meanwhile, the South collected donations for Jackson's widow, and, at Mobile alone, received \$1,110.

Private Brownell was commissioned a second lieutenant for his part in this drama, and, in October 1861, was promoted to first lieutenant. After all the notoriety faded, he retired from the army in 1863. Throughout the following years he tried twice to have himself nominated for the Medal of Honor. Finally, the third try was the charm, and with the help from his congressman, he was awarded the medal in 1877.

The Marshall House, which stood on the corner of King and South Pitt Streets, was eventually torn down in the 1950s. However, a hotel was erected on the site that bears a remarkable resemblance to the old structure. There is a plaque on the front of the hotel commemorating Jackson's defense of personal property at this spot; however, there is no mention of Ellsworth. Perhaps that is the way it should be. ❧

Died of a Theory?

By Dr. Marshall DeRosa

It has often been said the Confederate States of America (CSA) “died of a theory.” I’m not certain what that means, but it has something to do with fatal self-inflicted wounds from an overzealous commitment to States’ Rights. I am more inclined towards the view the CSA was murdered by the US government. One thing is clear; the role of States’ Rights in the rise and fall of the CSA was substantial. The role of States’ Rights in contemporary American politics is becoming increasingly relevant. If States’ Rights is to have a resurgence, its role in the fall of the CSA needs to be addressed. If Southerners concede the fall of the CSA stemmed from States’ Rights,

then efforts to recover States’ Rights becomes if not an absurdity, then at a minimum, a much harder sell.

In other words, if the likes of President Jefferson Davis suggested “died of a theory” as a suitable epithet for the CSA, neo-confederates need to take notice. Serious questions about the long-term viability of a decentralized confederacy, especially when confronted with challenges from a centralized adversary, make would-be supporters of a confederate model skeptical, and by default, centralizers.

When those challenges rise to the level of an all-out war, the “died of a theory” nomenclature implies

a decentralized confederate republic is inherently inferior to a centralized one. Wars and rumors of war are part of the human condition. So why would a rational people prefer a model of government which falls short under such conditions? The purpose of this essay is to question that basic assumption by reconsidering if the CSA’s commitment to States’ Rights made its defeat inevitable. This essay does not intend to resolve the question, but to open it up for discussion.



Dr. Marshall DeRosa is a professor of Political Science at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton, FL. He has a forthcoming book (2012) titled *Robert E. Lee: Politics and War Through the Eyes of a Gentleman*. Dr. DeRosa received his Ph.D. and M.A. from the University of Houston and his B.A. from West Virginia University, Magna Cum Laude. He has taught at Davis and Elkins College (1985-1988), Louisiana State University (1988-1990), and Florida Atlantic University (1990-Present). He is a Salvatori Fellow with the Heritage Foundation and full professor in the Department of Political Science. He has published articles and reviews in professional journals, book chapters, and three books. His teaching specializations are American Constitutional Law and Policymaking, International Law, Law and American Society, and the Judicial Process. He resides in Wellington, FL, with his wife and four children.

Let's start with the premise the demise of the CSA was not inevitable due to its States' Rights commitment. Perhaps its demise was in large measure due to the mismanagement of national affairs within the States' Rights context. Put differently, perhaps the exigencies of total war against its survival would have been more effective if the Confederate response was more, not less, of a commitment to States' Rights.

It is self-evident the CSA would never have been conquered in the first place if the Lincoln Administration had adhered to the States' Rights principle inherent in the US Constitution. Had Lincoln adhered to the States' Rights prerogative of secession and continued with President Buchanan's acknowledgment the president lacked the executive powers to coerce the Southern states back into the Union, States' Rights would have survived on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line. Unfortunately, Mr. Lincoln represents a mark on a trajectory of centralization dating back to Alexander Hamilton, the Federalists, Chief Justice John Marshall, the Whigs and their American System, and war, e.g., the War of 1812 and the Mexican War.

Countervailing the trajectory is States' Rights, which is manifested in the traditions of both the US and CSA constitutions. The States' Rights tradition is expressed in the Declaration of Independence that governments derive their "just powers from the consent of the governed." The meaningful consent of the governed is obtainable, if at all, in the states and not in a distant national government. The national government was supposed to be predicated upon the consent of the states in contradistinction to a national democracy

and/or a nationally based ruling class.

Lincoln's commitment to the American system of protectionism, high tariffs, and internal improvements could only succeed via a centralized unitary national government. His determination to preserve and reorganize the Union at the point of a bayonet for these policy objectives was anathema to both federated republicanism and its foundational principle, consent of the governed.

Early in the Antebellum era the CSA framers observed the trajectory of centralization. This trajectory incrementally denied the states of their States' Rights prerogatives, thereby replacing a union based upon their consent with a union based upon coercion. This trend was epitomized in Senator Henry Clay's American System, a system which essentially taxed the Southern states to the benefit of Northern business interests. Following the example of 1776, they dissolved the political bands that tied them to that sort of fiscal exploitation. Through their CSA constitution they put up firewalls which precluded fiscal exploitation of some states over others. They, in short, reenergized States' Rights and aimed at a restoration of the principles of 1776.

States' Rights within the context of a federated republic is properly defined as commitments to the rule of law, limited government, popular sovereignty, and civic virtue in the citizenry. These commitments were amplified in the CSA constitution.

This amplification, in turn, made the tasks of the CSA commander-in-chief much more difficult than was the case in his US counterpart. Without the consent of the states; i.e., the consent of the

governed, the CSA commander-in-chief was reduced to ineptitude. The *confederate* in CSA connotes a consensual association of like-minded republics. There is no imperium in imperio (sovereign within a sovereign) dilemma, because the republics, the states, are unequivocally sovereign, while the central government is strictly an agent of the states.

Unlike Lincoln, and to a lesser extent Davis, the framers of the CSA constitution considered States' Rights to be a substantial asset and not a burdensome liability of republicanism. But war came, and it came with a fury that would test the viability of a federated republic. Lincoln converted the federated republic of the US into a centralized nation, a conversion from which we suffer today. Budget deficits, an incomprehensible national debt, political corruption, corporatism, and an executive with dictatorial powers are Lincoln's legacy.

Had the CSA survived, it is highly probable the American experiment of a federated republic would have survived and the woes of debt, corporatism, and unaccountable political power would have been contained. But, the question remains: Is such a system viable, or were the Antifederalists of 1789 and 1861 utopians on the wrong side of history? Put differently, is government based upon the consent of the governed a pipe dream?

I take my stand with the Antifederalists of 1789 and 1861 and am not prepared to concede States' Rights is a weakness. I contend it is a strength during peace and war. Is it folly to suggest President Davis should have focused on maximizing the contribution of States' Rights in the destiny of the CSA,

and utilized its strengths within the context of a decentralized war effort? Perhaps. However, to concede that point is to imply that the CSA framers were either well-intentioned utopians, led astray by the likes of Jefferson and Calhoun, or unskilled in the art of statecraft.

Is it probable had the CSA war management consistently factored into its tactics the reality of States' Rights, the rise of the CSA could have been permanent or at a minimum, its ultimate fall multifaceted and less total?

II

From the start, Davis was perhaps too inclined towards centralization. Compared to Lincoln's hyper-nationalism to criticize Davis for being too nationalistic at first glance seems to be absurd. But President Davis presided over a much more States' Rights political culture than did Lincoln. Consequently, he should have been much more conciliatory towards it.

In his February 18, 1861, inaugural address under the provisional government, he stated "Looking forward to the establishment of a permanent government to take the place of this, which by its greater moral and physical power will be better able to combat the many difficulties that arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations...."

Davis failed to grasp the CSA's greater physical power is not necessarily commensurate with its greater moral power. In other words, Richmond's mere assertion of moral authority over the hearts and minds of Southerners in their respective States did not automatically translate into a better war effort. Southerners were devoted to their respective States first and foremost, and only secondarily to the CSA. This is why they seceded;

this is why they fought; and this is why they viewed the CSA as a means to an end and not an end in itself.

Davis' supposition that central authority could trump States' Rights/interests because of the war was wrongheaded. The mid-19th Century reality was the *personal* and *local* took precedent over the *remote* and *national*. As explained by John C. Calhoun, individual feelings are stronger than social feelings. The intensity scale runs from the individual, family, neighborhood, county, state, and, most remotely, the nation. If the remote attempts to swallow the more immediate, it will ultimately turn to coercion and/or manipulation in order to overcome the natural order of things.

Intensity of local feelings was exacerbated by wartime circumstances, such as the duration of the conflict, the successes and failures of the national effort, conditions back at home, etc. The Southern states' collective response to Northern aggression channeled local feelings into the collective effort, but it did not replace them.

The CSA died on the battlefield, not from its States' Rights theoretical underpinnings. This is not a distinction without a difference. I can't imagine a unitary Confederacy (a contradiction in terms) which could have fared much better than the confederate model established by the CSA Constitution. But I can imagine a confederacy somewhat more decentralized with a sort of polycentric military control and command structure not under the tenuous direction of Richmond, but of the States. It is beyond the scope of this essay to adumbrate a more polycentric military control and command structure within the CSA, but with a little imagination, the economic, diplomatic, and

political advantages of it are plausible.

At the time loyalty to one's state was much more intense than to the CSA. Loyalty to — one might say *mythic admiration of* — CSA military personalities such as Robert E. Lee kept the CSA war effort intact much longer than would have otherwise been the case. Nevertheless, within the CSA the centrifugal pressures along those lines were always present, from the selection and dismissal of CSA officers to the difficulties of the quartermaster officers.

These centrifugal pressures are also evident in the efforts of CSA and state public officials' treatment of civil liberties during the war. In many instances civil liberties are the first casualties of war, but not in the CSA. Core republican values and their vetting through constitutional procedures are keys to understanding the Confederate war effort. In my opinion those values and processes were the warp and woof of what gave birth to the CSA and could have sustained her if properly managed by Richmond.

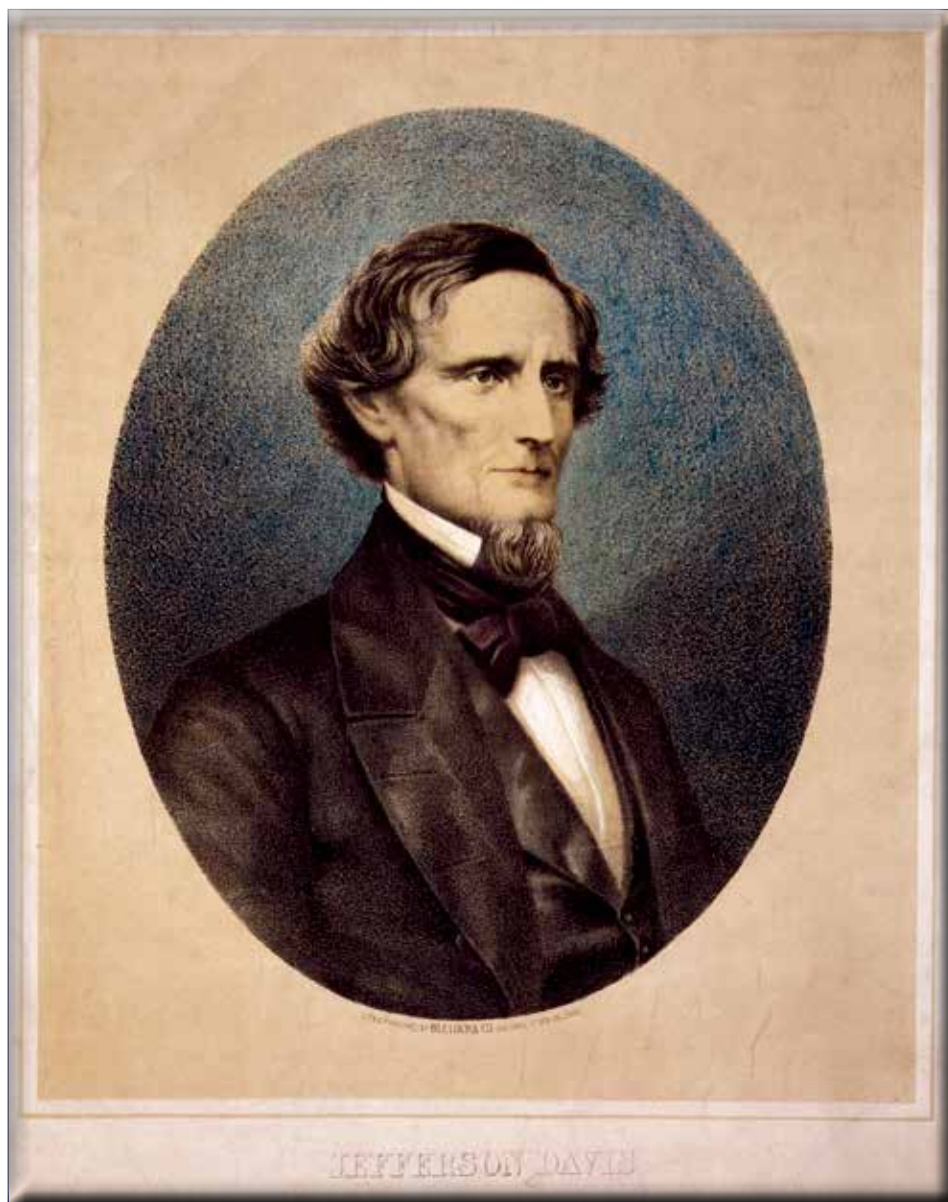
The States' Rights "died of a theory" epitaph is predicated on the notion the CSA was either still-born or substantially deformed. Not so. As the circumstances of war became increasingly dire, the CSA faced challenges which were increasingly insurmountable from a national perspective. As the conflict dragged on, the challenges were exacerbated and Davis responded with more centralization. This trend towards centralization was anathema to most Southerners. Their *national* hearts; i.e., the intensity of feelings towards the CSA, waned as the war dragged on from months to years. Davis admitted as much in September 1864, when he lamented

"It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field. But this I will say, that two-thirds of our men are absent — some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave."
[From *The Papers of Jefferson Davis*, Volume 11, pp. 61-63. Transcribed from the *Macon Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1864.]

This is a profound assessment of the CSA's declining physical and moral power. Moreover, it is unlikely that the same would hold true in the States. In other words, would two-thirds have been absent without leave if they remained in their home state militia? For many Southern soldiers the theatres of war to which they were deployed felt like foreign countries — in distance, climate, and culture. Northern and Western Virginia were more like Pennsylvania than Alabama. Even George Washington considered Virginia to be culturally a Northern state, not Southern.

So as Davis accrued more power for Richmond, Richmond lost the commensurate moral authority over the states critical to success. In other words, pushback on behalf of States' Rights against centralization, from states such as Georgia and North Carolina, presented Richmond with a peculiar ideological war within the CSA.

This ideological tension found expression over the CSA's policies of conscription, impressments and habeas corpus. These were ideological battles fought out mostly within State courts. Unlike Lincoln's almost total disregard for States' Rights and the rule of law, Davis was met with substantial opposition from the Southern states. Moreover, Davis' commitment to the rule of law conflicted with many of his war policies. However, in the final analysis, Davis worked within the framework of the rule of law. But maneuvering within that



framework misdirected resources which could have been directed towards the enemy.

In other words, these ideological battles within the CSA presented Davis with substantial challenges to maximizing the "physical and moral power" of the CSA.

In contemporary terms it was essentially a problem of public opinion. It is the same problem President George Washington confronted in his *Farewell Address*, through which he attempted to shape public opinion, what he referred to as "the force of public opinion," away from political parties and the States and towards

building a national identity. Robert E. Lee played a similar role in the CSA.

It was (and is) essentially a problem of managing political obligations. In the hierarchy of political obligations, if the Confederate soldiers' intensity of feeling was strongest at the state level, then Davis should have worked through the states to rally individual support for the CSA war cause, not around them. "Died of a theory" epithet is another way of saying men's hearts were with their states, and the CSA was either unwilling or incapable of surmounting that reality.

III

CSA conscription policy is a good case study to test Jefferson Davis' "died of a theory" epithet on the demise of the CSA. It implicitly includes political obligation and States' Rights. There is little question compulsory service in the military impacts all dynamics of individual liberty. When the CSA Congress passed its various war measures designed to provide personnel and supplies for its armies, compliance waxed and waned depending upon the circumstances. Many volunteers in the CSA armies were fighting to defend their respective states, or in their minds their nations, first and foremost. CSA conscription distorted that commitment and many resented the usurpation of state authority.

As the Confederacy's economic and military prospects declined, Richmond lost the capacity to enforce its will regarding recruitment, as well as other policy objectives. It was getting increasingly difficult for the CSA to maintain its physical and moral power.

What Davis considered desertion, along with all its pejorative attendant stigmas, was in reality the exercise of the two-sided republican coin of individual autonomy and the love of one's own. The tortuous homesickness which plagued the ranks was a strength of States' Rights and the achilles heel of CSA nationalism.

The first Confederate conscription law drafted into service men between the ages of 18 and 35. A revised law was passed on September 27, 1862, and raised the age to 44. The Conscription Act of February 1864 called all men between 17 and 50. Conscripts accounted for one-fourth to one-third of the Confederate armies east of the Missis-

sippi between April 1864 and early 1865.

Considering the life expectancy for men and women in 1860 was 43, a young man who volunteered in early 1861 at the age of 18 would be middle-aged by 1863. Furthermore, conscription forced into CSA service many who were biologically old men, requiring them to leave behind wives, parents, relatives, and friends in their twilight years.

One should not underestimate the pull towards home these and other 19th century wartime realities; e.g., men in blue ravaging their homes, the prospects of a slave rebellion, economic deprivations, a poorly fed and equipped army, interstate rivalries/jealousies, etc., presented to the men in Gray, not to mention the moral power Davis sought.

Consequently, many of the so-called deserters did so under the cover and sanction of their respective states. Loyalty to one's state was reciprocated, with the states protecting their citizens against the CSA government. This is evident in state courts issuing writs of *habeas corpus* on behalf of their citizens when the CSA attempted to conscript state citizens away from their home States and/or punish deserters.

Davis' understanding of duty and his offer of amnesty was oblivious to the reality on the ground and the law. He stated "The man who repents and goes back to his commander voluntarily, at once appeals strongly to executive clemency. But suppose he stays away until the war is over and his comrades return home, when every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself? It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty, but after conferring with our Generals at headquarters, if there be any

other remedy it shall be applied" [From *The Papers of Jefferson Davis*, Volume 11, pp. 61-63. Transcribed from the *Macon Telegraph*, September 24, 1864].

Yes, volunteers and conscripts had a duty to the central government, but in the hierarchy of duties, fighting for President Davis certainly was not necessarily on the top of their list, which included God, family, their respective states, and at times larger-than-life military leaders such as General Robert E. Lee.

And the offer itself, involving the word "clemency," must have rubbed the independent Southerner who sacrificed so much as an affront to his dignity. This is a peculiar offer from the commander-in-chief of an army two-thirds of whom are allegedly AWOL. He appears to be relying on the stick of shaming the deserters back to their posts, along with the carrot of executive clemency.

"[In the Confederate Army] absences of short duration were often unpunished and in other cases offenders received such trivial sentences as reprimand by a company officer, digging a stump, carrying a rail for an hour or two, wearing a placard inscribed with the letters AWOL." Even though it carried a penalty of death, leniency from commanding officers reflected an empathy not found in other countries. This is because the officers shared the sentiments and loyalties of their men" [H. L. Mencken, in *The American Language*, 1945, records "AWOL" as originating during the [American] Civil War].

According to official academic jargon, the underlying causes of Confederate desertion included ignorance of and a lack of interest in the Southern cause; cowardice; lack of equipment, e.g., shoes, rations, etc., and the resulting suf-

fering; economic hardship at home and the resulting homesickness; the emerging sense of failure as the war dragged on; and conscription, which was contrary to the Southern sense of autonomy.

All of these were factors, but I suspect that homesickness encapsulates a mindset that was overwhelmingly paramount in the AWOL bleeding of CSA armies.

