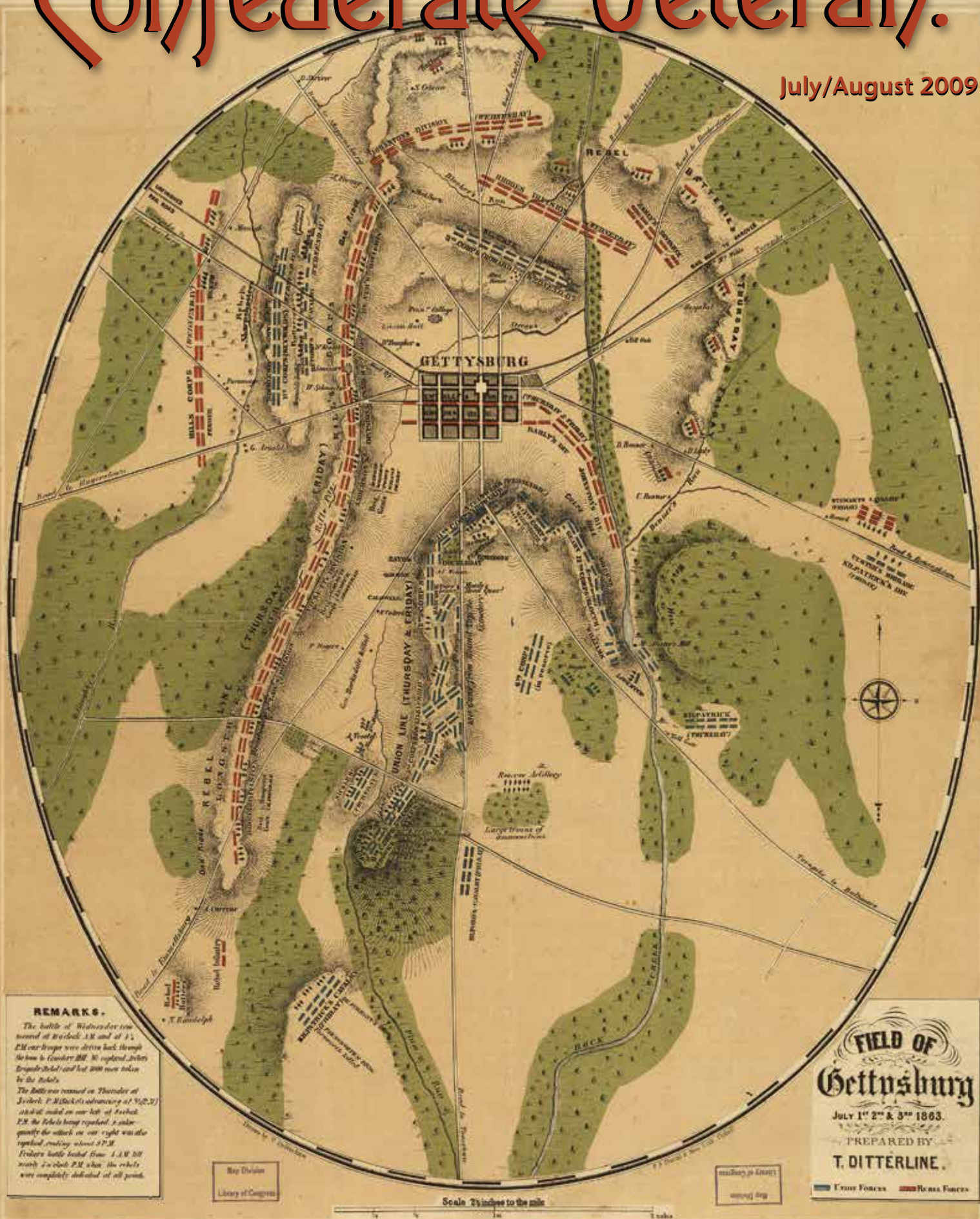


# Confederate Veteran.

July/August 2009



## REMARKS.

The battle of Wednesday was toward of Gettysburg at 11 A.M. and at 1 P.M. our troops were driven back through the town to Cemetery Hill. We captured 12th Cavalry (Rebel) and lost 2000 men taken by the Rebels.

The battle was renewed on Thursday at Gettysburg. P.M. (Rebel) advancing at 5 P.M. (Union) moved on our left at 1 P.M. P.M. the Rebels being repulsed, I subsequently the attack on our right was also repulsed, ending about 3 P.M.

Rebels battle lasted from 1 A.M. till nearly 2 o'clock P.M. when the rebels were completely defeated at all points.

Ray Division

Library of Congress

Scale 2 1/2 inches to the mile

Union Forces

Rebel Forces

FIELD OF  
Gettysburg

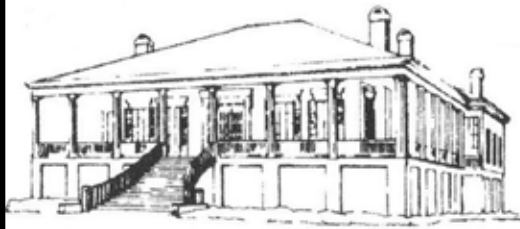
JULY 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> 1863.

PREPARED BY

T. DITTERLINE.

Union Forces Rebel Forces





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THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE  
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# Confederate Veteran.

Volume 67, No. 4

S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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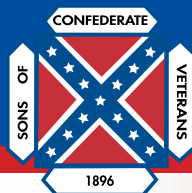
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ON THE COVER — *Field of Gettysburg*, July 1st, 2nd & 3rd by Theodore Ditterline.  
Published in 1863 in New York by C. A. Alvord. — *Library of Congress*.



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# Confederate Veteran.

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# FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

Our cover this issue is a first, at least since I became editor — a period map. I came across this while searching the Library of Congress' Web site for photos from the battle of Gettysburg. I know it's drawn by a Yankee, but they had the time and resources to do this that Southerners did not. It's unusual to find a full color map of this time period, it's a work of art and I thought it would complement our two-part article on Gettysburg. Also, the resolution is large enough to download and have it printed at a large-format print center poster size.

When you receive this there will still be time to register to attend our upcoming National Reunion in Hot Springs, AR. I'm looking forward to attending and hope to see many of you there.

This edition features part two of our story on the Battle of Gettysburg. I would like to thank Compatriot David Rowland from Springfield, IL, for sending in some photos from his collection to help illustrate the article. I hope you enjoy it.

Some of our Compatriots and prospective Compatriots recently joined together and held the first known SCV meeting in Baghdad, Iraq. A news brief and a photo are on page 57 of this issue. Gentlemen, we appreciate your service to our country and your honoring your heritage while so far from home. Please keep up the good work and stay safe.

Adjutant-in-Chief Mark Simpson has submitted a detailed explanation of the Membership Renewal System (MRS). This system is being adopted by many of our Divisions across the Confederation in an effort to take some of the workload off of our camp adjutants and improve retention of our existing members. Please take a few minutes and look it over. If you have any questions let him know.

Thanks for sending in your camp photos and letters. As always, please let me know if you have any questions. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

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

Editor-in-Chief



# REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
CHARLES E. MCMICHAEL  
CIC@SCV.ORG

---

## Fund-raising at the camp level

Compatriots,

**I**t has become increasingly clear that one of the major challenges that a camp faces in relation to how it operates is the ability to raise funds. After the SCV reincorporated in Texas and had to reapply for our tax-exempt status, the SCV learned from emphasis placed by the IRS that we are prohibited from raising funds through charitable gaming — that is, raffles, bingo and poker runs, for example. I am well aware that some non-SCV organizations still conduct these events. The only reason is because they have not yet come under the radar of the federal government or they have a different status.

Because of this, the question I am asked often is “What can we do to raise money for our camp?” Therefore, I decided to dedicate this column to providing you some proven activities your camps can conduct as fund-raisers. What can you do besides some sort of charitable gaming? The answer is *almost anything else*.

I have personally seen the activities I am listing for you work, or they have been provided to me by other members of the GEC who have firsthand experience with these fund raising ventures.

**1. Camp Store.** For a reasonable investment a camp can acquire items such as flags, pins, stickers and car tags to sell to their members at camp meetings. You may want to add your camp name and number to the SCV logo to develop and sell shirts, caps, coffee mugs or other specific camp merchandise. There are also some logo items that can be obtained for a lesser price in bulk that can be resold at meetings — for example, the Sesquicentennial pins.

**2. Local Festivals.** Almost every town of any size throughout the South has some sort of local festival celebrating a local historic occasion or time of the year.

Generally, the event has at least two components, a parade and booths for vendors.

Having a booth at a festival serves two purposes. One, it is a good way to show the colors and recruit new members. Second, the camp can raise money by selling non-SCV-logo Confederate items to the public. Of course, you could sell non-Confederate items as well. Working a festival is most successful when a camp participates in the parade as well as has its own booth. If you have an entry in the parade, this will ensure you are noticed and will move more traffic to your booth. It also has the added benefit of giving the crowd the chance to cheer for the Flag. Your camp does not have to have a full infantry unit and color guard to do this. Even though it is wonderful if you have a color guard, it can be just as effective for a small camp to have a simple decorated trailer, as a float, in the parade. Remember when selling items to the public, make yourself aware of local and state regulations concerning possible sales taxes, permits and other possible requirements. I have seen camps bring in \$1,000 to \$2,000 on a one-day small-town event.

**3. Silent Auctions.** When you have special events like a Lee/Jackson banquet or a ball, these events will work well. Local businesses will often donate everything from meal coupons to power drills; however, someone has to specifically ask them and show them you are a 501(c)3 tax-exempt charity. Many camp members may also have items that they will be willing to donate. Your camp may also want to seek out hard-to-find Confederate-themed items to purchase for this activity. This is a brief description of how a silent auction works if you are not already familiar with the concept. Tables are set up in the room where the event takes place, and the items for auction are displayed for easy viewing. A sheet of paper is placed near the item with a suggested



starting bid at the top. As the event proceeds, attendees can write their names and bid on the sheet. At the pre-announced time for the auction to end, the papers are collected and the winners declared. The winning bidders then pay for and receive their items.

**4. Sales of other items.** Hosting a camp garage sale will work well. You will need to choose a good location, which could be one member's house where other members and donors will bring their items. Camps can conduct food sales. Though this type of fund-raiser is more complicated than other activities, some camps have reported making as much as \$3,000 on a large-scale operation. This could be as simple as a bake sale to selling BBQ dinners. Your camp should check with your local tourism commission to see if there are special events that accept outside vendors for this purpose. Again, be sure to check local or state regulations.

**5. Specialty items.** Sell useful items to the community at large. These may well be items people are already acquiring elsewhere they would rather buy from a non-profit organization, anything from Vidalia onions to Christmas wreaths. You can do some research to find a number of manufacturers who are willing to do special-label items for your camp. They will produce items that they normally sell, like jelly or hot sauce — perhaps bottled water — while designing with you a label that reflects our heritage and organization.

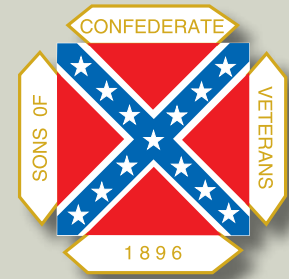
**6. An SCV night** at a local restaurant, or may bring a portable set-up to the location of your choosing. Many restaurants, whether locally owned or national chains, offer these fund-raising opportunities to non-profits for public relations and a way to build its customer base. On a designated night they will offer a portion of their proceeds to the sponsoring organization which will help them promote the specific night to the organization's membership and the community as a whole. I know of one camp that does this with their local franchise of a national chain restaurant, and the camp has had good success with it. Talk to you local restaurant managers and see what kind of programs they have.

There are certainly many more ideas that work with great success. If your camp has a fund-raiser that works well, be sure to share your experiences with other camps. If you have a good idea for a fund-raiser and may be unsure if it falls within our non-profit guidelines, please contact GHQ and the staff there will be more than happy to provide guidance or check it out for you.

By the time you receive this edition of the *Confederate Veteran*, our Annual Reunion in Hot Springs, Arkansas, will be close upon us. But it is not too late to plan to attend. This promises to be a very good reunion in an excellent setting. If you have never been to a National Reunion before, I promise it to be an experience you will enjoy. Being in one room with hundreds of your Compatriots, all dedicated to the cause for which you also stand, can be an uplifting and motivating experience. The Reunion has been a wonderful experience for me every year since 1996, when I attended my first one in Richmond, VA. I have not missed one since, and I never plan to do so. I look forward to seeing many of you there and sharing in our special fellowship.

**Deo Vindice**

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



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# Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

## Challenge children to read Southern books

To the Editor:

Syndicated columnist Thomas Sewell in a recent column passes along some advice which may be of some help in our households when it comes to arguing with our children/grandchildren against the liberal educations which they are receiving vs. our traditional Southern values and true history. Sewell advises us that instead of arguing with them, which likely will do no good, that we should simply ask them how many books they've read which express the opposite viewpoint(s) to that which they believe? Chances are they'll have to admit "None." That being the case, challenge them to do so, and to then come back for further conversation.

Bob Arnold

Major James M. Utz Camp 1815  
Florissant, Missouri

## Misinformation spread about Boy Scouts

To the Editor:

I am writing in regards to the recent articles concerning the SCV and the Boy Scouts (BSA). I have contacted the BSA in Irving, TX, and talked at length about this issue. I spent two days on the phone with the BSA. It is my understanding from the BSA after many hours on the phone with the BSA that they not only support the SCV but any other organization that will educate the Boy Scouts on the history of our great nation.

I am also speaking from experience. How many reenactments have you or any other SCV member been to that the Boy Scouts have not been at? There is always a program for the Boy Scouts. I understand that the SCV and

reenactments are two different agendas, but both sides (the Union as well as the Confederate) are taught to the Boy Scouts. A prime example of one of our educators is David Chaltas. Have you ever seen the children/Boy Scouts around him? They light up when he speaks. They hunger for more from him. Another example is H.K. Edgerton: have you ever seen the children/Boy Scouts around him? Also I have; they both love to educate them and the children love to listen to them both!

Back to the issue at hand. I am a Boy Scout Leader as well as the first lieutenant commander for our SCV camp. Two of my three sons are SCV members; the third would be if he was old enough. Our sons are very active in everything to do with the SCV as well as Scouting. There has been no objective coming from BSA to not be associated with the SCV. In fact, after my phone conversation with BSA Headquarters, as well as our local Council, it makes me wonder if this is an issue with a few individuals.

As to the Robert E. Lee Council, I was assured that it was on that Council as to change their name. It was not the decision of BSA Headquarters. I agree there is no greater man to name anything or anyone after.

I am very disappointed in the events that have taken place from the results of the articles that the *Confederate Veteran* magazine has published. It has affected my Scout troop more than anyone can realize. Our Scouts were selling Expo tickets for \$1.00 each. They were confronted by several SCV members, a couple of them raised a pretty good stink with my Scouts. I had to step in and calm the situation down (grown men going off on young men that way). Can you imagine the way these 10-to-13-year-old boys felt after this situation? I had a lot of explaining to do, not only to the boys, but their parents also. My

Scouts were afraid to go back out to sell tickets after that issue on two different weekends (Can you blame them?). The ticket sales were to get the boys into summer camp; they did not meet their ticket sales to get into camp this summer because of this situation. The boys will now have to pay for camp out-of-pocket.

I believe in the issues that my forefathers fought for. My wife and I have nothing but respect for our ancestors. We have no one in our family who fought for the Union, only Confederate. We have family that died at Gettysburg as do many others. My family and I are proud of our Heritage. It makes me wonder what our forefathers would think. Would they be proud of the example we are setting? Or would they rather us continue our education of what they fought and died for?

I think the SCV is a great organization, but so is the BSA. Can you imagine where our boys would be without the BSA? I am sure the gangs would love it in the inner cities. The BSA is a wonderful organization that teaches our boys not only character-cuilding but the things they need to succeed in life. While on that subject, can you tell me how many leaders of our nation have been Boy Scouts?

### The Meaning of the Boy Scout Law

A Scout is Trustworthy.

A Scout tells the truth. He is honest, and he keeps his promises. People can depend on him.

A Scout is Loyal.

A Scout is true to his family, friends, Scout leaders, school, and nation.

A Scout is Helpful.

A Scout cares about other people. He willingly volunteers to help others without expecting payment or reward.

A Scout is Friendly.

A Scout is a friend to all. He is a



brother to other Scouts. He offers his friendship to people of all races and nations, and respects them even if their beliefs and customs are different from his own.

A Scout is Courteous.

A Scout is polite to everyone, regardless of age or position. He knows that using good manners makes it easier for people to get along.

A Scout is Kind.

A Scout knows there is strength in being gentle. He treats others as he wants to be treated. Without good reason, he does not harm or kill any living thing.

A Scout is Obedient.

A Scout follows the rules of his family, school, and troop. He obeys the laws of his community and country. If he thinks these rules and laws are unfair, he tries to have them changed in an orderly manner, rather than disobeying them.

A Scout is Cheerful.

A Scout looks for the bright side of life. He cheerfully does tasks that come his way. He tries to make others happy.

A Scout is Thrifty.

A Scout works to pay his own way and to help others. He saves for the future. He protects and conserves natural resources. He carefully uses time and property.

A Scout is Brave.

A Scout can face danger although he is afraid. He has the courage to stand for what he thinks is right, even if others laugh at him or threaten him.

A Scout is Clean.

A Scout keeps his body and mind fit and clean. He chooses the company of those who live by high standards. He helps keep his home and community clean.

A Scout is Reverent.

A Scout is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties. He respects the beliefs of others.

I think this is a great law for all of us to follow, don't you? I think it is

time to close this chapter on the issue of the SCV and the BSA. I think there has been enough! I was embarrassed when grown adults started arguing with children who had no idea what was going on. What is that teaching our children about our organization? Do you think it will help our cause?

LIVE THE CHARGE! Home, Honor, Heritage.

*Pete Hall*

*Boy Scout Master Troop 192*

*Major General John Hunt Morgan*

*Camp 2053*

*Greenville, Tennessee*

## There were no rectangle Battle Flags

To the Editor:

I saw the printing of my last letter to the editor in the May/June 2009 edition. Based on the printed reply, I wanted to clarify the point that I was trying to make in the first letter, which is that there is no such thing as a rectangle-shaped Battle Flag, which was of the design with the red background with white-edged blue saltier and embedded stars. Therefore, I must expand my point to indicate that it appears that our national headquarters is flying a mere souvenir item, which was rejected by the UCV in 1904 in their report, as being a phony flag.

Here is a helpful link with more info put together by the University of Georgia Library: <http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/battlefl.htm>

In this article the University of Georgia does a good job of explaining the issue. These rectangular Battle Flags were post-war creations and souvenir items. In what comes closest to a detailed description of the Confederate Battle Flag, the 1904 UCV Committee on Flags report concluded

"The Battle Flag is square, having a Greek Cross (saltier) of blue, edged with white, with thirteen equal white five pointed stars; upon a red field;

the whole bordered with white. There are three sizes: Infantry, 48 in. square; Artillery, 36 in. square; Cavalry, 30 in. square. The proportions for an Infantry Flag are 48 in. by 48 in. (exclusive of the border), the blue arms of the cross, 7 1/2 in. wide; the white edging to the cross 1/2 in. wide; the white border around the flag proper 1 1/2 in. wide. Total outside measurement, 51 inches. The stars are five-pointed, inscribed within a circle of 6-in. diameter, and are of uniform size. There should be five eyelet holes in the hoist, next to the pole. The Artillery and Cavalry Flags are correspondingly reduced in all proportions."

So while these rectangular flags are historical from the late 1800s ... they were not flags of the Confederate States of America or its armies ... or Navy for that matter. The CS Navy Jack was officially the canton of the national ensign, and in some cases there may have been some rectangular versions, but correct Jacks should have been square. That is, it is unlikely that the CS Navy departed from this same practice that the US Navy, and the British Navy had always followed.

So again, to be clear, it is my position that the national SCV headquarters is flying a late-1800s or early-1900s souvenir item, much like you might see one today. I've even seen beach towels sold like that. But while the beach towel souvenir or other rectangular souvenir flags may be appropriate as fun items or buntings at a party ... I recommend that the SCV fly actual historical flags which commemorate our veteran forefathers. The original Stars and Bars (first national ensign) is a nice flag, and would make a much better choice. If not that, then the blue flag with simple white saltier of the 22nd Alabama is a good one. My great-great-great-grandfather Benjamin F. Nelson, 1st Sgt of Company D, won the Cross of Honor while in that unit at the battle of Mur-

*Continued on page 56*

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



# REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
R. MICHAEL GIVENS**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

## No Surrender!

*Surrender means that the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the War; will be impressed by all the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.*

— General Pat Cleburne, CSA

I have shared this quote with you before, but it bears repeating. It may seem that General Cleburne's statements were prophetic. Our country's educational system has certainly followed suit to his warnings, much to the detriment of America at large and the consciousness of the South in particular. Unless you have taken matters into your own hands, your children and/or grandchildren are learning revisionist history that portrays our ancestors as traitors.

We have watched as a secular humanist agenda has been planted into the fertile minds of America's youth through anti-Southern and even anti-American propaganda. This sort of thought has unfortunately been occurring since the conclusion of the War, but has reached a fever pitch in our lifetimes. From my studies of most of our Confederate heroes, I find that they were guided by their unfaltering belief in God and the promises granted by the sacrifices of our Savior. Did the military defeat of our ancestors give humanists of that age encouragement in their godless cause?

More and more, our Christian traditions are being stifled and humanism is becoming the theology of the day. Corliss Lamont, author of *The Philosophy of Humanism*, seemed to agree when he said that "Humanism contends that instead of the gods creating the cosmos, the cosmos, in the individualized form of human beings giving rein to their imagination, created the gods."

This is the same misguided thought that led Lincoln and his followers to make a similar analogy about the creation of the United States. They did not believe the States formed the Union, but the Union formed the States. This thought formed their conviction that the States, once joining the union, had given up their sovereignty and had no right to secede, held as subjects at the will of their masters. So, like Saddam Hussein and his invasion of his southern neighbour Kuwait and the North Vietnamese and the North Korean governments' demands on their respective Southern borders, Lincoln waged an immoral and internecine war against what he saw as fellow countrymen.

In recent years, you have witnessed many changes happening at an astounding speed. Changes that more and more besmirch the image of the Confederate soldier, drowning his virtues in a multicultural sea of lies. Can this tide be stemmed before it's too late? Please pardon my heavy tone here, but I believe we can. General Cleburne spoke of surrender. We traditional Southerners have not surrendered yet, and I doubt we ever will.



What can we do? We can educate our children, our extended families and our friends to the true history of our nation. In John 8:32 Jesus said "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The truth about our family's struggles to form a nation during those turbulent years of 1860-1865 will certainly set them free.

Our first order of business has to be to educate ourselves. We cannot be expected to wage a battle without proper weapons. Our weapons are *knowledge* and *truth*. It is imperative that we as SCV members bring into our meetings speakers that will increase our intellectual armory with knowledge that will better prepare us to spread the truth.

Since the inception of our organization, the Sons of Confederate Veterans have incorporated speakers into camp meetings. I remember going to my local library a few years ago and looking through the newspapers of 1897 until I found an article about the first meeting of my camp in Beaufort, South Carolina. The writer seemed to take great pleasure in describing the heroic stories related by the veterans who spoke that night. Most of the early meetings of the SCV were blessed with speakers who brought firsthand accounts of the war. They inspired their eager listeners with true stories of gallantry and suffering that tested the limits of human endurance and spirit. They motivated their youth to continue in the footsteps of their revolutionary forefathers by vindicating their cause of liberty.

Today, we use educated people from all walks of life to bring us new information to continue our efforts to vindicate that noble cause. I would like to offer a suggestion as to how to further this established program and hopefully bring more success to our camps. Some years ago, when I was lieutenant commander of the South Carolina Division, I created a speakers' list. It was more than sixty pages long and contained details about many speakers from around the South. I compiled the information and printed it in booklet form and gave a copy to each camp in the Division. I included information about procedures used to book a speaker, guidelines on choosing speakers and how to avoid certain mistakes.

I wish to encourage each Division to create a similar booklet. I will be pleased to help you with this project by supplying you with a copy of the

questionnaire I sent to prospective speakers and copies of the introductory pages of the booklet I made. I am sure you will be able to improve on the system, but you are welcome to my research.

I further wish to impose on our camp leadership a bit of friendly advice concerning speakers. Good speakers educate, train, guide, encourage and inspire people. But booking a speaker should entail more than just an educated storyteller. You must decide what direction to take your fellow Compatriots. Their level of involvement in camp activities is intricately tied to the decisions you make concerning speakers at your meetings. For this reason I urge you to set a goal and make a careful plan concerning speakers and the messages they bring. A series of well-planned speeches can take your camp from a small, quiet group of like-minded gentlemen to a large, something-to-be-reckoned-with force in your community. A good speaker can motivate us about our Confederate Heritage and inspire us to spread the truth and stand tall for those Confederate virtues that are so worth emulating.

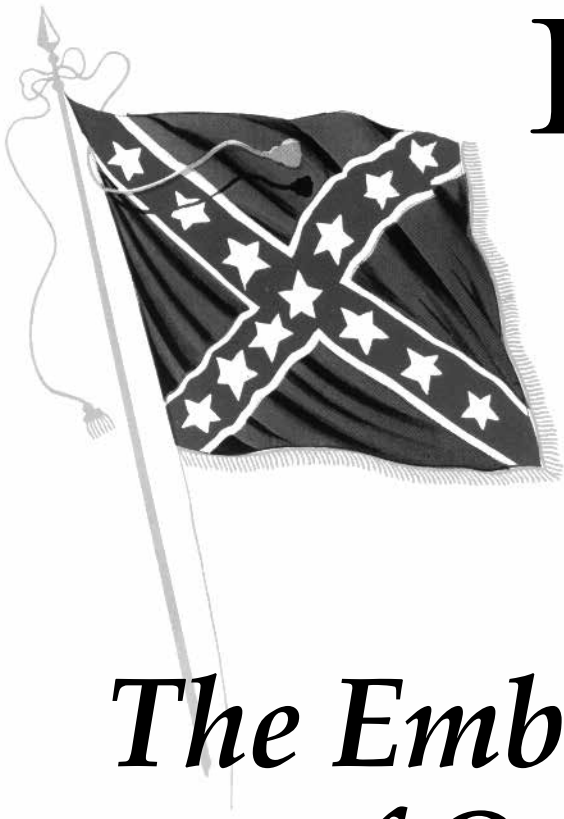
Tennessee senator Edward W. Carmack in 1903 summed up our dedication with these words:

*"The Confederate soldiers were our kinfolk and our heroes. We testify to the country our enduring fidelity to their memory. We commemorate their valor and devotion. There were some things that were not surrendered at Appomattox. We did not surrender our rights in history, nor was it one of the conditions of surrender that unfriendly lips should be suffered to tell the story of that war or that unfriendly hands should write the epitaphs of the Confederate dead. We have a right to teach our children the true history of that war, the causes that led up to it, and the principles involved."*

Indeed, we did not surrender! Contact me about this important project. Let's compile the definitive set of speakers' lists and arm ourselves with the intellectual ammunition needed to win the nearly constant battles that we are forced to fight.

**Michael Givens**  
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# Forward The Colors

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

## *The Embattled Emblem of Our Heritage: The Battle Flag*

**N**othing symbolizes our Heritage more than the Battle Flag. When we see it, we swell with pride in our ancestors. We see them marching across the field at Gettysburg or under siege at Vicksburg. We see them fighting for freedom and independence on any of hundreds of battlefields across our Southland. They fought for their independence just as their ancestors did in 1776.

When some others see our Battle Flag, they are filled with hatred for it and us. Most of them just don't know the truth about our history and heritage. Others just plain don't care about the truth. They lie about us, our ancestors and the cause for which they fought. To counter these lies, we must arm ourselves with knowledge and the truth.

This brings us to the issue of our flag. There is much confusion, even among Southerners, on this subject. Many think that there is some conflict between displaying the United States Flag and the

Confederate Flag. First, the United States Flag is just that, the flag of the United States. It is not "the American Flag." Referring to it in this manner implies that it is the one and only American Flag. The Battle Flag and all the other Confederate Flags are American Flags also.

As a US Veteran of more than 20 years, I think I have some idea of the proper time and place to display the flag of the United States of America. There are times when it is not only acceptable not to display the United States Flag, but also the correct thing to do.

Perhaps it will be easier to understand if we accept the premise that Confederate Americans have dual citizenship. Generals Lee, Jackson, Pickett, A.P. Hill and hundreds of other Confederate soldiers had military careers in the Army of the United States prior to the War. If a ceremony is held to honor them, it is proper to have both American Flags present. That is, if one is honoring their en-

tire military career. What of the thousands of Confederate Soldiers who never served in the United States military? Like the Minute Men of 1776, they were not professional soldiers. They answered the call to defend their homeland. It is no insult to the United States or today's veterans not to have a United States Flag at their ceremonies. In fact, it is improper to display a flag they never served under.

Perhaps the oldest military cemetery in the country is at the Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, Virginia. Until relatively recent times, every Memorial Day, the US Navy sought to honor the men buried there by placing a United States Flag on each and every grave. This is until a local historian pointed out that they might not be truly honoring Brazilian, Russian, and British sailors by putting the US Flag on their graves. None of them had ever

served under this flag, either. The situation was corrected and now each grave is marked with their own country's flag, even the Confederates' graves.

Let me end with this final thought: In the French and Indian War, Colonel George Washington of the Virginia Militia served under the command of British General Edward Braddock. Should the Union Jack (British National Flag) fly alongside the flag of the United States at Mount Vernon?

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**Virginia Beach, VA 23462**  
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**e-mail: chd@scv.org**



## A Tribute To Russell E. Darden

**W**e don't like to value one person more than another. It shouldn't mean more when one person passes than it does with anyone else. Truth is, though, some people do leave a bigger hole to fill than others. Such was the case with Russell E. Darden of Courtland, Virginia. He passed away May 5, 2009. Russell was in some way involved with almost everything we do in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. If you didn't know him, you might want to question your own involvement in this organization.

He was a life member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, having joined in 1952. He served in offices from charter commander of his current camp, Urquhart-Gillette of Franklin, VA, to commander of the Army of Northern Virginia Department. It doesn't stop at offices held. The gravesite of President Jefferson Davis is the showplace that it should be in large part due to his efforts. Russell didn't just help with the Sam Davis Youth Camp, he would even drive boys there himself when they had no other means of transportation. He gave lectures and school programs, not only throughout the South, but all the way to Oregon. He was a founder of the Point Lookout POW Organization. He worked tirelessly to see proper honor was given to the men who suffered — and in some cases — died



at Point Lookout. He stood guard over the crew of the CSS *Hunley* and later returned to Charleston, SC, to march in the funeral procession. If you have ever talked to Russell, then you know all about Mrs. Alberta Martin. He frequently traveled the distance between Courtland, VA and Elba,

AL, to see that all was well with Mrs. Martin, *The Last Confederate Widow*.

Perhaps you think that all this SCV activity was almost more than one man could do. Well, for Russell Darden, it is not the whole story. An Eagle Scout himself, he was Scout Master for Troop 28 of Courtland, Virginia. He was active in his church as a lay reader. He was a life member of the Virginia Jaycees. His love of history was also reflected by his membership in the Archaeological Society of Virginia.

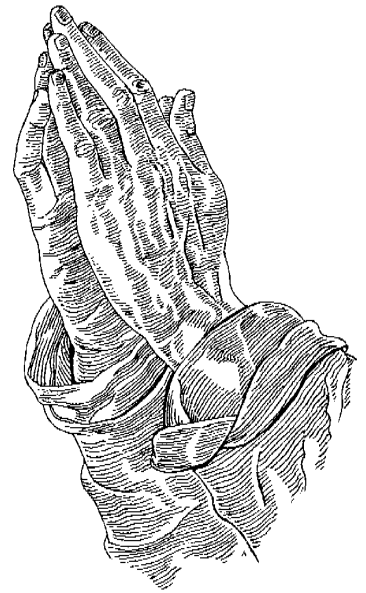
As you can see, more organizations than just the SCV will feel the loss of Russell Darden. Due to my Christian faith, I know that Russell is visiting with our ancestors, looking out for Mrs. Martin, and watching over and guiding us.

— B. Frank Earnest



# Chaplain's Comments

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



## Jefferson Davis: The Beauvoir Years

*Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.*

— Matthew 5:1-12

**B**eauvoir was the last earthly home of the President of the Confederate States of America. How did Beauvoir become the home of Jefferson Davis and his family? What did he do while he was at Beauvoir?

Who visited him at the Biloxi home? What was his church affiliation at Beauvoir? These are questions that we will consider as we look at Jefferson Davis and the Beauvoir Years.

### **I. How Beauvoir Became The Last Home Of Jefferson Davis**

The story of Jefferson Davis begins with the birth of Sarah Ann Ellis in 1829. She was born into the plantation aristocracy of Natchez, Mississippi. Her father was Thomas George Percy Ellis, whose mother

was a Percy of the same family that produced such literary giants as Leroy Percy, William Alexander Percy, and Walker Percy.

Sarah married Samuel Worthington Dorsey on January 19, 1853. In 1873, the Dorseys moved to the Mississippi Gulf Coast because of Samuel's poor health. They found a house at Biloxi that had been constructed in 1852 by James Brown, a wealthy planter from central Mississippi. The property of 680 acres was originally called Orange Grove because of the citrus trees on the place. Sarah changed the name to Beauvoir, "Beautiful View". As you stand upon the front porch of this Antebellum home, looking out on the Gulf of Mexico, you can clearly see why Sarah Dorsey renamed the home *Beauvoir*. The house raised

on pillars for air circulation, with its tall ceilings and cool passageways was, Sarah hoped, a place to help her ailing husband regain his health. Sad to say, the move to the Coast did not help Samuel, and he died in 1875.

In December of 1876, Sarah Dorsey found out that Confederate President Jefferson Davis, having just returned from Europe, was looking for a place to write his memoirs. In January of 1877, Mrs. Dorsey offered her home to Jefferson Davis, a man she greatly admired. She did not want, as she said, "To share in the ingratitude of my country towards a man who is in my eyes the highest and noblest in existence."

Mr. Davis set up residence in what became known as the Library Pavilion, but he refused to live in

the cottage free of charge, and paid rent from his meager resources.

At age 48, Sarah Dorsey was diagnosed with breast cancer and in her final will and testament she made her "most honored and esteemed friend, Jefferson Davis" the only heir to her fortune. In June of 1879, she left Beauvoir for New Orleans to have surgery. Her post-operative days were spent in the St. Charles Hotel in that city. Jefferson Davis sat at the bedside of his friend and recited the Beatitudes to her in her final days. Sarah was no stranger to the Word of God nor ministry to others. Dorsey had taught her slaves about Christ. Her first published work, which appeared in the *New York Churchman*, was on how to arrange church music for the slaves. She had once dabbled in other religions. But by the wooing of the Holy Spirit and by the Grace of God, she was a Christian. She had once told the New Orleans Academy of Science "I am a Christian by race, education, preference and philosophic conviction ... I care only for the truth." For General Leonidas Polk, her wartime hero, she designed a Christian banner telling him, "We are fighting the Battle of the Cross against the Modern Barbarians."

Sarah died on July 4, 1879, leaving Beauvoir to Jefferson Davis. After his death, the house went to his daughter, and then at Winnie's death, it went to his wife Varina. In 1902, Varina sold the property to the Mississippi Division of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans for ten thousand dollars. The Mississippi Division proudly operates Beauvoir as a shrine to the venerable Jefferson Davis.

## II. The Activities Of Jefferson Davis At Beauvoir And The Coast

The best-known activity of President Davis while at Beauvoir was the writing of *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*. Not

only did he work on the book at the Library Pavilion, he also answered correspondence. He said about these correspondences "All sorts of people write to me about all supposable matters and if I don't answer, they generally write again." Varina called the writing of the book, "bitter, bitter work...the weary recital of the weary war... a splendid but heartbreaking record of cherished hopes now blasted." Jefferson told his friend Northrop "The oranges are shining golden on the trees and our pine knot fires soar in the chimneys, in their light I try to bury my unhappiness."

Mrs. Dorsey provided Havana Cigars and Jubal Early smoking tobacco, a brand named "Lone Jack," for him. At Beauvoir, the President had a horse in which he took great delight. He wrote of this horse "The first horse I have owned since the war...a Creole filly with some appearance of blood, but no pedigree, she walks well, has a light elastic trot and when broken will suffice for our sandy roads and my short trips in search of air and rest from reading and writing." Mr. Davis knew horses, for his father Samuel had raised some of the best in Kentucky and Mississippi.

The Davises entertained many people at Beauvoir, friends and notables such as Oscar Wilde. War veterans, enlisted and officers, who cherished their leader often came by to see him. Family also visited for extended times, as was the custom in those days. Margaret and her daughter Varina came from Memphis to visit from time to time. Winnie, the Daughter of the Confederacy, lived at Beauvoir and traveled extensively. Many preachers came to Beauvoir house to see and pray for the President. Among them was Father Abram Ryan, Poet Laureate of the Confederacy, who would come from Mobile, where he was rector at St. Mary's.

At Beauvoir, the president would often sit on the porch of the house viewing the Gulf or would rest under a big Oak on the property. One of his favorite spots to meditate was beside Oyster Bayou at the rear of the house.

## III. Jefferson Davis' Church Affiliation While At Beauvoir

Jefferson Davis' early religious experience was among the Baptists. He was raised by good, hard-working God-fearing parents. Julia Cooke Guice of Biloxi observes "Jefferson Davis was born a "Hard Shell" Baptist. While a small boy, he attended a Roman Catholic school at Bardstown, Kentucky." There is evidence that Jefferson Davis' parents were Calvinistic, but I do not believe that they were hard shell.

All through his life Davis respected the church and the Christian faith. Jefferson Davis did not make a profession of faith until the War for Southern Independence. It was in 1862, while living at the Confederate White House, that Mr. Davis made a clear confession of his faith in the crucified, buried, and risen Savior. Dr. Charles Minegerode, rector at St. Paul's Episcopal in Richmond, gives the following account of President Davis' public confession of faith: "It was soon after his inauguration that he united himself with the church. Our relationship had become more frequent, and turned more to the subject of religion: and by his wife's advice I went to him on the subject of confession to Christ. He met me more than half way, and expressed his desire to do so, and to unite himself with the church; that he must be a Christian he felt in his inmost soul. He spoke very earnestly and most humbly of needing the cleansing blood of Jesus and the power of the Holy Spirit: but in the con-

*Continued on page 45*

# The Last Roll



Confederate Secret Service  
1710  
Sierra Vista, AZ  
**Kenneth Wilson Polley**

Pvt. C. W. Lucas – Forrest's  
Escort 2316  
Prescott Valley, AZ  
**James Wayman Hatley**

Captain James Iredell  
Waddell 1770  
Orange County, CA  
**Joseph Wheeler**

A. Livingston 746  
Madison, FL  
**James M. Bard**

Battle Of Olustee 1463  
Lake City, FL  
**Kenneth Dayton King**

James T. Woodward 1399  
Warner Robins, GA  
**Ronald M. Roberts**  
**Wade Hampton Harbin**

Battleground Guards 1941  
Kite, GA  
**Jimmie Alvin Copeland**  
**Jerrold D. Colston**

Camp Douglas Memorial  
1507  
Chicago, IL  
**Frank S. Morrison**

South Kansas Camp 2064  
Wichita, KS  
**Gayland Dean Taylor**  
**Earl Dean Shelor**

Randall Lee Gibson 470  
Thibodaux, LA  
**Alan J. Authement**

Brig. Gen. J. J. Alfred A.  
Mouton 778  
Opelousas, LA  
**Gil Burke Young**

Col. Harry W. Gilmor 1388  
Baltimore, MD  
**Harry E. Bichy**

Christopher (Kit) Mott 1379  
Holly Springs, MS  
**George Arnold Marlowe**

M/G Stephen Dodson  
Ramseur 387  
Statesville, NC  
**Joe D. Fox**

Maj. Egbert A. Ross 1423  
Charlotte, NC  
**Calvin Alexander Austin**

General William MacRae  
2063  
Wilmington, NC  
**Benson R. Tharp**

Col. William A. Stowe 2142  
Dallas, NC  
**Laurence Julius George**

Buffalo Guards 1975  
Buffalo, NY  
**Jeffrey Rolland Pfeiffer**

Lt. Gen. James Longstreet  
1658  
Tallmadge, OH  
**Ralph Shadel**

Jefferson Davis 4th  
Regiment SC Vol 7  
Easley, SC  
**Michael Allen  
Lovlace**

M/G Benjamin F.  
Cheatham 72  
Manchester, TN  
**Robert Ray Delbridge**

Longstreet-Zollicoffer 87  
Knoxville, TN  
**John J. Thomas**

M/G William D. McCain  
HQ 584  
Columbia, TN  
**Boris Nicholas Bulatkin**

James R. Chalmers 1312  
Memphis, TN  
**Allison W. Worley**

Gen. A. P. Stewart 1411  
Winchester, TN  
**George Herbert Johnson**

Savage-Goodner 1513  
Smithville, TN  
**Clyde Austin Lefevre**

Captain E. D. Baxter 2034  
Fairview, TN  
**Michael Thomas Barnhill**

Chief Clinton 366  
Abilene, TX  
**Clay W. McIver**

Captain June Kimble 488  
Eastland, TX  
**Jearul Ray Gwinn**

Albert Sidney Johnston 983  
Decatur, TX  
**Dan I. Mooney**

William H. L. Wells 1588  
Plano, TX  
**William K. Walker**

Thomas Jewett Goree 2129  
Madisonville, TX  
**Jimmy P. Stewart**

Cabell-Graves 1402  
Danville, VA  
**H. Darrell Thornton**

Trevilian's Station 1434  
Louisa County, VA  
**Charles Olin Jones**

Urquhart-Gillette 1471  
Franklin, VA  
**Russell E. Darden**

The Bedford Rifle Grays  
1475  
Bedford, VA  
**Wayne Board Burnette**

McNeill's Rangers 582  
Moorefield, WV  
**Donald Eugene  
Leatherman**

Flat Top Copperheads 1694  
Princeton, WV  
**Fred Wayne Bernard**



*Death, in its silent, sure march is fast gathering those who I have longest loved, so that when he shall knock at my door, I will more willingly follow.*

— Robert E. Lee, 1869



# Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



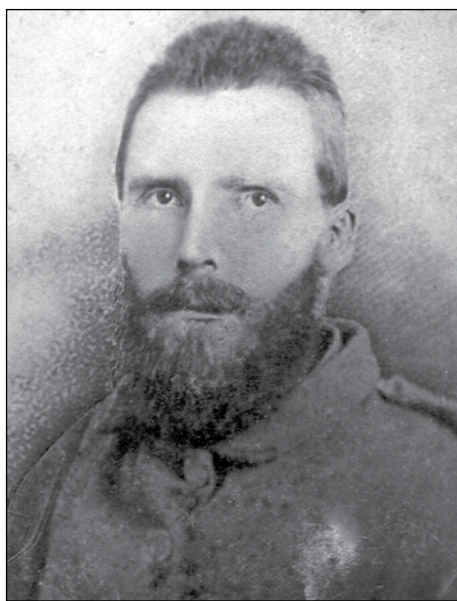
## 18th Alabama Infantry

The 18th Alabama was organized on September 4, 1861, at Auburn, with the field officers appointed by President Davis. James Holtzclaw, a lawyer and Montgomery militia company member, was appointed major of the 18th in August, then lieutenant colonel, in December. A few weeks after their organization they were sent to Mobile where they were brigaded with the 19th, 20th, 22nd and 25th Alabama as part of Withers Division.

Ordered to Corinth, MS, in March 1862, the 18th was then brigaded with the 17th and 19th Alabama Regiments under General J.K. Jackson. As such, they fought at Shiloh, TN, on April 6, 1862, helping to capture General Benjamin Prentiss' Brigade.

The 18th didn't take part in the second day of fighting as they were detailed to escort the captured prisoners to the rear. At Shiloh, Lt. Colonel Holtzclaw was wounded standing by the regimental colors, but rejoined the regiment within 90 days as its colonel.

Following Shiloh, the 18th was without field officers and was under officers detailed for that purpose. It came under fire



*Unknown Confederate soldier  
from Birmingham, AL*

at Blackland, but was soon sent to Mobile for garrison duty. They stayed there until April 1863.

Rejoining the Army of Tennessee, they were brigaded with the 36th and 38th Alabama Regiments and the 9th Alabama Battalion (later raised to regiment size and redesignated the 58th). These regiments were together for the remainder of the War. The 18th next saw action at Chickamauga, GA, on September 19, losing 22 out of 36 officers, including Colonel Holtzclaw, wounded and 300 out of 500 men killed and wounded. Three days later at

Missionary Ridge they lost about 90 men, most of whom were captured. Following this they went into winter quarters at Dalton, GA.

At the start of the Dalton-Atlanta Campaign (May to September 1864), the 18th had about 500 effectives and fought all the way down to Jonesboro, GA. They lost men constantly, killed and wounded, but without any severe losses in any one engagement. They rendered effective service during this time, but lost about half its numbers in the campaign.

They were part of General Hood's invasion of Tennessee, losing about 100 men at Franklin, TN, principally captured on November 30, and reduced to 275 men.

In February 1865, they were sent to Mobile and placed in the field works at Spanish Fort, AL. They endured the siege of Spanish Fort from March 27 to April 8, when they evacuated the defenses and escaped.

From here they went to Meridian, MS, where on May 4, 1865, they were surrendered, along with the military department.



# Lee at Gettysburg

## *His Finest Hour?*

By Ronald E. Jones

### Part Two

Hood's loss was to add to the confusion and seriously impact the success achieved on Day Two. Hood, at the time of Gettysburg, was arguably the premier division commander in the Army of Northern Virginia — and his experience positioning troops and supporting artillery and in directing those troops in an assault once positioned was without peer in either army. This, coupled with the loss of Dorsey Pender, which we will discuss later, were severe blows to Lee's plan and led directly to the failure to achieve the success hoped for on Day Two.

The attack by Hood's Division achieved success in all areas except the Little Round Top, which proved too formidable for Law's Brigade to manage without additional support from other infantry and artillery, which, due to Hood's wounding, was never appropriately placed and never a factor.<sup>20</sup> Hood's middle brigades of Robertson and Benning (along with Law's two regiments on the left) had broken the Union line in the Devil's Den and seized half of the 4th New York's Battery of six ten-pound Parrott rifles

which had commanded the areas in front of Houck's Ridge and the Plum Run Gorge separating Devil's Den and the northwest foot of Big Round Top, now known as "The Slaughter Pen." Two pieces of Smith's Battery had been placed in the rear of the four on the ridge top itself and pointed southwest-erly down Plum Run toward the gorge. These two pieces, along with the battery of Lieutenant Hazlett of Co. D 5th US Artillery on Little Round Top, were perhaps the primary reason for the attack of the right wing of Hood's attack, stalling out after seizing Houck's Ridge and the Plum Run Gorge.

During the desperate fighting in this area, the 3rd Arkansas and 1st Texas of Robertson's Brigade, which had become separated from their counterparts on the right and had moved further left so that the 1st Texas was now commingled with Benning's Brigade and the 3rd Arkansas, was on the extreme left of the line, now engaged with the right flank of Ward's Brigade on the ridge top. The men from Arkansas were soon joined by Hood's second reserve brigade, the Georgians of George T. (Tige) Anderson. The Georgians advanced up the northern end of Houck's Ridge thru Rose's Woods and engaged

the Federals of Birney's 1st Division, 3rd Corps under De Trobriand.

Over the next three hours the Wheatfield, along with the Stony Ridge on the left and the northern end of Houck's Ridge, was the scene of some of the bloodiest fighting at Gettysburg.

The Southern troops, including the right wing of McLaws' Division under Paul Semmes and Joseph Kershaw,, had driven away nine Federal brigades and advanced into the Plum Run Valley between Houck's Ridge and the northwest slope of Little Round Top, some having crossed to the east bank of Plum Run. However, by dusk the Confederate positions had become tenuous due to the breakdown of the *en echelon* attack on the far left.

Semmes and Kershaw's troops had entered the action about 5:30, after Evander Law's attack on the Union left had stalled at the southwest foot of Little Round Top and had driven the Federal forces from the Slaughter Pen, Devil's Den, Houck's Ridge and the Wheatfield.

Law — looking for support on his left and finding Kershaw awaiting orders under the cover of Biesecker's Woods<sup>21</sup> — asked for his support. After receiving approval from McLaws and

Longstreet, Kershaw moved out with support on his right from Semmes' Brigade. It became quickly apparent that Kershaw was in trouble on his left flank due to the positioning of the Union troops in what has become known as "Sickles Salient." The easterly direction of Kershaw's charge left his left flank exposed to the artillery and infantry positioned in Sherfy's Peach Orchard, facing southwesterly along the Wheatfield Road. Due to these circumstances, Kershaw was required to move his left brigades to confront this threat on his flank. Soon this threat passed, as Barksdale's Brigade — smashing into the point of the salient at the convergence of the Emmitsburg and Wheatfield Roads — drove the Peach Orchard defenders back, and then with his left three regiments turned north, attacking up the Emmitsburg Road while the 21st Mississippi under the gallant Benjamin Humphreys continued to push east through the orchard north of the Wheatfield Road. Barksdale's charge had routed the troops from ten Federal regiments, including Graham's Brigade of Pennsylvanians and five additional regiments from both the 1st and 2nd Divisions of Sickles 3rd Corps. In all, this attack by one Confederate brigade routed the equivalent of nearly an entire Federal Division, supported by artillery.

As Barksdale's troops were driving through the Peach Orchard, McLaws' right brigade under William Wofford was attacking directly east along the Wheatfield Road. Wofford's hard-charging Georgians, led for a short time by Longstreet himself, first routed Tilton's Brigade from Sykes' 5th Corps, who broke when Graham's routed Peach Orchard defenders ran through their ranks. Tilton partially blamed the rout of his brigade, which did not end until reaching the protection of woods on the east side of Plum Run, on the effect of Graham's defeated troops rushing through their line.<sup>22</sup> Wofford's troops then turned their attention to Caldwell's Division of Hancock's 2nd Corps who had been rushed to reinforce Sickles' rapidly faltering line.