It is clear for many of those who were AWOL, in Davis' mind, were fulfilling their *duties* to themselves and their own states, the center of political obligation. Rather than being AWOL from the CSA armies, they considered themselves to be ethically and morally AWOL from their responsibilities to their families, local communities, and states. Political obligation to their respective states was a means to meeting these other higher ends.

This Southern mindset is most obviously manifested in Robert E. Lee's decision to turn down General Winfield Scott's offer to take command of the Union Armies when he refused to turn against Virginia first and foremost, and only coincidentally the collection of states organized under the CSA.

Confederate soldiers who were AWOL had their political obligation priorities validated by their respective state courts, and in all probability, their families and communities. The family's safety nets were the men of the family, and CSA conscription policies tore these safety nets asunder.

Thus, CSA nationalism was a weak reed upon which to rest a protracted war. Of course, variations between the upper, lower, and Western states in the CSA were real, but overall the states had the final word because they were the political centers in the lives of the soldiers. In answer to Davis' query — "where shall [the deserter] shield

himself" — the answer is in his state. The states' court systems reflected that reality.

IV

To follow is a sketch of the judicial landscape with which Davis had to contend:

On March 16, 1861, the provisional congress passed an act establishing CSA courts. Following the example of the US 1789 Judiciary Act, the CSA act provided the CSA Supreme Court with appellate jurisdiction of state supreme courts. On July 31 a subsequent act was passed preventing the Supreme Court from meeting until it had been organized under the permanent government. When two years later the legislation was introduced to do so in January 1863, the opposition to the appellate jurisdiction over state supreme courts was so intense, the issue was tabled indefinitely. In other words, the CSA Supreme Court was never organized and state supreme courts were the courts of last resort.

This does not mean national judicial supremacy was finished. Due to the nature of American jurisprudence (temperament, education, *stare decisis*) many Southern judges remained orthodox in the dicta of Chief Justice Marshall and Associate Justice Story. What is remarkable about Confederate jurisprudence is its determination to uphold the rule of law when the chaotic fog of war seemed to be engulfing everything. But the fact remains that it was state judges, accountable to state political processes, which were supreme.

Lincoln's suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the harassment and arrests of judges prevented Northern state courts from using their most potent weapon, but I suspect the same jurispru-

dential tendencies may have been true in the North. However, I also suspect if Davis would have followed Lincoln's path in this regard, he would have been impeached, ignored or killed. This is an example of a States' Rights political culture not easily intimidated. It manifests a people determined to be self-governing.

This States' Rights vigor was recognized and respected by the CSA political class. Although the CSA Supreme Court was not organized, there was a high degree of consensus among state and CSA district court judges, along with the CSA attorneys general.

State courts were dominant because:

(a) President Davis referred cases to state courts because their decisions were more politically viable; i.e., he was a realist; (b) the CSA court system was neither fully organized nor staffed; (c) state courts did not indubitably succumb to national judicial supremacy; (d) plaintiffs with grievances against the CSA turned to their state courts; (e) state supreme courts commanded the respect of the community; and (f) state courts assumed concurrent jurisdiction over cases not explicitly assigned to CSA courts; i.e., a form of judicial federalism.

Prior to the Conscription Acts there were two categories of enlisted men: those who had enlisted for twelve months and those who enlisted for the duration of the war. The first conscription act (April 16, 1862) made all white men between the ages of 18 and 35 subject to military duty for three years. The second act (September 27, 1862) made those between 35 and 45 subject to military duty. An act of April 21, 1862, enumerated the legal bases for exemptions to the act, later replaced by the October 11, 1862, act,

more clearly defining the bases for exemptions. All sorts of political and legal issues arose as a result of the several acts.

The constitutionality of the Conscription Act was upheld by almost all state high courts and CSA Attorney General Watts. The jurisprudence was classic Marshall, e.g., the implied powers theory —

“... the power to raise and support armies is an express constitutional grant to the Congress of the Confederate States, and there is no limitation as to the mode or manner of exercising it.... The general government is not dependent upon the will either of the citizen or of the State, to carry into effect the power to raise and support armies....” (*Ex parte Coupland*, 26 Texas 386 [1862]).

Lincoln’s suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* prevented state courts from releasing draft resisters. Even similar cases in the US were upheld by similar reasoning; the Pennsylvania Supreme Court declared conscription to be unconstitutional, because it converted state militias into national forces. Without the former, the security and foundation of States’ Rights are negated. The author of the opinion, Chief Justice Lowrie, was shortly thereafter defeated in his reelection bid, and the court overturned his opinion in a 3-2 decision. There is no evidence that Southern judges who thwarted CSA conscription suffered a similar fate.

Southern jurisprudence was so well reasoned that Chief Justice White uses Confederate/state courts’ treatment of the conscriptions acts of the Confederacy to rationalize its constitutionality in 1918. He wrote

“And as further evidence that the conclusion we reach is but the inevitable consequence of the pro-

visions of the Constitution as effect follows cause, we briefly recur to events in another environment. The seceding states wrote into the Constitution which was adopted to regulate the government which they sought to establish, in identical words the provisions of the Constitution of the United States which we here have under consideration. And when the right to enforce under that instrument a selective draft law which was enacted not differing in principle from the one here in question was challenged, its validity was upheld evidently after great consideration by the courts of Virginia, of Georgia, of Texas, of Alabama, of Mississippi and of North Carolina, the opinions in some of the cases copiously and critically reviewing the whole grounds which we have stated. *Burroughs v. Peyton*, 16 Grat. (Va.) 470; *Jeffers v. Fair*, 33 Ga. 347; *Daly and Fitzgerald v. Harris*, 33 Ga. Supp. 38, 54; *Barber v. Irwin*, 34 Ga. 27; *Parker v. Kaughman*, 34 Ga. 136; *Ex parte Coupland*, 26 Tex. 386; *Ex parte Hill*, 38 Ala. 429; *In re Emerson*, 39 Ala. 437; *In re Pille*, 39 Ala. 459; *Simmons v. Miller*, 40 Miss. 19; *Gatlin v. Walton*, 60 N. C. 333, 408.”

He does not mention the context in which those cases were decided, such as the magnitude and proximity of the hostile Union forces and the other constitutional safeguards protecting the States against centralization.

The opinions in those state courts acknowledged and protected the collateral state militias, autonomous from the national military.

Article I, section 8 clause 16 authorizes the Congress “To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the

United/Confederate States; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.”

Chief Justice White interprets the clause to mean the states maintain control over their respective militias at the discretion of the Congress: “There was left therefore under the sway of the states undelegated control of the militia to the extent that such control was not taken away by the exercise by Congress of its power to raise armies.” But more importantly, it’s the US Supreme Court which will make the final determination; i.e., national judicial supremacy. Not so in the CSA; state courts had the final word on such an important constitutional prerogative. In other words, the CSA Congress and commander-in-chief were held in check by the states. State judges within the CSA took the position national judicial supremacy would not hold sway over the state courts within the CSA.

Consider the following: In a *habeas corpus* case involving conscription, the NC Supreme court reaffirmed it was constrained by the “supremacy clause” of Article VI, that “as acts of Congress made in pursuance of the constitution, are the supreme law of the land” and that “it follows that such an act would be as imperative on the State courts and judges, as on the tribunals of the Confederate States” [Bryan, 10 of 27]. But it strictly interpreted those constraints as instructions to state judges to give full effect to acts made in pursuance of the national constitution, even when in conflict with state laws. But the supremacy clause was not construed to deny state courts concurrent jurisdiction with CSA

Continued on page 56

We Are The Sons

By Joel T. Bailey

We are the sons
The keepers of history
Honoring their names
Is now our destiny.

Preserving the shrines
To the battles they fought
Assuring their sacrifices
Was not for nought.

Upholding their honor
With Southern pride
Keeping the values
For which they died.

The blood of these patriots
Through our veins now runs
Be proud of our heritage
For we are the sons.

*Submitted by Joel T. Bailey, a member of the Lt. General John C. Pemberton Camp 1354,
Vicksburg, Mississippi*



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Friends & Descendants Association



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Soldier's Monument in the Confederate Section, Oakwood Restoration Committee recently replaced the fence around the monument that was missing in 1914.

An organization, Friends and Descendants Association of Oakwood Confederate Cemetery, under the auspices of the Oakwood Restoration Committee of the Virginia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, is being formed to honor these men and raise funds with which to assist in this project. You have the chance to be part of an organization dedicated to bringing honor and dignity to these men. The initial membership will be \$25.00 per year. This may be a tax deductible donation. Please check with your tax adviser. Fill out the form below and send it to: Friends & Descendants Association of Oakwood Confederate Cemetery, c/o Joe Wright, P.O. Box 114, Beaverdam, VA 23015-0114.

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Books in Print

Nathan Bedford Forrest's Redemption

A spiritual biography of the famous general is an apt description of the book *Nathan Bedford Forrest's Redemption*. It focuses on all the events which led to Forrest's conversion to Christianity at the end of the war. Though his wife was a devout Christian for all the years of their marriage, it seems the trials and tribulations of his life and experiences during the war brought about a remarkable religious transformation.

Bedford Forrest was an upstanding, self-made man whose father died when Bedford was young, and who worked hard to help provide for his family. While he was a good worker, he tried many professions and made and lost several fortunes by the beginning of the war. Soon after he joined up, he used his own money to outfit his battalion. The state of Tennessee offered financial aid, but Forrest was anxious to get into the war so he used his own fortune to help procure saddles, guns and horses for his men. Many wartime incidents and victories are recounted, including Forrest's falling out with Braxton Bragg. One of the most entertaining stories tells how Sherman and his army chased "that Devil Forrest" around Tennessee and Georgia, thus proving Forrest's hit-and-run tactics quite effective.

Near the end of the war Forrest was granted several weeks of leave to regain his strength and recruit new troops. He

also wanted to see his family. It was at this time that his wife Mary Ann began staying in camp with Forrest and their son William, as conditions permitted. Mary Ann ministered and cared for the young boys serving under her husband. To the end of their days Bedford and Mary Ann would continue to care for the soldiers who served with them and provided them with financial assistance out of their own pocket. This was all the more amazing considering that the Forrests were financially strapped themselves at the end of the war.

This book is well sprinkled with religious references to prove the author's points. It is well-written, interesting, informative, and all in all a remarkable story of religious transformation in a trying era.

Author: Shane E. Kastler
Publisher: Pelican Publishing Co.
www.pelicanpub.com
Hardcover \$23.00

Reviewed by Amy R. Huss

Magnolias and Cornbread An Outline of Southern History for Unreconstructed Southerners

Leslie R. Tucker has a Ph.D. in Southern history, a subject he currently teaches, and lives in Edmond, Oklahoma. He is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and has held many national and state offices. He describes himself as a California Okie who has learned to be proud of his numerous ancestors who fought for the Confederate States of America.

Author Tucker states "I am an unreconstructed Southerner. I define this as someone who is Southern first and American second." He cites that "one of the main objectives of my analysis is to explain the decline in the number of unreconstructed Southerners."

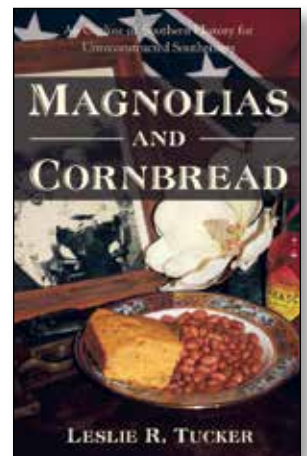
The author believes that unreconstructed Southerners must understand our history so that we can defend our heritage. A true historian, Mr. Tucker begins his book with the settling of the colonies. The ethnic populations that first settled the South and the North gave rise to cultural differences. He makes a compelling case that Northerners have always hated Southerners because of their own arrogance and perceived moral superiority. From the first coming together as a nation, Northerners have conspired to conquer and bankrupt the South.

Author Tucker deals with every facet of this Northern hatred and debunks the Northern "myths" as well as those Southern "myths" through which the Yankees continue to perpetuate their hatred and which they use as the basis for their propaganda of South-bashing.

In the name of "diversity" (which is nonexistent when referring to anything Southern or Confederate), the Northerners have fostered "American unity" and "national harmony" by enforcing the doctrine of political correctness. Only when the last Confederate Battle Flag has been furled and the last Confederate monument has been razed will the liberal, arrogant Northerners be totally satisfied.

One of the "myths" which author Tucker writes about is the fallacy that America contains a classless society.

Continued on page 48





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The Surgeon Corps

Dear Compatriots and Friends,

Confederate greetings! This article should reach you in late summer. I'm sure it has been hot in Dixie. This is a great time of year to re-evaluate where you are in your pursuit of better health. By now, we have had many programs, reenactments and other commemorations honoring our gallant ancestors. Remember, the Sesquicentennial has only just begun. We need each other to "keep up tha skeer" for several more years in this critical time in Southron history. One way we can insure that we will be in the fight longer is to maintain and improve our health.

One of the ways you can take charge of your wellness, thus helping the entire Confederation, is to make sure that you have had all of the appropriate medical screening tests that are appropriate for your age. "Screening tests" are tests which help to detect certain types of disease states earlier than normal, more quickly. One of these types of screens is the prostate-specific antigen (PSA). Unfortunately, only 22-percent of men ages 40-49 get an annual PSA test to screen for prostate cancer. Fifty three-percent of men 50 and older do so. The numbers of those being screened needs to improve. Early detection of prostate cancer can improve the survival rate tremendously. A man is at higher risk for having prostate cancer if he had a close relative (uncle, father, brother, grandfather, etc.) who had prostate cancer before age 65.

You should discuss your family history and whether you need a PSA screen with your family physician. The PSA screening test is a simple blood test. I know from my own work experience many men neglect their health and do not care for needles. But do get this screening done for your family and your Compatriots out there fighting for *The Cause*. They and we need you, now, more than ever!

With the aforementioned risk factors, many experts believe screening should start as early as age 40. An important fact to remember is a high PSA does NOT always mean you have prostate cancer. A high PSA level usually does indicate more testing is need-

ed. This could lead to a referral to an urologist. Remember, we are talking about "prostate," a little organ in the body men have in their reproductive

system, and NOT "prostrate," what we may do when praying (defined as: to put or throw down in a posture of humility or adoration) as General "Stonewall" Jackson was reputed to have done when at prayer, on occasion. Twenty-five percent of anticipated cancers in men are estimated to be prostate cancer.

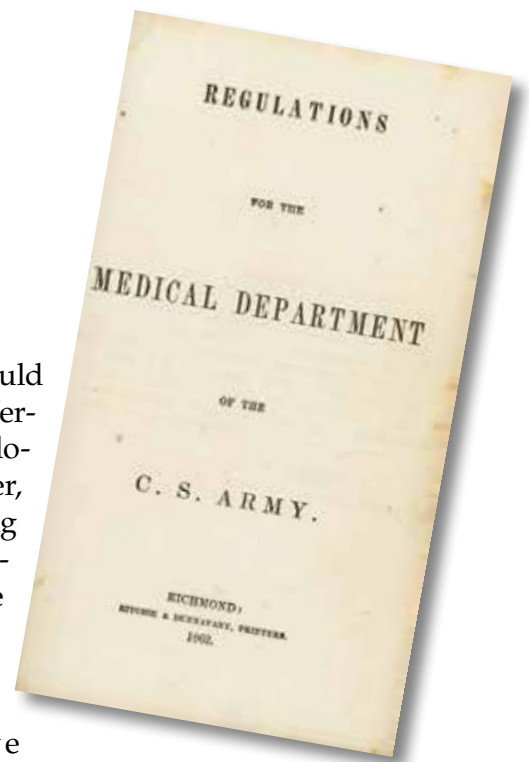
Prostate cancer is just one of many health problems which can be "screened" for and, usually, detected early. On most occasions, just like your Mawmaw/Grandmother told you, an ounce of prevention beats a pound of cure any day. Early detection of disease usually saves and prolongs and improves the individual's quality of life. Do have a conversation with your doctor about what screens would be appropriate for you.

I hope you are enjoying these health-related articles. Your Commander-in-Chief Givens is very interested in improving the health (in military-speak, "readiness") of the Confederation. Do send in your questions and/or comments. Thanks to those of you who already have. Special greetings to the Mississippi Division!

May the great physician, our Lord, Christ Jesus, bless you with long life and great health!

Deo Vindice!

Respectfully submitted,
Major Christopher J. M. Cummins, MD
Surgeon-in-Chief
giuseppe398@yahoo.com



Army of Northern Virginia



L.O. Ashley (left) of the **Old Abbeville Camp 39**, Abbeville, SC, and Sam Atkins of **John Thomas Ashley Camp 43**, Honea Path, SC, remember the Confederate Veterans buried in Keowee Baptist Church Cemetery by planting Confederate Flags on their graves. The cemetery is located four miles outside of Honea Path, SC.



Members of the the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, participated in the Memorial Day Celebration by setting up a recruiting booth to recruit new members. Members participated in the White Lake Water Festival Parade, Ammon's Blueberry Festival and Parade, and the 6th Annual Campbellton Landing War Between the States Living History weekend. The Arsenal Camp store and recruiting booth was set up for the Living History weekend. Pictured from left are Jack Gray and John Pankey.



Litchfield Camp 132, Conway, SC, Commander Carter inducts into the bonds of fraternal brotherhood father and son, James and Jarame Parker, along with Anthony Martin and Dr. Sam Dusenbury.



The **Colonel E.T. Stackhouse Camp 1576**, Latta, SC, inducted six new members. Pictured from left are Bobby Turbeville, Joseph Barnes, Wayne Bowen, Charles Dawsey, David Camp and Dustin Hyatt.



Earlene Grey, wife of **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC, Graves Committee Chairman John Grave, shows a display of artifacts to local children during the Confederate Memorial Day event in May, 2010, on the Anderson County Courthouse square. Mrs. Grey is a member of the camp's Emmala Gray OCR chapter.



Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582, Sharpsburg, MD, members attended the funeral and honors for Lt. Col. Benjamin Carter, who was honored with a full military funeral ceremony in Chambersburg, PA. The event was well attended by delegations from Texas, Pennsylvania and the area around Sharpsburg.

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



A memorial service was held at the Yerby Daniels Cemetery to dedicate a new VA headstone for Private Eli Daniel, Co. D, 5th NC Senior Reserves. The service was conducted by members of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, and the Southern Cross Chapter 27, OCR. Pictured from left, Joseph Auton, Jeremy Auton and Danny Joe Auton, descendants of Private Eli Daniel.



Delaware Grays Camp 2068, Seaford, DE, Color Sergeant/Camp Treasurer John Zoch shares the true history of the South "hands-on" style with kids during the Milford Hospital Fair May 15, 2010 in Milford, DE, by setting up a living history area and talking about Delaware's role in Confederate history.



Members of the **Lt. Col. Robert H. Archer Camp 2013**, Havre de Grace, MD, set up a recruiting Southern heritage booth at Sunfest in Rising Sun, MD, in June 2010. Pictured from left, Tony Lidke, Wayne Halsey, Commander Bob Dollenger, special guest Stanley K. Lott and Mike Eldreth.



Black River Tigers Camp 2152, Coats, NC, members assisted in the Adopt-A-Highway workday. Camp 2152 had 18 members and two volunteers show up to clean a two-mile stretch of Highway 82 in Harnett County. This stretch of Highway 82 runs through the original Battlefield of Averasboro, North Carolina.



The **Colonel William A. Stowe Camp 2142**, Dallas, NC, swore in two new members recently. At the same meeting, guest speaker Rev. Creighton Lovelace gave a very interesting talk on the lives of Lee and Jackson. Pictured from left, Commander Gary Byrd, Zachary Fuller, Michael Fuller and Chaplain Morris Jenkins.