Under the impact of Wofford's attack on the right flank, along with the frontal assault of Joseph Kershaw's



*Little Round Top in 1863. Library of Congress photo.*

South Carolinians, Caldwell's Division — along with another brigade from 5th Corps commanded by Jacob Sweitzer — now bolted from their lines on Stony Ridge and the Wheatfield, and fled beyond Plum Run to the safety of the northern slopes of Little Round Top.<sup>23</sup>

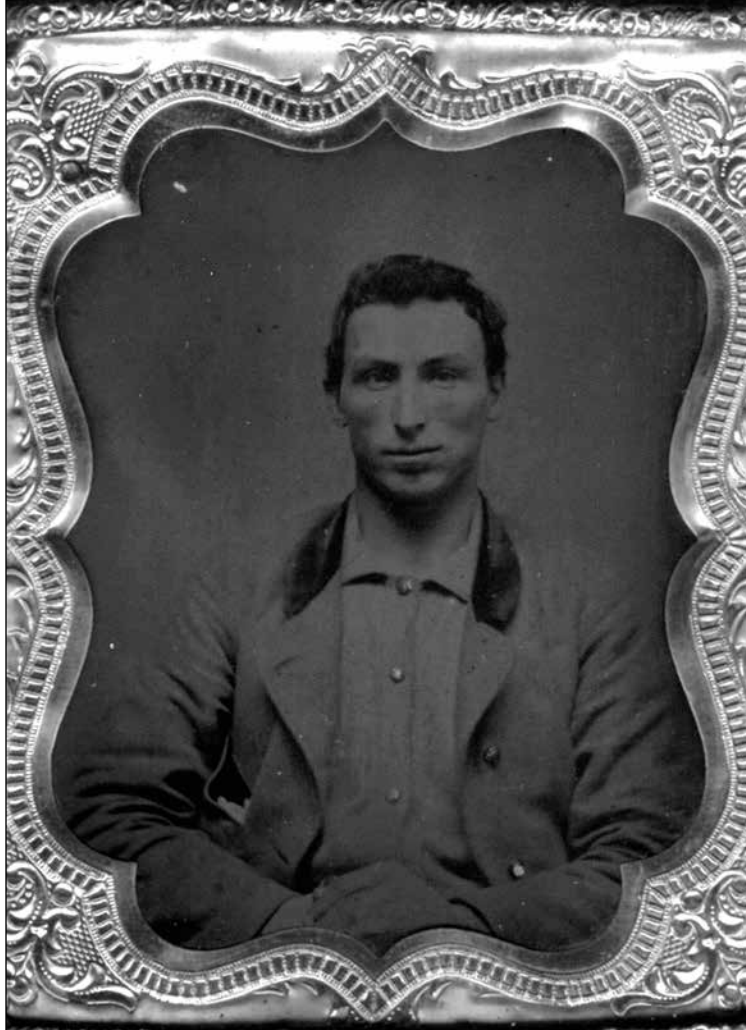
At this point, Longstreet's two divisions had been engaged for two to three hours, depending on the unit, and accomplished quite simply a military miracle. In these three hours, which Longstreet described as "The best three hours fighting ever done by any troops on any battlefield," the troops of Hood and McLaws had fought Federal forces from the 2nd, 3rd and 5th Corps numbering more than 30,000 strong, including 84 artillery pieces placed on the defensive on high ground and had achieved success in all areas save one ... Little Round Top. Less than 14,000 men had routed double their number, forcing them to give up their positions and retreat from all positions but the one notable exception. This exception has been touted by many as the "Gibraltar" that saved the Union forces at Gettysburg. We shall shortly see how ridiculous a claim this is. Colonel Porter Alexander, in his post-war writings, used these words to describe it.

"To express it as briefly as possible and as nearly as I can find the exact figures, our two divisions, 13,000 infantry with 62 guns took the aggressive against a strong position and captured it, fighting successfully for three hours against 40,000 infantry and 100 guns, and holding the ground gained. I think that [it was] a greater military feat than the partial success gained by Pickett's charge, where the infantry fighting was scarcely a half hour. But both events illustrate the superb capabilities of our army at Gettysburg."<sup>24</sup>

Now let us turn our attention to the center section of Lee's planned *en echelon* attack and the success and failures achieved there.

The division of Hill's Third Corps immediately on Longstreet's left was that of Richard Anderson (formerly part of Longstreet's Corps), and the far right brigade on Barksdale's left was the Alabama Brigade of Cadmus Wilcox. Wilcox stepped off in support of Barksdale on his right and reported that movement as ordered.<sup>25</sup> It is important to note that four of Anderson's Brigade Commanders acknowledged that their orders were clear in the re-





A tintype of Confederate Ezra Marks, 4th Georgia Infantry.

guard that each was to direct their brigade's forward when the brigade on their right stepped off. In that way, no troops would be unsupported.

Everything went as planned as first Wilcox, then the small Florida Brigade of Edward Perry, commanded in his absence by Colonel David Lang, followed by the Georgians of Ambrose Ransom "Rans" Wright, joined their compatriots in Longstreet's Corps in driving the Federals in front of them, many entrenched and supported by artillery, from their positions. General Lee's plan was working to perfection. So well was it working that Wright's Brigade had soon smashed through the line on Cemetery Ridge that had been weakened to support Meade's left, and Wright soon found his brigade on Cemetery Ridge less than 300 yards from the famous copse of trees that was to become the Confederate objective on Day Three. The advance was so effective that Wright was facing a nearly empty Cemetery Ridge. Wright, in fact,

faced more intense fighting in retiring from the point he had attained than he had in attacking.

It was at this time, however, that Lee's plan began to come apart. An attack *en echelon's* success is totally dependant on complete cooperation by all involved, and unfortunately for Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia, this is where the cooperation broke down. On Wright's left was another brigade of Mississippi troops under Carnot Posey. Posey's advance was

doomed from the start. Failing to clear Federal skirmishers from among the Bliss Farm buildings, Posey's Brigade became disorganized and Posey simply lost any semblance of control and coordination over his troops. By the time they were reorganized, it was too late.<sup>26</sup> As much as Posey's failure hurt the Confederate cause, it was nothing when compared to that of Billy Mahone's Brigade on Posey's left. Mahone simply and plainly disobeyed orders. When the Mississippians on his right pleaded for assistance, he simply refused and when delivered an order to advance from Anderson by Anderson's aide, he ignored it and took not one step forward, insisting he had received orders directly from Anderson to "stay put."<sup>27</sup>

In contrast to Mahone's stance, the Light Division of Dorsey Pender on Mahone's left was itching to get into action. Behind Pender was Henry

Heth's battered but intact division. Pender had already done what Posey had failed to do by clearing out skirmishers between his brigade and Cemetery Hill. Pender was so eager to attack that he rode to the south in order to determine why the attack had not continued with the troops on his right (Mahone's). He had not ridden far when a small shell fragment struck him in the thigh. This inopportune occurrence had removed from action one of the Army of Northern Virginia's most capable commanders.<sup>28</sup> And the disorganization it created before the command chain was restored — coupled with the insubordination of Mahone on the right — doomed any chance of success the Confederate Army had of driving the Army of the Potomac from the field that day. Although the fighting for the day was not over, any chance of Lee's army accomplishing his objective was now lost.

Still to come was "Baldy" Ewell's night attack on Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill, around the gate, at the curve of Meade's "fishhook" line. This attack was delivered hours after it should have been made, and was not a fully consolidated attack. The attack of Johnson's Division on the far left at Culp's Hill was delivered against the brigade of General George Greene, who commanded the only troops of Slocum's Twelfth Corps left in that area.

Slocum had been ordered to move his Corps to the Union left to support against the attack of Hood and McLaws. Concerned about leaving the area undefended, Slocum had instructed Greene to stay, while his remaining five brigades pulled out of their trenches and marched south. Johnson made his attack with just three of his four brigades leaving Walker's Stonewall Brigade to protect the left flank in the absence of Stuart's Cavalry. This was to prove to be of extreme importance as the troops on Johnson's left commanded by General George "Maryland" Steuart struck on the far right of the line in the area vacated by the Twelfth Corps brigades dispatched to the south. Support from Walker's Brigade just might have made the difference, when Steuart, turning to his right, struck the extended flank of Greene's line and rolled up the two regiments on that end. Support from

what remained of the badly mauled 1st and the strong natural position stopped Stuart's attack and forced his troops to take up position in the safety of the abandoned trenches they had discovered in their initial charge. Johnson's two remaining brigades had charged three times against Greene's formidable entrenchments and were able to do no more than tie up the remainder of Greene's troops, which allowed for the opportunity that Stuart had on the left. With the lack of success in this area and Stuart's attack stalling on the left, the battle in the Culp's Hill area was all but over.

Ewell must have intended his Corps to attack *en echelon*, beginning on his left, because shortly after Johnson began his attack, Jubal Early sent two of his four brigades in a southwesterly attack against the northernmost point of Meade's line, near the gatehouse on Cemetery Hill. This area, although heavily fortified and supported by artillery, was defended by the 1st Division from Howard's Eleventh Corps which had been severely mauled on Day One, and at this point was at less than half-strength. Howard's Hapless had never been successful in any engagement against the rebels, and in their most recent encounter had been routed by Jackson's flank attack at Chancellorsville. Early's attacking brigades of Hay's and Avery faced the difficult task of advancing over several hundred yards of open ground in the face of artillery. Fortunately, for Louisiana and North Carolina, during the second half of their charge the positioning of the federal artillery did not allow the barrels to be lowered enough to fire on the rebels in their ascent of the hill.

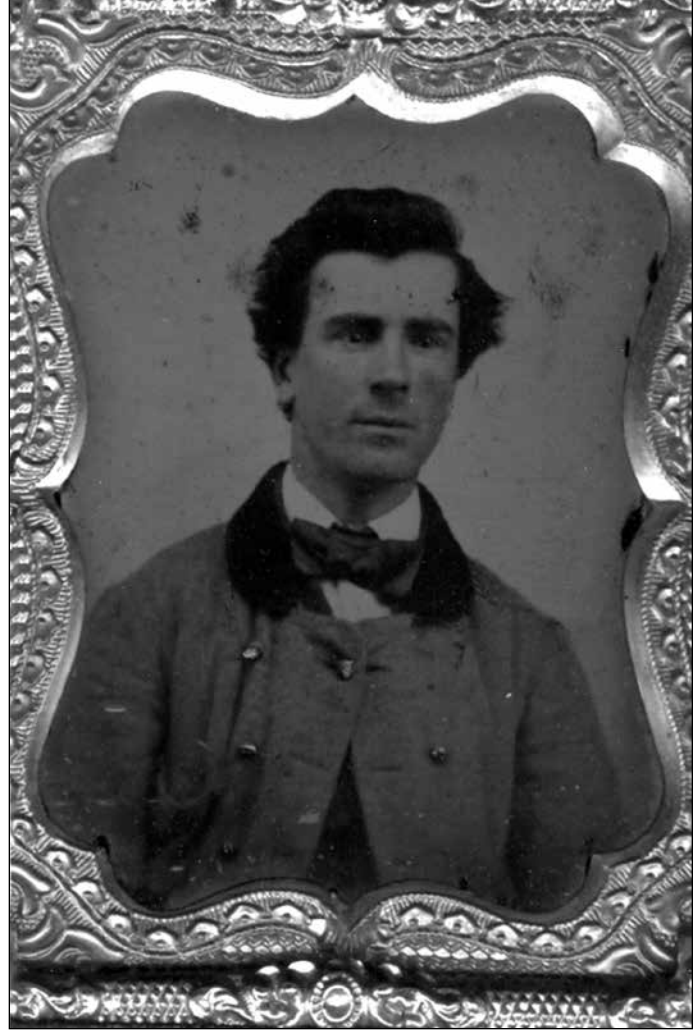
Once the rebels delivered their blow, the skittish Eleventh Corps defenders lasted only minutes before they broke. Unfortunately for the Confederates, the time spent in crossing the expanse of open ground, coupled with Ewell's waiting so long to commit his infantry, allowed darkness to envelop the hill, now in Confederate hands. At this point, while the fresh Confederate troops of Rodes Division and the outstanding brigade of Georgians under John B. Gordon remained uncommit-

ted, Union troops from Hancock's 2nd Corps were dispatched to the north, to the sound of battle. The Confederate troops now isolated in the darkness — and unsupported — were attacked on their flank and forced to retire back down the hill, giving up their hard-earned gains.

Inexplicably, Gordon, instead of being ordered to support the attack, was held in reserve and Rodes, instead of getting his entire division clear of town and in a position to launch an attack quickly saw his attack slowed by the fact that they had been staged within and on the north of town. By the time Rodes had his troops in position to move out, it was late in the evening and the fight on Cemetery Hill was coming to a close.

The second day of fighting at Gettysburg was now complete, and for the second day the Army of Northern Virginia had severely damaged its foe, but had failed to finish the job. At one time or another during the second day, the rebel army had seized most of the ground held by the Federals when the day began, but in many cases had been forced to give up their gains due to lack of support.

We have examined what did take place during the day's action. Now, let us turn our attention to what might have been and what impact it had on Lee's performance at Gettysburg. Instead of examining the lost opportunities as what might have been, let's look at them as actions that should have taken place and what the outcome of these actions might have been.

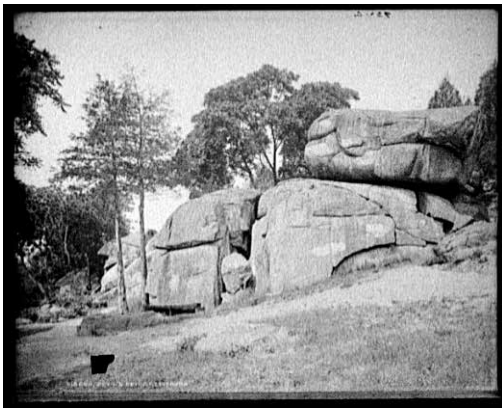


*An ambrotype of Confederate Edward Wall, 4th Georgia Infantry.*

Had Lee's revised *en echelon* plan worked? Longstreet's attack on the Federal left had finally been beaten back — but at what cost? Fourteen of the nineteen brigades, attacked by Longstreet's eight brigades along with Anderson's far right brigade under Wilcox, had been crushed. The attack had accomplished exactly what Lee had envisioned.

They had attacked with such ferocity that such a large number of troops had been pulled from the Union right to support the left that much of Cemetery Hill was unguarded, and available for the taking.

It was along this sparsely defended line that the troops under Mahone, Pender and Rodes would have attacked. These units along with Gordon's unused brigade numbered nearly 20,000 effectives when action began on July 1. Most of these troops had seen action the day before, and their numbers had



*Devils Den at Gettysburg from a 1880s photo. Library of Congress collection.*

without doubt been reduced, but they represented a formidable force nonetheless.

Facing them on Cemetery Hill were the remnants of the Union 1st and 11th Corps. These two corps had lost 9,000 casualties on the first day, more than 60 percent of the total engaged. With the exception of Greene's Brigade of Slocum's 12th Corps, positioned on Culp's Hill, all of the Federal troops had been sent to the south to save the Union left from being overrun. It was against these remnants of the 1st and 11th Corps, numbering around 8,000 or 9,000 effectives, that the Confederates would have squared off. In addition to the numbers, a two-to-one Confederate advantage, one must factor in the morale of the combatants. Both had fought the day before, with the Southern forces having achieved tremendous success, particularly the troops of Gordon and Pender. The Federal forces, on the other hand, had been driven in disorder from their positions on the first day, and were broken and shattered. For the Eleventh Corps, which had been on the right flank at Chancellorsville and routed by Jackson's devastating attack, it was a continuation of poor performance dating back to the Corps' formation. In fact, none of the units in the Eleventh Corps had ever defeated a Southern unit in battle and were held in contempt by the other forces of the Army of the Potomac, some referring to the Eleventh Corps German units as the *Flying Dutchmen*.

In the one instance where these troops did come to blows on Day Two, the Eleventh Corps, 1st Division units

were quickly and decisively beaten by the brigades of Hays and Avery, as we have previously examined. This was despite the fact that the Union troops had twenty-four hours of rest and defended fortified positions including stone walls and earthworks and were supported by artillery, while the rebels were advancing uphill, overcoming all manner of obstacles.<sup>29</sup>

Would the 2nd and 3rd Divisions have performed any better against an attack by Pender, Rodes and Gordon? It is very unlikely. It is more likely that they would have broken and run as they had in the past. Had this occurred, the Confederates would have possessed the high ground from Culp's Hill to Houck's Ridge and in all likelihood, Meade would have been forced to retreat in order to save his supplies and protect the route to Washington. The Union troops would have at this point held only Little Round Top and the slopes around it, which would have been of no importance except as a potential deterrent to renewed assaults by the Confederate forces against the disorganized Union right.

Had Lee's *echelon* attack succeeded on the left as it had on the right, the Confederates would have had the Union forces surrounded, and much of their supply would have likely fallen into Confederate hands.

A result such as this would most likely have resulted in a total withdrawal by the Army of the Potomac back toward the Capitol, and a third day of fighting at Gettysburg would most likely not have happened.

It is quite possible a defeat of this magnitude could have triggered a series of events leading to the end of the war. Support for the war was at an all-time low in the North at this time, and another crushing defeat after Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville might have been the straw which broke the camel's back. It might have even brought to the Confederacy the recognition of England and France, which the Confederate States had coveted since the wars beginning.

We have examined the events of the first two days and it is clear that the Army of Northern Virginia had come extremely close to total victory each of

the first two days. Lee's decision to attack the Union center on Day Three can be attributed partly to the successes achieved on the first two days — and also to the fact that he had little choice. To withdraw from the field after Day Two would have totally defeated the purpose for which he had brought his army north. It is true that in terms of pure fighting, the Southern forces had won both days, but a case may be argued that strategically the two days had left the armies in a stalemate — and in reality — a defeat for the Southern objectives, much like Sharpsburg ten months before.

In order to offset Federal successes in the western theatre, the Army of Northern Virginia had to win a smashing victory in the East, within close proximity to Washington in order to continue the erosion of popular support for the war in the North.

Lee knew this; he had argued this point with Davis and his Cabinet in June. Now he had no choice but to continue with his effort to win such a battle, and he would not get a better opportunity than he had on July 3, 1863. Was it the right decision? Today, given the outcome, Pickett's Charge surely must be classified a mistake. Had it succeeded, it surely would have been seen as a stroke of genius similar to the flank-attack at Chancellorsville. It is interesting that many of today's noted historians base all their writings on what some have called "outcome-based-conclusions." Armies, commanders and soldiers are judged simply on whether they won or lost without regard to "how they played the game." Any number of circumstances altered only slightly can impact any contest between opposing forces in war or similar contests. It is in the use of outcome-based conclusions that Lee's performance during the Gettysburg Campaign has been judged as one of his worst by many revisionist historians. Some have even raised questions as to his health during these days in July 1863.

The simple fact is that had Lee been supported by his two new corps commanders and the commander of his "eyes and ears," the cavalry of J.E.B. Stuart, he quite likely would have ended the War for Southern Independence on the fields and hills of Gettysburg.



In their outstanding work *Last Chance for Victory*, Scott Bowden and Bill Ward enumerate and rank seventeen reasons for the failure at Gettysburg. Each of these has much merit, and without doubt contributed to the outcome of this great struggle, unique in all military history. After reading and re-reading their book, which I have referred to in this work numerous times, as well as many other books, articles and the best of all sources *The Official Records*, it is the writer's opinion the most significant of the many factors influencing the outcome at Gettysburg are as follow, ranked in the order of importance:

1) The failure of Lee's new Corps Commanders A.P. Hill and R.S. Ewell to follow up on their first-day successes. The same sentiments are expressed by subordinates in both of their commands who had the advantage of experiencing the opportunities firsthand. This, coupled with General William Pendleton's incompetent handling of artillery on the afternoon of the first day.

2) The failure of these same two officers to properly involve themselves in the action on Day Two. Hill's failure to insure Anderson's total cooperation and to see that Dorsey Pender was replaced quickly or that his Division at least participated doomed Lee's *en echelon* attack. The attack was a complete success until two of Anderson's Commanders, Posey and Mahone, failed to do their jobs. Ewell's procrastination and mishandling of his troops on the Confederate left doomed the attack on that front — and allowed darkness and the fumbling of Rodes to end the day.

3) The absence of J.E.B. Stuart until the evening of the second day. Troops which might have been used to great advantage were held in positions of reserve and flank protection because Lee simply had little or no information on Union troop positions.

## CONCLUSION

With a proper evaluation of Lee's orders to each of the commanders mentioned above, it is quite clear that if they had



*A carte de visite showing fallen Confederates on Culp's Hill.  
Photo from the collection of David Rowland.*

been properly followed on Day One, there would have been no Day Two or there would have been a Day Two in a much different form, as the Army of Northern Virginia would have held the field and it would have been up to Meade to withdraw or attack. Either choice would have led to the crushing blow Lee intended to deliver. It seems also very likely, based on the tremendous success of Hood, McLaws and the three brigades on the right of Anderson's Division, that proper execution on the left would have in all likelihood left the Confederates in command of the field, including the high ground of Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill, and Robert E. Lee's performance at Gettysburg would today be judged and spoken of in the same terms as Chancellorsville.

Gettysburg would have been not only the High Tide of the Confederacy, but also the event which secured the independence of the Confederate States.

How would a Confederate victory at Gettysburg have changed the history of the American states? Would the states eventually have reunited with a firmer resolve to adhere to the original

plan of the Founding Fathers and a limited federal government?

We can only speculate, but given the common background of the people who settled all sections of the country, we can with high probability assume that whenever faced with a common threat, the old enemies would have responded with a bond of friendship and solidarity.

## Endnotes

- 20 *Last Chance for Victory* pg 513
- 21 *Last Chance for Victory* pg. 294
- 22 *Official Records* 27 Pt. 1 pg. 608
- 23 *Last Chance for Victory* pgs 302-303  
*Official Records* 27 Pt. 1 pgs 611-612
- 24 Alexander, *Fighting for the Confederacy*, pp 242-243
- 25 *Official Records*. The Report of Cadmus Wilcox
- 26 *Last Chance for Victory* pp. 335-337
- 27 *Last Chance for Victory* p. 337
- 28 *Last Chance for Victory* pg 380
- 29 *Last Chance for Victory* pg. 382



# • Call To Arms! •

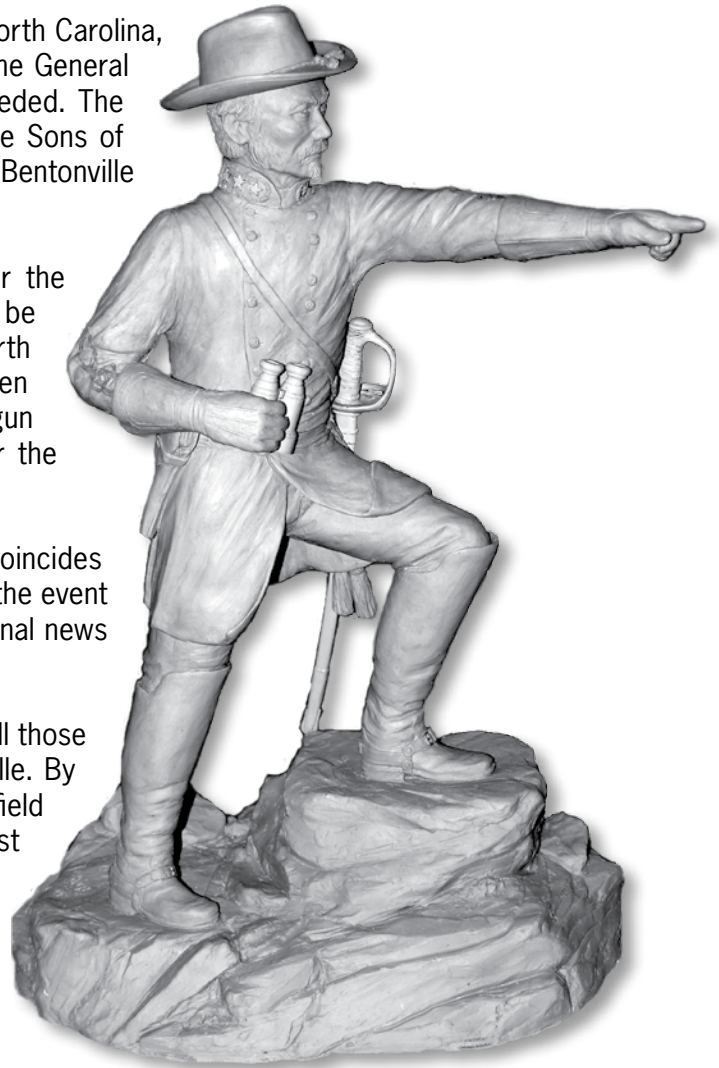
The Smithfield Light Infantry Camp 1466, Smithfield, North Carolina, has embarked on its most ambitious campaign to date, The General Joseph E. Johnston Statue Campaign. **YOUR HELP** is needed. The statue is to be erected on private property donated to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It will be located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

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

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

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

Enlist in our campaign army now. We have established a support **Chain of Command** similar to that of the Confederate Army. Select your enlistment contribution from the list below. Remember, an army must be supplied; therefore, any amount helps.



General.....\$5,000	Major.....\$750	Private.....\$50
Lieut. General.....\$4,000	Captain.....\$500	SCV Camps on the frontline
Maj. General.....\$3,000	Lieutenant.....\$300	of Battle.....\$500
Brig. General.....\$2,000	Sergeant.....\$200	SCV Camps in Reserve ..\$250
Colonel.....\$1,000	Corporal.....\$100	

**Make your check or money order to Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 1466.**

**Note statue fund on the check and send to PO Box, 1504 Smithfield, NC 27577. Our camp is a 501(c)3 tax-exempt organization. For more information please contact Statue Committee Chairman Dr. John M. Booker at 919-934-3009 or [jmcabooker@aol.com](mailto:jmcabooker@aol.com).**

**We are hopeful that you or your camp will join us in this rewarding campaign.**

**Your enlistment contribution will be credited to your camp's total.**

# The Drummer Boy

## The Official Page of the Youth Enhancement Committee



### A Confederate Sailor's Life For Me

#### Living the Life of a Sailor While Learning History

As the summer rolls in, many young individuals will either sit in front of a television or computer screen. Others perhaps will acquire a summer job or participate in some youth program or activity.

For those young individuals who have a strong Southern passion, we will seek to learn more about our wonderful and rich Confederate Heritage. There are many ways to accomplish this task, but one of the most worthwhile means to do so is by attending one of the Sam Davis Youth Camps hosted by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, which will be held from June 29 to July 5 in Clifton, Texas, as well as from July 19 to July 25 in Cleveland, Georgia.

Another means to learn is by attending a fairly new cadet academy hosted by the CSS *Neuse* Foundation in Kinston, North Carolina, entitled the "School of the Ironclad Sailor," of which the Sons of Confederate Veterans is a sponsor. There will be a Basic Seaman class held from June 25 to June 28 and an Advanced Seaman class held from August 6 to August 9.

The School of the Ironclad Sailor will converge upon the

only full-size replica of a Confederate ironclad (CSS *Neuse*), which is located at the Kinston Shipyard at the corner of Hermitage and Gordon Streets in Kinston, North Carolina. There, cadets will learn about maritime history and skills such as knot-tying, ship navigation, boat rowing, and cutlass and musket use. But most importantly, those who participate will learn the true history surrounding the War to Prevent Southern Independence.

Those cadets participating in the academy will experience a simulation of being drafted into the Confederate Navy and will each be given a uniform to wear and keep. Cadets are taught by instructors and staff of the school which is headed by Lieutenant I. Worth Mason CSN, Commandant. Special lectures and programs including period music are brought to the local visitor's center for cadets' education.

While a main focus will be on the Confederate Navy and Marine Corps, the other branches of the Confederate armed forces as well as Union armed forces will be addressed. A history of the founding of this nation will be explained and how it evolved to the point where it could be held together only by the point of a bayonet — thus ensuing in war. A look at the strong Christian

faith of our fathers will be examined, in addition.

On the weekends the school has arranged for several naval reenactors to attend and entreat the cadets with the opportunity to fire a six-pound Mountain Howitzer cannon, and, hopefully, the recent addition of a Brooke rifle will add the opportunity of firing the massive naval cannon onboard the vessel. In addition to naval reenactors, the academy hopes to have several prominent individuals within the Sons of Confederate Veterans as guest speakers.

— Charles Broadway

Note: If you would like more information concerning the School of the Ironclad Sailor, please contact Jeff Stephens at (252) 523-6742 or visit him on the web at [www.ironcladsailor.org](http://www.ironcladsailor.org).

For questions regarding Cadet Membership-All-male descendants Birth- 11 Years Old

"It is very Important to Get our Southern Young Men Involved" in the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Contact: Chairman Kirk Carter  
(704) 806-2941  
e-mail [pvtwilliamcarter@yahoo.com](mailto:pvtwilliamcarter@yahoo.com)



# Recruit, Retain, Relate —

## *Is Your Camp Meeting, or Just Getting Together?*

by Ed Butler, Heritage Promotion Committee Chairman

As Tennessee Division Commander I attended at least one camp meeting of nearly all of our sixty-some camps. I also attended many events. Without fail, the length of the camp roster is not determined by location. Whether the camp is located in a metropolitan area, a small town, or in a mostly rural area, size was not, is not, nor will it ever be determined by location!

I cannot recount the times I have heard “You just don’t understand the people around here!” My, how I wanted to shout, “Yes, I do!” Other than the usual regional differences, people are people! I am confident you know one or more people who “know everything about everything!!” Unfortunately, no geographical area has a monopoly on them. I heard there might even be a few in the SCV!

Their dad never taught them how to behave at public gatherings or to be considerate of others or because we all have two ears and one mouth, that they should listen twice as much as they talk. Their mommies never taught them that they were not any better than anyone else. Nothing but their own importance, entertainment, and self-fulfillment seems to count. I am going to dispense with further comments as many camps have one or two members who are so self-centered and childish they can barely be tolerated by other members and thus *Run Off* many good, hard-working members! Their imagined role, as the center

of their camp’s future, can be a serious detriment to the well-being of their camp.

At this point I need to apologize to the CIC, GEC, EIC, and all hard-working members who read the *Confederate Veteran* for wasting a few inches of valuable space in this hallowed publication! It is doubtful that the members I have described will read this article! If they do happen to read it, they will never see themselves in the above-described role, but will know I am describing others. There are many verses in the Bible they should read; try Proverbs, to start with! Most members who read the articles in the *Confederate Veteran* wish to improve, to implement, and to enlighten themselves. They spend little time condemning, criticizing or complaining!

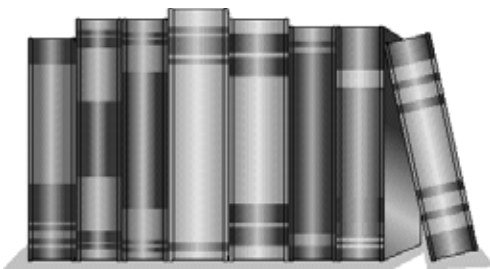
We should consider other reasons some camps are stumbling into oblivion. I have wondered many times why some members have even taken a position of responsibility in their camp. The stagnant excuses of “I don’t have time,” or “I don’t know what to do” or “My tricycle has a flat tire” do not justify anyone taking a position and failing to fulfill the duties of that office. It boils down to commitment! In recent years I remember trying to recruit three men who are retired and have tremendous leadership potential. Two of the three had SCV license plates on their vehicles! After their excuses became as thin as a piece of toilet paper, all three finally told

me that the SCV would interfere with their golfing or some such flimsy excuse. Without exception, they encouraged me to continue to defend the good name and honor of our ancestors. In each case, I had to make a hasty exit before my rage — or was it anger, destroyed any chance they would eventually recognize what should be an important priority in their lives. Is there a sanatorium or correctional facility somewhere that treats this problem?

We should consider other reasons camps fail, for there are several. Storytelling is as old as civilization, and no culture enjoys stories more than Confederate Americans. A program is one of the essentials that will lure members to your meetings. If you have an out-of-town speaker, the program chairman should meet that speaker, show him to a seat, buy his supper if you meet in a restaurant, and learn enough about him to make a proper introduction. Without fail, you should provide an honorarium to cover the expenses incurred in traveling to your fair city. The amount should be commensurate with the distance traveled. There may be other factors to consider.

Every member has a story to tell! If you are among the fortunate and have an older relative who told stories of your Confederate ancestors, you have stories to tell. Many of these stories are unique

*Continued on page 57*

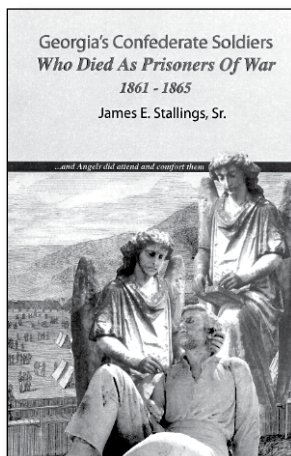


# Books in Print

## *Georgia's Confederate Soldiers Who Died as Prisoners of War 1861-65*

Usually when someone hears the phrase "War Between the States POW Camps," the first thought is normally of the Confederate Prisoner of War Camp Sumter, or more commonly known as *Andersonville*. Captain Henry Wirz was appointed commandant of Camp Sumter in March of 1864. He ultimately would be tried and convicted of "conspiracy and murder" due to his command at *Andersonville*. Captain Wirz begged for food, medical supplies, and other provisions for the Northern prisoners. He was aware of the inadequate state of affairs, but had no way to fix the problem. The Confederate States' government at this time was destitute and unable to even feed its own army. The United States refused to help their men for numerous political reasons. So Captain Wirz utilized what meager rations he could, which were the same for the prisoners as they were for the guards. Yet, Wirz was hung in the end.

But what about the Northern POW camps? According to *Georgia's Confederate Soldiers Who Died as Prisoners of War 1861-65*, there were approximately 106 US prisons of various sizes, used to incarcerate both political and military prisoners; however, the book discusses only nine main ones: Alton Federal Military Prison in Illinois, Camp Chase



United States Prison in Ohio, Camp Chemung (Elmira) United States Prison in New York, Camp Douglas United States Prison in Illinois, Camp Hoffman (Point Lookout) United States Prison in Maryland, Camp Morton United States Prison in Indiana, Fort Delaware United States Prison in Delaware, Johnson's Island Confederate Stockade in Ohio, and Rock Island Prison Barracks in Illinois.

Mr. Stallings' research exposes the reader to the atrocities that take place within the walls of Northern prisons. He uses primary sources, from Northern viewpoints, when possible, to describe the daily occurrences. The details included in the writings allow the reader to visualize the cruelty that occurred to Confederate soldiers. The sad truth is that Southern men died senseless deaths at the hands of Federal soldiers.

Many times the numbers recorded of those incarcerated and/ or interred at Northern POW camps were not accurate, if records were kept at all. Mr. Stallings tries to give the most precise figures, and notes when there are numerous accounts that differ from one another.

Another concern for the prisoners was the extreme winters in the North, and the lack of clothes for the men. In one account it is stated that the detainees barely had shirts on their backs. There were times that the temperature was well below zero. Colonel Robert Webb wrote "Water froze in our canteens under our heads (being used as a pillow). I was afraid to walk from one end of the enclosure to the other for fear my blood would congeal and I would freeze to death." Many of the buildings had been hastily constructed, with poor workmanship. Cracks in the walls and floors made it impossible to properly heat the buildings.

Food, in a land of plenty, was scarce in the camps. It is even reported that in

a few prisons starvation was used as a means to torture the prisoners.

General Grant is quoted as saying that he was against prisoner release because the Southern men would go back to their ranks and re-enlist. So instead, the Federal government kept them in concentration camps to starve and mistreat. Death is to be expected in small numbers, yet, the death rate in these Federal POW camps is appalling. Captain Wirz was tried due to the atrocities of *Andersonville*, but no one was held accountable for *Elmira*.

*Georgia's Confederate Soldiers Who Died as Prisoners of War 1861-65* is ideal for those who would like to know more about the most infamous Northern Prisoner of War camps. In addition to the narratives about the history of the prisons, Mr. Stallings gives a listing of the known Georgians who perished and were to never return home to their loved ones. This added documentation is beneficial to genealogists and historians alike.

Author: James Stallings  
Publisher: 230 Calloway Drive  
Macon, GA 31204  
Hardback \$29.95

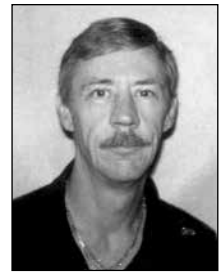
*Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow*

## *A Slight Demonstration Decatur, October 1964*

Author Noel Carpenter grew up in Decatur, Alabama, and remembered playing as a boy on the sites of this War Between the States battle. From these childhood memories, Carpenter has meticulously researched this Confederate Army engagement in Decatur. General John B. Hood's *clumsy beginning* was only the first bad decision on his way to annihilating the Army of Tennessee.

*Continued on page 46*

# Hallowed Ground



## Graves & Monuments Committee Mike Mitchell – Chairman

Dear Friends and Compatriots,

### Committee Report

Well, it's spring and with spring comes Division and National Reunions, and with Reunions come awards. Over the years I have found that people into preservation are usually quiet and do not seek recognition, so you rarely recognize them. During your Division Reunions, look around and ask around for these individuals and point them out to your National Graves Committeemen in your Division. Or in the absence of one, point them out to your Division Commander. If they are considered the best or most active in your Division, suggest they be nominated for the National Graves Award. National will be upon us before you know it, so now is the time to start looking.

### Preservation Notes

The Southern Cross of Honor, Confederate Cross of Honor and the Iron Cross of Honor are sometimes confused with the Confederate Medal of Honor. I will briefly cover their histories, but a detained history is better left to the scholars.

The Confederate Medal of Honor for use on a uniform and presented to soldiers during or after the war was approved by

the Confederate Congress on October 13, 1862, but was never issued by the CSA. It was conceived as an award for valor and heroism above and well beyond the call of duty. It was originally intended to be on a par with the Union Army's Medal of Honor, the highest award possible. During the War, however, there was a great shortage of materials of all kinds, especially metal. Bullets, beans and buttons were more important and they could not spare any metal, even this small amount, and no award for gallantry was ever minted or presented.

The names of these soldiers were, however, recorded in an Honor Roll and preserved in the adjutant inspector general's records so their names and deeds would not be forgotten. There were a few States that did make and issue medals for heroism, but these are rare.

The concept and design for the Southern Cross of Honor comes from the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans in Atlanta, GA, in 1898, when Mrs. Mary Cobb presented the idea to

members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and they agreed to produce the award for any Confederate Veteran who had provided "loyal and honorable service to the South and given in recognition of this devotion." The cross was designed by Mrs. S.E. Gabbett of Atlanta, GA, and first presented on Confederate Memorial Day, April 26, 1900.

The Maltese cross is cloaked in ancient history and mystique. The basic design is that of the Maltese Cross used

by the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem Hospitaller, a religious/military order (circa 1099) formed to care for the poor and sick, and protect pilgrims too, and the protection of the Holy Land. After the first Crusade, they ended up on the Isle of Rhodes (circa 1187) and then on the Isle of Malta (circa 1565), where it acquired the current name. This is an eight-pointed cross.

### Southern Cross of Honor

The design for the face of the medal consists of a cross with



*Southern Cross of Honor*



a Confederate Battle Flag surrounded with a laurel wreath, with the inscription "The Southern Cross of Honor." On the back of the medal is the motto of the Confederate States of America, "Deo Vindice" (God Is Our Vindicator), and the dates 1861 1865. 1861-1865 or 61-65 sometimes is confused as a 4-year-old child by the uninitiated. Sometimes I don't tell them but just giggle. Some versions (starting in 1898) added the inscription, "From the UDC to the UCV."

The laurel wreath in Greek mythology originated from those worn on the head by Apollo and given to victors, both in athletic competitions and for poetic meets. Romans used it for martial victory, crowning a successful commander during his triumph. The modern idiomatic use is for victory.

These medals should not be worn by anyone other than the recipient. It's like wearing some decoration earned in WW II or Vietnam: we didn't earn it, and we should not wear it, even to remember the soldiers. A current version of the Maltese cross can be found in the basic design of any and all Fire Departments.

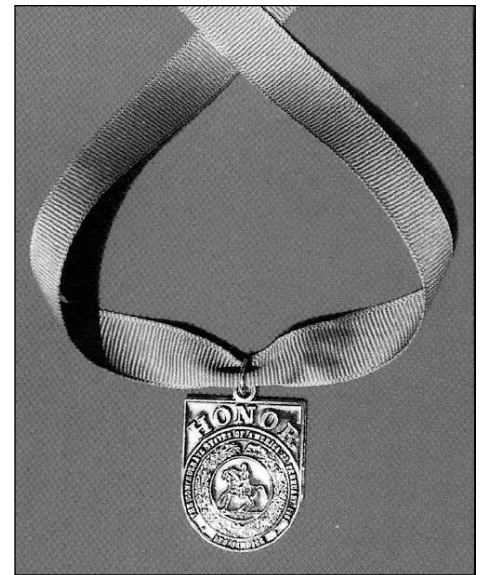
A version of the Southern Cross of Honor is available from the US Veterans Administration, to be placed as an optional symbol of belief on an issued gravestone. It is etched into the stone, but omits the battle flag and *Deo Vindice*. It only includes the wreath and the Maltese cross.

This cross can also be placed on new gravestones by private monument companies or stone carvers and added to the

gravesite. They should not be added to old or original stones. We must respect the family which paid for and placed this original stone along with concerns of the original stones' fragile nature. There is a great concern of breaking the old original marker.

The Iron Cross of Honor describes the material it is made from — but is still the Southern Cross of Honor. These cast-iron gravemarkers are for the foot of the grave and should be found with every veteran's grave, whether a civilian gravestone or a VA stone, even if there is already a cross carved on the stone. It is a two-sided, cast-iron replica of the Maltese cross. This cross stands atop a metal rod placed into the ground at the foot of the veteran's grave. The cross is typically placed on Confederate graves by local chapters of the UDC, SCV camps or by family members or interested parties related to the Confederate Veteran. There are several variations, styles and sizes, but the iron cross I prefer is available for purchase through our headquarters. The grave of any Confederate Veteran who served honorably is eligible for placement of a cross, and all honorably discharged soldiers should have one.

Since the Confederate Medal of Honor was never made or presented, the Sons of Confederate Veterans designed and produced a medal that includes the same requirements as the original intended award. Criteria are somewhat rigorous and difficult to meet — as it should be. It is presented posthumously to the qualifying soldier, and any SCV



*Confederate Medal of Honor*

member may submit the candidate for this award. It must be permanently displayed in public space such as a library, government building or museum. Please see the *Awards Manual* for the standing criteria.

### **Genealogy Quips**

That's the problem with the gene pool: NO lifeguards.

### **Epitaphs**

This one is from Nova Scotia, but to me fits the Southerner as well. From the grave of Ezekial Aikle in East Dalhousie Cemetery, Here lies / Ezekial Aikle / Age 102 / The Good / Die Young.

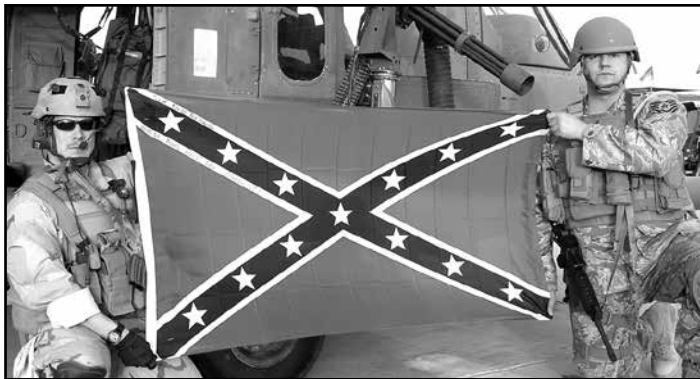
Yours in Preservation and  
Southern Pride,

**Mike Mitchell**  
**Chairman, Graves and**  
**Monuments Committee**

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



# Army of Northern Virginia



Pictured at left is Richard Oberstar, a member of the **2nd SC Regiment, Pickens Camp 71**, Pickens, SC, and at right, Sergeant Brian Eagleheart, a member of the **Colonel Isaac William Smith Camp 458**, Portland, OR, currently deployed to Afghanistan as an Air Force Pararescuemen.



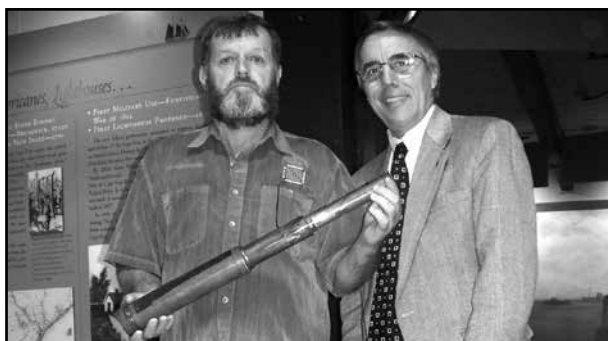
Camp Commander Mark Sheppard of the **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, presents newly appointed Grave Registration Project Director and camp 2nd Lt. Commander Compatriot Wade Scruggs his pin during Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony on May 10, 2008.



On April 19, 2008, the **Zebulon B. Vance Camp 15**, Asheville, NC, held a uniformed memorial service for its long-time member, Frank D. Roberson, at the Asbury Methodist Church, in Asheville. The camp purchased a bronze SCV grave marker and had it inserted into his tombstone, with the approval of his surviving family.



On June 28, 2008, members of **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, and the Ida Matthews Litchfield Chapter 19 of the OCR manned a recruiting and fund-raising tent at the Rally Round the Fourth Celebration on the grounds of the Horry County Courthouse in Conway.



E. W. Fredrickson, a member of **George Davis Camp 5**, Wilmington, NC, is pictured with John E. Ramsay, holding Captain John Andrew Ramsay's telescope. On September 17, 1862, General Lee, with his wounded hands still in bandages as a result of his fall off of Traveler during the Battle of Second Manassas, asked Ramsey to use his telescope to identify two bodies of troops in the area. When told that A. P. Hill's Confederate reinforcements had arrived from Harper's Ferry, General Lee ordered Ramsay to begin firing ten-pound Parrott rifles under his command on the US troops. Thus began the Battle of Sharpsburg.



On November 15, 2008, members of the **General Nathan G. Evans Marion Camp 24**, Marion, SC; **Litchfield 132**, Conway, SC; **Colonel Henry Laurens Benbow 859**, Manning, SC; **Battery White 1518**, Georgetown, SC and the **Captain A.T. Harllee 2010**, Dillon, SC, along with Order of Confederate Rose Chapters Ida Matthews Litchfield and Ann Eliza Harllee reclaimed the Stalvey Cemetery off SC 707 in Socastee from the forest. Thirty-two members spent several hours removing small trees and bushes. The headstone for J.L.B. Hucks was repaired and Southern Iron Crosses were placed on the graves of J.L.B. Hucks, George Stalvey and Minick Stalvey.

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



Raymond Sayers, Brandon Dorsey and Daniel Young deliver six replica flagstaves for use at Lee Chapel in Lexington, VA. Raymond Sayers and Daniel Young are members of the **Stuart-Hariston Camp 515**, Martinsville, VA. Brandon Dorsey is past commander of the VA Division and a member of the **Stonewall Brigade Camp 1296**, Lexington, VA. The original flagstaves were moved to the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond. Compatriot Young made the replica staffs.



April 12, 2008, the 147th anniversary of General Beauregard's order to fire on Ft. Sumter, witnessed the dedication of the Virginia Historic Highway marker in the city of Fairfax, commemorating the site of the Ratcliffe House as the birthplace of the Confederate Battle Flag, hosted by the **Frank Stringfellow Camp 822**, Fairfax, VA.



Charles Purser of the **Colonel L. L. Polk Camp 1486**, Garner, NC, identified an unknown grave at Oakwood Cemetery in Raleigh, NC, as that of Private Uriah Alexander, Co. H, 27th Georgia Infantry. This gravestone was placed during a Confederate Memorial Service in May, 2008. The service was sponsored by the Polk Camp as well as the Johnston Pettigrew 95 and the Capt. Samuel A. Ashe 2572, UDC.



Pictured is Compatriot Lee Cox receiving his membership certificate into the **Mechanized Cavalry Camp 2134**, Saint Leonard, MD, from Camp Adjutant Danny Adams, while in Gettysburg, PA.



The **James Johnston Pettigrew Camp 1401**, Lenoir, NC, participated at the annual Molasses Festival in the Dudley Shoals community of Caldwell County on October 11, 2008. Recruiting information and discussion on the SCV and its mission was given to a large and receptive crowd.



On May 17, 2008, members of the **Fayetteville Arsenal Camp 168**, Fayetteville, NC, participated in the Annual White Water Festival Parade. Also, the Arsenal Camp sponsored Miss Teen North Carolina BrieAnna Hester of Henderson, NC. Marching in the parade were the color guard, members in Confederate uniforms, and a float with other members, wives, guests and children. Pictured from left, Jack Gray, Cody Ake, Ted Dalton, Ricky Pate and Tommy Taylor.



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



Pictured is Compatriot Roy Perry, a member of the **Matthew Fontaine Maury Camp 1722**, Fredericksburg, VA, receiving a certificate and medal for the National Graves Award, which was presented by VA Division Commander John Sawyer and Maury Camp Commander John Martin at their August 2008 meeting. From left, Commander Sawyer, Compatriot Perry and Commander Martin.



Members of the **Old Brunswick Camp 512**, Brunswick County, VA, are shown above after completing a nice fence around the final resting place of Private Alexander Blanton of Coleman's Heavy Artillery and Co. G, 21st VA Infantry. A few months earlier the camp had installed the marker and conducted a dedication service, where approximately 100 friends and family were in attendance. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Randy Bridges, Eddie Clary and Past Commander Tracy Clary.



The 5th Brigade Color Guard marched in the Annual Warrenton, VA, Heritage Parade on September 27, 2008. All of the members making up the color guard for this event are from the **Reverend Beverly Tucker Lacy Camp 2141**, Locust Grove, VA.



The **Dr. B.T. Person Camp 1517**, Fremont-Pikeville, NC, held a memorial-marker dedication on November 2, 2008, in memory of Dr. Tom Person. It was also an honor dedication for camp Compatriot Frank Hinnant, who owns Dr. Tom's house. There were 76 in attendance. Dr. Tom formed the Blue Season Rangers who provided safety and security for residents in northern Wayne County during Reconstruction.



Miss Noelle Marie Pruiett, daughter of Chaplain Doug Pruiett of the **19th Virginia Infantry, Camp 1493**, Charlottesville, VA, places flowers on a Confederate grave during the Confederate Memorial Day ceremony sponsored by Camp 1493 and the Albemarle UDC Chapter 154 at the UVA Confederate Cemetery in Charlottesville, VA, on May 24, 2008.



H. Albert Jackson of the **Colonel Henry Lauren Benbow Camp 859**, Manning, SC, receives the John Amasa May Lifetime Achievement Award presented by SC Division Commander Randy Burbage at the SC Division Reunion.



# Army of Northern Virginia



Carson Chapel UMC was the site for a service of dedication for six new VA headstones installed for Private John Q. Elder, Co. G, 38th NC; Private William C. Elder, Co. K 7th NC; George W. Elder, NC Home Guard; Richard J. Marshall, NC Home Guard; William H. Claywell, NC Home Guard and Private M.B. Austin, Co. F 5th NC Senior Reserves. The service was conducted by members of the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, and Chapter 27 OCR.



While participating in the 2008 Veterans' Day Ceremony at Bunker Hill Cemetery in Berkeley County, WV, from left, Past MD Division Commander G. Jerry Bayer, Earl Stickel and Glen Stickel of the **Battle of Sharpsburg Camp 1582**, Sharpsburg, MD, pose at the gravesite of local legend Colonel Morgan of Colonial/Revolutionary War fame. The central figure is Hunter Ambrose, the son of Camp Commander Robert S. Ambrose, of the **Berkeley Border Guards Camp 199**, Martinsburg, WV.