Carolina Grays of Pender County Camp 2174, Burgaw, NC, Commander E. W. Fredrickson held an informative program presented by their Chaplain, Leo Vereen, on the 31st Infantry Combat Dixie Division, in which he had served active duty while enlisted in the US Army during the Korean War. The oath of office was administered to all officers, pictured from left: Rickie Jones, Chaplain Leo Vereen, Alan Hilburn, Sr., Franklin Hord, Commander E. W. Fredrickson and Garland Hilliard, Jr. by NC Division Commander Thomas Smith.

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



Members of the **General P. G. T. Beauregard Camp 1458**, Sumter, SC, Bobby Baker, Commander Stan Rawls, John Rawls, Bryan Padgett and Paul Harvin, performed the camp's annual workday cleanup of the wilderness cemetery containing the final resting place of Captain Richard Skinner, Co. H, 5th SC Cavalry. Capt. Skinner was killed in the fighting near Richmond in 1864 and his body was brought home to SC by a black servant. The camp members have been faithfully performing this duty for more than 12 years.



On the event of their 100th anniversary, the **J. R. Chambliss Camp 1779**, Emporia, VA, rededicated the Confederate monument on the Greensville County Courthouse Square. Honor guards were, from left, Kenney Hughes, Lex Lowery, Jason Lowery, Wade Brickhouse, Billy Bradley and Fred Bare.



The **Brigadier General Nathan G. Evans Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC, cleaned the Gasque Cemetery in Marion in which five Confederate veterans are buried. Compatriots present are Jim Lee, Chase McRae, Commander Charles McRae and Jeff Johnson (not pictured).



Captain Phillip Thurmond of Thurman's Partisan Rangers, was reinterred in Winfield, WV, by the **West Virginia Division**.



Davidson Guards Camp 1851, Davidson County, NC, members following a Confederate memorial service held in Lexington, NC.



McNeill's Rangers Camp 582, Moorefield, WV, cosponsored program presentations entitled "Belle Boyd, Civil War Spy" to more than 700 students and public in Grant County, WV. Pictured are David D. Judy, Susan Judy, Actor/Presenter Patricia Cooper and Commander Charles Bonar.



Army of Northern Virginia



Wharton-Stuart Camp 1832, Stuart, VA, members march in the snow at the December 4, 2010 Christmas Parade.



On January 17, 2011, the **Major General Stephen Dodson Ramseur/Colonel Reuben Campbell Camp 387**, Statesville, NC, held its annual Lee-Jackson Banquet at the West Iredell Ruritan Club. Pictured at left is Commander Donald Archer and at right, Dr. Jim Rogers with members of the Barney Rogers and Russell Johnson Bluegrass Band, who performed "When the Bands Played."



Michael McGee, a member of the **Major General William D. McCain Camp 584**, places a flag at a grave under a historical magnolia tree in the Mt. Ebal Baptist Church in Batesburg, SC, a tree that was planted by a mother of two Confederate lieutenants after she buried her sons there more than 140 years ago.



At the West Virginia History Day on February 24, 2011, at the West Virginia Capitol in Charleston, the **Flat Top Copperheads Camp 1694**, Princeton, WV, set up an SCV display and Al Stone received a WV History Hero Award for his preservation of WV history. From left are Kevin Spicer, Richard Lockhart, Al Stone, Blaine Hypes and WV Division Commander John Belcher.



Compatriot Billy Rowe, **Colonel Henry Laurens Benbow Camp 859**, Manning, SC, receives the first Palmetto Recruiting Patch from SC Division Lieutenant Commander Don Gordon.



While on a weekend outing in the York, PA area, **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, members Earl Stickel, Jerry Bayer, PA Division Commander James Palmisano and George Towson paused by an unknown Confederate gravesite. The marker, placed by the Sons of Union Veterans, denotes a Southern casualty of the Gettysburg campaign of 1863.

Army of Tennessee



The Sam Davis Chapter 647, Children of the Confederacy from Knoxville, TN, recently visited the Sam Davis Home in Smyrna, TN. Pictured, back from left, CofC Chapter Director Rebecca Sardella, Knoxville 89, UDC; **Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87**, Knoxville, TN, member David Stewart; Tammy Stewart; Lisa Thomas. Front row, from left, Kim Haase; Cameron Thomas, President Sam Davis 647, CofC; Sarah Stewart; Heather Stewart; Sammy Pero; Camp 87 volunteer Frank Scarpino.



The **Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207**, Waynesboro, GA, hosted a Confederate Memorial Service at the historic Waynesboro Confederate Memorial Cemetery in Waynesboro. The Color Guard consisted of reenactors representing the 54th GA Infantry and Co. D, 2nd GA. Past Camp 207 Commander David Moncus presented the memorial address as he challenged us and enlightened us about our Confederate, Southern and American heritage.



The **Jones County Rosin Heels Camp 227**, Laurel, MS, recently hosted the Routhland Encampment in Natchez, MS.



Members of the **St. Clair Camp 308**, Ashville, AL, gather on the front porch of the John W. Inzer Museum during the UDC's annual Jefferson Davis Tea, held at the Museum. From left, Bill Watkins, David Murphree, Charlie Brannon, Edward V. Gunter, Benjamin Hestley and Benny Peavey.



Compatriots Daryl Ladner and Jim Huffman of the **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS, pose with Picayune Library Director Linda Tufaro in front of just a small part of the library's annual Confederate Heritage of Honor Display. The display fills the entire library foyer, runs for a full month, has been put up for some 15 years, and has received only positive comments from the public.



Members of the **Major General William T. Martin Camp 590**, Natchez, MS, participated in their Memorial Service, held at General Martin's grave in the Natchez City Cemetery. Pictured from left, Buddy Emerick, Jason Blaney, Commander Allen Terrell, John Boyte, Bradley Hayes, Clark Jackson, Sr., Danny Hayes and George Hayes.

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



At the recent **Crystal Springs Southern Rights Camp 712**, Crystal Springs, MS, living history, the 5th Brigade and 3rd Brigade of MS Division were represented. **Jones County Rosin Heels 227** and **Augusta Greys 1956** were also represented. Pictured from left, front row, John Petifils, Camp 1956, Joseph Dawson, Cody Downing, Camp 1956; second row from left, Don Green, Camp 227, Mike Webb, Camp 712, Larry Higginbotham, Camp 1956, Don Heiden, Camp 1956; standing, Jim Baker, Camp 712.



A Confederate monument dedication was held at the courthouse in Trenton, FL, by the **John Hance O'Steen Camp 770**, Trenton, FL. Pictured from left, John Adams, Camp Commander Clement Lindsey, Doug Dawson, Harry Hurst, Jim Darby (kneeling), Earl Green and Bob Hurst.



Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, Jacksonville FL, set up an SCV recruitment display at the Military Collector's Gun Show. The recruitment effort yielded several new members and a membership renewal. The camp's Confederate Torpedo display was well received by the public, and they were asked to return to future gun shows.



The **Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315**, Pensacola, FL, along with the local UDC chapter, observe Confederate Memorial Day at Point Clear Confederate Cemetery.



Camp Commander Robert Snead welcomes Charles Gerald Crews, Jr., a veteran of the Gulf wars, into the **Brigadier General Evander M. Law Camp 1323**, Lakeland, FL.



The **Theophilus West Camp 1346**, Marianna, FL, set nine headstones at Pope Cemetery, Sneads, FL. Holding to the policy of honoring all veterans, one of the nine was of a Union soldier. Private William Smith Self served in the 33rd KY Infantry and moved to Florida after the War of Northern Aggression. Standing, from left, Mike Peel, Ronnie Williams, Lionel Young, Mike Branch. Kneeling, from left, Larry Clere, Ashley Pollette, Larry Morse and Commander Robert Daffin.

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



The **John S. Mosby Camp 1409**, Kingsport, TN, set a headstone for Confederate soldier Wallen Hurd, 2nd TN Cavalry. Wallen Hurd was home on leave and was attempting to return to his unit when he was ambushed by Union sympathizers. He did not die right away, so his mother, upon hearing this, went to her dying son's side, nursed him until he died and carried him home to be buried in the family cemetery. Pictured, kneeling, from left, Rick Ragle, John Byington, Scott Smith. Standing from left, descendants Richard Jones and Mrs. Livesay, Richard Northington, Dan Webb and Gene Bolling.



Members of the **Savannah Militia Camp 1657**, Savannah, GA, Don Newman, Ron Coats and Fred Royal and members of **Francis Bartow Camp 93**, Savannah, GA, Joe Dawson and Dr. Ira Couey met with Harvey Rosenzweig, owner of Savannah Cemetery Maintenance, at the Gettysburg Lot in Laurel Grove Cemetery to learn how to clean the headstones there. About half of the markers and the small monument have been cleaned, with the others to be cleaned in the near future.



Compatriot Geoff Walden, adjutant of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, recently completed a military tour in Afghanistan. While there, he displayed the camp flag which was the first flag flown over the Zollicoffer Confederate Cemetery at the Mill Springs Battlefield, Nancy, KY.



This is the personalized Alabama SCV car tag on the vehicle of **Fort Blakeley Camp 1864**, Baldwin County, AL, 2nd Lt. Commander David W. Myers.



Members of the **Sergeant William A. Hamby Camp 1750**, Crossville, TN, representing the 28th TN Infantry, dedicate the newest Tennessee Civil War Trails monument in Pleasant Hill, TN, which commemorates "The Affair at Cumberland Mountain."



The 27th MS Honor Guard provided uniformed participants for the Draughn Memorial at Holliman Cemetery near New Augusta, MS. The event was sponsored by the **Augusta Greys Camp 1956**, New Augusta, MS. Fenner's Louisiana Battery provided a cannon and AL SW Brigade Commander Beetle Bailey provided a mortar.



Army of Tennessee



James Lamar (Jimmy) Bell, Jr., Life Member, **Major William Footman Camp 1950**, Fort Myers, FL, died January 19, 2010, in Fort Myers, FL, with internment in Green Valley Cemetery, Furley, KS. Serving as Honor Guard at graveside services were Dick Croft, **South Kansas Camp 2064**, Wichita, KS, **Brigadier General Albert Pike Camp 1439**, Wichita, KS, Honorary Member Pauline Phipps, and Camp 1439 members George Harris, Jerry Spaur and John Handley.



The **MS Division** recently presented a check for \$13,528 to the MS Department of Archives and History as half-payment for the preservation of the 22nd MS Infantry Flag. This is the eleventh flag the MS Division has preserved at a total cost exceeding \$100,000. Pictured from left, Ms Cindy Gardner, Director of Collections, Mississippi DA and H; MS Division Commander Bill Atkinson, Save the Battleflags Committee Chairman Jim Huffman and Jim Strickland.



Members and friends of the **Captain Thomas W. Patton Camp 2021**, Boardman, OH, participated in a parade in Willoughby, OH.



The **Private Tapley P. Mays Camp 2170**, Ironton, OH, Camp Commander John Anson received the camp charter from OH Division Commander Mike Lawson at the OH Division Conference



Members of the **Rabun Gap Riflemen Camp 1929**, Clayton, GA, recently dedicated a flag staff on the grounds of the Rabun County courthouse at the Confederate Veterans monument. Pictured are members of Camp 1929 and visitors.



The **General John C. Vaughn Camp 2089**, Tellico Plains, TN, participated in the Pumpkintown Festival in Athens, TN. At the request of the city, they set up a camp and provided historical information to visitors. Commander James Young, James Staton and William McKiven are at the Undertaker's tent.

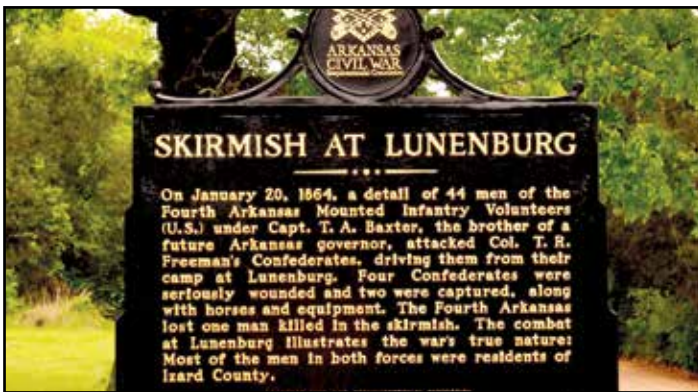
Army of Trans-Mississippi



Commander Tom Coppock (right), **O. M. Roberts Camp 178**, Waxahachie, TX, presented Adjutant Larry Wilhoite with his War Service Medal for his service as a Hospital Corpsman, US Navy, during the Vietnam War.



Travis Archie was presented his membership certificate by **General James H. McBride Camp 632**, Springfield, MO, Camp Commander John Christensen.



Izard County, AR, Historical and Genealogical Society, the **Private Job S. Neill Camp 286**, Batesville, AR, and the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission, placed an historical marker commemorating the skirmish fought at Lunenburg on January 20, 1864. The Neill Camp recently sponsored the first-ever reenactment of the Lunenburg Skirmish on the original battle site.



LA Division Commander Charles Lauret, **Mouton Camp 778**, Opelousas, LA, and his son Colin plant ATM and ANV flags at the UDC Marker honoring Confederate soldiers who fought at Glorieta Pass in March 1862 during a trip through New Mexico.



Members of the **Frontier Guards Camp 996**, Junction, TX, join with members of the OCR at Fort Lancaster's Western Frontier Days. They spent their time at the two-day event talking with students and visitors about the life of the soldier and the families left behind. They are pictured here sharing with students from Texas Challenge Academy of Sheffield, TX.

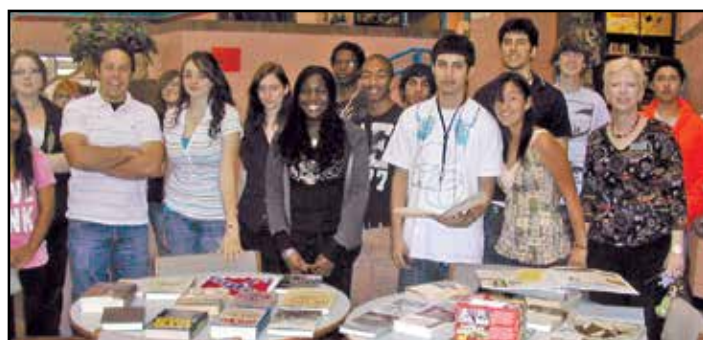


After lying in an unmarked grave for 99 years, Colonel Matthew Fielding Locke, commander of the 10th TX Cavalry, was located through the efforts of Captain Preston Furlow. A VA headstone was installed and dedicated in El Paso's Concordia Cemetery by **R. E. Lee Camp 239**, Ft. Worth, TX, Commander Ben Hatch, Ben Starnes of the Upshur County Patriots 2109, Gilmer, TX, and Captain Preston Furlow, Waxahachie, TX.

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



Members of the **Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**, San Antonio, TX, pose after the Berges Fest parade in Boerne, TX. They are also members of Co K, 6th TX Infantry. Pictured from left, Russ Lane, Bubba Cheek, Brandon Winters and Pete Gunn.



The **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Fort Huachuca, AZ, presented more than \$350 worth of books and other materials about the War for Southern Independence to Sierra Vista's Buena High School. Camp 1710 has been making an annual donation of books to a local school library since 2000. Pictured is the Buena HS 11th Grade American History class, with Assistant Principal Elaine Carlson at far right.



The AR Division recently hosted a memorial service for Confederate Roll of Honor recipient 1st Lt. James G. Wilson, Co. F, 1st AR Infantry, for his bravery at Chickamagua at the Cypress Valley Cemetery in Vilonia, AR. **Patrick R. Cleburne Camp 1433**, Pine Bluff, AR, member Charles Wilson is a direct descendant of James Wilson. Pictured from left, Bill Turney, Bill Farmer, Doyle Taylor, Mark Kalkbrenner, Andy Taylor, Sheldon Gately, Ron Kelley and Hayes Swayze.



Four members of the **Major Thomas J. Key Camp 1920**, Kansas City, KS, were awarded the SCV War Service Medal at the camp's 10th anniversary meeting. From left, Milton Wallace, Korean War; Mike Smith, Vietnam; Steve Crawford, Vietnam and J. Scott Brown, Vietnam. At far right is camp Adjutant Heath Roland, who officiated in the ceremony.



2nd TX Frontier District Camp 1904, Deleon, TX, OCR Chapter 23 and members of the George B. Erath UDC Chapter participated in the Hanson Cemetery and Alameda Cemetery Veterans' Memorial Dedications.



The **John H. Reagan Camp 2156**, Palestine, TX, Color Guard posted and retired colors for a United Daughters of the Confederacy Medallion Ceremony held at Rose Lawn Cemetery, Palestine, TX. The ceremony was held by the Davis-Reagan Chapter 2292 UDC of Palestine, TX, for deceased member Billie Averitte. From left, Marc Robinson, Gary Williams, Dan Dyer, John Barnhart, Ronnie Hatfield and Billy Newsom.

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



New member of the **Texas Bonnie Blue Camp 869**, San Antonio, TX, Mark Benton enjoyed fellowship and supper with two airmen from Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, who were their guests.



The **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA, inducted two new members at the Prewitt's Chapel Cemetery Dedication. Pictured from left, Rickey Robertson, new member Blake Henderson, Camp Commander Tony Remedies, new member Stacy Cole and Tex McKnight.



Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133, Baton Rouge, LA, member Leslie Tassin visits the grave of his ancestor, Meril Tassin, who was killed in the Battle of Athens, AL, in 1862. He was the first relative to visit the gravesite in the 148-year history of the battle.



At a recent meeting of the **A. S. Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, Mr. Larry Fair, right, presented a program on the Constitution, the Founding Fathers and the Federalist Papers which was enjoyed by all, including Lieutenant Commander Gordon Taylor.



The **Cross of Saint Andrew Camp 2009**, Alto, TX, was invited by the Cherokee County Veterans of Foreign Wars chapter to fire an honorary rifle volley. Following the VFW ceremony, the troops met at the Confederate statue at the courthouse to pay tribute to more than 2,000 Confederate veterans who served from this county.



At the Hallsville, TX, Living History and battle reenactment, H. M. Meredith of the **Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, Longview, TX, explains to a group of school children the background and history of different Confederate flags.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617, Natchitoches, LA, members visited the Crump Hill Historic Site, near Marthaville, LA, where a skirmish took place during the Red River campaign in April 1864. Pictured from left, Greg Womack, Joe Darby, Robert Porter, Terry Waxham (owner of the site), Camp Commander Robert M. Peters and James McCrory.



Oklahoma Division Past Commander John Priddy stands at the newly installed marker to his great-great-uncle Private D. R. Priddy, Company H, 12th AL Infantry, at the Quanah Memorial Cemetery in Quanah, TX.



The **Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109**, Gilmer, TX, held their second-annual food drive December 22, 2010. Members, front row from left, Drake Huckaba, Ronnie Hill, Mark Vogl, Commander George Linton, H. C. Feagin and Jackie Smith. Second row, Jack Hamil, Phil Davis and Eddie Pricer. Back row, Jamie Eitson, Don Majors and Frank Sides distributed food, including turkeys, to needy families and shut-ins.



Dr. Mary Curry and Dr. Bernard Eble III attended the recent dedication of a memorial sign at Camp Parapet Powder Magazine, a National Register site in Old Jefferson just east of Causeway Boulevard, near the Mississippi River. The sign was placed by the Jefferson Parish Historical Commission in memory of **Past Commander-in-Chief Bernard E. 'Ben' Eble, II**, who was a Camp Parapet volunteer historian and curator from 1978-2003.



Members of the **East Texas and North East Texas Brigades** were in attendance at the Confederate monument on the courthouse grounds in Longview, TX, for a memorial service that honors Confederate Heroes Day, a TX state holiday each January 19.