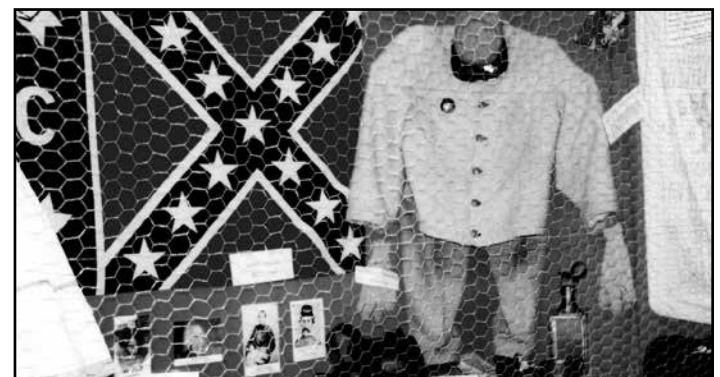
Compatriot Henry Digges of the **W. E. James Camp 74**, Darlington, SC, places a flag on the grave of his grandfather, George Washington Digges in Bealeton, VA, who rode with the 17th Virginia Cavalry. Assisting Henry Digges is his daughter, Joyce Digges, of the Augusta Jane Evans Wilson Chapter 2640, UDC, Temple, FL.



Pictured are four of the eight charter members who remain on the current roster of the **Colonel John Sloan Camp 1290**, Greensboro, NC. They received 25-year medals from NC Division Commander Tom Smith. From left, Tim Thompson, Frank Freeman, brothers Gordon and Darnaye Teetor and Tom Smith.



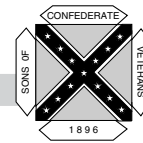
The **Nantahala Rangers Camp 1838**, Franklin, NC, held its charter ceremony recently. From left are Kenneth Craig, Lonny Lundquist, Chad McConnell, Camp Commander David Blaine, Mark Zimmerman, NC Division Lieutenant Commander Danny Bolick and Michael Grodzicki.



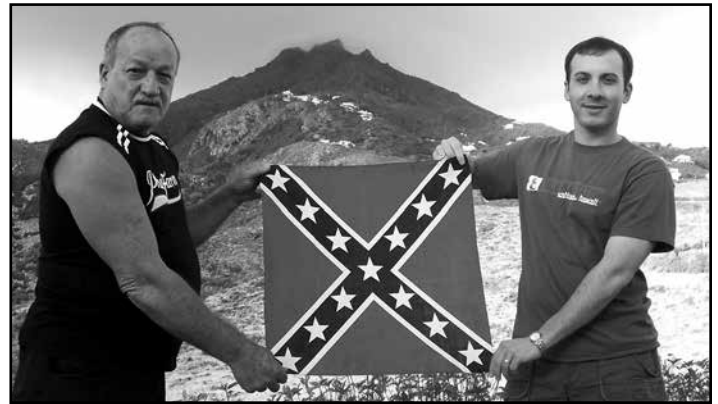
**General Lewis A. Armistead Camp 1302**, Jacksonville, NC, placed third with their display at the Onslow County Fair, October 6-11, 2008. A "well done!" from the camp goes to the OCR member Betty Leptcher and Compatriot David Ryce for their time and dedication to this project.



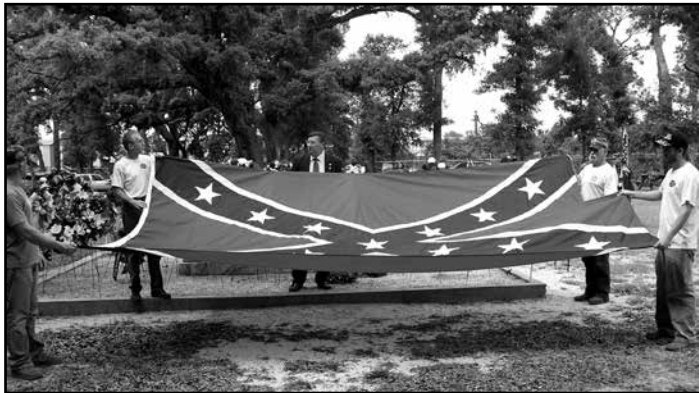
# Army of Tennessee



Several members and friends of the **Jackson County Volunteers Camp 94**, Jefferson, GA, attended the Atlanta Cyclorama on April 5, 2008. Pictured from left, Andrew Dorsey, Mike Bowen, Randy Evans, Joyce and Junior Trammell, CJ and James Willis and Steve Satterfield.



On a recent trip to the island of Saba, Netherlands-Antilles, the Dutch West Indies, in the Caribbean, Christopher Cummins, a member of the **Tippah Tigers Camp 868**, Ripley, MS, posed with his father-in-law Kanelda Hassell with Mount Scenery in the background.



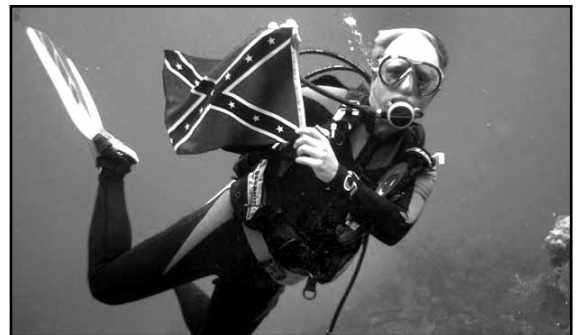
Members of the **Major General William T. Martin Camp 590**, Natchez, MS, present Rick Forte, chairman of the Combined Boards of Beauvoir, a Confederate Battle Flag to be flown at Beauvoir.



The **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, officers present the Jacksonville Children's Home Society with the donations collected at the Christmas Camp meeting. The Children's Home works with North Florida adoptions and abandoned children, and the camp is proud to support this worthwhile organization. Pictured from left, Ray Labrie, Russ Henry, Director David Clark, Calvin Hart and John Carson.



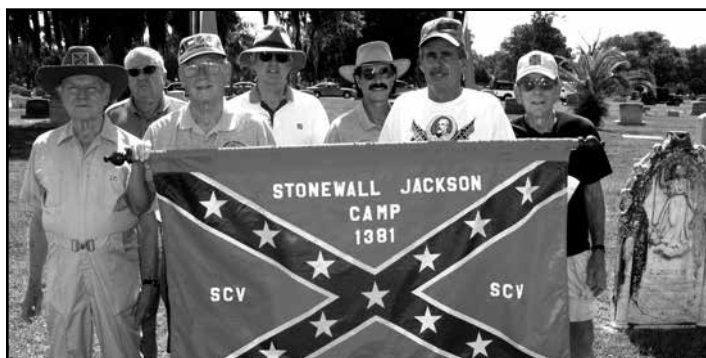
The **John Hance O'Steen Camp 770**, Trenton, FL, along with the Olustee Chapter 2428 UDC and the Black Hawk Cavalry set up a living history for two days at the Bell Elementary School. From left, Shellie Downs, Tim Brown, Camp Commander Clement Lindsey, Clarence Patterson, and some of the students from school.



Camp Commander Steve Johnson of the **Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372**, Birmingham, AL, conquers a reef in the Cayman Islands for the Confederacy and plants our flag. Although heavily garrisoned by Yankees, the guards were asleep, and word has it that not a shot was fired in the assault.



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



On May 24, 2008, members of **Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381**, St. Petersburg, FL, dedicated the headstone recently set for Private Joseph J. Bethell, Co. K, 4th FL Infantry at the Royal Palm Cemetery in St. Petersburg. Pictured from left, Bill Emerson, Charles Saunders, Frank Thornton, Rick Johnson, Camp Commander Randy Bailey, Don Palen and Ted Dahlem.



Pictured are members of the **Lt. Jonathon Bressler Camp 1536**, Cincinnati, OH, who visited Perryville Battlefield, Perryville, Kentucky, on May 10, 2008.



On April 5, 2008, members of the **Madison Starke Perry Camp 1424**, Gainesville, FL, met for their quarterly Road Clean-Up Project. Following the road pickup, they went to Oak Ridge Cemetery to clean up around the grave of Governor Madison Starke Perry and other Confederates buried there. Pictured from left, Ryan Cox, Archie Jackson, Shellie Downs, Matt Swilley, Larry Hall, Lloyd Baldwin, Nancy Jackson and Wes Marston.



For several years the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, has maintained the McIntyre Cemetery in the Fort Knox training area as part of the Cemetery Adoption Project. The cemetery contains the grave of Joseph Applegate of the 3rd Arkansas Infantry and is only open to the public on Memorial Day. Camp members who visited on Memorial Day 2008 were, from left, Geoff Walden, Camp Commander Tim Bowman with daughters Kali and Lily and Dewey Yopp.



Members of the **Camp Douglas Memorial Camp 1507**, Chicago, IL, manned a recruiting booth at Grierson Days in Moroa, IL.



Compatriots David W. and John P. Myers of the **Fort Blakeley Camp 1864**, Bay Minette, AL, visited Elm Springs on their way to Jasper, AL, for the Alabama Division reunion. Executive Director Ben Sewell is pictured in center.

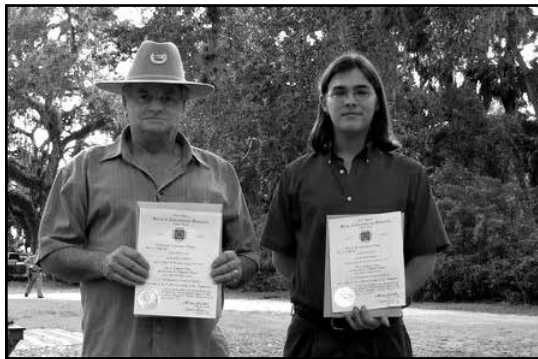
# Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin Divisions



Pictured from left, are Ronnie Smiley, John Sikes and Russ Powell, members of the **Brigadier General Robert H. Anderson Camp 1919**, Hinesville, GA. Members participated in Confederate gravesite cleanup in several cemeteries during the Confederate Memorial Day weekend.



On May 31, 2008, a memorial marker dedication service was held for Overton County, Tennessee native Private William Jason Ramsey, Co. H, 25th TN Infantry. The memorial was presented by the **Myers-Zollicoffer Camp 1990**, who were assisted by members of the Highland Brigade, the Schoolfields Battery and the Captain Sally Tomkins 2123 UDC.



The **Major William Footman Camp 1950**, Fort Myers, FL, welcomed two new members, Larry Luna and Curtis West to the SCV at the 7th annual holiday gathering in Labelle, FL, on December 2, 2007.



On August 25, 2007, the **2nd Lt. Joseph Morgan Camp 2012**, Perry, FL, held a dedication ceremony for the Confederate Monument the camp installed at a site just north of Perry. The site is located beside a busy four-lane highway. Also located at the monument site is a 40-foot-tall flag pole with an 8-foot-by-12-foot Battle Flag flying. Every year the camp has its Confederate Memorial Day event at the site.



On May 24, 2008, members from multiple camps gathered at the Mound City, IL, National Cemetery to observe the annual memorial service and commemoration of the Confederates interred in the cemetery. Hosted by the **Private Spence Blankenship Camp 1802**, Marion, IL, the participants included members from the **Lt. George E. Dixon Camp 1962**, Belleville, IL; **Lt. Colonel Thorndike Brooks Camp 1686**, Mount Vernon, IL and the **General Lloyd Tilghman Camp 1495**, Paducah, KY.



Pictured at Johnson's Island prison camp in Sandusky, OH, are members of the **Captain Thomas W. Patton Camp 2021**, Boardman, OH, who were there for Confederate Memorial Day. From left, Mitch Riggs, Kellie Wright, Ed Beers and Jake Wright.



# Army of Tennessee



Donations for the Georgia War Veterans' Home were recently collected by the **Lieutenant Colonel William Luffman Camp 938**, Chatsworth, GA. Hats, socks, underwear, DVD movies and lap blankets were among the needed items sent to the facility. From left are members Milton Clarke, Jerry Luffman, Commander Steve Hall, Adam Parker and Mitchell Parker.



**Lowry Rifles Camp 1740**, Rankin County, MS, members participated in a living history booth at the Trail of Honor in Jackson, MS. Pictured are Daniel Dees, Glenn Hinson, Bill Hinson, Tommy Symon, Mississippi Lieutenant Governor Phil Bryant, Steve Ward, Otis Wallace and Justin Dunn.



Members of the **Captain C. B. Vance Camp 1669**, Batesville, MS, visited the Forrest Park, Memphis, TN, for the N. B. Forrest Birthday Party on July 12, 2008. From left are Commander Donald Wright, Jr., Michael Griffis and Kevin Woods.



Christopher Dee Taylor was presented his membership certificate into the **Calhoun Avengers Camp 1969**, Calhoun County, MS, January 15, 2009. Dee's grandfather, James Taylor, Camp Commander and MS Division Chaplain, made the presentation. Grandson and grandfather are SCV members through their Confederate ancestor, Captain James Mark Tinnon, Co. G, 33rd MS Infantry Regiment.



**A. J. Ringo Camp 1509**, New Castle, IN, Commander Steve Ritchie presents new members Tommy Summers and Cadet members Cody Sales, Jayln Summers and Jordan Summers their certificates at the April 2008 meeting.



Pictured are James H. Bocker and Eric I. Bocker from Harvest, AL, members of the **Colonel A. M. Hobby Camp 713**, Corpus Christi, TX, visiting Camp Chase, Ohio.



# Army of Trans-Mississippi



Compatriots Ken Davis, Dan Phillips, Tony Raymond, Rusty Starr, James McBroom and Ken Lee (not pictured) of the **Robert E. Lee Camp 587**, Seattle, WA, participated in the Echoes of Blue and Gray memorial ceremony at the Evergreen Cemetery in Everett, WA, on September 13, 2008.



**William H. L. Wells Camp 1588**, Plano, TX, late Camp Commander Gene Kinsey speaks with the owner of Kim's Sutler at the Raid on Jones Meadow Reenactment, where the camp manned a recruiting booth.



Larry R. Bowman of the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, received the SCV War Service Medal at the Hellodoro Days Parade in Tombstone, AZ, on October 19, 2008. Compatriot Bowman served in the United States Air Force from 1972 to 1995. AZ Division Lt. Commander Rich Montgomery (second from right) presents the SCV War Service Medal to Larry Bowman (right) as Herb Sampson (left) and AZ Division Adjutant Curt Tipton (second from left) witness the event.



Lt. Commander Wayne Ford, of the **General George Blake Cosby Camp 1627**, Sacramento, CA, poses next to a Confederate gun at the California Military Museum in Sacramento. The gun was captured by Confederate troops early in the war, was disassembled to be hidden in a barn in Northern Virginia. Many years after the war, the long-forgotten gun was discovered by a California businessman who was visiting the area. He brought the gun to California, where it is now on long-term loan to the museum.



At left is Donald Paul Beavens with grandson Reagan Edward Wyble on right being inducted into the **Dick Dowling Camp 1295**, Beaumont, TX, by Commander Paul Allen, center. Their ancestor is Christopher Columbus Beavens of Co. G, 7th LA Infantry.



The **Major Jesse M. Cooper Camp 1665**, De Ridder, LA, hosted a Simply Southern float at the Starks, LA, Christmas parade on December 6, 2008. It had Southern icons, including a moonshiner, Southern belle, Elvis, Dale Earnhart, hunters, a Sweet Potato Queen and Johnny Reb.

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



The Battle of Massard Prairie Camp 1830, Fort Smith, AR, color guard honored Private S.J. Mordecai, Co. H, 25th AR Infantry on November, 15, 2008, in Welling, OK.



At the Princeton House Nursing Home, **Texas Bonnie Blue Camp 869**, San Antonio, TX, Commander John Miller spoke with a resident about his Confederate ancestor and handed out Christmas gifts of homemade lap blankets to the wheelchair-bound residents.



At the December 2008, meeting of the **South Kansas Camp 2064**, Wichita, KS, Murray Stewart delivered his presentation, entitled "South Kansas, The 14th Confederate State, Almost." Pictured from left, Murray Stewart, Charley Wilson and Harold Tydings.



**Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, Lt. Commander Silas Griffin carries the Arizona Division Colors at Galveston Island, TX, on a recent trip across the South.



LA Division Commander Charles Lauret, Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael, Young-Sanders Center Director Roland Stansbury and Chief of Staff Chuck Rand stand in front of the newly dedicated Jefferson Davis Historical marker on US Highway 90 in Franklin, LA. The marker was a joint effort during the Year of Davis by the **LA Division** and the YSC to bring recognition of the fact that young Davis and his family resided in the Franklin area around 1810. The dedication was held on November 15, 2008.



New Compatriot Lubert Doucet of Eunice, LA, recites the oath as administered by **Brigadier General J.J. Alfred A. Mouton Camp 778**, Opelousas, LA, Chaplain David Delhomme during his induction at the camp's 9th Annual Lee-Jackson Banquet, held January 17, 2009. Looking on is Camp Commander George Gremillion and ATM Councilman Paul Gramling.

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



The **Dunn-Holt-Midkiff Camp 1441**, Midland, TX, celebrated the Texas holiday Confederate Hero's Day on January 17, 2009, by honoring the Confederate Veterans buried at Fairhaven Cemetery with a reading of their names after a rifle-and-cannon salute.



On November 15, 2008, the **Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp 1931**, Covington, LA, coordinated with the **Ambassador John Slidell Camp 1727**, Slidell, LA, Fenner's Battery, the LA OCR and the **Gainesville Volunteers Camp 373**, Picayune, MS, to perform a rite over four new headstones for our fallen interred in Mandeville Cemetery.



The **Captain Ike Turner Camp 1275**, Livingston, TX, recently had their camp logo placed on six Texas Department of Transportation "Welcome to Livingston" signs. From left, Charles Warner Jr., William Dub Cox, Dr. Craig Reese, David Warner (who did all the leg work on the signs), Dr. Woody Reese and Wayne Edinburg.



The NM Division's 1st & 2nd Brigades partnered to install a memorial headstone for Brigadier General Charles C. Crews — the only Confederate general interred in New Mexico. From left, front row, Compatriots Dick Cochran of **General William R. Scurry Camp 1385**, Albuquerque, NM and John Smith of **Henry Ward Harris Camp 2037**, Hobbs, NM. From left, back row, Ed Whitted of Brigadier **General Henry Hopkins Sibley Camp 2075**, Albuquerque, NM.

NM and Ken Davis of Camp 2037. General Crews is interred in Hillsboro, NM.



The annual Christmas event of the **2nd Texas Frontier Camp 1904**, De Leon, TX, was blessed by the presence of two very special guests. Appearing second from right is the beautiful Taylor Templeton, the granddaughter of our late compatriot and charter member James Rucker. She is the current Miss Dublin, TX. Appearing second from left is Compatriot L.D. Cox. In WWII, Cox's vessel, the *USS Indianapolis*, was sunk after delivering components that were necessary to drop one of the H-bombs levied against Japan. His is a story of survival and sheer determination to live. Also pictured are Outstanding Compatriots Ronald Jennings left and Charlie Leatherwood.



H. W. Irby, **Major George W. Littlefield Camp 59**, Austin, TX, and John R. Miller, **Texas Bonnie Blue Camp 869**, San Antonio, TX, take time out at the Twiggs Surrender at the Alamo, San Antonio, TX, February 14, 2009.





# Army of Trans-Mississippi



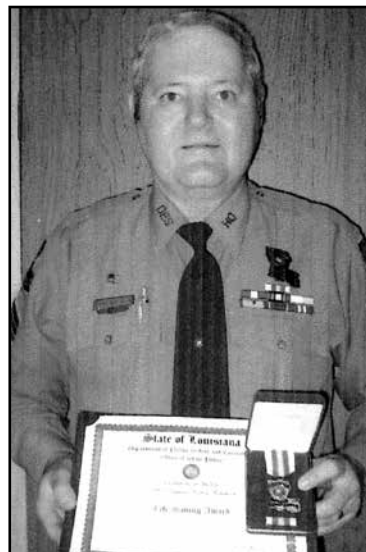
Pictured are members of the **LA Division** marching in the Natchitoches Christmas Parade — the Festival of Lights on December 6, 2008. They gave three cheers for Jefferson Davis since it was the anniversary of his death in 1889.



On April 25, 2009, at the Old Smith Cemetery, Tyler, TX, the **Walter P. Lane Camp 1455**, Longview, TX; **W. W. Heartsill Camp 2042**, Marshall, TX; **J. M. "Matt" Barton Camp 441**, Sulphur Springs, TX and **Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109**, Gilmer, TX assisted the R. B. Levy UDC Chapter at a dedication and Memorial Service for four Confederate soldiers. Shown are the rifle guards at *Present Arms* with Compatriots Paul Hamilton, bugle, and Ben Hay, drum, playing *Taps* at the conclusion of the ceremony.



The newly repaired and restored headstone for Jasper N. Coghlan is marked with a Bonnie Blue Flag at a recent ceremony. The tombstone did not mention his Confederate service in Co. F, 14th MS Infantry. Coghlan served the Garvin community of Wise, Texas, when he was killed in line of duty while serving in a sheriff's posse in 1888. His name has recently been inscribed on the "Lost Lawmen Memorial" in Washington, DC. The **A. S. Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, participated with other local historical organizations.



Compatriot Rickey Robertson of the **Sabine Rifles Camp 2057**, Many, LA, was awarded the Lifesaving Medal and Certificate by the Louisiana State Police on March 5, 2009. Compatriot Robertson used CPR to revive a fellow trooper who was having medical difficulties.



Recently, the **Camp Moore Camp 1223**, Tangipahoa, LA, held its first-annual member appreciation day. Hardy Wayne Arnold and Stephen Gerald Arnold were sworn in as new members. The camp presented certificates to its first three Cadet members: Jesse Bickford, Devin Dorsey and Preston McCarter. New members Bobby Wascom and James Jacobs generously donated the food and drinks.



Members of the **TX Division** Mounted Color Guard participated in the Gainesville Christmas parade on December 13, 2008.

# Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

## ALABAMA

**RAPHAEL SEMMES 11**  
**MOBILE**  
BOGGESS, IAN  
COCHRANE, GERALD ALDEN  
COOK, JR., GORDON A.  
FAULKNER, III, JAMES HERMAN  
JONES, COURTNEY D.  
MCLEAN, MARK NICHOLAS  
OATES, THOMAS J.  
OATES, WILLIAM E.  
THOMAS, JAMES RAYNOLD  
THOMAS, ROBERT HUNT

**GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE 16**  
**AUBURN**  
HEARD, LEONARD DONZELLE

**EGBERT J. JONES 357**  
**HUNTSVILLE**  
ADAMS, BRADLEY JASON  
DANLEY, MICHAEL LYNN  
LAWSON, KEVIN LARAY

**CAPT. JOHN HENRY PORTER 439**  
**SYLACAUGA**  
BARNES, WILLIAM EARL  
HICKMAN, HAROLD EVERETT  
HICKMAN, JOEY WINSTON

**MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443**  
**JASPER**  
JONES, JAMES LARRY

**DENT'S ARTILLERY 486**  
**EUFULA**  
BASS, III, EDWARD D.  
BRADLEY, JAMES D.  
BRYAN, JR., WILBERT HENRY  
DAVIS, MICHAEL HIGHT  
DIXON, MICHAEL C.  
HICKS, EDGAR STENNETTE

**DECATUR SONS OF LIBERTY 580**  
**DECATUR**  
AUSTIN, DAVID ALLAN  
MCKEE, RONNIE

**CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768**  
**ATHENS**  
YOCKEL, JAMES PATRICK

**FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372**  
**BIRMINGHAM**  
BARNHILL, JOSEPH A.  
ELLIS, IV, JAMES EUGENE  
JONES, WYATT PATRICK  
JONES, SAMUEL F.  
LIPSEY, RUCKER POLLARD  
WRIGHT, JACOB  
WRIGHT, JAMES  
YOUNGBLOOD, JR., JAMES  
BENJAMIN  
YOUNGBLOOD, III, JAMES  
BENJAMIN

**FORREST 1435**  
**BIRMINGHAM**  
SHACKELFORD, TROY HUGHES  
SHACKELFORD, JOHN BOYD

**DEKALB RIFLES 1824**  
**SYLVANIA**  
ADAMS, CHRISTOPHER ALLEN  
HOUSTON, ALEXANDER PAUL

**COL. PICKNEY D. BOWLES 1840**  
**EVERGREEN**  
KILLEBREW, FRANZ JOSEPH

**FORT BLAKELY 1864**  
**BAY MINETTE**  
GARNER, TIMOTHY DAVID  
JOHNSON, LARRY DAVID  
REYNOLDS, JIMMY GORDON

**3RD SERGEANT WILLIAM JOHN**  
**MARTIN 2004**  
**WINFIELD**  
GARDNER, RICHARD A.  
GARDNER, LESTER JACKSON  
WISHAM, BILLY CALVIN

**HARTSOOK GUARD 2163**  
**BANKSTON**  
BRASHER, STEPHEN SCOTT  
LINLEY, JONATHON DINO

**TEN ISLANDS 2678**  
**OHATCHEE**  
BLACKBURN, JOHN GERALD  
CURVIN, JERRY CARL  
CURVIN, JOHNNY GARLAND  
GILLAM, JOHN THOMAS  
LEE, IAN TATUM  
POPE, DAVID CHARLES

## ARKANSAS

**3RD REGIMENT ARKANSAS**  
**INFANTRY 246**  
**EL DORADO**  
JETER, MARK ANTHONY

**JAMES M. KELLER 648**  
**HOT SPRINGS**  
BECK, ADAM DAVID

**GEN. JO SHELBY 1414**  
**HARRISON**  
JOHNSON, RALPH DAVID

**MAJ. FONTAINE R. EARLE 1453**  
**FAYETTEVILLE**  
BARGER, RALPH HUGH

**BATTLE OF MASSARD PRAIRIE**  
**1830**  
**VAN BUREN**  
ARNOLD, IV, WILLIAM LOYD  
COPPER, FREDERICK  
MARTIN, JONATHAN D.  
NORTON, LEE ROY

## ARIZONA

**CAPTAIN HUNTER'S ARIZONA**  
**RANGERS 1202**  
**TUCSON**  
MYRES, ELWIN DOUGLAS

**COL. SHEROD HUNTER 1525**  
**PHOENIX**  
CAPPS, ROBERT R.

**CPT. GRANVILLE H. OURY 1708**  
**SCOTTSDALE**  
BROWN, KEVIN PATRICK

**CONFEDERATE SECRET SERVICE**  
**1710**  
**SIERRA VISTA**  
KONKLE, BILL EUGENE  
KONKLE, TELL E.  
TIPTON, GRAHAM VINCENT

**PVT. C. W. LUCAS - FORREST'S**  
**ESCORT 2316**  
**PRESCOTT VALLEY**  
HATLEY, THOMAS HENRY  
SEAWEL, CLIFFORD  
TESTERMAN, ERIC DANIEL

## CALIFORNIA

**CAPTAIN JAMES IREDELL**  
**WADDELL 1770**  
**ORANGE COUNTY**  
BROWN, MATTHEW JAMES

## COLORADO

**GOV. CHARLES S. THOMAS 2126**  
**GRAND JUNCTION**  
PARIS, PHILIP RHY  
ROSS, RONALD E.

## FLORIDA

**GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY 556**  
**TAMPA**  
CHANDLER, RICHARD CLARENCE  
TINNELL, DAVID BRIAN  
YOUNGBLOOD, CLYDE DAVID

**JOHN HANCE O'STEEN 770**  
**TRENTON**  
LINDSEY, BLAKE

**KIRBY SMITH 1209**  
**JACKSONVILLE**  
CADELL, CHARLES PARKER  
COLEMAN, JAMES LEROY  
FLEISCHMAN, FRANK J.  
FLEISCHMAN, FRANK L.  
KINSER, GEORGE  
LLOYD, DAVID GLENN  
THOMAS, GABRIEL LANCE

**WILLIAM WING LORING 1316**  
**ST. AUGUSTINE**  
TALTON, ROBERT ALLEN

**THIRD FLORIDA WILDCATS 1437**  
**BROOKSVILLE**  
GLASCO, III, JAMES EDWARD  
SMITH, CHRISTOPHER L.

**GEN. DAVID E. TWIGGS 1462**  
**WAUCHULA**  
BUTLER, RONALD DAVID

**BATTLE OF OLUSTEE 1463**  
**LAKE CITY**  
DUKE, LEON CORNELIUS  
MURPHREE, SR., DAVID ROBERT

**FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614**  
**HAVANA**  
HARVEY, ANTHONY C.  
HATCHER, WILSON RONALD

**DIXIE DEFENDERS 2086**  
**CROSS CITY**  
MIKELL, JOE FERRELL

**LT. FRANCIS CALVIN MORGAN**  
**BOGGESS 2150**  
**EVERGLADES CITY**  
BRACKETT, CORDELL DOUGLAS  
DAVIDSON, GENE ALAN  
MARKLEY, JR., JOHN STEVEN

## GEORGIA

**ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS 78**  
**AMERICUS**  
DeVANE, ROBERT KEVIN  
PERRY, III, JIMMIE L.  
SNIDER, PERRY W.  
WILSON, LUTHER GEORGE

**GENERAL LAFAYETTE MCCLAWS**  
**79**  
**FAYETTEVILLE**  
HARRISON, DAN EUGENE

**JACKSON COUNTY VOLUNTEERS**  
**94**  
**JEFFERSON**  
MATHIS, RODNEY LANE  
MATHIS, JAMES ARTHUR  
MATHIS, GREGORY JAMES

**CAPTAIN CHARLES W. BALDWIN**  
**105**  
**MADISON**  
HEAD, GARY EARL

**COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108**  
**MCDONOUGH**  
BARHAM, JOSHUA ERIC

**LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON**  
**141**  
**ALBANY**  
PARR, LEON GERALD

**BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXAN-**  
**DER 158**  
**AUGUSTA**  
KIRCHNER, JAMES CARROLL  
LEONARD, MICHAEL BERNARD  
SALYER, NATHAN S.  
SALYER, RICHARD G.