Before participating in the Jefferson, TX, Mardi Gras Parade on March 5, 2011, the Lone Star Color Guard and Rifle Squad posed for a picture. SCV camps represented were **Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124**, Tyler, TX; **J. M. (Matt) Barton 441**, Sulphur Springs, TX; **Walter P. Lane 1455**, Longview, TX and the **Upshur County Patriots 2109**, Gilmer, TX.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

**RAPHAEL SEMMES 11
MOBILE**
BRADLEY, NORMAN WAYNE
BRISCOE, JAMES UPTON
BROOME, LUCAS BENNETT
CONNICK, JOSEPH V.
HAMLIN, POWELL
MARSHALL, DUSTIN
WILLIAMS, ROBERT FORREST

**ST. CLAIR 308
ASHVILLE**
NEWTON, WILLIAM PRINCE

**JOHN RAYBURN 452
GUNTERSVILLE**
DUKE, MILTON FRANKLIN
EDMONDS, JUNIOR LEE
GOLDEN, JOSHUA BLAKE

**E. A. O'NEAL 478
FLORENCE**
RAMSEY, TYLER DOUGLAS

**CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768
ATHENS**
PICKETT, LEWIS TODD

**COFFEE COUNTY RANGERS 911
ENTERPRISE**
FOREHAND, BRIAN SCOTT

**FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372
BIRMINGHAM**
CHESSE, CLIFFORD BRADLEY
GRISSOM, PARKER BLAKE
LeBLANC, HARRISON RYAN
LeBLANC, JOHN LITTLETON
MENDELSON, FIELDS
SUMMEROUR
MENDELSON, SAMUEL
PARKMAN
WILTY, MICHEL POWERS

**THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS
1524**
PRATTVILLE
CASEY, BRUCE STANLEY
FITZPATRICK, TERRY BAXTER

**COL. PINCKNEY D. BOWLES
1840
EVERGREEN**
HARPER, FRANCIS HILLARY

**FORT BLAKELEY 1864
BALDWIN COUNTY**
HART, ERNEST MADISON
PILLA, THOMAS L.
STEWART, JOHN CALHOUN

**THE TALLASSEE ARMORY
GUARDS 1921**
TALLASSEE
MILLER, RICHARD HAROLD

**3RD SERGEANT WILLIAM JOHN
MARTIN 2004**
WINFIELD
WEEKS, LARRY BANKS

**TEN ISLANDS 2678
OHATCHEE**
CASTELLO, ROBERT
FORD, LARRY D.
HEATHCOCK, ADAM REED
MAYBEN, ROGER
PRICKETT, JAMES ANDREW
WEEMS, PRESTON WAYNE

ARKANSAS

**3RD REGIMENT ARKANSAS
INFANTRY 246**
EL DORADO
McLAUGHLIN, PAUL M.

**DAVID O. DODD 619
BENTON**
BURTON, FREDDY
HODKIN, MORGAN E.

**THOMAS C. HINDMAN 656
PRAIRIE GROVE**
EDWARDS, KELLY ROY
GOODIN, THOMAS WALTER
ROACH, ZACKARYA LEE

**27th ARKANSAS INFANTRY 1519
MOUNTAIN HOME**
CARROLL, JAMES L.
DUKES, CARL A.
FULGHUM, DAVID G.
KEIRN, CLAUD LEAKE
McKINNEY, WILLIAM GARLAND
WOOLDRIDGE, RALPH HENRY

ARIZONA

**CONFEDERATE SECRET
SERVICE 1710**
SIERRA VISTA
TOMLINSON, WALTER CLYDE

**PVT. C. W. LUCAS -FORREST'S
ESCORT 2316**
PRESCOTT VALLEY
ANDERSON, KYLE CREIGHTON

CALIFORNIA

**FATHER A. J. RYAN-SAN
DIEGO 302**
SAN DIEGO
KEBELMAN, FRANK LOUIS
SANDERS, DAVE EUGENE

**GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE
COSBY 1627**
SACRAMENTO
CAMPBELL, DAVID A.
DAVIS, ALLEN RAY

**CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL
WADDELL 1770**
ORANGE COUNTY
BOATMAN, JESSE G.
PAYNE, ANTHONY GLEN

BRAZIL

OS CONFEDERADOS 1653
SAO PAULO, BRAZIL
MACALPINE, DOUGLAS FABIAN

COLORADO

**GOV. CHARLES S. THOMAS
2126**
GRAND JUNCTION
OREY, JOHN EDDIE
SNODGRASS, DAVID WAYNE
WISE, THOMAS HENRY

DELAWARE

DELAWARE GRAYS 2068
SEAFORD
DYER, DEAN LANCE

MASON DIXON GUARDS 2183
ELLENDALE
HARRINGTON, MICHAEL DAVID

FLORIDA

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556
TAMPA
COPELAND, CHARLES THOMAS
KEOUGH, TERRENCE D.
KEOUGH, THEODORE R.

WAKULLA GUARDS 742
CRAWFORDVILLE
SANDERS, RANDALL PERRY
SHEPARD, RAY J.

KIRBY -SMITH 1209
JACKSONVILLE
MARSHALL, JOHN ALLEN
MEAGHER, SHAWN L.
TIFFIN, WILLIAM DAVID
WELLS, WILLIAM G.
WOODSON, DILLARD D.

**STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY
1315**
PENSACOLA
RATCHFORD, FRED THOMAS
REGISTER, JOHN F.
SMITH, DURWARD B.

THEOPHILUS WEST, M.D. 1346
MARIANNA
CARR, WILLIAM TAFF
LEE, CURTIS PAUL

ST. JOHN'S RANGERS 1360
DELAND
COBB, WILLIAM BRIAN

STONEWALL JACKSON 1381
ST. PETERSBURG
HORNE, JAMES THOMAS
PECK, DAVID MARK

CAPT. J. J. DICKISON 1387
MELBOURNE
MEEKS, ROBERT CHARLES
STILL, RICHARD ALBERT

WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS 1395
FT. LAUDERDALE
ADDE, TIMOTHY

**FIRST CLAY COUNTY
CONFEDERATE ARTILLERY
1580**
MIDDLEBURG
GOSS, HENRY DARRELL

**GEN. JAMES PATTON
ANDERSON 1599**
WEST PALM BEACH
JOHNSTON, PETER DUKE

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614
HAVANA
PARRISH, JAMES W.

2ND LT. JOSEPH MORGAN 2012
PERRY
NOBLES, ARTHUR EDWARD

GEORGIA

**GEN. EDWARD DORR TRACY,
JR. 18**
MACON
WARD, KENDALL D.

BRIG. GEN. T. R. R. COBB 97
ATHENS
MEWELL, THOMAS BENJAMIN
POE, JOSHUA CAMERON
TUTTLE, BRIAN LEE

JOHN MCINTOSH KELL 107
GRIFFIN
LITTLEJOHN, WINSTON
THOMAS
WHITE, LAMAR SCOTT

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108
MCDONOUGH
PILGRIM, ANTHONY JAY

**LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON
141**
ALBANY
LASLIE, MICHAEL ALLEN

**BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER
ALEXANDER 158**
AUGUSTA
COMBS, ROGER LEE

W. D. MITCHELL 163
THOMASVILLE
LEWIS, DONALD LAVELLE

THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485
BRUNSWICK
PEWITT, JIMMY R.

**GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON
671**
DALTON
GARWOOD, SYDNEY DOUGLAS

STATE OF DADE 707
TRENTON
LAND, LOGAN E.

**MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER
863**
CONYERS
DOBY, HAROLD (HAL) L
POPE, HUGH C.

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941
STATESBORO
BEARDEN, KEVIN JAMES

**LT. COL. THOMAS COKE
GLOVER 943**
DOUGLASVILLE
HAMRICK, ROBERT BROCK
KIMSEY, ROBERT PATRICK
SMITH, LARRY M.

FORREST'S ESCORT 1239
KENNESAW
DAVIS, RONNIE B.
HALLFORD, THOMAS JASON

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397
DALLAS
DANIEL, MICHAEL R.

JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399
WARNER ROBINS
HARRIS, JOHN DANA

27TH GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404
GAINESVILLE
BROOKS, JEFFERY E.
FOWLER, MICHAEL JAMES
THRASHER, LANDON WALLACE

**THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL
1432**
STONE MOUNTAIN
AGEE, MICHAEL ALAN
BLANCHARD, CLIFFORD PIERCE
DONALDSON, DARRELL ALAN
GUEST, CHRISTOPHER COLLIE
MARTIN, JEFFREY RAY

MADISON COUNTY GRAYS 1526
COLBERT
MERCK, JAMES A.

THE ROSWELL MILLS 1547
ROSWELL
MASHBURN, LARRY J.
MOORE, JAMES H. "JIM"

CAMP MCDONALD 1552
KENNESAW
BEAM, DAVID WAYNE
NELSON, ROBERT JOHN

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657
SAVANNAH
BRYAN, JOHNNY DOUGLAS
FOSTER, ARTHUR JOSEPH
HARRELSON, KENNETH LEE
WARREN, WILLIAM RICHARD
WILLIAMS, JAMES DALE
YARBROUGH, JAMES MARCUS

OCHLOCKNEE RIFLES 1807
CAIRO
KEMP, JAMES MITCHELL

**MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE RANSOM
WRIGHT 1914**
EVANS
KNOX, CHRISTOPHER I.

**GEN. GEORGE 'TIG' ANDERSON
2038**
COVINGTON
FIELDS, TERRY LEE
MOORE, JAMES HAROLD

IOWA

**BOWENS MOUNTED RIFLES
1759**
DES MOINES
SCHMIDT, JIMMIE L.

**CARROLL COUNTY ROUGH &
READY'S 1952**
BURLINGTON
LOTT, CHARLES EARL

ILLINOIS

**PRIVATE SPINCE BLANKENSHIP
1802**
MARION
GUNTHER, LONNIE DAVID

INDIANA

A. J. RINGO 1509
NEW CASTLE
ROBINSON, DAVID PARTICK

THOMAS HENRY HINES 1555
MICHIGAN CITY
PYLE, GEORGE WINNER
WYATT, DAVID R.

KANSAS

B/G WILLIAM STEELE 1857
LEAVENWORTH
BOARMAN, JOSEPH CHARLES
NIGHTBERG, WAYNE T.

MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY 1920
KANSAS CITY
CRAIN, BENNIE L.
LALUMONDIER, VINCENT
JAMES
MAKEL, KEVIN BRIAN DORSEY

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064
WICHITA
BROWN, RANDALL DEAN

KENTUCKY

TILGHMAN-BEAUREGARD 1460
MAYFIELD
McCUISTON, JOHN PAYNE

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495
PADUCAH
LITCHFIELD, VICTOR J.
MARSHALL, HAROLD WAYNE
POLEY, JETHRO EDWIN
SATTERFIELD, DANIEL ISAAC
SATTERFIELD, LOUIS J.
SATTERFIELD, THOMAS J.

**COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL
1629**
WHITESBURG
BOGGS, LARRY D.
HALL, GEORGE JAMES
WHITT, ARTHUR McDOWELL

**JEFFERSON DAVIS
BIRTHPLACE 1675**
FAIRVIEW
BUSTER, GERALD RAY

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110
NEW ORLEANS
TRAHAN, ROBERT JOSEPH

BEAUREGARD 130
NEW ORLEANS
DAMONTE, JOHN
GONZALES, MICHAEL STEPHEN
HAGARDORN, GERARD JOHN

CAMP MOORE 1223
TANGIPAHOA
GISELL, DAVID HENRY
GOSS, DOUGLAS M.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308
SHREVEPORT
LEWIS, MICHAEL BRANDON
MONTGOMERY, PERRY GERGG
PLEASANT, JOHN RUFFIN

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390
LAKE CHARLES
COCHRAN, ALFRED PERRY
LAURENTS, TERRY LEE
MURPHREE, WILLIAM

**SGT. JAMES W. NICHOLSON
1478**
RUSTON
TERRILL, BILLY MARSHALL

**COL. JAMES HAMILTON BEARD
1856**
LOGANSPOUT
WENDELL, KARL STEVEN
WILSON, CODY JOE

GENERAL LOUIS HEBERT 2032
LAFAYETTE
AUCOIN, CLYDE STEPHEN
LANDRY, JASON CHARLES

MARYLAND

**CAPTAIN VINCENT CAMALIER
C.S.A. 1359**
LEONARDTOWN
GUY, BRADLEY JAY
HARPER, JESSE JOHN
HARPER, ZACHARY DAVID
SCHUMACHER, STEVEN
MICHAEL

COL. HARRY W. GILMOR 1388
BALTIMORE
PAPE, LEON THOMAS

PVT. WALLACE BOWLING 1400
LA PLATA
ANDERSON, JENNINGS
WILLIAM
MEDLIN, WAYNE THOMAS

MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY
TRIMBLE CAMP 1836
ELLCOTT CITY
HALL, LARRY McDONALD

**MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD
ELZEY 1940**
SALISBURY
NEWMAN, CLAUDE ROBINSON
NEWMAN, WILLIAM REESE

MECHANIZED CAVALRY 2134
SAINT LEONARD
BENNETT, GREGORY A.

MISSOURI

**B/G MOSBY MONROE PARSONS
718**
JEFFERSON CITY
BOGG, ALBERT L.
BOGG, CAREY EDWARD

COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934
OSCEOLA
BRITTAIN, PAUL PERRY
OLINGER, ROBERT

MISSISSIPPI

MAJ. GEN. E. C. WALTHALL 211
GRENADA
SCARBERRY, G. WAYMON

**RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S
265**
BRANDON
SMITHERMAN, RALPH

COL. W. P. ROGERS 321
CORINTH
DUNN, BOBBY FRANK
FUCHS, ROBERT L.
GRAYSON, THOMAS
HUDSON, HAROLD KEELAN
HUDSON, WILLIAM RUSSELL
SAUNDERS
MONROE, JAMES ERVIN
NASH, FRANKLIN ALEXANDER
SHACKELFORD, DAVID KEITH

GAINESVILLE VOLUNTEERS 373
PICAYUNE
DARWIN, JAMES THOMAS

M/G WILLIAM T. MARTIN 590
NATCHEZ
PEOPLES, JOE D.

SAM DAVIS 596
BILOXI
CHOATE, GORDON DAVID
SKINNER, JIMMY ROLAND

JEFFERSON DAVIS 635
JACKSON
BOOTHE, JOEL CHRISTOPHER
LORD, TOM

TIPPAH TIGERS 868
RIPLEY
CUMMINS, CHARLES EDWARD
STUART VALLEJO
FLOYD, SCOTTY DEWAYNE
JOHNSTON, STACEY L.
MILLER, JOSHUA WHIT

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION
ROGERS 873
AMORY
NORTHINGTON, JOHNNY L.

WILLIAM D. CAMERON 1221
MERIDIAN
ALLEN, DAVID BARTON

PRIVATE SAMUEL A. HUGHEY
1452
HERNANDO
BARNES, JOHN HUGHES
CHAPMAN, LOUIS STANLEY
DUFFIE, DUSTIN MITCHELL
HUNSUCKER, RANDY
THOMSON, THOMAS DAVID
WOOD, RICHARD E.

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1649
MERIDIAN
DANIELS, DANNY CHAD
NANCE, CHRISTOPHER RYAN

STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681
SUMMIT
ENLOW, ALTON SCOTT
SIMMONS, MICHAEL W.

9TH MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY
1748
LUCEDALE
LOLLIS, BOBBY MARTIN
TAYLOR, MICKEY L.
WALLER, BRENTLEY SHANE

UNIVERSITY GREYS 1803
OXFORD
BORG, GEORGE MATTHEW
DENMAN, BREXTON DALE
FLY, JIMMY DALE
HARRIS, THOMAS EUGENE
REYNOLDS, WILLIAM EDWARD
SWANN, CHARLES T.

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5
WILMINGTON
BURGESS, CHRISTIAN GRAY
FLOYD, JOSEPH BEACHER
PREVATTE, EDMUND MAURICE
SLOAN, RICHARD J.
SMITH, BURROWS GRIFFIN
SMITH, LEWIS DIXON

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15
ASHEVILLE
TAYLOR, HARRY K.

STONEWALL JACKSON 23
CHARLOTTE
SWAIN, CHARLES ROBERT
SWAIN, CHARLES EDWARD

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168
FAYETTEVILLE
ERVIN, BOBBY JAY
MOODY, THOMAS

ROBESON RIFLE GUARDS 216
LUMBERTON
WEST, SAMUEL A.
WEST, STEVEN BRUCE

CAPT. JULIUS WELCH 229
HAYWOOD COUNTY
SHEPARD, THOMAS LANE

FRANKLIN RIFLES 310
LOUISBURG
COOPER, ROBERT WENDELL
MEDLIN, BRANDON LEE

M/G STEPHEN DODSON
RAMSEUR / COL. REUBEN
CAMPBELL 387
STATESVILLE
QUEEN, NELSON CHARLES

LT. F. C. FRAZIER CAMP 668
HIGH POINT
HICKS, JAMES HENRY
LAMBETH, KEITH FREDERICK

COL. CHARLES F. FISHER 813
GRAHAM
JOBE, JAMES ALBERT
STONER, MILES CLECKLEY
STONER, PAUL GLENN

COL. SAMUEL MCDOWELL
TATE 836
MORGANTON
BEACH, THOMAS S.

GEN. MATT W. RANSOM 861
WELDON
MIZE, STEPHEN ANDREW

MAJ. GEN. BRYAN GRIMES
1488
GREENVILLE
HADDOCK, JASPER RAY

COL. STEPHEN DECATUR POOL
1597
BEAUFORT
ROBINSON, STEPHEN POOL

THE CSA UNKNOWN SOLDIER
1753
LANES CREEK TOWNSHIP
BELK, WILSON BRYAN
BELK, WILSON GARRISON
ELFIRD, HOYT L.
FOSTER, STEPHEN THOMAS
GOODE, STANLEY GORDON
GRIFFIN, BRADLEY CHARLES
GRIFFIN, ROBERT EDWIN
HAGIN, DURAN WILLIAM
HAGIN, TROY AUGUSTUS
JAMES, JOSEPH MARKUM
RICHARDSON, CAMERON
THOMAS
SIMMONS, THOMAS LEE
STURGILL, ERNEST E.
STURGILL, ERNEST EDWARD
TUCKER, TERRY MACK
VANCE, CLIFFORD THURMAN
WILLIAMS, CONLEY STEVEN

24TH NC CO. C. CLAYTON
YELLOW JACKETS 1809
CLAYTON
LEE, JACKIE L.

CABARRUS GUARDS 1837
CONCORD
MELVIN, HAROLD GRAY
TYLER, RYAN JEFFREY

NANTAHALA RANGERS 1839
FRANKLIN
ANDERSON, JONATHAN DAVID

JACKSON RANGERS 1917
SYLVA
CLABERN, CHARLES LEWIS

COL. JOHN B. PALMER 1946
BURNSVILLE
CHRISAWN, PAUL GENE

ROCKY FACE RANGERS 1948
TAYLORSVILLE
ELLIS, RICHARD
SIMMS, JOHN

FIRST, FARTHEST & LAST 1966
RANDOLPH COUNTY
ROBERTSON, BROOKS ALLEN

COL. LAWRENCE M. ALLEN
2093
MARS HILL
GARRISON, MELVIN LESTER
HAMILTON, JOHN HUGH
REECE, ALTON LOUIS

BEAUFORT PLOWBOYS 2128
WASHINGTON
SILVA, BRIAN ALEXANDER

COL. WILLIAM A. STOWE 2142
DALLAS
BARFIELD, BRYAN CARLTON
BARFIELD, TRENTON MILLER
LOWERY, JAMES EDWARD

CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS
2187
AUTRYVILLE
BROCK, TIMOTHY DARRYL
HALL, DWIGHT LINDBERGH
HALL, JAMES MICHAEL
HALL, JUSTIN MICHAEL
UMPHLET, HENRY HARDY
UMPHLET, JEFFERSON PIERSON
UMPHLET, JEFFREY NEAL
VINSON, DONOVAN

BIG IVY MOUNTAIN GUARD
2230
BARNARDSVILLE
DILLINGHAM, BUDDY
TABOR, JAMES R.

CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN.
RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318
MIDLAND
BROWN, LAWRENCE MARK
ELLIOTT, MITCHELL ALLEN
HAIGLER, DYLAN MICHAEL
HOWELL, JESSE HARDY
STAPLES, THOMAS GERALD
WILLIAMS, BUCK

CAPTAIN ALFRED W. BELL 2319
FRANKLIN
ASHE, DENNIS KEITH

NEW JERSEY

PVT. MEREDITH POOL 1505
HAMMONTON
BAUMLE, CHRISTOPHER
PALMER, HARRY D.

NEW MEXICO

BG HENRY HOPKINS SIBLEY
2075
ALBUQUERQUE
TEEL, HERBERT DRISCOLL

NEVADA

LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY 2016
SPARKS
LYONS, TIMOTHY D.
WHITE, WARREN RAPELYE

NEW YORK

MISS CONSTANCE CARY 1913
GLOVERSVILLE
BURCH, RONALD J.

OHIO

QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS 2087
MAYFIELD HEIGHTS
WILEY, RICHARD THOMAS

PVT. TAPLEY P. MAYS 2170
IRONTON
CONLEY, MICHAEL JOSEPH
HONAKER, JAMES RICHMOND

LT. GEN. THOMAS J. JACKSON
2191
MEDINA
HONAKER, ROGER DOUGLAS
WIDOWSKI, ANDREW JOHN

OKLAHOMA

CAPTAIN CLEM VAN ROGERS
481
OKLAHOMA CITY
BYFORD, CLEO JUNIOR
BYFORD, DANIEL WYATT
BYFORD, DAVID WAYNE
BYFORD, DENNIS WAYNE
BYFORD, DENNIS WAYNE
BYFORD, MICH.AEL CHRISTIAN

COL. JOHN JUMPER 900
CLAREMORE
FRYE, BRUCE ALLEN

FIRST CHEROKEE MOUNTED
VOLUNTEERS 1501
EDMOND
WALL, TANNER DONOVAN

PVT. DRURY WARREN 2180
PONCA CITY
DAVIS, JERRY A.
HENDREN, JEREMY A.
OLDHAM, ROBERT T.

OREGON

COL. ISAAC WILLIAM SMITH
458
PORTLAND
MOORE, WILLIAM DAVID

PENNSYLVANIA

PVT. JOHN WESLEY CULP
MEMORIAL 1961
GETTYSBURG
COGHILL, EDGAR
WEBB, JAMES W.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SECESSION 4
CHARLESTON
CALLAHAN, JEFFERY DANIEL
NESTER, DAVID ERIC

PALMETTO 22
COLUMBIA
WHITAKER, MARC ANTHONY
WHITAKER, MICHAEL ANTHONY

MOULTRIE 27
MOUNT PLEASANT
CARTER, ANTHONY DEAN

PVT. THOMAS E. CALDWELL 31
CLOVER/YORK
DULA, COLLIN ANDREW
OWENS, JIMMY STEVE

JOHN M. KINARD 35
NEWBERRY
RIKARD, DONNIE

16th SOUTH CAROLINA
REGIMENT 36
GREENVILLE
CRENSHAW, DEREK MATTHEW
FOWLER, DUSTIN LEE
JOHNSON, DAVID JOSEPH
JOHNSON, HAROLD LOFTIS
LIDA, KRISTOPHER LEE
PORTER, MARK STEPHEN
THOMAS, DAVID L.
WADE, JAMES HAMPTON
WADE, JONATHAN SCOTT
WATSON, CHARLES RANDALL

OLDE ABBEVILLE 39
ABBEVILLE
ROGERS, JAMES OBIE

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL McGOWAN
40
LAURENS
FARMER, WILLIAM ALLEN

COLONEL JOSEPH NORTON 45
SENECA
PAYNE, KENDALL LEN

WEE NEE VOLUNTEERS 58
KINGSTREE
STUCKEY, JAMES S.
STUCKEY, SHANE WOHLERS
STUCKEY, TRADD COOK

ADAM WASHINGTON
BALLENGER 68
SPARTANSBURG
HINSON, DARRELL REID

JOSEPH B. KERSHAW 82
CAMDEN
BRANHAM, MICHAEL W.
HILTON, STEVE LEON
WEST, JOHN ALEXANDER

CAPTAIN MOSES WOOD 125
GAFFNEY
DAVES, JEFFREY DANIEL

LITCHFIELD 132
CONWAY
ABEL, STEPHEN ALLEN
COX, JIMMY
COX, JUSTIN R.
FAIR, DAVID MERRILL
HARDEE, LUKE B.
HOWELL, MICHAEL A.
MONTGOMERY, ROGER DALE

H. L. HUNLEY 143
SUMMERVILLE
CADELL, JOHN PAUL
MCNEALY, ALLEN R.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273
COLUMBIA
LAWSON, DAVID CLAYTON

HORRY ROUGH AND READY 5
1026
MYRTLE BEACH
COX, RONALD D.
FISHER, JOHN HYDIE
KELBAUGH, EDWIN BURTON
MILLER, JAMES THOMAS
MILLER, SCOTTY LEE
STRANGE, JERRY WILLIAM

FORT JOHNSON 1201
JAMES ISLAND
LITTLE, RICHARD LEE

FORT SUMTER 1269
CHARLESTON
BROCKBANK, KELVIN GORDON
MASHENDER
HENDRIX, JAMES OLEAR
MANSFIELD, EDMUND RAVENEL
REVES, JOSEPH GERALD

PEE DEE RIFLES 1419
FLORENCE-DARLINGTON
HARDEE, RICKY JUSTIN

WITHERSPOON-BARNES 1445
LANCASTER
DAVIS, CHARLES WAYNE
HILTON, CHRISTOPHER SHANE
HILTON, JOHN M.
THOMAS, CHRISTOPHER
PHILLIP

GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST
1451
BOGANSVILLE
DOWIS, JOHN WESLEY

BATTERY WHITE 1568
GEORGETOWN
BARDON, JARED THOMAS
DAIL, ALBERT R.
GILMER, EDWARD DAVIS

COLLETON RANGERS 1643
WALTERBORO
TANT, LEONARD R.

HAMPTONS IRON SCOUTS 1945
DENTSVILLE
HARRISON, WILLIAM JOSEPH

FIRST IN SECESSION/
CHESTERFIELD 1963
CHESTERFIELD
CAMPBELL, JAMES PATRICK
GADDY, ALAN WARREN

TENNESSEE

SAMUEL R. WATKINS 29
COLUMBIA
SCRIBNER, ALBERT M.

MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO
AUSTIN, WILLIAM CLARK
HILDEBRAND, JACOB BYRON
HILDEBRAND, SETH ILEY

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34
GALLATIN
LUCAS, RANDY PAUL

JAMES KEELING 52
BRISTOL
DAVIS, ERIC BRANDON

M/G BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM
72
MANCHESTER
BRANDON, ALBERT RIVES
HOOD, JERRE MICHAEL
VAUGHAN, MICHAEL

LONGSTREET-ZOLLIFFER 87
KNOXVILLE
BELL, TRENT WILSON
HESTER, NATHANIEL JAMES
KISER, ROBERT GORDON

GENERAL JOHN C. BROWN 112
PULASKI
TAYLOR, ROBERT C.

FRANK P. GRACEY 225
CLARKSVILLE
CHAMPION, STEVEN C.
CHAMPION, VICTOR C.

CAPT. WILLIAM H. McCAULEY
260
DICKSON COUNTY
BREWER, GREGORY TRENT
WHITE, HOWARD STANLEY

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN
RIFLES 386
TRACY CITY
ANDERSON, AARON
BRADEN, RANDY WILLIAM
COPPINGER, GEORGE

COL. JACK MOORE 559
CENTERVILLE
BAKER, JOSHUA LEE

M/G WILLIAM D. McCAIN
HQ 584
COLUMBIA
ADAMS, TIMOTHY ALLEN
CLEMSON, CHARLES A.
COX, PAUL CARTER
DUNCAN, JOHN TURNER
DUNEGAN, JEFFREY DANIEL
ELLIOTT, JOSEPH PATRICK
FEUS, WILLIAM FREDERICK
GELSON, JAMES N.
HENRY, MICHAEL D.
HINSON, STEPHEN JEROME
JOHNSON, MASON ROBERT

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

KELLEY, RICHARD DANNY
LOONEY, ANDREW
LOONEY, JAMES ANDREW
MINTON, BOBBY AARON
MORRIS, ROBERT STEPHEN
NICHOLSON, RAYMOND
CHARLES
RAMBO, GEORGE DANIEL
ROBERTS, RONNY LEE
SCROGGINS, CLINT
SCROGGINS, JEFFREY CLINT
SELF, SAMUEL LEE
STRAIN, JAMES ALLEN
TREXLER, MARK ALAN
VAN HOOK, STEPHEN
CHRISTOPHER

**SAM DAVIS CAMP 1293
BRENTWOOD**
ALLEY, JAMES PITTS
DAVIS, RICHARD BRYSON

**SAVAGE-GOODNER 1513
SMITHVILLE**
BILYEU, SAMMY JAMES
CAIN, MARK FORREST

**SUMNER A. CUNNINGHAM 1620
SHELBYVILLE**
LEONARD, JOHN R.

**COL. W. M. BRADFORD/COL. J.
G. ROSE 1638
MORRISTOWN**
GREEN, ROBERT PAUL
WILLIAMS, MICHAEL LEWIS

**GAINESBORO INVINCIBLES
1685
GAINESBORO**
STAFFORD, BOBBY LEWIS

**SERGEANT WILLIAM A. HAMBY
1750
CROSSVILLE**
ROBERSON, ROY D.

**LT. ROBERT D. POWELL 1817
BLOUNTVILLE**
JONES, DAVID RICHARDS

**BELL'S PARTISANS 1821
TRIMBLE**
DAILEY, FREDDIE
RIGSBY, DICKY LYNN
YATES, THOMAS PAUL

**DILLARD-JUDD 1828
COOKEVILLE**
TATE, WILLIAM MURRAY

**MYERS-ZOLICOFFER 1990
LIVINGSTON**
CROUT, MICHAEL ALLEN
JARRETT, DANE WESLEY
MAYNARD, GERALD DEWITT
SCHUBERT, ALBERT DUANE
SCHUBERT, CHRISTOPHER
DUANE
SMITH, DAN L.

**MAJ. GEN. JOHN HUNT
MORGAN 2053
GREENVILLE**
BYRD, JOSEPH E.

**RODERICK, FORREST'S WAR
HORSE 2072
SPRING HILL**
LEONARD, ANTHONY
DARRELL
LEONARD, ROGER D.
PULLEN, DAKOTA ROSS
STEPHENS, DENNIS RAY

**LT. ROBERT J. TIPTON 2083
ELIZABETHTON**
CRAFT, JEFFREY FRANK

**GENERAL JOHN C. VAUGHN
2089
TELLICO PLAINS**
MOSER, DALE E.
MOSER, TERRY E.

**RAWDON-SPEARS 2113
SUMMERTOWN**
BAILEY, TIMOTHY B.
WILLIAMS, JACKSON LANE
WILLIAMS, MASON G.
WILLIAMS, VINCE

**LEE'S LONG RIDERS 2184
LINDEN**
HENSLEY, RYAN LYNN
STOSSMEISTER, RYAN PETER

TEXAS

**COL. A. H. BELO 49
DALLAS**
ALLEN, EDWARD EWING
NEWSOM, KEVIN ANDREW

**JOHN B. HOOD 50
GALVESTON**
HUDSON, DANIEL L.

**ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 67
HOUSTON**
PASCHAL, CHARLES WALTER
PERRARD, ANDRE' PAUL
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WASHINGTON

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SEATTLE**
MILLER, RICHARD HOLBROOK
WISE, CHRISTOPHER JAMES

WEST VIRGINIA

**STONEWALL JACKSON'S
CAMP 201
CHARLESTOWN/CLARKSBURG**
HASH, JAMES A.

**HAMPSHIRE 284
ROMNEY**
ARNOTT, CADEN MATTHEW

Welcome to our newest Life Members

Name	State	Camp
Brent D. Dacus	TN	215
Leon C. Duke	FL	1463
Robert B. Miller	SC	143
Albert Scribner, Sr.	TN	29
John T. McGovern	SC	22
Paul Lee Broyles	SC	27
Christopher L. Bunton	FL	1209
Benjamin Charles Norris	SC	4
Donald Wayne Harrison	TN	1640
Forrest S. Daws	MS	255
Rev. John T. Flippin	MS	69
Walter B. Smith	GA	154
William R. Bradley	VA	1779
Albert Lee Kite	TN	584
Dominick Bushall	SC	1575
Tyler Garci	SC	1575
Thomas L. Gillikin, Sr.	VA	484
Raymond Singleton	SC	2027
Jon J. Fowler	CA	2048
Richard B. Atkinsor, Sr.	MS	69
Mason R. Johnson	MA	584
Ronald Perdue	NC	668
William P. Rodgers, Sr.	AL	11



The Last Roll

The Cross of Saint Andrew
2009

Alto, TX
Elmer W. Jernigan

Kemper-Fry-Strother 19
Madison, VA
Selden Hunter Garnett

Princess Anne 484
Virginia Beach, VA
Horace B. Malbone

General William Mahone
1369

Wakefield, VA
Eddie V. Bage

Urquhart-Gillette 1471
Franklin, VA
E. D. Stewart

Capt William Latane' 1690
Mechanicsville, VA
Lawrence Robinson Muse

Tom Smith 1702
Suffolk, VA

Larry Dean Johnson

Walker-Terry 1758
Wytheville, VA
Charles Douglas Grubb

Lane-Armistead 1772
Mathews, VA
Dana Harman Mise

Cumberland Mountain
Rangers 1798

Clintwood, VA
Roger Lee Davis

Washington Artillery 2178
Pasco, WA
Earnest Hoyt Scarborough

**Please send all deceased notices to SCV General Headquarters
PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402
or e-mail bookkpr@scv.org**



Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

The Sesquicentennial (150th Anniversary) of the Cause for Southern Independence is upon us! The Sons of Confederate Veterans has established a unique way you can show support for our efforts and build a legacy for the future. It is the SCV Sesquicentennial Society! By joining this prestigious group you will help in supporting two projects very important to the future.

First – The General Executive Council made the commitment in October of 2008 to start the process to erect a new building on our property at Historic Elm Springs. One of the uses of this new building is to give us office space and return Elm Springs to its original grandeur. However, the main function is to house The Confederate Museum. We are planning a museum that will tell the truth about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. It will give an accurate portrayal of the Confederate soldier, something that is lacking in most museums and in the media. 75% of the money received through this effort goes to that building fund.

Second – We need to leave a legacy for our Compatriots who will be the members and leaders of the SCV when the Bicentennial of the Cause for Southern Independence arrives 50 years from now. One can only guess at the obstacles they will have to face in putting forth an accurate commemoration. 25% of the money will go into a fund to be used by the SCV at that point in time.

Here is how you can take part. Join with a minimum payment of \$200. (You can give more if you wish!) You will receive a handsome SCV Sesquicentennial Society Medal and Certificate. This program will end at the close of the Sesquicentennial. You may pay all at once or you can make non-refundable installments of \$50 (you will receive the medal and certificate when paid in full). You can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card or send a check to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans, c/o Sesquicentennial Society, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

A Southern Warrior

General Pierce Manning Butler Young

One hundred fifteen years have passed since General Pierce Manning Butler Young's funeral was held at Cartersville, GA, in 1896. His funeral at the Baptist Tabernacle Church in Cartersville was attended by approximately five thousand citizens and today a thirty-foot obelisk monument stands on a family lot at his grave site in the Oak Hill Cemetery of Cartersville.

One hundred seventy-three years have passed since General Young's family moved from Spartanburg, SC, to a farm near the Indian Mounds and Etowah River, south of Cartersville, to occupy a house which became known as Walnut Plantation and later as Walnut Grove. This house was built in 1837 and is a symbol of the old South, being built of red brick, white-framed windows with green shutters and featuring a porch and balcony with white columns on the front side of the house. Several large trees and a few smaller trees, including two big magnolias, dot the spacious lawn on the front side, with boxwoods and other green shrubbery located close to the brick walls of the house and along the sides of walkways. A gravel road used as a driveway circles the house. Buildings in the rear of the house serve as a facility for farm machinery, a garage for cars, and a barn for horses, cows and other farm animals in years gone by.

After reading Lynwood M. Holland's book, *Pierce M. B. Young, The Warwick of the South*, a biography of General Young, and reviewing hundreds of letters written by General Young during his lifespan which are stored in about ten volumes of scrapbooks at the Etowah Valley Historical Society's room in the Courthouse of Cartersville, I couldn't help but want to see the interior of the house his family lived in, called Walnut Grove.

The well-kept plantation located about ten miles from the court house in central Cartersville had been taken off the Cartersville tour of homes several years ago by the owner due to the potential wear and tear caused by numerous tourists walking through the house and grounds. My curiosity led me to bypass any hope of a future tour of homes and to an independent trip to interview the current owner of Walnut Grove. When I introduced myself as a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and told the very hospitable lady who came to the door I had driven up from Atlanta and was referred to her by members of the Cartersville Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Etowah Valley Historical Society, she was more than gracious in showing me the main floor of the house and some of the memorabilia about General Young that was in a collection in one of the rooms.

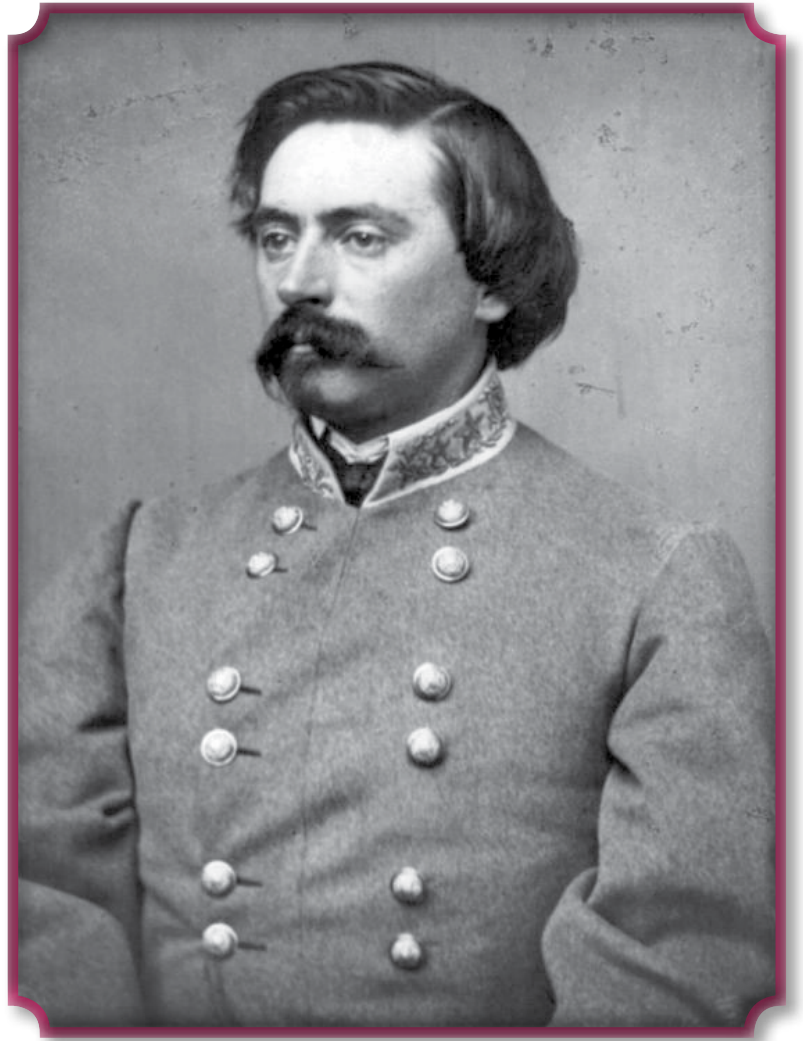
As I viewed portraits on walls of the house of General Young's father, Dr. Robert Maxwell Young; his mother, Caroline Elizabeth Jones; his sister, Louisa Young, and photographs taken of General Young at various times in his life, the nice lady giving me the tour focused my attention on various memorabilia that traced General Young's life through his career, from the beginning in the late 1850s to his death in 1896.