**THOMAS MARSH FORMAN 485**  
**BRUNSWICK**  
CRANFORD, DOUGLAS W.

**CHATTOOGA 507**  
**SUMMERVILLE**  
NICHOLSON, JR., JAMES  
MICHAEL

**BLACK CREEK VOLUNTEERS 549**  
**SYLVANIA**  
MILLER, LEE INMAN  
PRICE, WILLIAM WESLEY

**HARALSON INVINCIBLES 673**  
**WACO**  
CAMP, SAMUEL PATRICK  
CRAFT, MICHAEL CODY

**OLD CAPITOL 688**  
**MILLEDGEVILLE**  
SMITH, LARRY DANIEL

**YANCY INDEPENDENTS 693**  
**SYLVESTER**  
ETHEREDGE, JERRY C.  
SANDERS, JOEY RODNEY  
SANDERS, JUSTIN RODNEY  
THOMAS, JR., LEE B.

**STATE OF DADE 707**  
**TRENTON**  
BALLINGER, JIMMY LAMAR

**APPLING GRAYS 918**  
**BAXLEY**  
MC CREA, CHARLES ALVIN

**GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS 932**  
**VIDALIA**  
CORLEY, TYLER PALMER

**OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941**  
**STATESBORO**  
LANE, JUSTIN

**GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE**  
**1361**  
**JONESBORO**  
CAMPBELL, JOHN CLYDE

**GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397**  
**DALLAS**  
DASINGER, WILLIAM STUART

**JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399**  
**WARNER ROBINS**  
COCHRAN, KENNETH DEWAYNE

**THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL**  
**1432**  
**STONE MOUNTAIN**  
BERGER, JACOB A.  
McCONNELL, DAVID JOSEPH  
McCONNELL, MASON ASHLEY

**JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL**  
**1449**  
**THOMASTON**  
NOLAN, JOHN RALPH

**CHATTAHOOCHEE GUARDS 1639**  
**MABLETON**  
MURPHY, JOSH

**COL. JOSEPH MCCONNELL 1859**  
**RINGGOLD**  
DUNN, MICHAEL DEWAYNE  
JOHNSON, JAMES A.  
WHITE, TIMOTHY HOYT

**BLUE RIDGE RIFLES 1860**  
**DAHLONEGA**  
DOBBINS, GREGORY PAUL  
LEDFOED, DEVEN  
WHITE, JOSEPH FITZPATRICK

**DIXIE GUARDS 1942**  
**METTER**  
CARTER, JR., GEORGE FRANKLIN

**LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998**  
**COCHRAN**  
GRAHAM, JR., BRUCE F.

**CAMP DAVIS 2073**  
**GUYTON**  
BRANT, MICHAEL DONALD  
MILLER, SCOTT

**CONCORD RANGERS 2135**  
**DAWSONVILLE**  
WARNKE, JOHN DAVID

**THE BARNESVILLE BLUES 2137**  
**BARNESVILLE**  
MOORE, ALTON ANDREA

## IOWA

**BOWENS MOUNTED RIFLES 1759**  
**DES MOINES**  
BURKETT, WILLIAM LOWELL

## ILLINOIS

**LT. GEORGE E. DIXON 1962**  
**BELLEVILLE**  
BOOTH, ANTHONY WAYNE  
BOOTH, ALEX E.  
BOOTH, SAMUEL CALVIN  
BOOTH, JR., SAMUEL CALVIN  
CASH, HARVEY RALPH  
KICKLIGHTER, JACOB RYAN  
WANDLING, MICHAEL ALLEN

## INDIANA

**CAPT. ARTHUR M. RUTLEDGE**  
**1413**  
**BLUFFTON**  
DEWILDE, JR., EUGENE JOHN  
NEWTON, DAVID DONALD  
SANDERS, JACK JOSEPH

**COL. SAMUEL ST. GEORGE**  
**ROGERS 1508**  
**INDIANAPOLIS**  
SULLIVAN, JONATHAN TODD

**A. J. RINGO 1509**  
**NEW CASTLE**  
CARTER, DAVID LEE  
COURTNEY, JR., GEORGE

**THOMAS HENRY HINES 1555**  
**MICHIGAN CITY**  
WEAVER, MICHAEL JAMES

**DIXIE GRAYS CAMP 2155**  
**LADOGA**  
MEADOWS, GABRIEL RAYN  
MEADOWS, WALKER STONE  
MEADOWS, BRAXTON LEE  
MEADOWS, LANDON BLAKE  
WIRES, DAVID LEE

## KANSAS

**GEN. LEWIS ARMISTEAD 1847**  
**SALINA**  
OTEY, JAMES ETHAN

**SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064**  
**WICHITA**  
PRICHARD, RONNIE LYNN

## KENTUCKY

**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100**  
**LEXINGTON**  
CLARK, JAMES EDWARD  
MCGOWAN, II, JOHN DANIEL  
TAYLOR, JERRY ALLAN

**COL. ALFRED JOHNSTON 276**  
**BENTON**  
KISSIAR, ANTHONY GENE

**TILGHMAN-BEAUREGARD 1460**  
**MAYFIELD**  
SUITER, BYRON LOVELACE

**GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495**  
**PADUCAH**  
BONE, MICHAEL  
HOOPER, GENE F.  
WILLIAMS, TERRY W.

**JOHN P. MCGUIRE 1843**  
**PIKEVILLE**  
COMPTON, CODY DOUGLAS

**GEN. ROGER W. HANSON 1844**  
**WINCHESTER**  
GOOLMAN, MIKE E.

**5TH KENTUCKY INFANTRY 2122**  
**MOREHEAD**  
PORTER, JOSHUA JAMES  
ANTHONY

## LOUISIANA

**HENRY WATKINS ALLEN 133**  
**BATON ROUGE**  
BALLARD, HAROLD GENE  
MOORE, III, WILLIAM HENSON

**BRIG. GEN. J. J. ALFRED A.**  
**MOUTON 778**  
**OPELOUSAS**  
CRADER, MORGAN JAMES  
LEWIS, III, SETH

**CLAIBORNE INVINCIBLES 797**  
**HOMER**  
MILLER, HUGH

**CAMP MOORE 1223**  
**TANGIPAHOA**  
MANNING, MATTHEW D.

**GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308**  
**SHREVEPORT**  
DAVIS, JAMES MICHAEL  
HECHT, RON  
HERRING, BRADEN TYLER  
SMITH, DUWAYNE ODELL  
TINSLEY, JAMES ROBINSON

**CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390**  
**LAKE CHARLES**  
NEWELL, RONALD B.

**CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON**  
**1444**  
**MONROE**  
ISOM, JIMMY C.

**BRIG. GEN. THOMAS MOORE**  
**SCOTT 1604**  
**MINDEN**  
LEAR, STEVEN LAVELLE

**GENERAL LOUIS HEBERT 2032**  
**LAFAYETTE**  
DOMINGUE, KENNETH JUDE

## MARYLAND

**MAJ. GEN. ISAAC RIDGEWAY**  
**TRIMBLE CAMP 1836**  
**ELLICOTT CITY**  
JACOBS, ROBERT GERALD  
LEATHERMAN, JOHN GAVER  
WARNER, HUGH MURRAY

**MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD**  
**ELZEY 1940**  
**SALISBURY**  
NEWMAN, THOMAS ERIC  
PARKS, ADAM LEE  
PARKS, II, CHRISTOPHER ALAN

**LT. COL. ROBERT H. ARCHER**  
**2013**  
**HAVRE DE GRACE**  
McMAHON, LINWOOD L.

**MECHANIZED CAVALRY 2134**  
**SAINT LEONARD**  
QUICK, JOHN CHARLES

## MICHIGAN

**ADM. RAPHAEL SEMMES 1321**  
**DEARBORN**  
WALL, GERALD LARKIN

PRIVATE JOHN PATTERSON  
RAY 2119  
BERKLEY  
CRENSHAW, DAVID KERRY  
SCHIPANI, FRANK CARTER

## MISSOURI

B/G JOHN T. HUGHES 614  
INDEPENDENCE  
COCKRELL, BRADLEY STEVEN  
FERRARA, JOSEPH DOMENICO

B/G MOSBY MONROE PARSONS  
718  
JEFFERSON CITY  
ALBIN, JAMES LEROY

MAJOR JAMES MORGAN UTZ  
1815  
FLORISSANT  
TILLER, JOSEPH R.

COL. JOHN T. COFFEE 1934  
OSCEOLA  
GRONING, DONALD JAMES RAY  
MORRIS, DANIEL PHILLIP

## MISSISSIPPI

JONES COUNTY ROSIN HEELS  
227  
LAUREL  
CLARK, DUDLEY J.

RANKIN ROUGH AND READY'S  
265  
BRANDON  
BAKER, JR., JAMES VINCENT  
BECKHAM, LONNIE PAUL  
CUPIT, SHAWN MICHAEL

COL. W. P. ROGERS 321  
CORINTH  
LOVELL, AUSTIN  
LOVELL, KEITH WAYNE

SAM DAVIS 596  
BILOXI  
HILTON, RONALD DEE

CRYSTAL SPRINGS SOUTHERN  
RIGHTS 712  
CRYSTAL SPRINGS  
GEMELLI, GREGORY S.  
GEMELLI, PASQUALE  
POPE, III, RICHARD JAMES  
WHITEHEAD, MITCHEL R.

TIPPAH TIGERS 868  
RIPLEY  
DOBBS, KIMMY WAYNE

GEN. WILLIAM BARKSDALE 1220  
COLUMBUS  
LIVINGSTON, JR., SAMUEL  
HILARY

LT. GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD  
FORREST 1353  
HATTIESBURG  
BARLOW, JR., ALLISON  
DERWOOD  
BARLOW, CARLTON WAYNE  
HOWELL, GRETSCH D.

PRIVATE SAMUEL A. HUGHEY  
1452  
HERNANDO  
WARREN, TRAVIS W.

7TH MISS. INFANTRY BATT. 1490  
PURVIS  
ANDERSON, PAUL MARVIN

B/G BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS  
1625  
INDIANOLA  
McCASKILL, NATHAN BEDFORD  
FORREST

CAPTAIN C. B. VANCE 1669  
BATESVILLE  
BEARD, RICKY THOMAS  
REYNOLDS, PAUL CHRISTOPHER

LOWRY RIFLES 1740  
RANKIN COUNTY  
BRYANT, CHARLES WAYNE  
McINNIS, JAMIE LEE

AUGUSTA GREYS 1956  
NEW AUGUSTA  
PETITFILS, JOHN M.

## NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5  
WILMINGTON  
HENRY, LARRY GENE  
PRICE, JR., MARVIN ELLIS

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE 15  
ASHEVILLE  
CARTER, LARRY WINSTON  
GASPERSON, GLENN ALLEN  
GROVER, RONALD E.  
SALES, HOMER G.  
TOWE, KENNETH MICHAEL  
TREADWAY, CHARLES ERWIN

THE McDOWELL MEN 379  
MARION  
ALLMAN, JEFFERY BENNETT  
GRAGG, SCOTT FRANKLIN

GOLDSBORO RIFLES 760  
GOLDSBORO  
LAMBERT, SR., JAMES ROYALL

CAPT. JESSE S. BARNES 771  
WILSON  
HANEY, JR., VIRGIL RHEIN  
HANEY, JOHN RHEIN  
HANEY, JOHN PAUL

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD  
FORREST 803  
SANFORD  
STONE, KINCAID CAMERON

GEN. MATT W. RANSOM 861  
WELDON  
SPRUIELL, C. LEROY

MAJ. CHARLES Q. PETTY 872  
GASTONIA  
HAAS, DAVID LEE

COL. JOHN SLOAN 1290  
GREENSBORO  
SMITH, KENNETH BRENT

BRIG. GEN. J. JOHNSTON  
PETTIGREW 1401  
LENOIR  
DILLARD, THAD EUGENE

MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423  
CHARLOTTE  
ALEXANDER, MILTON TERRELL  
HUDSON, NICHOLAS DAVID  
SMITH, JOSEPH VANN

J. E. B. STUART 1598  
MT. AIRY  
COOK, ROBERT MARTIN

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM WHEDBEE  
KIRKLAND 1692  
CHAPEL HILL  
DUNCAN, CHRISTOPHER GENTRY

POPLAR SPRING GRAYS 1700  
SPRING HOPE  
BULLOCK, TIMOTHY AUBREY

24TH NC CO. C CLAYTON  
YELLOW JACKETS 1809  
CLAYTON  
WHITFIELD, JOHN JOSEPH

CABARRUS GUARDS 1837  
CONCORD  
BENTON, BRIAN EUGENE

LT/G D. H. HILL 2106  
MOORESVILLE  
ROBINSON, JOSEPH STEWART

PETTIGREW PARTISANS 2110  
KINSTON  
KENNEDY, JEREMY LEE

10TH NC HVY ARTY CO. B BLACK  
RIVER TIGERS 2152  
COATS  
JACKSON, JR., WILLIAM  
STANLEY  
JOHNSON, RUSSELL DALE  
ROGERS, BARNEY

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMORY  
- KENANSVILLE 2157  
KENANSVILLE  
OUTLAW, JR., REMUS JENNINGS  
RHODES, SR., GROVER FRED-  
ERICK  
SMITH, STEPHEN CRAIG  
SMITH, JEB STUART CAMERON  
WILSON, GERALD B.  
WILSON, SNODIE B.

THE BURKE TIGERS 2162  
VALDESE  
BALDRIDGE, JAMES CARROLL  
BALDRIDGE, DENNIS LONNIE  
BECK, JAMES W.

BIG IVY MOUNTAIN GUARD 2230  
BARNARDSDVILLE  
CARSON, TOMMY KIT  
DILLINGHAM, CHARLES DELAINE  
HARRIS, ROBERT E.  
HARRIS, GEORGE  
MORGAN, ROGER SETH  
WASHBURN, PHILLIP CLEVE

CABARRUS RANGERS-GEN.  
RUFUS C. BARRINGER 2318  
MIDLAND  
JUSTICE, PARKER WILLIAM  
LOVE, TODD DORTON  
MORRISON, WILLIAM BRIAN  
NASH, KENNETH RAY  
TARLTON, ADDISON MILES

## NEW MEXICO

BG HENRY HOPKINS SIBLEY 2075  
ALBUQUERQUE  
HOUGHTON, JAMES P.

## NEVADA

LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY 2016  
SPARKS  
ALLGEIER, MICHAEL EDWARD

## OHIO

LT. GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET  
1658  
TALLMADGE  
BECK, CHRISTOPHER LOUIS  
WITT, RALPH F.

QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS 2087  
MAYFIELD HEIGHTS  
HANKINS, DAVID DELMAR  
WEAVER, DAKOTAH LEE

## OKLAHOMA

SHELBY'S OKLAHOMA IRON  
MEN 1356  
DUNCAN  
FLURRY, BOBBY L.

COL. DANIEL N. MCINTOSH 1378  
TULSA  
ARNOLD, WINFORD DALE  
BOWLING, JAMES WILLIAM  
HILL, BRYCE ANTHONY  
McFARLAND, RICHARD DALE  
WOODS, TOMMY LEE

## PENNSYLVANIA

J. E. B. STUART 1506  
PHILADELPHIA  
FARMER, CRAIG

## SOUTH CAROLINA

MANSE JOLLY 6  
PIEDMONT  
TAYLOR, MICHAEL LOUIS

JEFFERSON DAVIS 4TH  
REGIMENT SC VOL 7  
EASLEY  
McCALL, ROBERT JOE

MOULTRIE 27  
MOUNT PLEASANT  
ARMSTRONG, JACKSON DALTON  
SUMPTER, IV, JAMES HARDEE

PVT. THOMAS E. CALDWELL 31  
CLOVER/YORK  
ROBINSON, ROBERT

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL MCGOWAN  
40  
LAURENS  
EUBANKS, FRANKLIN DONALD

GENERAL RICHARD H. ANDER-  
SON 47  
BEAUFORT  
CHESNUTT, SAMUEL WESLEY

JOSEPH B. KERSHAW 82  
CAMDEN  
BAIRD, JOHN BRYAN  
BAIRD, JOSEPH BRYAN  
COCHRAN, JAMES BERNARD  
KAUTH, JAMES EVANS  
WILSON, DANNY RAY

CAPTAIN MOSES WOOD 125  
GAFFNEY  
SMILEY, MICHAEL SETH  
WALDROP, JESSE LAINE

H. L. HUNLEY 143  
SUMMERVILLE  
BOWERS, ROY L.  
FERUNDEN, JR., LOUIS FRANK  
WELCH, LEUICO CARTER

GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273  
COLUMBIA  
McCABE, JOHN FRANKLIN

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# Gettysburg

*By Gene Gallant*

The fields are silent and empty now.  
A faint wind sighs through the leaves.  
The plaintive call from a Mourning Dove  
Comes faint from the distant trees.  
Earth's thirst at last sated  
As no rain could ever do,  
Quenched by the blood of warriors  
Who wore the gray and the blue.  
Only a few days ago these fields echoed  
With the thunder of shot and shell,  
mingled with the muted roar of the Yanks  
and the Rebel's high, keening yell.  
Hero and coward those bloody three days  
left their mark on history's page.  
Left a legacy that will endure  
forever through every age.  
A silent cannon by a rude stone fence,  
left in the wake of war,  
bears testimony of the rain of death  
that men had come to abhor.  
A rifle, a canteen, a broken sword  
lie forgotten on the vacant plain.  
A faded tintype trampled in the dust  
... These are all that remain,  
to tell of a soldier who gave his all,  
loyal to the country he served.  
Entombed forever in alien soil  
at this place called Gettysburg.

*Gene Gallant is a member of the Colonel John M. Martin Camp 730, Ocala, Florida*

# Carry Me Back

by Bill Young

## More Rebel Yell What the Children Said

For the past 18 years I have traveled to 18 states and to London to present a first-person impression in costume of First Lieutenant George W. Finley of the 56th Virginia Infantry Regiment, ANV and his true account of Pickett's charge at the Battle of Gettysburg. I have spoken to all kinds of audiences, but my favorite audiences are the school children.

Recently, I performed as Lt. Finley for about 60 fifth-graders in the library of an elementary school in Richmond. At the climax of the story, Lt. Finley screamed the rebel yell. No one knows exactly what the rebel yell sounded like, but I am certain that it was high-pitched, loud, and long. I think that it sounded something like this: "EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEY-AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAH!"

I did not know what the fifth-graders thought of the rebel yell until three days later when I re-

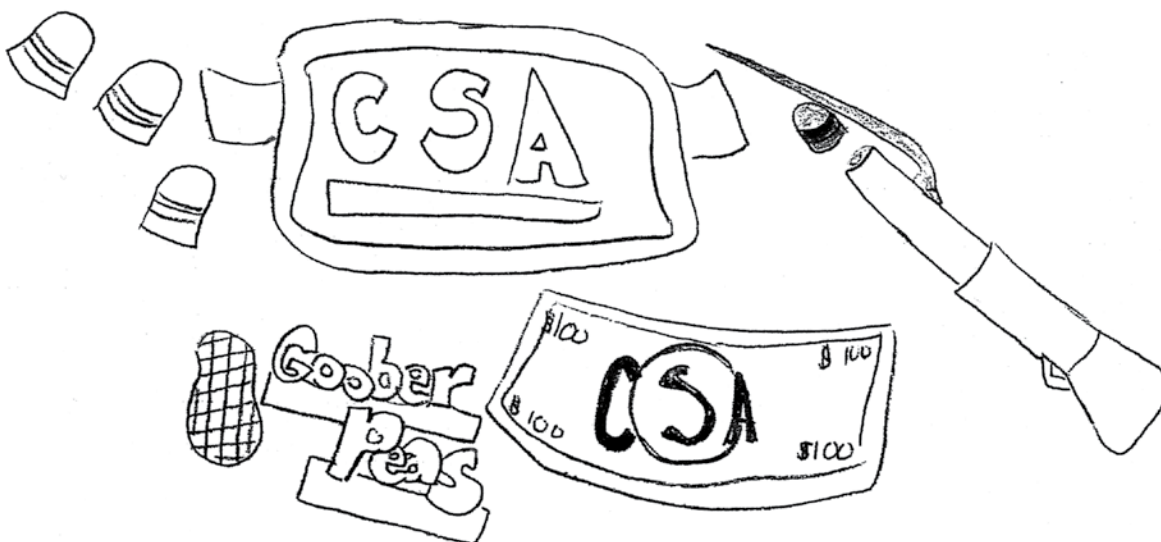
ceived 60 hand-written *Thank-you* notes. Some of the notes contained creative spelling. Some of them were decorated with pencil drawings of minie balls, muskets, and belt buckles. Many of them made me smile, and a few of them made me laugh out loud. Here is a sampling of what the notes said about the rebel yell:

"Thanks for coming to our school to reenact the soldier Lt. George Finley at Gettysburg. My favorite part was when you did your rebel yell....It really caught my attention. Speaking of catching attention, cool rebel yell!...The way you imitated the rebel yell was impressive."

"Your rebel yell was very life-like. It was very, very interesting to hear....It was neat... It was so cool.... It was really cool....It was awesome... It was scary....I liked how you impersonated the rebel yell....It seemed so alive...It really took the

voice and feeling as the rebel yell would have been....I loved it"

"The rebel yell was my favorite part. Your rebel yell and choice of words made me feel like I was really there!! Your rebel yell shocked me like a bolt of lightning. I can't even hol-



A few of the drawings by the fifth-graders in Richmond, VA.



ler like you did when you used your yell! It shows me that the Confederates have heart.”

“I was so startled when you gave your rebel yell...The Yankees must have heard it 30 miles away! When you did the rebel yell, it kept echoing through my head. It must have been very hard for those soldiers... I’ve never heard a man yell that loud. I almost jumped out of my skin....Did they really do it like that? You were so good at it, I could imagine the soldiers in my head....I jumped out of my seat! It was interesting to see the teachers jump out of their seats when you did the rebel yell...It

was sort of embarrassing when you did the rebel yell. I wasn’t expecting that...”

“I especially liked the demonstration of the rebel yell. I was wondering what that meant and how it sounded. Man, I bet you would scare any Yankees away...My favorite thing was the rebel yell which my friend and I taught to her little brother...I didn’t know the rebel yell sounded like that...That rebel yell you did was amazing. Some of the fourth graders on my bus were wondering who had died!”

“It takes talent to captivate so many young minds and to keep them interested. Your emotion

was just right, and First Lieutenant George Finley managed to keep me on the end of my seat begging for more.”

What greater reward can a speaker have than to receive such thank-you notes? They make all of the hours of research, memorization, preparation, and practice worthwhile. They also prove that if we take the time to tell our children stories about our soldiers in butternut and gray, the children will treasure their Southern heritage. Our children are diamonds in the rough, and if we polish them long enough and hard enough, one of these days they will sparkle! ☒

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*Continued from page 13*

## Jefferson Davis: The Beauvoir Years

sciousness of his insufficiency, he felt some doubt whether he had the right to come. All that was natural and right; but soon it settled this question with a man so resolute in doing what was his duty ...”

When the Davis family moved to Beauvoir, they attended the nearest Episcopal Church. In 1878, President Davis was elected as a delegate to the Diocesan Council from St. Mark’s Episcopal in Mississippi City. But for some reason he apparently did not attend. After Dr. R.G. Hinsdale became pastor of the Church of the Redeemer in Biloxi, he became good friends with the Davis family. The Davises moved their membership to the Biloxi church and thereafter worshipped there. A number of former Confederate generals also worshipped at the Church of the Redeemer. Among them was Lt. General Alexander P. Stewart, post-war Chancellor of the University of

Mississippi, before coming to the Mississippi Coast to live. Brigadier General Joseph Davis, a nephew of Jefferson Davis, was for many years Postmaster in Biloxi. Brigadier General Samuel W. Ferguson, the man who received the keys to Fort Sumter after its capture by Confederate troops, also worshipped at the Biloxi church.

During the last years of his life, Mr. Davis was elected to the Vestry of the Church. It is said that Varina Davis drove her husband to church in a mule-drawn surrey with a pistol under the seat. She must have been in favor of gun rights!

The following is a letter from President Davis to the pastor of the Church of the Redeemer:

“Private” Beauvoir, Mississippi

1 June, 1888  
Rev. Charles Hinsdale

Rector, Church of the Redeemer

Dear Sir:

Enclosed, I send a contribution, a small sum which you must regard, not as a measure of my will, but of my ability.

To you is made the confession that circumstances have made me poorer than an average fisherman, but other demands are here subordinate to the cause of Him, who died for the redemption of fallen man.

Respectfully I am yours,

Faithfully,  
Jefferson Davis

**Conclusion:** In 1889, President Davis went home to be with the Lord Jesus Christ, whom He loved. May we dedicate our lives to the service of our King, following the example of men like President Davis. ☒

## Books in Print

General Hood may have been beloved by his Texas troops, but the few ragged survivors of his Tennessee campaign regarded him in a far different light.

A favorite of President Jefferson Davis, Hood was placed in a command beyond his military ability to conduct. The survival of the Confederacy hinged on the success of this undertaking, and Hood failed miserably.

Hood presented his proposed strategy to President Davis on the 25th of September. Davis initially approved

Hood's battle plan in an official letter from Montgomery on September 28th, but then he d e d . He wrote that he had decided to c o m b i n e the forces of Hood's Department

of Tennessee and Georgia with those of Lt. General Richard Taylor's Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. Davis intended to appoint General P.G.T. Beauregard to command this unit, to be designated the Military Division of the West. The Army of Tennessee would be combined with Major General Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Corps and Brigadier General Phillip D. Roddey's Cavalry Division. Like too tragically many of Davis's actions, he failed to make General Beauregard's command position clear to either him or Hood. Beauregard concluded that he was to be more of an adviser than a commander, and acted accordingly.

From the *clumsy beginning* in Decatur, Hood's Tennessee campaign rapidly went to hell. All manner of his horrible decisions, combined with every

ill thing that could go awry, doomed the campaign and all the Confederate soldiers.

Charles Gore Joy of the 14th Tennessee Cavalry wrote of this campaign 47 years after the battles of Franklin and Nashville: "It stands without parallel in History. It was the roughest, the severest, the hardest and most desperate fighting, the saddest and most pitiable, the bloodiest and most disastrous of the war to the Southern soldiers."

Carpenter has included 16 pages of portraits of Confederate and Union officers. The author has also included in this historical account much valuable information about the makeup of the Army of Tennessee, many notes, and useful bibliographical references.

Southern readers who study this theater of the War Between the States will find another grim perspective on one of the most tragic campaigns ever engaged in by our Confederate soldiers.

Author: Noel Carpenter  
Publisher: Legacy Books & Letters  
8308 Elander Drive  
Austin, TX 78750  
Hardback \$29.95

*Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa*

### *Stories of the Confederate South*

**I**t is essential in today's society to have books that tell the story of the Confederacy to a younger audience. To do so successfully, the writer must be witty, entertaining, yet relate the truth about the time period, even in fiction. *Stories of the Confederate South* is such a book that has a menagerie of different accounts pertaining to the War Between the States. This publication is perfect for middle school-aged children.

*Stories of the Confederate South* contains ten short fiction stories that deal with varying details of the war. One narrative gives the reader a glimpse of the war against Southern women, while another tells of a present-day bias for a Southern boy in the North. "From the senseless death and suffering of children to the strength of Confederate

women, Pittman recounts the events of the War from the unique and unforgettable perspective of a "Southerner" as stated in a promotional leaflet for this publication.

Author Rickey Pittman does an outstanding job once again in his writings.

Mr. Pittman is also the author of the children's book *Jim Limber: A Black Orphan in the Confederate White House*.

Author: Rickey Pittman  
Publisher: Pelican  
1000 Burmaster Street  
Gretna, Louisiana 70053  
Paperback \$12.95

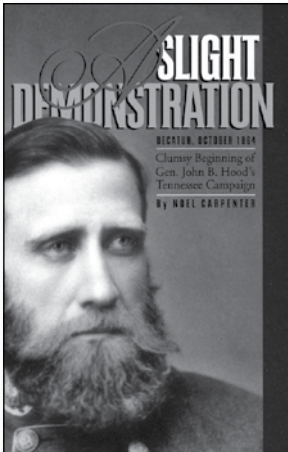
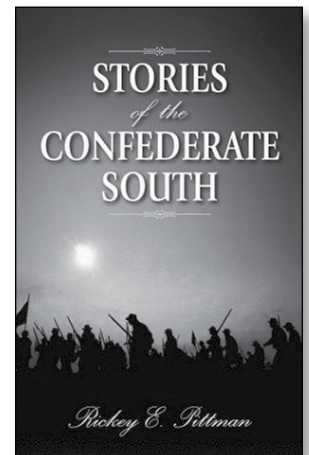
*Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow*

### *Tennessee's Civil War Battlefields, A Guide to Their History and Preservation*

**T**he War Between the States took place in many of the backyards of Southern families. Large numbers of men, both Union and Confederate, marched, bivouacked, and fought where they were ordered. Commanding officers reviewed the many factors and then determined where and why for these soldiers. Today, those locations are, in many cases, developed and all but forgotten.

*Tennessee's Civil War Battlefields, A Guide to Their History and Preservation* offers a brief account of the significant battles that took place within the borders of Tennessee. The battle descriptions are easy to read and understand, yet are expertly researched.

Additionally, author Randy Bishop presents the reader with the preservation efforts, which "serves as the heart of the purpose behind this effort." In a time when expansion of suburbia is



encroaching on battlefields, or in some cases has paved over them, it is imperative to bring awareness of the struggles preservationists are faced when trying to safeguard a property with historical importance.

Photos of significant points and people in a particular battle are located following a specific description. With these visual aides, the reader is able to observe an area without leaving the comforts of his home. This is an added benefit to this book.

"This book is a chronological account of the Civil War in Tennessee, not a book about Tennessee in the Civil War," states Mr. Bishop in his preface. Nonetheless, with these elements this publication is essential for any historian who desires to learn more about the War Between the States in Tennessee.

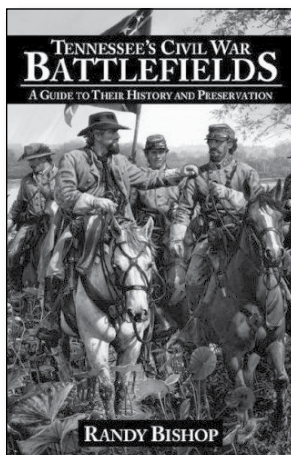
Author: Randy Bishop  
 Publisher: Arthur House  
 1663 Liberty Drive, Suite 200  
 Bloomington, IN 47403  
 Paperback \$20.49

*Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow*

### ***Soldiering For Glory The Civil War Letters of Colonel Frank Schaller***

Editor Martin N. Schaller is a descendant of Franz (Frank) Emil Schaller, who immigrated to the United States from Germany in 1855. With his wife, Mary W. Schaller, Martin Schaller has crafted a fascinating portrayal of a flawed, ambitious man.

Frank Schaller's stern military father had obtained a commission for the eighteen-year-old in the Second Zouave Regiment of the French Army. Disease, which plagued Schaller all his life, caused him to lose his commission



within a year and return home to recuperate. Literally fleeing his German father's wrath for his failed military career, Frank joined his older sister, Marie Dunkler, in Columbia, South Carolina. He took up residence in Janney's Hotel on June 15, 1860, and was immediately introduced into the German/Polish community of Columbia. Through these connections, he met Madame Sophie Sosnowski, whose older daughter Sophie subsequently became Frank's wife, and Gaspard Tochman, a former major in the Polish Army. Tochman became a mentor and military adviser and in many ways contributed to Schaller's rise and fall in the Confederate Army.

Frank Schaller, now twenty-five years old, accepted a position at the new military academy in Hillsborough, North Carolina. He arrived at the train depot on Saturday, February 2, 1861, amid growing talk of secession and war. He followed the secession debate in North Carolina and the surrounding states closely. He believed that military success in the coming conflict would be redemption in his father's eyes and would achieve his fondest dream of leading his men in a gallant charge against the enemy. The War Between the States might be the sublime opportunity for Frank Schaller to "soldier for glory."

Schaller received his coveted commission on June 12, 1861. North Carolina Governor Ellis appointed him a captain in the North Carolina Volunteer Militia. He was ordered to Holly Springs, North Carolina, to command a camp of instruction for new recruits. But his insatiable thirst for a higher rank and possibility of military glory was fueled by a telegram from Gaspard Tochman the following day. Tochman had originally applied to the Lincoln government for a post as United States Ambassador to France. When refused, Tochman shifted his allegiance to the Confederacy. He wrote his old friend Jefferson Davis, proposing to raise and command a "Polish Regiment" made up entirely of foreign-born men. The Confederacy's first Secretary of War, Leroy P. Walker, granted his unusual request.

To Frank Schaller, this opportunity to be a major in the Polish Brigade's Second Regiment seemed like a godsend.

With no thought of his obligation to the State of North Carolina, Frank left immediately. He arrived in New Orleans on June 22 with orders to report to Tochman at Camp Pulaski, outside of Baton Rouge. Thus began Schaller's service in the Confederate States Army, marked by questionable decisions and a share of bad luck.

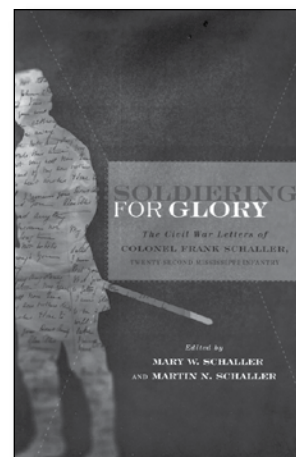
Editors Mary and Martin Schaller have employed a most interesting format in this book by weaving War Between the States history into and around Frank's letters to Sophie, his future wife. Frank's career in the Confederate Army briefly reached the pinnacle of his military desires, but ended in thwarted expectations for promotion and constant battles with "complaints" and illness.

In 1932, Ida Schaller Peacock, Frank and Sophie's older daughter sold her father's correspondence from the 1850s through the 1870s and her typewritten transcription of his materials to the University of South Carolina for fifty-five dollars. These letters and a family scrapbook are in the Sosnowski-Schaller Collection at the University of South Carolina Library.

Southern readers will enjoy yet another glimpse into the life of a Confederate soldier. Included in the book and of interest to those who know the artist is a portrait of Colonel Frank Schaller, CSA, 22nd Mississippi Infantry, in 1862, by Henry Kidd.

Edited by Mary W. and Martin N. Schaller  
 Publisher: University of South Carolina Press  
 1600 Hampton Street  
 Columbia, SC 29209  
 Hardback \$24.95

*Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa*





# NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

## Topic and Rules for the 2009 Oratory Contest

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

With that in mind, the topic of this year's National Oratory contest is

"The battle-hardened soldiers of the Confederate States of America have just won a resounding victory at Gettysburg. Give your Gettysburg Address."

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 per Division.
9. All judges' decisions are final (pending clearance of checks).

We request that each Division have their winner notify the Awards 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. The date, time, and location of the contest will be set by our host camp.

Thank you, and we look forward to a grand time in Hot Springs.

James Turner  
Chairman, Oratory Contest  
jasturner@comcast.net

## SCV National Awards Update

The *SCV Awards Manual* was last revised in February 2006. All awards

will be in accordance with this revised edition. 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 Hot Springs near the SCV Headquarters table by noon on Wednesday, July 22, 2009. 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 PM, Thursday, July 23, 2009. 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 24, 2009, or at the Saturday night banquet on July 25, 2009. Please pick up your award after the luncheon as well as those of 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.

## Limestone College Keeps Winnie Davis Hall

Pictured is Camp 125 Commander Mark Sheppard and past CIC Chris Sullivan at our 2008 Reunion. The print is presented for Elm Springs, a proof of the artwork *The Winnie Davis Hall Of History* at Limestone College in Gaffney, SC. Moses Wood Camp 125 is selling a limited number of these prints to raise money for the restoration of the



Winnie Davis Hall. Limestone has no intentions of changing the name of the building and will restore the museum that once housed many artifacts from the war and the South. Contact Commander Sheppard at mark@thunderhaven.com. The prints are \$25 and come with a certificate of authenticity. Please help us with this project. After all, it is our duty to ensure the true history of the South is presented to future generations. Limestone College plans to do just that. Thank you for your time and feel free to respond or even buy a print.

Commander Mark Sheppard  
Moses Wood Camp 125  
Gaffney, SC

## SCV Race Car Stalled Before First Race

Dear Compatriots,

I hope you are all well. I write you today to report that we have been officially blocked from displaying our logo on a race car in the ARCA race at Rockingham, NC.

When this journey began back in January, we were assured that our logo had been approved. We originally approached NASCAR about the possibility and were turned down, but ARCA had approved our design for the race at Daytona. NASCAR got involved with the issue at Daytona as they own the

track that ARCA was racing on and we switched our sponsorship to the Rockingham race. This was done because NASCAR had no connection to the Rockingham race; it was fully ARCA.

I personally spoke with the owner of the Rockingham racetrack to make sure he would not have any problems. He welcomed our participation and made offers to attract as many SCV members to the race as possible.

We had our green flag and were finishing up the final design when I received a call from our driver, James Hylton. He had just spoken with the president of ARCA, and he informed him that we could not run a car with the Confederate Flag on it. I then called the president and had a lengthy conversation with him about this matter. He would not agree that we had been given approval although he admitted that a man from his organization had spoken with the man responsible for our contract. We only accepted the contract after we had been given approval by ARCA. I explained this, but the president was firm. He allowed that we

could run our car with our name, Web site and phone number, but not our federally registered logo that is issued on many state license plates. I explained that this is unacceptable and not what our contract allowed.

Therefore, our money is being returned. This points out just how much work we still need to do to vindicate the cause of our ancestors and educate the public on the truth of their symbols. I do not know what good will come from this project, but I have hopes. To quote Jack Marlar, "A stable with no horses is always clean." He is right about that, and that is why we continue trying to push the envelop and win as many battles as possible.

I had my final meeting with our driver, James Hylton, and presented him with his SCV membership certificate. He was visibly moved to be a part of this great organization even though he had just lost a much-needed sponsor. After shaking my hand, he covered his head with an SCV cap and told me that from now on, he intends to climb out of his race car, take off his helmet

and don that cap. He then said, "Just let them say something about that!"

Thank you for your support. Onward to the next hill.

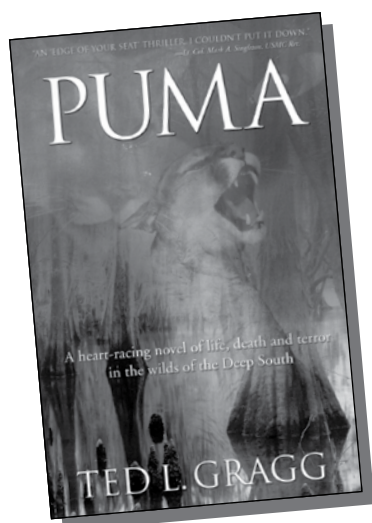
Respectfully yours,

Michael Givens  
Lt. Commander-in-Chief  
givens.scv@gmail.com

## Confederate Veteran Deadlines

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline for submissions</u>
November/December 2009.....	September 1
January/February 2010.....	November 1
March/April 2010 .....	January 1
May/June 2010 .....	March 1
July/August 2010 .....	May 1

## PUMA



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e-mail: cwcadmin@lcs.net**



ANNOUNCING THE

# S.C.V. 2009 REUNION



**HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS - JULY 22ND ~ JULY 25TH, 2009**

When you're making your plans for this year's vacation and reunion, we encourage you to make Hot Springs your destination for both. Stay for a week, bring the whole family, we promise that you won't run out of things to do! That why the James M. Keller Camp Says ...



## *Come for a Reunion, Stay for a Vacation!*

**... because Hot Springs is the vacation capital of the mid-south!**

The city is nestled in the Ouachita Mountain range surrounded by three lakes, of which Lake Ouachita is considered to be one of the ten cleanest in North America. It's also nationally famous for its bass, crappie, and striped fishing. So you and your family can fish, swim, water ski, para-sail, jet-ski, or just sunbathe on the beach. If you prefer something a little drier, try the many hiking and mountain biking trails located in the surrounding hills.

Hot Springs has lots to do for everyone! Magic Springs theme park and Crystal Falls Water Park are a great way to spend a day. The Gangster Museum of Hot Springs is the city's newest attraction, on the same block at the Arlington - and Oaklawn Park now has casino gambling! Take a "Duck Ride" around Lake Hamilton and downtown. Be filled with interactive wonder in the Mid-America Science Museum. Don't miss the huge Tesla coil there -it'll shock you! Check out the famous Josephine Tussaud Wax Museum. Visit the many art galleries and antique stores that line downtown. Dig for your own quartz crystals or drive a few miles south and dig for real diamonds in the only diamond mine in North America that's open to the

public. There's go carting, miniature golf, aquariums, alligator farms, petting zoos, live family entertainment, and historical sites plus lots more that we don't have room to list.

Our host hotel and reunion site is the Arlington, where the famous and infamous have stayed. Babe Ruth, Ronald Reagan and Harry Truman loved hiking the trails surrounding the Arlington. Rose Kennedy vacationed here as did gangster Al Capone whose entourage would take up an entire floor at the hotel. Tell the ladies about the hotel's day spa. Many of the attractions and best shopping of the city are within walking distance of the Arlington.

Hot Springs is where individuals and families come for vacation. There are lots of hotels, restaurants and night life, so the fun ends only when you want it to!

### **!! BONUS !!**

**The Arlington is extending the special rates for ONE FULL WEEK!**

**- Monday July 20th through Monday July 27th - and offering special discount Golfing and Spa packages for SCV Reunion Guests too!**

**Visit our website at <http://scv2009reunion.com/>**



James M. Keller  
Camp 648  
P.O. Box 21701  
Hot Springs, AR 71902  
Phone : 501-701-3133  
[info@scv2009reunion.com](mailto:info@scv2009reunion.com)  
501-538-3326 Cmd. Loy Mauch  
501-282-2003 Lt. Cmd. Willie Gilbert





# 114<sup>th</sup> SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS 2009 REUNION

*PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY*

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ TITLE/POSITION (Commander, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander, etc...) \_\_\_\_\_

SCV CAMP NAME \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_

PERSONAL ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

HOME PHONE (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ WORK PHONE (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ CELL PHONE (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

SPOUSE NAME (For Badge) \_\_\_\_\_

GUEST NAME \_\_\_\_\_ GUEST NAME \_\_\_\_\_

**Registration Nov. 1, 2008 – JUNE 1, 2009 - \$70.00**

**Late registration June 2, 2009 --- July 15, 2009 -- \$80.00**

**(Please don't mail registration forms after July 15, 2009)**

**Registration - Walk in at Convention - \$85.00**

**Registration fee until 6/1/2009**

Qty. \_\_\_\_ x \$70.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Late registration fee after 6/2/2009—Until 7/15/09!**

Qty. \_\_\_\_ x \$80.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Extra Reunion Medals**

Qty. \_\_\_\_ x \$20.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Limited-Edition Numbered 1-50 Reunion Medals**

Qty. \_\_\_\_ x \$75.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Heritage Defense Fund Catfish Dinner & Social**

Qty. \_\_\_\_ x \$27.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

*Profits from the event go to the Heritage Defense Fund.*

**Forrest Cavalry Breakfast**

Qty. \_\_\_\_ x \$23.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

*Profits from the event go to the Forrest Cavalry.*

**David O. Dodd Luncheon.**

Qty. \_\_\_\_ x \$27.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Gen. Patrick Cleburne Breakfast**

Qty. \_\_\_\_ x \$23.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

*Profits go to the Cleburne Monument in Ringgold, Georgia.*

**SCV Awards Luncheon**

Qty. \_\_\_\_ x \$30.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Chaplain's Prayer Breakfast**

Qty. \_\_\_\_ x \$23.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Debutante's Luncheon**

Qty. \_\_\_\_ x \$20.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Grand Banquet and Ball**

Qty. \_\_\_\_ x \$60.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Ladies Garvan Woodland Gardens Tour**

Qty. \_\_\_\_ x \$20.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**The one act play "The Trial of David O. Dodd"**

Qty. \_\_\_\_ x \$10.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

*Profits go to setup a fund for the maintenance of the David O. Dodd grave site.*

**\*No money for meals or events received after  
July 15, 2009, will be accepted.**

**TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED : \$ \_\_\_\_\_**

All pre-registered members are guaranteed a name badge, a convention medal, a convention program and discounts tickets to rides and attractions in Hot Springs!

**Contact Information: [registration@scv2009reunion.com](mailto:registration@scv2009reunion.com)**

**Make Checks payable to James M. Keller SCV**

**Mail Checks to :**

**James M. Keller SCV Camp 648**

**P.O. Box 21701**

**Hot Springs, Arkansas 71902**

## Ancestor Memorial Form

Name of Ancestor \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_  
Ancestor's Unit \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
Relationship to Ancestor (great grandfather, uncle etc...) \_\_\_\_\_

Your name \_\_\_\_\_ Your SCV Camp # \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
Was he a POW? If yes, dates held \_\_\_\_\_ till \_\_\_\_\_ Where held \_\_\_\_\_

If Ancestor died in service, date died (if known) \_\_\_\_\_ Location of death \_\_\_\_\_

\$10 per memorial to appear in the reunion program.

Add a border to make your memorial standout, Add \$5 Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

Have your ancestor memorial placed on the Reunion Memorial Web page, Add \$5 YES \_\_\_ NO \_\_\_

Total for this Ancestor Memorial \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Information: [memorials@scv2009reunion.com](mailto:memorials@scv2009reunion.com)  
Make Checks payable to **James M. Keller SCV / Memorial**  
Mail Checks and this Memorial Form to :  
**James M. Keller SCV Camp 648**  
**P.O. Box 21701**  
**Hot Springs, Arkansas 71902**

Your contact Phone #(\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Your e-mail address \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY!** You do not need to attend the reunion to submit an ancestor memorial. If you would like additional ancestor memorial forms, please copy this form and submit with your registration.

If you have questions about this form, or would like to inquire about rates for purchasing 1/4-page, 1/2-page, or full-page Memorials, email [memorials@scv2009reunion.com](mailto:memorials@scv2009reunion.com)

**National OCR Luncheon : Friday, July 24th - 12:30pm ~ 2:00pm Luncheon is \$20 per-person.**

**Melanie Jacobs Housley - OCR President, Hot Springs Chapter 501-321-0858**

**Make Checks payable to OCR**

**Mail Checks to :**

**James M. Keller SCV Camp 648 /OCR**

**P.O. Box 21701**

**Hot Springs, Arkansas 71902**

OCR Inquiries : [amerart@swbell.net](mailto:amerart@swbell.net) or go to: <http://scv2009reunion.com/ocr.php> for the latest OCR Meeting info.

### **Limited Edition 2009 Reunion Medal!**

**\*\* Notice \*\*** As of this date (Mar. 19, 2009) the first 30 of these medals are already pre-sold! Only 20 of these remain and will be sold on a first-come, first-serve basis

The Reunion Medal that you will receive with your registration packet honors David O. Dodd, the "Boy Hero of Arkansas". David was 17 years old when he was executed as a spy by Union forces in Little Rock in 1864.

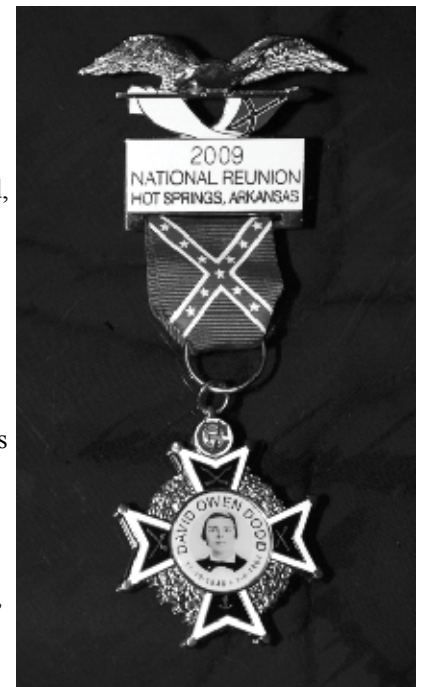
This medallion is cast gold metal with military-grade ribbons and pin-backs. It features a medallion bearing the likeness of David O. Dodd, and a Confederate Eagle clutching the Second National Flag.