It began with a large picture of a group of six cadets, including Pierce Young at the Georgia Military Institute (GMI) in Marietta, GA, in the 1850s. He enrolled at GMI in June, 1852, and spent the first three years there as a serious student, but was discouraged because of homesickness and military discipline. During his senior year in 1856, he became influenced by Captain Thomas McConnell, who was his instructor in a cavalry class. With his special cavalry training and learning through his father that he was the grandson of Captain William Young of the Continental Army of '76, he became interested in getting an appointment through Secretary of War Jefferson Davis to the US Military Academy at West Point.

With the backing of Colonel John Lumpkin, Congressman from the 5th District of Georgia, Pierce was accepted to West Point in 1857. His work at the

'Point' was acceptable, but not outstanding. His conduct was not deficient. After a year, he found Congress had decided to make his term for graduation four years instead of five years. He also found that he was going to have to study harder than at GMI. Almost half of each class of plebes was found deficient by January of each year, and he didn't want to suffer the embarrassment of being in that number. He passed his examinations each term, but by 1861, when the War Between the States broke out, even though he was in his last year, he was forced to drop out when he decided to take the side of the Confederacy and become an officer in the Confederate States Army.

He strongly felt that due to his training at the United States Military Academy, his rank should have been much higher than at the entry level of 2nd lieutenant in the First Regiment of Georgia, Army of the Southern Confederacy, that he was initially given. His persistence for a higher rank led to his acceptance as adjutant for Major General Thomas R. R. Cobb, the head of the Georgia Legion known as Cobb's Legion. From the rank of colonel he later advanced to brigadier general, and with the death of General Cobb at the Battle of Fredericksburg in 1864, he became the youngest major general to fight for the South. Despite wounds received in some of the battles, he recovered and was well-liked by his men for his valor. A large cupboard with a glass front located in the hallway of Walnut Grove displayed an assortment of swords, pistols, knives, and



General Pierce Manning Butler Young

other weapons General Pierce collected from the encounters with the Yankees during the war. In addition, various awards for his service were also included with the weapons collection.

After the war, from 1865 to 1874, books and letters at the house and at the Etowah Valley Historical Society tell about General Young's experiences in politics. He was ruined by losses from the war and was unsuccessful at borrowing money. He was discouraged because he was unable to get employment to relieve the poverty of his family. In the beginning years after the war he was too busy trying to make a living from a variety of

ventures to think about politics. However, by 1869 he became allied with the Democratic Party whose chief purpose was to unite the opposition of the state against the radical reconstruction program of the North.

He was elected to fill a vacancy in the 41st Congress, and re-elected to the 42nd and 43rd Congress serving the 7th Congressional district of Georgia from 1870 to 1875. For a few years he returned to agricultural work and then in 1878 was appointed United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. His reputation spread as a capable representative, and from 1885 to 1887 he served as consul general for the



Walnut Grove Plantation, built in 1837 and the home of General Young.

United States in St. Petersburg, Russia. On the wall in the dining room at Walnut Grove I observed a large photograph of Consul Young wearing a Russian-style fur hat (shapka-ushanka or hat with ears). The cold weather of Russia did not agree with him, and despite being able to travel to many areas of Europe while in Russia, he longed to return to his home at Cartersville.

His return was interrupted in 1893 when President Grover Cleveland appointed him minister to Guatemala and Honduras, where he stayed until 1896. He had many girlfriends, but never married. When he died in 1896 at a hospital in New York without a wife, he was nevertheless loved by many women who would have married him, and he was honored by friends who respected him for his leadership at a time when the South needed a man of his caliber.

He frequently spoke at reunions of Confederate Veterans. One of the largest of these gath-

erings was on Memorial Day, April 27, 1889, at Oakland Cemetery in Atlanta. A long and colorful procession with thousands of people who lined the streets followed General Young and numerous Confederate veterans to the cemetery, where speeches by dignitaries were held. Bands, politicians, and attractive ladies, some of whom were officers of Confederate Memorial Associations, were there to hear General Young's oration.

While our organization, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, was officially chartered in 1896, I feel this reunion at Oakland Cemetery in 1889 contributed largely to our beginning in 1896. It recognized Pierce M. B. Young, whom we can call the Warwick of the South, as a "statesman and military leader."

As I left Walnut Grove the nice lady who was my host remarked she had not shown me the blood stains on the beautiful hardwood floors in one of the upstairs rooms, from wounded sol-

diers who had slept there. I told her that I was aware the house had been used as a hospital during Sherman's attack in Bartow County, causing some changes in its appearance. However, I felt the renovation which featured beautiful rugs and period furniture throughout the house had covered up any damage which had been done, although information gathered by historians of what took place at the house during the war would always be present. When I departed, I was filled with thoughts of appreciation for those who had fought for the South and left us with historical places like Walnut Grove.

Submitted by Roswell Mills Camp 1547, Roswell, GA, Past Commander Jerry A. Maddox.

Bibliography: Holland, Lynwood M., *Pierce M. B. Young The Warwick of the South*, University of Georgia Press, Athens, GA, 1964. Paperback edition, 2009.



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

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Books in Print

His title refers to two primary Southern classes: *Magnolias* refer to the planter class and *Cornbread* to the yeomen farmers and other Southerners who were less economically prosperous.

The Bibliography is written in the form of an essay. Each of author Tucker's main topics has an introductory explanation and a list of reference books. He states that he agrees with some of the works cited and disagrees with others. (The reviewer finds this means of presenting a Bibliography to be unique and interesting.)

Magnolias And Cornbread is an absolutely necessary book for every Southern and Confederate historical collection. To understand and defend our Southern heritage and culture has become vital. Through their continued hatred and tireless belittling of everything Southern, Yankees have pushed our collective Southern backs against the wall. We must be vigilant in preserving what is left of our Confederate symbols, and we have the sacred duty to defend our Confederate ancestors.

Leslie R. Tucker has written a masterful book to give us knowledge that will help us to defend The Cause.

Author: Leslie R. Tucker
Publisher: iUniverse
www.iuniverse.com
Paperback \$21.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Colonel S.G. Shepard, CSA Commander of the Seventh Tennessee Infantry Regiment

Author Reta Moser came across the name of Samuel George Shepard of Wilson County, Tennessee, in records of the Confederacy and references to post-War politics in the State of Tennessee. Her curiosity became a journey to restore this little-known

Confederate officer and Southern gentleman into a living, breathing man.

Author Moser discovered his granddaughter, Alice Carver Cramer, in an assisted living facility in New Jersey. Although Alice was only five when Colonel Shepard died, she had vivid memories of him and described how he looked. In addition to much oral information she provided a

author Moser, she also placed a manuscript written by Colonel Shepard's daughter, Alice Hughes Shepard Carver, her own mother, into Reta Moser's hands.

Historical facts established about Colonel S. G. Shepard are the following:

He was elected captain of Company G — the Hurricane Rifles — of the Seventh Tennessee Infantry Regiment in 1861 and began signing as commander in April of 1861.

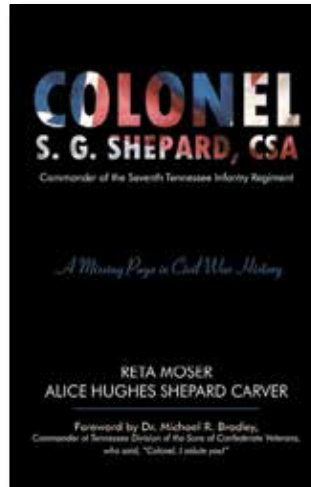
The newly promoted lieutenant colonel led the Seventh Tennessee Infantry Regiment up Cemetery Ridge and over the stone wall fence at Gettysburg.

On April 9, 1865, he surrendered as the final commander of the remainder of the Seventh Tennessee Infantry Regiment, 47 men.

Colonel Shepard was in some twenty battles, as listed in his pension application, ten of the costliest battles of the War Between the States.

After the War, Shepard returned to Gladeville, Tennessee, and married Martha Jane Major. They were parents of six children.

He served on the 1870 Constitutional Convention of Tennessee and was elected to serve the Tennessee House of Representatives from 1871 to 1873.



Author Moser has researched this material meticulously and has provided historical footnotes to many of the recollections in Alice Hughes Shepard Carver's manuscript. The author has kept the format of the original memoirs and presents Mrs. Carver's recollections as a historical novel. She refers to the manuscript as "a treasure" from a loving daughter who understood that her father was special.

Colonel S. G. Shepard, CSA will give Southern history readers a "first-hand" look at this Confederate officer, the men serving with him on the battlefields, and his accomplishments in Tennessee after the War.

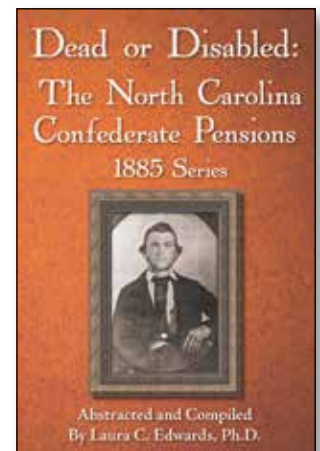
Author: Reta Moser and Alice Hughes Shepard Carver
Publisher: iUniverse
www.iuniverse.com
Paperback \$22.95

Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

Dead or Disabled: The North Carolina Confederate Pensions, 1885 Series

This book has been a wealth of information for serious researchers on North Carolina Confederate soldiers. Using the death roster information currently being compiled by the Garner Camp of the SCV, which has more than 30,000 documented names, much new data has been found. In several cases names not in the North Carolina Troop books (17 volumes) but noted in the 1885 pensions were proved by using several additional sources.

A good example is the Footnotes.com site which has the compiled ser-



vice records in verifying the widow's applications. Soldiers with 'no further records noted' after being present towards the end of the war, their final status is noted in the 1885 series. There are many soldiers who enlisted, but their home county was not listed. The 1885 pensions show their home county. Also, if the researcher needs to know the proximate year of birth, it is easy to find in the census records, now that we know the wife's name. Clues were noted as to the place of deaths. Cases of those released from Prisoners of War camps are final entries in the NC Rosters, though they died on the way home. Using the 1885 pension book was a big help in finding the full names of those who had only initials in the military records. In some cases, the widow's applications were not factual. One applicant stated her husband died as a POW, but in the compiled service records, he was listed as released and sent to Philadelphia, and found there in the 1870 and 1880 census with a new family.

I would suggest those who are researching the Confederate soldier and/or have the *North Carolina Troops* volumes add this new book to their library.

Author: Laura C. Edwards
 Publisher: The Scuppernon Press
 www.scuppernonpress.com
 Paperback \$35.00

Reviewed by Charles Purser

Berry Benson's Civil War Book: Memoirs of a Confederate Scout and Sharpshooter

Berry Benson's *Civil War Book* is a first-hand account of his life as a Confederate scout and sharpshooter. To find an account written by a person who lived during a part of history is always a jewel; yet, Berry Benson not only survived the war, he was at Ft. Sumter and Appomattox, not to mention he survived the infamous prisoner of war camp Point Lookout in Maryland.

His war diary assisted him in his writing of the memoirs, which include post-war accomplishments. Edited first

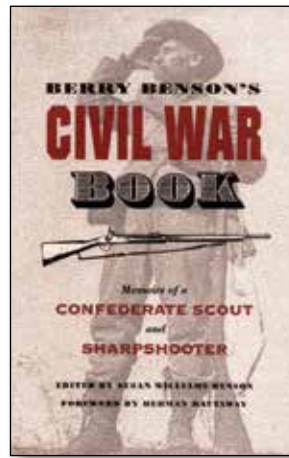
in 1962 by his daughter-in-law Susan Williams Benson, this reprint relates for historians and War Between the States fans all of the major battles in the Army of Northern Virginia. Ironically, Benson was a part of them all, with the exception of Gettysburg, in which he uses his brother's correspondence to recount the events which transpired.

"*Berry Benson's Civil War Book* reveals the surprising literacy of the Civil War soldier," per Edward Cashin in the introduction, "the soldier's recourse to religion in times of peril, the sustaining influence of support from home and the demoralizing effect of the withdrawal of that support, the power of leadership by example, the intangible mystique of the flag that led the men to fight for the right to carry it into battle (and so often to die clasping it), the adrenalin of combat and the ensuring lassitude, the contempt of 'sulkers', and the settled certainty of belonging to a 'band of brothers.'"

Benson's style of writing is simple and easy to follow, making it easy for the reader to follow his adventures. Riveting from the first chapter, the narrative will keep one captivated and desiring to know what is the next turn of fate Benson will be faced with. Although non-fiction, this book could easily be confused as a novel about the War. A must-read for those desiring to learn more about the feelings and thoughts of the men who served during this period of history.

Edited by Susan Williams Benson
 Publisher: University of Georgia Press
 Athens, Georgia.
 Paperback \$19.95

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow



Abe Lincoln's First Shot Strategy (Inciting Confederates to Fire First at Fort Sumter)

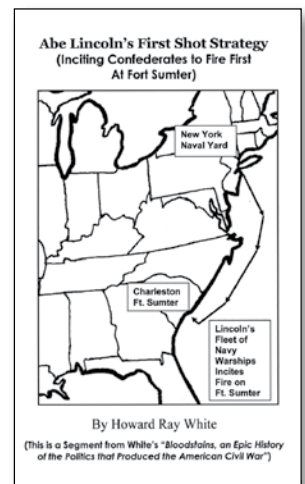
Abe Lincoln's *First Shot Strategy (Inciting Confederates to Fire First at Fort Sumter)* by Howard Ray White is a concise booklet with facts and history taken from his larger, more detailed *Bloodstains, An Epic History of the Politics that Produced the American Civil War*. This informative booklet explains how Republican President Abe Lincoln and the Republican governors in all of the Northern states used a contrived Fort Sumter incident to initiate and justify Federal subjugation of Democrat-controlled border states and military conquest of Democrat-controlled seceded states.

Mr. White explains the cultural differences between the North and South and how many incidents throughout American history were created to cause a division, leading to war when there was no obvious threat at all. An accurate timeline is then given which shows how South Carolina Governor Pickens and Confederate President Jefferson Davis attempted to meet with Lincoln and other officials to discuss the impending crisis at Fort Sumter, to no avail.

This summary is an excellent quick-read which will help Southerners explain the notions Lincoln used to justify military aggression against the South.

Author: Howard Ray White
 Publisher: Howard Ray White
 6012 Lancelot Drive
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Reviewed by Sara N. Powell



NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Help a Confederate sea captain in Rome, Italy

Although a small camp with very limited resources, SCV Camp 1612 (Europe) is leading an international campaign to restore the impressive but deteriorated tomb in Rome of Captain Thomas Jefferson Page, CS Navy, Commander of the CSS *Stonewall*.

Thousands of Americans visit the famous Non-Catholic Cemetery every year. Many more non-Confederate Americans can see Page's tomb in Rome than normally see President Davis' Monument in Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery!

Image the effect on them when they find a gleaming Confederate grave in Rome! And a plaque which proclaims the SCV never forgets.

The GEC has pledged matching funds for the project — but without your financial and moral support, it won't happen. Please help us show the SCV cares for our veterans wherever they may lie! Make your contribution and talk to your camp, your brigade, your Division. All Stateside contributions will be held in trust by the SC Division until they are transferred directly to the Non-Catholic Cemetery, which will carry out the restoration. For more information, contact Stateside Coordinator Jeff O'Cain at jocain@sc.rr.com or Europe Camp Adjutant and Page Project Officer Chris McLarren at cmclvhs@aol.com.

National Oratory Contest guidelines and rules

It is my honor to once again represent the SCV as this year's chairman of the Oratory Contest. As an observer and participant for many years, it is my goal to continue the tradition of fun and frivolity, while always recalling we are the guardians who speak for those who came before us.

With that in mind, the topic of this year's John C. Calhoun Oratory contest is:

"You are transported back in time to February 1861 and have five minutes to speak with Abraham Lincoln; what would you tell him? You are only allowed to talk and take no physical action."

The following rules, as are typical, will apply:

1. Speech must be somewhat on topic.
2. Must last 5-8 minutes.
3. No throwing of objects (Gilbert rule).
4. Language must be family-friendly.
5. Can not be noticeably inebriated.
6. No singing.
7. No politicking (Unka Jeff rule).
8. Only one participant per speech (Brother Kirk rule).
9. Only one per Division.
10. All judges' decisions are final.

We request each Division have their winner notify the Oratory Chairman as soon as possible before the event, but we will gladly accept contestants up to the minute the contest starts, as long as there is only one per Division. Note that the winner of the previous year may speak at-large, and his Division may also enter a normally qualified candidate. The date, time, and location of the contest will be set by our host camp, and the winner of the 2011 Oratory Contest will be awarded a Confederate Battle Flag which has been signed by all those in attendance.

Thank you, and we look forward to a grand time in Montgomery!

James Turner
Chairman – Oratory Contest
jasturner@comcast.net

Awards program for National Reunion July 13 - 16, 2011 Montgomery, Alabama

The Awards Manual may be downloaded from the SCV website. Previous editions of the Awards Manual are obsolete.

Awards Display

The SCV Awards Display will be set up for the National Convention

in Montgomery, near the SCV General Headquarters' table by noon on Wednesday, July 13, 2011. This is the drop-off and pick-up point for all SCV awards at the convention.

Scrapbook and Historical Project Award

Entries for the scrapbook or historical project awards must be delivered to the awards' display table not later than 5:00 p.m., Thursday, July 14, 2011. No entries will be accepted after that time. Camps must arrange to pick up their entries on Saturday, prior to the dismantling of the Awards Display Table. Entries not picked up will be discarded at the end of the convention. See the *Awards Manual* for requirements and details for these awards.

Presentation of Awards

All awards will be recognized at the Awards Luncheon on Friday, July 15, 2011, or at the Saturday night banquet on July 16, 2011. Please pick up your award after the luncheon as well as those of the men in your camp to take them home with you. This simple process will also save the SCV hundreds of dollars of postage expense, and enable the staff to process your dues and new memberships more quickly when they return to GHQ.

SCV Relief Committee ready if needed for aid

Gentlemen of the South,

Our beloved Southland has recently been ravaged by storms, tearing many homes from their foundations and leaving many a Southern brother and sister in dire straits. Storms have struck and wrecked havoc in many towns throughout the South.

The SCV has a Relief Committee to aid our friends and neighbors in such time of need. If you are able to help or know someone who needs help, either financially or physically, please contact Relief Chairman, Doug Dawson at dddawson@bellsouth.net or 800-473-

5728, ext. 1. With your kind assistance, the committee stands ready to do what they are able.

While we all may not be able to help through the Relief Committee, I encourage all to join in prayer over this difficult situation. Georgia Division Chaplain, Rev. Dr. James L. Cavanah II, sent out a prayer today, and I wish to include it with this notice:

Let us pray: O GOD, merciful and compassionate, who art ever ready to hear the prayers of those who put their trust in thee; Graciously hearken to us as we call upon thee, and grant us thy help in this our time of need; LORD, we exalt you as the True and the Living God, our only Creator and our Redeemer, the only wise God who rules over the whole of His creation and takes note when even a single sparrow falls to the ground. You know each of us and your providence sustains us in all things, in joy and sorrow, in happiness and in grief. Almighty God, we come to you as our Sovereign King and cry out to you alone for thy mercy and grace to so fill and comfort those who have experienced the loss of loved ones, the destruction of property, and

the force of natural disaster. Grant unto these in need, our brothers and our sisters, your comfort and peace. Let them know thy good presence remains even in the darkest hour. Our Heavenly Father, look down upon the destruction and bestow your blessing in the midst of tragedy. Provide hope where there appears to be so little. Allow the eternal light of your Gospel to break forth through the darkness and shine so brightly that your glory alone shall be seen above all else. Sovereign LORD, be with your people and grant them your peace and strength to carry on. Enable them, by the grace of thy Spirit, to overcome the forces of this world and to experience your greatest blessings as they look unto you to put back together their broken lives. These things we do ask in the most blessed Name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

Thank you for your prayers. Please continue in the days ahead to remember those in need.

God's Peace,
Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
givens.scv@gmail.com

Confederate Veteran Deadlines

Issue Deadline for submissions

September/October 2011 July 1

November/December 2011 ...Sept. 1

January/February 2012..... Nov. 1

March/April 2012 January 1

May/June 2012March 1

July/August 2012 May 1



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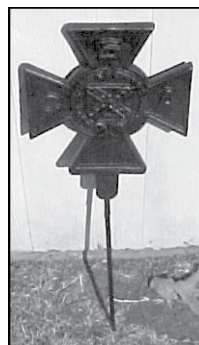
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Dispatches From the Front

the SCV logo and elsewhere, I ask “Why are you a member of the SCV in the first place?” This is the flag of our forefathers, whose memory, deeds and symbols the SCV is bound to preserve and defend. Read the SCV charge, sir, as it states to us is given guardianship of the Confederate soldier’s history. The Battle Flag is inarguably such history. To hide this banner of honor, courage and devotion would be an abdication of our duty as SCV members. May it never be so.

J.M. Hester
Jubal A. Early Camp 556
Tampa, Florida

Must not abandon our ancestors’ flag

To the Editor:

I have had the displeasure of reading a few letters (the most recent in the March-April issue), suggesting changing the SCV logo and/or abandoning the Battle Flag altogether. The reasoning is potential members turning away, afraid of being labeled “racist,” and current members facing the same issue while displaying our logos and SCV license plates. Here is my reply. I have Brothers, some in my camp, who do not display an SCV tag because of the commercial nature in which they use their vehicle. I have nothing but admiration for someone who puts their family’s well-being second only to God. These men, however, make up for that conflict of interest by generously donating through the year, and at dues time, to the Flag Fund, Sesquicentennial, and/or Museum project at HQ.

As for abandoning our forefathers’ Battle Flag, *NO!!!* More *intelligent*, civil people would feel stronger about joining our ranks, you say? I had rather have 10 blue-collar boys, honor-driven, and devoted to *The Cause* than 1,000 *educated* men afraid to engage with the public concerning the truth about our ancestors because the task makes them uncomfortable, and they might be judged unjustly or endure some ridicule.

This isn’t a popularity contest or a quest to see how many members we can sign up. It’s about defending our Heritage — **all* our heritage!*

My ancestors fought under the Battle Flag. My 3rd great-grandfather *DIED UNDER THAT BATTLE FLAG*, and I will join him before I see it folded away, hidden and forgotten.

Commander B.T. “Doc” Edwards
Lee’s Long Riders 2184
Linden, Tennessee

Teaching true history behind enemy lines

To The Editor,

I am the commander of the Captain Thomas W. Patton Camp 2021 in Boardman, Ohio. My cousin, Captain Patton, was in command of the 60th NC, Co. C. I am honored to be part of the SCV, and I have never backed down when my heritage has been attacked. I have been an 8th-grade American history teacher for 15 years in Ohio.

I want to thank Brother Slack from Camp 87 for the kind words for us Northerners. Being born here doesn’t mean we don’t have the heart of an ardent Confederate. Many boys from Ohio fought for the Confederacy, and many of our relatives gave their all for the cause. I was born too late to participate in battle as my ancestors, but I am in battle every day when I teach the true history of America and the true Southern cause.

I want all SCV members to know the truth is being taught in some of the schools here in Ohio. I am known in the teaching community for my Confederate stance, and though some from parents to principals have challenged it, I have a good reputation for displaying the facts. I do tell both sides of the war and offer the students the opportunity to defend their facts to one another in a courtroom setting. This is very effective and they carry this experience on with them through high school and beyond. I have had many students go on to become history teachers and continue to tell the truth about America and the Confederacy. Students are encouraged to read for truth, not just content. I challenge them to prove me wrong on all aspects of the war and this encourages them to research facts and truths about

the War of Northern Aggression. That’s my mission to get them reading. I have a policy in my class that this is never called the *Civil War*. I explain to them why this is an incorrect term, and they understand. Kids today are very smart and you have to give them all the facts before they believe what you are saying. I like that. Imagine if all American history books would give all the facts.

I am the head of the history department and I have all the teachers know the truths before teaching an area of history. Camp 2021 is not exempted from learning. We are a teaching camp and have always been that way. Our members are expected to read and learn what they are defending and sharing to the public. We go into a lot of schools, churches, and groups in the area dressed in Confederate uniforms and share the truth. We encourage questions and have the facts to back up what we say. Not bad for those of us born in the North. Please don’t take this the wrong way, but we seem to be behind enemy lines up here. We don’t ask for reinforcements, but we do ask for support. Thank you to all who understand we are carrying on the charge.

As a teacher I have entrusted a new generation with knowing the truth about our heroes and never forgetting history books don’t always tell you what that truth is. Some of my students have joined the ranks of the SCV, and I am proud to say they are carrying on the banner of liberty that our ancestors fought for. Being a relative of General N. B. Forrest, I guess I put the cards on the table and hope for the best. Remember your brothers in the North. We take care of the graves, support the cause, honor the charge, and teach the truth.

Commander Ron Johnson
Captain Thomas W. Patton Camp 2021
Boardman, Ohio

Show our logo and our flags proudly

To the Editor:

Logo change? No way!

I am a new member and proud of it. I’m very proud of my ancestors and the cause they fought and died for.

I am an 8th generation Floridian, and I do agree with one point made by

a fellow compatriot in the March/April *Confederate Veteran*. A lot of people today don't understand what the Battle Flag is. But isn't that part of what we do? We are supposed to educate them. I find it very rewarding to talk to people who will listen.

I was talking to a British man who came to work with us about the flag. He simply calls it the flag of Saint Andrew. That's what they are taught across the pond. Not what kids are taught here, but real history. Imagine that!

When the USSR came apart and all the freedom fighters were flying our beloved "Flag of Saint Andrew," it wasn't to disgrace to our ancestors. Instead, they used the flag in the same way: "To fight an oppressive government."

The same now with the Middle East.

Be proud of our flag, our Southern cross. You say it excites people? Isn't that a good thing?

You say you don't want to offend anyone? Didn't Thomas Paine say "He who dares not offend cannot be honest?" That is as true today as ever.

If we as Southerners, not just SCV, give in to the wanted removal of the Battle Flag, then what's next?

They wouldn't stop there!

I say let's keep our logo and our flag. Show them proudly! And if you're not proud of them then, maybe question why you're in the SCV.

Joshua Jones
General Joseph Finegan Camp 745
Jacksonville, Florida

King never espoused hiding our heritage

To the Editor,

In reference to the article "An Assault on All of America's Heritage" on pages 42 and 43 of the March/April issue of *Confederate Veteran*, the description is given of the NAACP's version of a MLK ceremony for 2011 in which the statue of George Washington is covered from view. The Heritage Foundation newsletter issued on MLK day offers an explanation for that behavior. Some have decided the Founding Fathers, and any documents written by them, are racist in nature and therefore do not apply to the society of today.

I feel it is unfortunate that MLK

day was chosen for this demonstration of NAACP views, since Dr. King never advocated such an opinion.

A book could be written on the ramifications, and implications of running a government without a Constitution, especially the one we have.

Gerold Martin
Blue Ridge Rifles Camp 1860
Dahlonega, Georgia

Canadian visitors interested in SCV

To the Editor:

Our camp has hosted Canadian visitors in past months, and their interest in SCV is worth noting.

In light of the Sesquicentennial, the SCV must actively disseminate factual and unbiased information domestically and elsewhere. Twice in the last year Canadians from the Southwestern Ontario Civil War Round Table have attended camp meetings. We have educated the visitors about Southern history and culture, and they have enlightened members about Canadians who served in Confederate units. This international exchange has been informative and enriching for everyone.

John Stemple
Brigadier General E.M. Law Camp 1323
Polk County, Florida

SCV should teach the world about our flag

To the Editor:

In the article *Those People* in the March-April 2011 issue of *Confederate Veteran*, Dr. Clyde Wilson writes on page 56, middle column: "Brown, an obvious psychopath, in 1859 led a raid on a Virginia town and murdered a number of its citizens, including a respectable free black man and a grandnephew of George Washington." That sentence contains an error. Colonel Lewis W. Washington, a great-grandnephew of the first president and a staff member of Governor Henry A. Wise of Virginia was not murdered or injured during the assault on the enginehouse and the fighting inside. It was he who identified John Brown for Lt. Israel Green, USMC, who subdued Brown inside the

enginehouse. Colonel Washington later testified at Brown's trial.

Darrell J. McClung
Henry Watkins Allen Camp 133
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Clarifying past article

To the Editor:

In the essay *Why the War Was Not About Slavery*, October 2010, I stated the Republican Party Platform of 1856 stated that "All the unoccupied territory ... shall be preserved for the benefit of the White Caucasian Race — a thing which cannot be except by the exclusion of slavery from the territories." That was not the statement of the Party Platform but a quote from Horace Greeley expressing his approving understanding of the Republican Party Platform. The platforms of 1856 and 1860 say merely that slavery is to be excluded from the territories.

But Greeley was right about the Party's intention. William Seward explained "The motive of those who protested against the extension of slavery had always really been concern for the welfare of the white man, and not an unnatural sympathy for the Negro." David Wilmot, who could be said to have begun the no-slavery-in-the-territories movement, explained he "had no morbid sympathy for the slave," but "plead the cause and the rights of white freemen." Lincoln said October 16, 1854, "The whole nation is interested that the best use shall be made of these territories. We want them for the homes of free white people. This they cannot be ... if slavery shall be planted with them." And elsewhere he said keeping slaves out of the territories would free them from the "troublesome presence of free Negroes."

Philanthropic Southerners had sought to use the territories to gradually free their slaves, something Jefferson advocated. No slavery-in-the-territories would block that plan of gradual emancipation. The territories were not to become a dumping ground for freed Africans.

Donald W. Livingston
Fort Sumter Camp 1269
Charleston, South Carolina



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The Order was re-established in 1979 and, since that time, the Order has allocated more than \$250,000 to the preservation of Confederate heritage.

Any SCV camp seeking financial support to help fund local Confederate heritage projects is encouraged to contact the Order for more information. Log on to www.orderofsoutherncross.org or write Col. J. A. Barton Campbell at colbart@earthlink.net

Deo Vindice!

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Died of a Theory?

courts; moreover, the CSA constitution's supremacy clause placed state supreme courts at parity with the CSA courts, including the not-yet-organized CSA Supreme Court, in exercising judicial review. This parity partly explains why the CSA Supreme Court was not organized. An organized CSA Supreme Court would be redundant, not to mention problematical if conflict between it and state supreme courts arose.

The North Carolina Supreme Court viewed concurrent jurisdiction with the CSA Courts as "a sacred trust and has no discretion and no right to be influenced by considerations growing out of the condition of our country, but must act with a single eye to the due administration of the law [and] ... Protecting all her citizens in the full and free enjoyment of life, liberty, and private property"[Bryan, 11, 12 of 27]. There's no doubt the Lincoln Administration would have arrested and detained any Northern state judges with similar rulings.

The Virginia Supreme Court mentions a practical reason as well. It viewed CSA conscription as a bulwark against a centralized government determined to assail States' Rights, whereas voluntary and mercenary armies pose serious threats. The court reasoned "The power to raise armies by conscription is less dangerous to the liberties of the people, than is the power of raising them by voluntary enlistment. An improper exercise of the power of conscription could not fail to excite at once the indignant opposition of the people; while an army might be

improperly increased by voluntary enlistment without attracting much popular attention; and one thus raised would, as has been shown, be much more dangerous to the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people, than the one raised by conscription" [Burroughs, 4-5 of 11].

The courts played a substantial role in protecting the civil liberties of the Southern people, African Americans included. In all probability they would have continued to do so if the CSA had survived.

Certainly Davis and his supportive political class were cognizant of the strengths and weaknesses of a confederacy predicated upon a dyed-in-the-wool States' Rights bias. The open question remains, should Davis have more thoroughly incorporated this reality into his political and military tactics? If the response is no, that to do so would have been both impractical and self-defeating, then the "died of a theory" epithet for the CSA is a deserving one.

V

The "died of a theory" label has serious implications for not only the CSA, but the American experiment in self-government itself. If the CSA was doomed to failure due to its States' Rights commitment, then had it survived the war, it probably would have had a brief existence. If the contingencies of a horrible war were not sufficient to bind the states together in a common military objective; i.e., survival, then which common interests would be sufficient in the post-bellum CSA to keep it intact?

Since the Union's origins (1789), the fundamental challenge of American case law dealt with the balance of power between national and state authorities. This challenge was somewhat more complex than Publius' *imperium in imperio*. When Publius charged that the Antifederalists aimed at "things repugnant and irreconcilable; at an augmentation of federal [i.e., national] authority without a diminution of State authority; a sovereignty in the Union and complete independence in the members," the Federalists were right and the Antifederalists were on the wrong side of history. Moreover, those of us today advocating for the Antifederalist model are too.

VI

The Federalists' use of a canard to place one's political opponents on the defensive may be an effective rhetorical trick, but it is plain the states did not seek to retain "complete independence" within the Union, as is amply evidenced by the delegation of certain powers to national authority [e.g., Article 1, section 8] and limitations to state authority [Article 1, section 10]. Neither did the Southern states in 1861. In neither 1789 nor 1861 were the framers concerned with *imperium in imperio* per se, but with the constitutional ambiguity surrounding *imperium*. In other words, how were the states [the principals] to keep the central government [their respective agent] from usurping their state sovereignty?

The framers of the CSA Constitution found a more effective answer to that question than did



their counterparts in 1789. And had President Davis viewed and utilized States' Rights as a strength, rather than a weakness of the CSA struggle for independence, the course of history may have been altered.

For example, his vice-president Alexander Stephens and Governors Vance (NC) and Brown (GA) were constant critics of Davis' wartime policies, particularly conscription. Moreover, all were hardcore States' Rights advocates while also unquestionably committed to victory over Lincoln's armies. However, neither was willing to offer up their states on the altar of Davis' centralized war strategy. Both governors hoarded men and supplies to the detriment of the CSA war effort. Their States' Rights postures did negatively impact the success of Robert E. Lee's efforts.

Nevertheless, with this glaring reality staring down Davis, could he have factored this into his management of the war? If he had, would the outcome of the war been different? Rather than the antebellum/postbellum dichotomy, would we be writing about an antebellum/interbellum/postbellum trichotomy? With the interbellum resembling the Spartan-Athenian successful efforts against a much more centralized, better equipped and four times as numerous Persian adversary.

In the final analysis the CSA obviously was defeated by its Northern adversary. Jefferson Davis was correct in stating it "died of theory" — but incorrect in assuming its defeat is attributable to an overzealous commitment to a decentralized model of States' Rights. The fact remains Mr. Lincoln pre-

sided over more than the death of the CSA. Buried alongside the CSA is a state-based consensual union. More precisely, Lincoln presided over the demise of the Jeffersonian ideal of having government based upon the consent of the governed within their respective states. Both the CSA and the pre-war Union merit "died of a theory" epithet, the theory of unitary nationalism north of the Mason-Dixon line. To impose that unitary model on Southern states which simply desired to be left alone to govern themselves, Lincoln waged a terrible war. President Davis' profession notwithstanding, patriots must be prepared to reconsider the "died of a theory" epithet and recommit to the States' Rights principles of the CSA Permanent Constitution of 1861.

—*Deo Vindice*



William Ralph Green

Commander-in-Chief 1986-1988

Past Commander-in-Chief William Ralph Green crossed over the river on May 25, 2011. Green served as Commander-in-Chief from 1986 to 1988. A lifelong residence of Dallas, Texas, Commander Green served in the US Army Air Corps during WWII. He served in Texas, Illinois, California and the Pacific.

After the war he returned to Texas and graduated from Southern Methodist University with a BA in Finance. He worked as an officer of a financial firm.

During his SCV career he served in almost every office at all levels of our organization including Texas Division Commander, Department of Trans-Mississippi Department Commander, Chief of Staff and Lt. Commander-in-Chief. He was the 61st Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans when he was elected in August 1986, and was instrumental in reviving the *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

—Source: *The Commanders-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans 1896-1987.*



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The SCV Genealogy Committee

By Ron Jones

The Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) Genealogy Committee was formed some eight years ago with the primary purpose of increasing the membership of the SCV by assisting individuals wishing to honor their ancestors who served the Confederate States of America during the War for Southern Independence as soldiers, sailors and Marines. As a heritage organization, all prospective members of the SCV must be able to show verifiable proof of their blood connection to a Confederate veteran who served the Cause honorably. All too often camps or individuals do not have the research capabilities or access to reference materials that will help prove the genealogy and service requirements of an individual's Confederate ancestor. Staffed with very experienced and capable men, it is in this search and verification process that the committee can be of great assistance. The members of the committee expend a great amount of time, energy and sometimes personal resources assisting these prospective members, and the SCV has generously assisted by providing the committee access to research aids necessary to provide the required documentation.

The members of the committee have changed over the years since its inception, but the dedication and hard work of those serving has never wavered. Over the years the committee has received nearly 2,000 inquiries, and has successfully completed most. Of this number, more than 400 men have

joined the SCV, and others are currently in the process.

Contact for the members of the Genealogy Committee, who are profiled below, can be found on the SCV website under the *About* tab under *Directories*, and then under *Committees*. Those wishing genealogy assistance can find the contact under the *About* tab, *Join the SCV* and then *Genealogy Assistance*.

Gale Red, Fallon, Illinois: Currently, the committee is chaired by Gale, a retired Air Force officer. Gale joined the SCV ten years ago, helped launch a new camp, and has served as the adjutant of that camp ever since. He also served two years as Illinois Division Lt. commander, two years as division commander and two years as division adjutant. He has forty years of experience doing genealogy. A life member, he joined the SCV through his great grandfather, Sergeant Thomas James Red of the 8th MS Infantry. He has received a number of SCV awards, including the Edward R. Darling Award for recruiting the most members to the SCV during a year.

Other members are:

Terry M. Wabnitz of Greeley, Colorado: Terry is also retired. He is a life member of the SCV, adjutant of his local camp and Colorado Division, assistant chairman of the genealogy committee. He has been a member of the committee since 2005.

Alan Lerwick, Salt Lake City, Utah: Also retired and disabled by chronic severe fibromyalgia, Alan has been an SCV member for

more than five years and a founding member of Soldier Summit Grays Camp 1797. He is a fairly new member of the National Genealogy Committee, but has been Utah Division Genealogy Chairman for three years. Alan joined the SCV through Private Solomon Davis Swaim of the 44th NC Infantry, who was captured by Union troops at Spotsylvania Co., VA, Courthouse and died of pneumonia in Elmira, NY, Prison.

Kyle Sims, Arlington, Texas: Kyle has a Farmer's Insurance agency in Arlington, Texas, where he is a member of the Col. Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648. A life member of the SCV, he joined 20 years ago on the service of his great-grandfather Lewis Pinkney Brooks of Co. B, 7th GA Infantry. He has served his camp as adjutant, 1st Lt. commander and camp commander. On the National level, he has served on the SCV Genealogy, Recruiting and Relief Committees. He has numerous achievements as a member of the SCV, including two-time recipient of the Commander-In-Chief Award, Meritorious Service Medal, Distinguished Service Medal, a two-time winner of the Edward R. Darling award for recruiting the most members to the SCV during a year.

Gary Ayres, Humansville, MO. Retired, Gary has been an SCV member for 15 years and is also a member of the SCV mechanized cavalry. He served as Lt. commander of the General James H.

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HARRIS MUSTANG SUPPLY

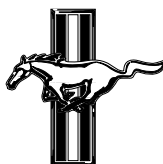
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McBride Camp, Springfield, MO, before founding the Colonel John T. Coffee Camp 1934, Osceola, MO, of which he is currently commander. He has served on many National Committees and is the recipient of a number of awards, including the Distinguished Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medals a Commendation Medal and four Dixie Club Awards. He joined the SCV under his great-grandfather Private William H. Arnold of Co. B, 31st Texas Cavalry and 37th Cavalry. Gary has been published internationally several times, and is currently working on becoming a certified genealogist.

Ron Jones, Powell, Tennessee: Ron is retired, a Life Member of the SCV and an SCV member since 1999. He has served as commander of the Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87 in Knoxville, Tennessee (second-largest in the Confederation) for the last eight years and as chairman of Heritage Defense for the Tennessee Division of the past seven. Ron has been the recipient of the SCV Meritorious Service Medal, twice honored with a Commander-in-Chief Award and eight years as a member of the Dixie Club for recruiting members to the SCV. He was the 2010 recipient of the Edward R. Darling award for recruiting. He is the author of two historical novels on the War of Northern Aggression, based on the service of his second great-grandfather Private William M. Moore, 15th and 38th Georgia Infantry (his SCV ancestor who was a prisoner at Rock Island) and his brother, Sgt. Isaac V. Moore, 37th Georgia Infantry. He has 26 grand-

fathers and uncles who served the CSA, including six who gave their life in battle or from disease.

Kevin Ivey, Garden City, Kansas: Kevin is disabled and retired and is currently serving as commander, genealogist and historian for the South Kansas Camp 2064, based in Wichita. He is active in locating graves and research of Confederate Veterans buried in Kansas, and was the recipient this year of the graves' award and the SCV Commendation award for the same work. He has been a member of the SCV since December 2003 through the service of his second great-grandfather, Private John J. Hill, 37th Tennessee Infantry and a life member since 2005. He serves as a volunteer for the Kansas Genealogical Society Genealogy Library in Dodge City, and has been asked to serve on the Kansas Genealogical Society council.


Jack W. Schleuning, San Antonio, Texas: Jack is also retired and disabled. He has served his camp as genealogist and quartermaster, and has been a member of the SCV Genealogy Committee for five years. He helped bring state recognition to their cemetery for the dedication of the Historical Marker and has been awarded several medals for outstanding service.

Dr. Robert C. Massey, El Mirage, Territory of Arizona, CSA: An educator, he has taught history and coached during his 36 years in education. In addition to his role on the Genealogy Committee, he is presently Arizona Division Genealogist, Arizona Division Sesquicentennial Committee

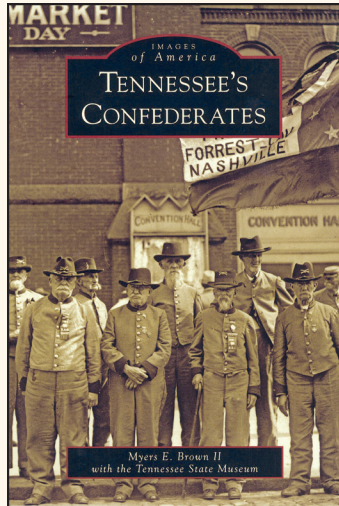
Chairman, and camp secretary and camp genealogist for the Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp, 1525, in Phoenix, Arizona. He joined the SCV through the service of Private John T. Massey, Co. B, 9th VA Cavalry, transferred to Thornton's Company, Virginia Light Artillery.

Leon R. Wolf, Hamburg New York. Leon, also disabled and retired, is a member of the Delaware Greys Camp 2068 in Seaford, Delaware, a Life Member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and a member of the SCV Mechanized Cavalry. He joined the SCV on his second great-grandfather William Winnett (Winn) 13th GA Cavalry. Additionally, the following ancestors died in battle or as POWs: Elkanah Winnett – 1st GA Cavalry, Rock Island, DOD 23rd August 1864 GN 1443; Andrew J. Winnett – 4th TN Cavalry DOD 13th April 1865 Camp Chase GN 1858; D. Joiner – 23rd Battalion AL Sharp Shooters.

Edward Lloyd Harding, Washington, NC: Ed served the committee faithfully for several years before reluctantly having to resign due to health concerns.

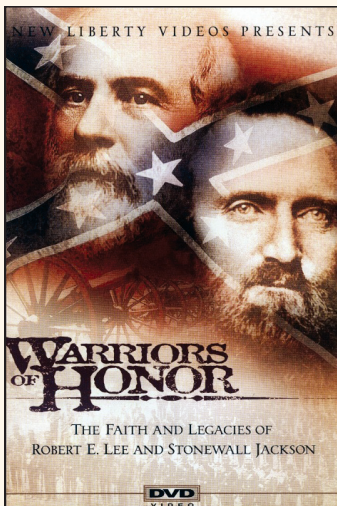
If you as a camp adjutant or prospective members of your camp need the assistance of the SCV Genealogy Committee to help find the proof needed to complete the membership application process, please contact us and let us get the process moving for you. We are here to serve you and help the SCV grow and prosper as we honor the heritage of our Confederate Veteran ancestors. We look forward to hearing from you. 

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Tennessee's Confederates. Like other border states, Tennessee initially elected not to join the newly formed Confederates States of America. However, with the attack on Fort Sumter and the call for troops to put down the rebellion, Tennessee governor Isham Harris telegraphed President Lincoln, "Tennessee will not furnish a single man for the purpose of coercion, but 50,000 if necessary for the defense of our rights and those of our Southern brothers." In early June 1861, the state voted to secede from the Union and soon joined the Confederacy. Ultimately, Tennessee provided nearly 187,000 men to the Confederate cause serving in 110 regiments and 33 battalions. *Tennessee's Confederates* draws upon photographs, many previously unpublished, from the collections of the Tennessee State Museum, the Tennessee State Library and Archives, the Tennessee Historical Society, and private collections to tell the stories of these soldiers from the Volunteer State. **1225 \$21.99**

You Might Be Southern If... A hilarious, and at times reflective, little book about Southerners and their celebrated peculiarities. Who but a Southerner, for instance, would "die for a plate of fried okra" or keep watching *Gone with the Wind* in hopes the South will



eventually win?" Michael Grissom pokes some good-natured fun at his fellow Southerners and at their eternal nemesis, the all-wise Yankee, who can always be counted on to tell Southerners they are wrong about everything. **1189 \$9.95**

Warriors of Honor: The Faith and Legacies of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

This documentary places the war in its historical and cultural context. It guides the viewer through the causes and the major battles of the War while providing insight into the lives of two stalwart men who fought for the South. Both were masterful generals, brilliant strategist and, above all, faithful Christians. The

faith of these "Warriors of Honor" governed their lives on and off the battlefield, and their legacies continue even today. (DVD-80 min.) **895 \$19.95**



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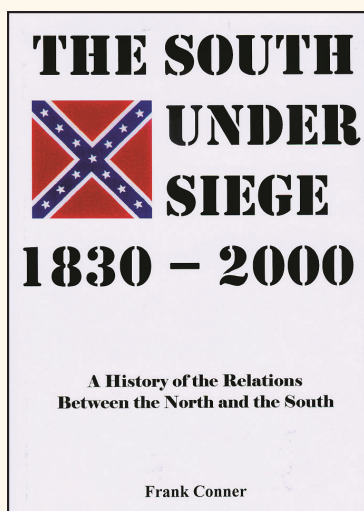
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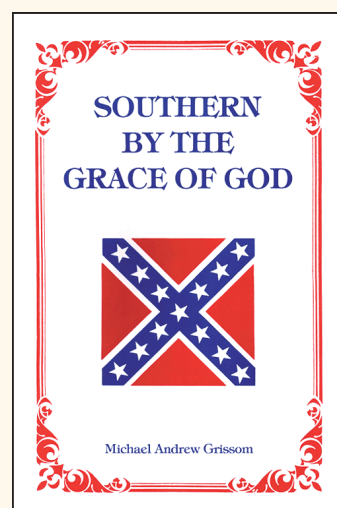
Confederate Gifts from GHQ

The South Under Siege 1830-2000: A History of the Relations Between the North and the South. This important new book by SCV member Frank Conner examines the true relations between

the North and the South from 1830 to June 2000. It identifies the real history of each region, and the lies and distortions by which the Northern liberals have created totally false stereotypes of both the Northern liberal and the traditional white Southerner. It tells what the North has done to the South, and why the North claims to have done it, why the North really did it, and what the consequences have been. An excellent defense against the official history currently taught in the government schools. Hardcover, 752 pages, extensive bibliography. 995 \$34.95



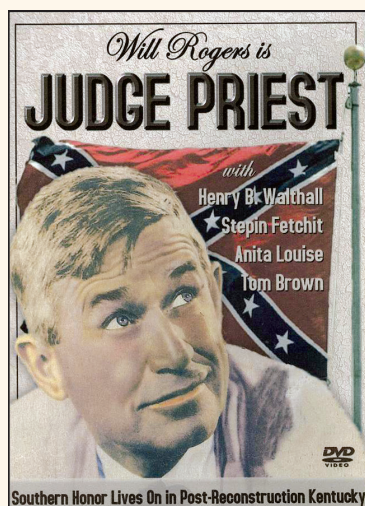
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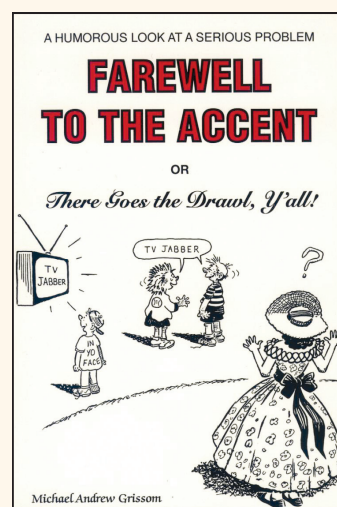
Southern By The Grace Of God. The essential handbook for Southerners-proudly proclaims the traditions, the culture and the values that have long distinguished the South from the rest of the nation.(HC) 297 \$22.95

Judge Priest. In what he later referred to as his favorite role, Will Rogers stars as Judge William "Billy" Priest, a feisty Confederate veteran who stubbornly clings to traditional Southern chivalry and honor as he dispenses justice from the bench in a rural post- Reconstruction Kentucky town. Delightful humor and a touching storyline make this classic an enjoyable film suitable for the whole family. Also

starring Stepin Fetchit, Henry Walthall, and Hattie McDaniel. Originally released in 1934, Black and White; 70 minutes (DVD) 1146 \$12.00

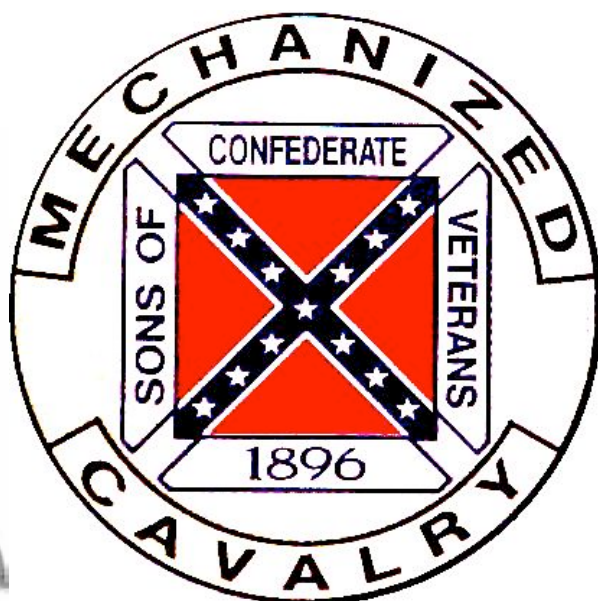
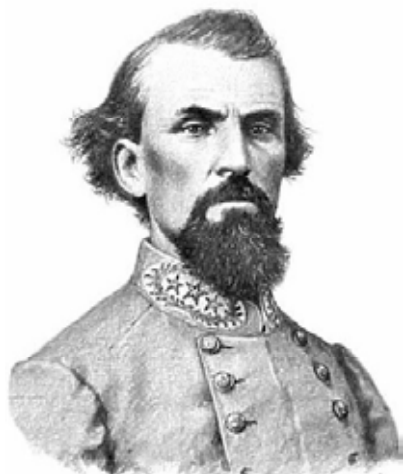


Farewell To The Accent (or There Goes The Drawl, Y'all!). A humorous look at a serious problem, this delightful little book begins with an illustrated lexicon of Southern words and phrases which sometimes appear comical to the listener. Michael Grissom laments the passing of the dialect, fully describing the reasons for its demise. 1188 \$5.95





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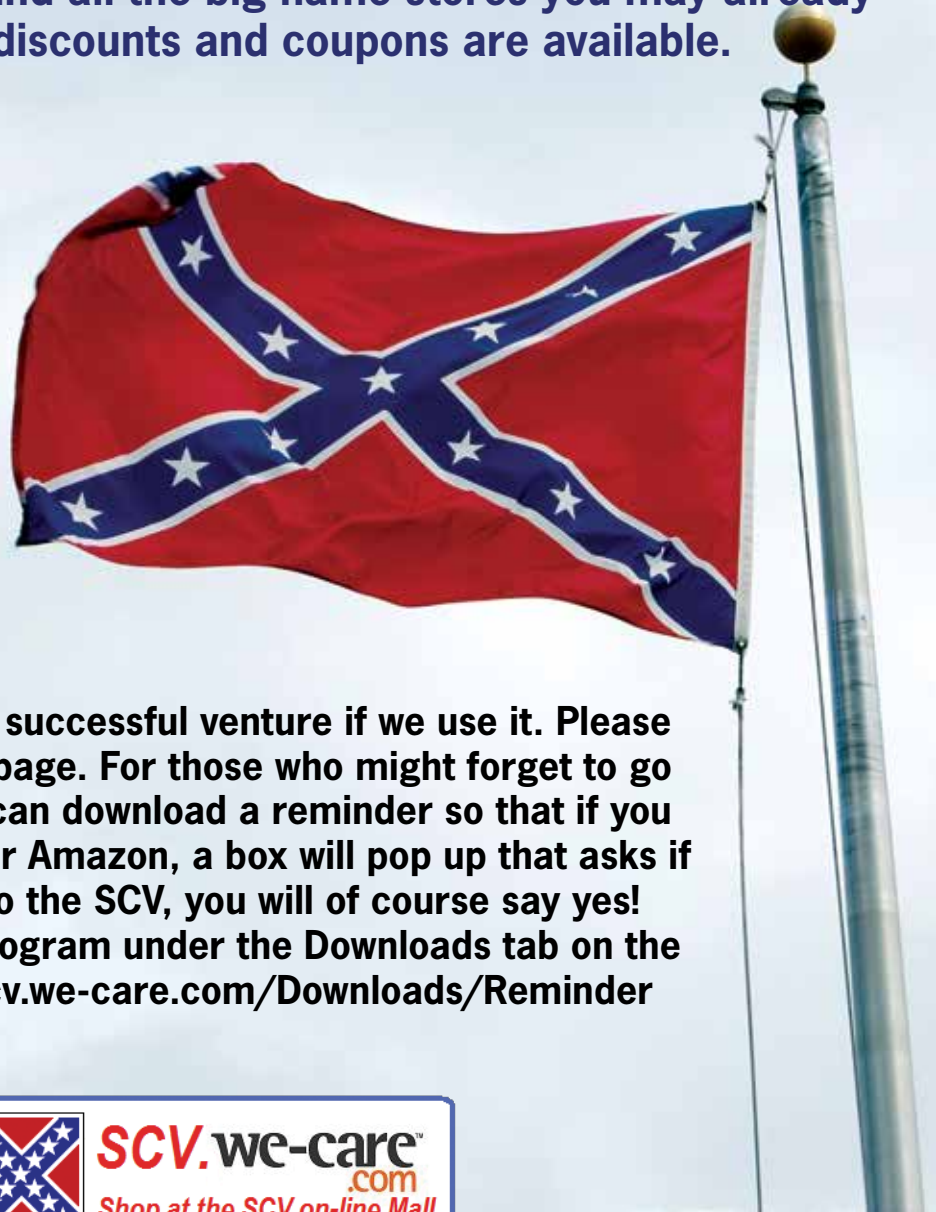


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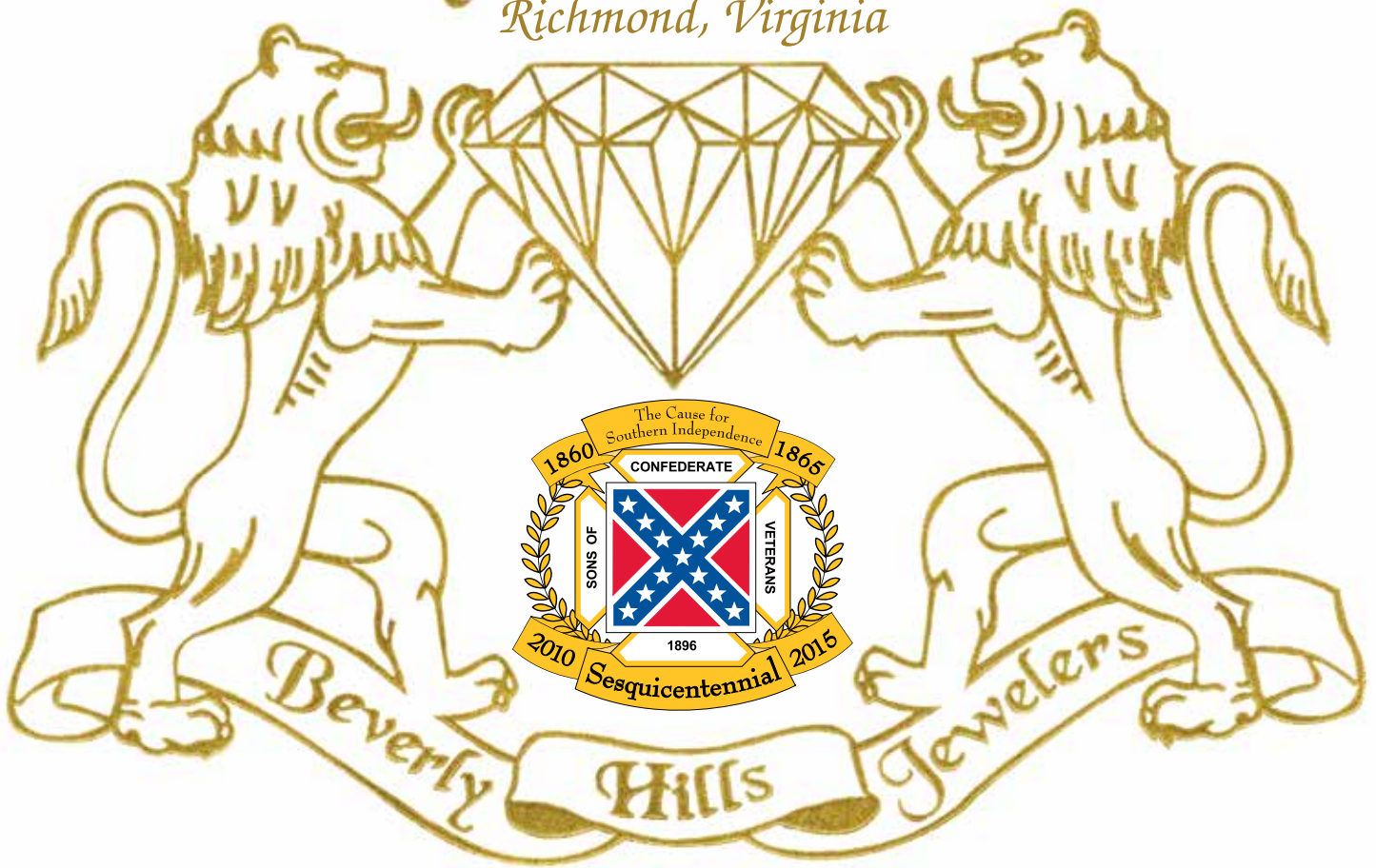


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