For those wishing a **Special Limited-Edition Issue Medal**, we are offering this medallion with the same military-grade ribbons and pin-backs as above - but cast in a silver metal and limited to a jeweler-numbered run of 1 through 50, and presented in a special, sealed jeweler's box.

Please indicate on the Main Reunion Form the quantity of each you wish to purchase. Extra Standard Reunion Medals are \$20, and the Limited-Edition Numbered Silver Medals are \$75 each. To have either medal mailed to you, add \$5 per medal for postage.

To check remaining availability or if you will not be attending the Reunion but wish a medal,

E-mail : [reunionmedal@scv2009reunion.com](mailto:reunionmedal@scv2009reunion.com) for more information.



## 2009 SCV National Reunion Calendar of Events

### Wednesday, July 22

8:00am - 5:00pm

12:00pm - 5:00pm

12:00pm - 5:00pm

1:00pm - 2:30pm

2:00pm - 5:00pm

7:00pm - 9:00pm

Vendor's Set Up

SCV Registration

Credentials

True Confederate History Lecture - Danny Honnoll "The Razorback State During the War"

GEC Meeting

Catfish Dinner & Social

### THURSDAY, JULY 23RD

7:00am - 8:15am

8:00am - 5:00pm

8:00am - 5:00pm

8:00am - 5:00pm

8:30am - 9:30am

9:45am - 12:00pm

9:45am - 11:45am

12:15pm - 1:45pm

2:30pm - 4:00pm

6:30 pm-8:00pm

Forrest Cavalry Breakfast

SCV Registration

Credentials

IHQ Merchandise / Sutler's Sales

Opening Ceremonies

SCV Business Session I

Ladies Tour of Garvan Woodland Gardens

David O. Dodd Luncheon- Jim Lair speaker

Memorial Service

Lecture "Lt. Col. James Henry Burton and the Confederate Ordnance Works" by Dr. Matthew Norman

### FRIDAY, JULY 24TH

7:00am - 8:30am

8:00am - 5:00pm

8:00am - 5:00pm

8:00am - 5:00pm

9:00am - 12:00pm

10:00am - 11:00am

12:15pm - 1:45pm

12:30pm - 2:00pm

2:30pm - 4:00pm

4:15pm - 5:00pm

4:15pm - 5:00pm

4:00pm - 7:00pm

7:00pm - 8:30pm

9:00pm - 10:30

10:30pm-till ?

Gen. Patrick Cleburne Breakfast- Charles Kelly Barrow speaker

SCV Registration

Credentials

IHQ Merchandise / Sutler's Sales

SCV Business Session II

OCR President's Meeting

SCV Awards Luncheon

OCR Luncheon

True Confederate History – "The Wound Has Never Healed" by Ellen "Miss Ellie" Lewis

Cemetery Workshop –Mike Mitchell

SCV Mechanized Cavalry

Art Gallery Walk

"The Trial of David O. Dodd" a one act play

SCV Oratorical Contest

Concert by the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regimental String Band

### SATURDAY, JULY 25TH

7:00am - 8:00am

8:00am - 12:00pm

8:00am - 12:00pm

8:00am - 2:00pm

8:15am - 9:30am

8:15am - 9:30am

8:15am - 9:30am

9:30am - 12:00pm

11:00am - 2:00pm

1:30pm - 3:00pm

1:30pm - 4:30pm

6:00pm - 7:00pm

7:00pm - 9:00pm

9:00pm - 9:30pm

9:30pm - Midnight

Prayer Breakfast –Chaplain-in-Chief

SCV Registration

Credentials

IHQ Merchandise / Sutler's Sales

Army Meeting - ANV

Army Meeting - AOT

Army Meeting - ATM

SCV Business Session III

Debutante Luncheon & Rehearsal

True Confederate History- "Jefferson Davis Comes to Missouri" by Larry McCluney

GEC Meeting

Commander-in-Chief's Reception

Grand Banquet

Debutante Presentation

Grand Confederate Ball



# Confederate Classifieds

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**THE CIVIL WAR NEWS:** Monthly current events newspaper. Preservation, Southern heritage, reenactments, books, calendar, firearms, letters, columns, display, and classified ads. For free sample, call 800-777-1862. [www.civilwarnews.com](http://www.civilwarnews.com)

**IF YOU LIVE THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES,** you should read *The Courier*, your monthly newspaper for our Southern heritage, reenactments, preservation, calendar of events, book reviews, features, display and classified ads for goods and services. **Free sample copy.** *The Civil War Courier*, PO Box 625, Morristown, Tennessee 37814. 1-800-624-0281. E-mail: [cwc1861@lcs.net](mailto:cwc1861@lcs.net) or [www.civilwarcourier.com](http://www.civilwarcourier.com)

**SPECIALIZING IN CONFEDERATE AND UNION** autographs, letters, diaries, documents, postal history, currency, and photos. Contact Brian & Maria Green, Inc., PO Box 1816, Kernersville, NC 27285-1816; Phone: 336-993-5100. Member SCV & MOSB.

**NASHVILLE BATTLEFIELD GUIDE:** SCV author corrects and explains 40 historical markers, with nine maps, 100 photos, 163 pages. Send \$25 to Ross Massey, 7465 Indian Creek, Nashville, TN 37209.

**Confederate Veteran Rate:** The fee for a twenty (20) word ad in Confederate Classifieds is \$20. All additional words are 50 cents each. The minimum fee per ad is \$20. Send all classified advertisements, payable to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, to: Editor-in-Chief, 9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587. **All ads must be prepaid.**

**OWENS & RAMSEY HISTORICAL BOOKSELLERS:** Proud of our Southern Heritage, and honored to be the only bookstore in Virginia still specializing in Confederate titles relating to the WBTS. We buy, sell and trade single volumes or entire collections. Call Marc Ramsey at 804-272-8888, e-mail at [mramsey104@comcast.net](mailto:mramsey104@comcast.net) address: 2728 Tinsley Drive, Richmond, VA 23235. Free monthly catalog. Go to our website and see a picture of your next book – [www.owensandramsey.com](http://www.owensandramsey.com)

**SALE** — Captain, Confederate Artillery uniform. Jacket, trousers, kepi, belt, shoes, suspenders, binoculars –cost \$322—sell \$185. Fit 185 lbs. Warner, 252-937-6810.

**NEW BOOK FOR SALE:** *Nathan Bedford Forrest: Southern Hero, American Patriot* — Honoring a Confederate Icon and the Old South. [www.SeaRavenPress.com](http://www.SeaRavenPress.com).

**ANGLE VALLEY PRESS** — A proud Southern publisher. Comprehensive books on 50th & 35th Georgia Infantry Regiments; Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery; author signed copies. See [www.AngleValleyPress.com](http://www.AngleValleyPress.com) or PO Box 4098, Winchester, VA, 22604 or call John Fox at 540-539-1260; SCV member.

**THE NEXT STEPHEN D. LEE INSTITUTE** is scheduled for February 26-27, 2010, in Nashville, TN. We already have a band and Thomas Cartwright as the Friday evening speaker. Thomas Cartwright is one of the finest Southern historians and speakers and past director of the Carter House in Franklin. The host hotel, the Sheraton Music City, is now ready for reservations at the SCV rate of \$119 plus free parking. The updated Web site is located at [www.StephenDLeeInstitute.com](http://www.StephenDLeeInstitute.com). Please look for more information in future issues.

## Estate Planning Professionals— Join the SCV Network!

Would you like to put your JD, CPA, CFP, CLU or CTO to work for the SCV?

### Your professional skills can help protect Southern symbols!

As a dedicated member of the SCV as well as a participant in our national network of estate-planning professionals, you'll be in a unique position to offer like-minded individuals the guidance and counsel they need to chart their own financial waters.

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By joining the network now — you can meet like-minded SCV members from your area, and help them make a real contribution to preserving and protecting Confederate heritage and symbols while ensuring a true history of the period 1861 to 1865 is provided to future generations!

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

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## Dispatches From the Front

freesboro.

As far as the Army of Tennessee flying these rectangular flags, I know of some groups that maintain that Dalton Depot issued some of these to low-level units (companies and such). Even if this is the case, they would not be official flags, and the finding of the UCV indicates that this issue was already examined and ruled upon. I think the problem that folks had with this affair back in 1904 probably was due to the fact that the square Battle Flag was seen or used by a vast majority of veterans, and very few had seen any rectangular versions. When all the rectangle souvenirs began cropping up, the UCV investigated and reported a conclusion (above and in the University of Georgia Library link). I think that the rectangle version was simply not used enough or at a high enough level, and without any official backing or approval, and thus the lack of recognition ... whereas, the square Battle Flag was the canton of the national ensign, in addition to its official issue at regimental, brigade, corps and army levels during the war.

David O'Neil  
Camp Turner Ashby Camp 1567  
Winchester, Virginia

### Good public relations a must for camps

To the Editor:

As a retired journalist, editor, columnist and author with 50-plus years of experience under my belt, I want to compliment Charles McMichael on his commentary in the May-June 2009 issue of the *Confederate Veteran*.

Camp officers and members need to read this article and recognize that his comments on expanding and improving relations with the public are mandatory if the organization succeeds in reaching its goals and remains a viable spokesman for historical truth.

While working as a reporter and editor, I saw many instances where

public contacts of various groups would approach us in the newsroom with an order to publish their materials, not offering to sit down and discuss the matter or even offering to help arrange photo opportunities or additional interviews. As a result, some editors and reporters would get suspicious or suspect that a certain group was hiding something. Common courtesy and cooperation goes a long way in public communication and dissemination of information. Please pass my sentiments to Mr. McMichael.

He speaks with experience and leadership. Cordially,

Ross McSwain  
General Tom Green Camp 1613  
San Angelo, Texas

### Always points out the higher qualities

To the Editor:

When our organization or our Confederate ancestors are criticized, I believe there is too often an unnecessary tendency to become defensive and respond by delineating the many injuries suffered by Southerners in the wake of the War, or pointing out the innumerable unsupportable acts of omission or commission on the part of the Federal government during the war. Such arguments are negative, responding to criticism with criticism, and represent a position of weakness. They simply invite counterattack. We are essentially fighting the battle on grounds of our adversaries' choosing.

Our Confederate ancestors require no defense, but if pressed to make one, let us proceed from a position of strength. They fought upon the same grounds as their Federal adversaries while suffering even greater privations and hardships, yet they endured for four long years. Such extraordinary

resolve did not spring from a desire to defend slavery or dissolve the Union. Indeed, the vast majority of Confederate soldiers owned no slaves, and many were not enthusiastic supporters of disunion. In explaining why our ancestors fought, the causes of the war are irrelevant, as are the actions of the Federal government during the war. They fought because of their sense of patriotic duty, to defend their homeland against an invader, or out of a fierce sense of individual independence ... reasons as honorable as those for which any soldier has ever fought, and in fighting they displayed the highest levels of personal commitment and sacrifice.

When questioned about my Confederate heritage, these are the qualities that I point out, qualities which leave little, if any, opportunity for retort.

David M. Neese  
Major General William McCain Camp 584  
Caro, Michigan

### SCV program can fund many projects

To the Editor:

By Dialing for Dollars through the Affinity4.com program coordinated through the Sons of Confederate Veterans, your cellular and local phone service and other services will get \$1 per month, per service, per member/nonmember user for the Sons of Confederate Veterans' projects, with 30,000 members with one service per month — approximately \$30,000 monthly for projects.

Other services included are road-breakdown service, credit cards, Internet service, long-distance service, cable and direct TV dish, as well as home and cellular service, all generating approximately \$1 (more or less) each.

Also, travelwithscv.com offers so many varied travel plans available, all offering various donations to the SCV. All of this is available just because you pay the bill enlivening our consumer dollars for our purposes!

Albert Jelks  
Robert E. Lee Camp 2005  
Smyrna, Georgia





# First SCV Meeting Held In Baghdad

A group of SCV members and supporters gathered and held the first known Sons of Confederate Veterans meeting in Baghdad, Iraq, on May 6, 2009, at VBC (Victory Base Complex) in Baghdad. The meeting was organized by CPT Charles T. Pearson who is an Army Chaplain Corps officer.

Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael sent a personal message to be read at the meeting.

After fellowship and supper, they commemorated the May 6 anniversary of Hood's Brigade pummeling Grant at the Battle of the Wilderness.

They are pictured here from left, supporter SGT Brian Whitney, prospective member SFC William Fillyaw, SCV members CPT Charlie Pearson and CPT Bruce Cunningham, supporters of the cause CPT Arkorn Singhaseni, 2LT



Ashley Cline, and prospective member CPT Michael D. Harrison. SCV member CPT John Hutka was the photographer.

*Continued from page 24*

## Recruiting, Retaining and Relating

and should be told and preserved. Let me remind you that there have been more books printed in America about the War of Northern Aggression than any other topic, except our religious heritage. If you do not know stories about your ancestor's trials and hardships, you can find information about the unit he served in. Histories of a great many regiments have been written. If one does not exist, you can find books about the army in which he served. Somewhere there is a 20-to-30 minute program about your ancestors. Find it and give the program at a camp meeting. It is a rewarding and gratifying experience.

For what purpose does your camp exist? Let me suggest that *The Charge* be read at all camp

meetings. How are you going to fulfill *The Charge*? Every camp should have a project! Without a project or goal, how do you know when you have accomplished something??? Most likely you have not!

Send out a newsletter! Being an old-timer, I believe a hard copy in the hands of members is worth much more than an electronic transmission. If your camp cannot afford to mail newsletters, I have just found a project for you. Conduct a fundraiser!

Be punctual in starting meetings. Conduct your meetings in a professional manner. Unless your camp has the same old eight or ten members in attendance over and over, give each a name tag to wear. If your camp does not have more

than ten members — shame on you! Name some committees and give each member a job! Recognize members who have invested time and/or effort in support of your your camp.

Need some guidance and ideas? Order a *Camp Handbook* from Headquarters. Don't settle for a get-together; have a real *Camp Meeting*!

From My Heart In Dixie,

Ed Butler  
edbutlerscv@yahoo.com  
931-544-2002

*Next issue: Uncle Jeff wanted to do his part.*

# The Membership Renewal System (MRS)

By Adjutant-in-Chief Mark A. Simpson

**W**e have in our files and archives at Elm Springs a letter dated September 29, 1913. This recruiting letter was issued and signed by Adjutant General and Chief of Staff Nathan Bedford Forrest and is addressed to "Dear Comrade." Its purpose is to appeal to men who are the "Sons of Confederate Veterans" to come and join in defending their father's good name and history, still our mission and purpose today.

Adjutant General Forrest says in one paragraph, "As a businessman you will realize that it is only through organization that we can accomplish anything, and I appeal to you, as the descendant of a gallant Confederate soldier, to join with us and do your share to perpetuate the memory of your own father."

*... implementing the MRS was soon determined to be a profit center rather than a burden or extra expense and helps us achieve our membership and financial goals without requiring a dues increase.*

Well, we are indeed organized and have been since 1896, but when it comes to *organization*, we still lack some fundamental practices that would ordinarily be part of a routine, modern business structure. While our General Headquarters staff does a marvelous job of managing day-to-day business for the SCV, we still have some challenges that filter down into the Division and camp level.

For instance, collecting annual dues and renew-

als still takes us several months each year and is, for the most part, left up to individual camps and their adjutants to accomplish. Therefore, we probably have as many as 800+ methods of collection. Don't misunderstand me here. Our camp adjutants are some of the most dedicated and hardworking compatriots in the SCV and I applaud their dedication and commitment to a job that only few are willing to take charge of. But as an organization, are we assisting them by providing the essential tools to accomplish the sometimes-daunting task of collections?

In my home Division, South Carolina, where I served as Division adjutant from 2004 – 2009, we initiated the annual Membership Renewal System (MRS) four years ago. Simply explained, this is an annual billing statement mailed to each of our members, established to provide a tool to assist camp adjutants in the annual collection of membership dues. This business platform has enabled the Division to maintain better retention of its members, and, at the same time, provide additional communication to our compatriots for specific funding requests determined by the Division. It has been proven that many men will make an extra donation to a predetermined cause when given the opportunity; the MRS provides that very opportunity in the form of an annual invoice. This is not a replacement for the duties of the camp adjutant, but rather a complement and support to his efforts. For Divisions like South Carolina and Texas, the experience of implementing the MRS was soon determined to be a *profit center* rather than a burden or *extra expense*, and helps us achieve our membership and financial goals without requiring a dues increase.

Let me outline the goal and objectives of the MRS.

## GOAL:

The primary goal of the Membership Renewal System (MRS):

To secure the annual membership renewal of the members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

## OBJECTIVES:

To insure that every member of a Division using an MRS receives at least one formal notice of membership renewal annually.

To assist the camp adjutant by issuing a professionally produced renewal statement in his behalf to all camp members.

To solicit donations as Optional Giving (OG) for selected Division-approved projects, programs and funds.

To solicit the reinstatement of a Division's former and delinquent members.

To receive updates to members' personal data.

To receive individual input on camp operations and functioning via a camp survey.

To present the Division in a businesslike manner to its membership.

To promote a greater *esprit de corp* and pride in a member's Division.

To provide a common, stable and familiar device, the MRS, for all members to respond to on an annual basis.

To promote the sharing of experiences amongst Divisions using an MRS.

To provide for a common set of standards and guidelines for the continuance and maintenance of all Division MRSs, making only those modifications and improvements that will positively impact all Divisions' MRS.

To conduct our business in a manner that would receive the unquestionable praise of our Confederate ancestors ... after all, they are watching us!

*"... you will realize that it is only through organization that we can accomplish anything, and I appeal to you, as the descendant of a gallant Confederate soldier, to join with us and do your share to perpetuate the memory of your own father."*



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS  
SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION  
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SPARTANBURG, SC 29301

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RANDALL BURBAGE  
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HANAHAN, SC 29406-2018

## 2009 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL STATEMENT

MEMBER NO. TO BE ASSIGNED

If your personal data has changed,  
please note at the bottom.

FOR YOUR RECORDS  
TOTAL AMOUNT REMITTED

The SCV is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, Federal ID #64-0766451, so your dues and contributions are tax deductible to the full extent provided for by law.

RETAIN TOP PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS

PLEASE RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT	
DUES - YOU MUST PAY ALL DUES LISTED TO BE A MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING	
LEVEL	DUES AMOUNT
CAMP:	XX.XX
SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION	XX.XX
NATIONAL	XX.XX
TOTAL MINIMUM DUES	
I am pleased and honored to make some additional contributions:	
<input type="checkbox"/> "Rally To The Colours" - Flag Preservation Project	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5, <input type="checkbox"/> \$10, <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 or <input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> A Few Extra Bucks! - Division Heritage Defense Fund	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5, <input type="checkbox"/> \$10, <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 or <input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Junior ROTC H.L. Hunley Awards Program	<input type="checkbox"/> \$5, <input type="checkbox"/> \$10, <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 or <input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Division Life Membership, \$200	
<input type="checkbox"/> For Division Life Members, \$10 contribution to the Division Communications Initiative	
* MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO YOUR CAMP. TOTAL ENCLOSED \$	
PLEASE FOLD ON DOTTED LINE - DO NOT TEAR OR CUT	
FOLD HERE	
CHANGES TO MY PERSONAL DATA	
ADDRESS	HOME PHONE
CITY, STATE, ZIP	WORK PHONE
EMAIL	CELL PHONE
MY ANCESTOR'S NAME & RANK:	
MEMBER NO. TO BE ASSIGNED	
MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO YOUR CAMP & REMIT TO:	
RANDALL BURBAGE 1130 JOHN RUTLEDGE AVE. HANAHAN, SC 29406-2018	
PLEASE MAKE SURE THIS RETURN ADDRESS SHOWS THROUGH WINDOW IN RETURN ENVELOPE	
TURN OVER & COMPLETE CAMP SURVEY	

A sample of the Membership Renewal System.

This year, a number of Divisions, including the General Headquarters Camp 584, will join South Carolina, Texas and Virginia in the implementation of the Membership Renewal System. I want to encourage and ask each member to support the efforts of their respective Divisions in making the MRS as successful and profitable for your Division as it has been for those who have made it part of their routine business approach to annual renewals. As Adjutant General Forrest stated "... you will realize that it is only through organization that we can accomplish anything, and I appeal to you, as the descendant of a gallant Confederate soldier, to join with us and do your share to perpetuate the memory of your own father."

The eve of the sesquicentennial of the *Cause for Southern Independence* is upon us and we must be prepared to enter it with strong membership and solid financial resources. The MRS will prove to be an important and valuable mechanism to help the SCV attain its goals and objectives.





# Confederate Silver Dollar



**Single coin**  
**\$26.00 + Shipping & Handling \***

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

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

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

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



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James E. Stallings, Sr., has  
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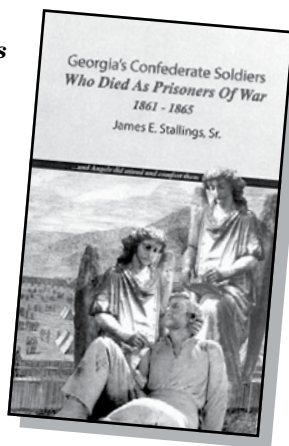
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is divided into two parts.

Part One is devoted to  
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This bust was sculpted by Dr.  
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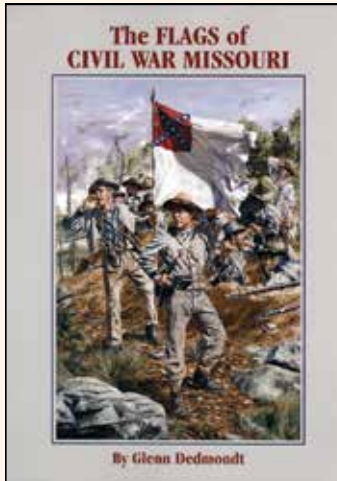
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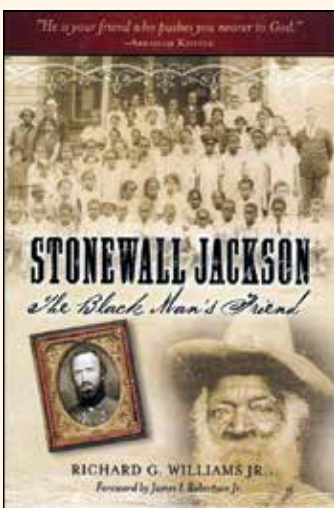
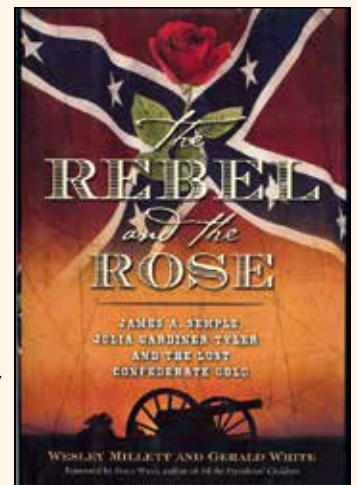
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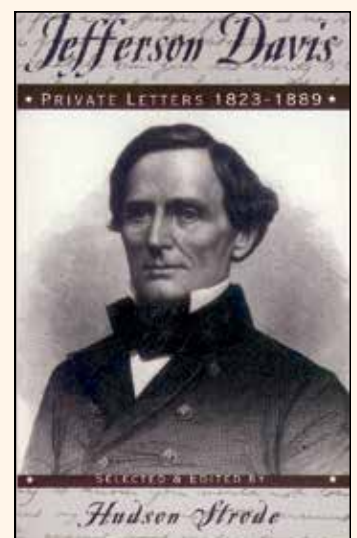
**The Rebel and the Rose: James A. Semple, Julia Garner Tyler and the Lost Confederate Gold.** In April 1865 the War was over for most Americans, including the more than 600,000

soldiers, North and South, who died from wounds or disease. Confederate President Jefferson Davis and much of his administration had fled Richmond, accompanied by an escort of cavalry, various hangers-on, and all that was left of the treasury. With the Davis party was navy paymaster, James A. Semple. He was entrusted with \$86,000 in gold coin and bullion and disappeared into the night. The treasure was secured in the false bottom of a carriage. *The Rebel and the Rose* reveals for the first time what happened to the Confederate gold, until now a mystery. This historically accurate story is more than the accounting of a missing treasury. **110 \$24.95**



**Stonewall Jackson: The Black Man's Friend.** Many historians have touched on Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's relationship with African Americans in light of his Christian faith. *Stonewall Jackson: The Black Man's Friend* explores an aspect of his life that is both intriguing and enlightening: his conversion to Christianity and how it affected his relationship with Southern blacks. Covering the origin of Jackson's awakening to faith, the book challenges some widely held beliefs, including the assumption that this spiritual journey did not begin until his adulthood. Furthermore, Richard G. Williams Jr. examines a paradox of Jackson's life: his conversion to Christianity was encouraged by Southern slaves. That faith would one day lead Jackson to minister to other slaves through his Sunday school class. The book also examines how Providence ultimately came to use him to have a lasting and positive impact on Southern blacks. **111 \$20.95**

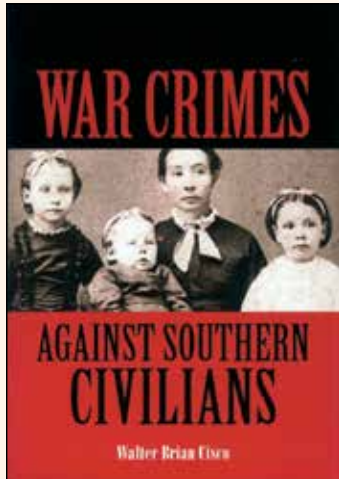
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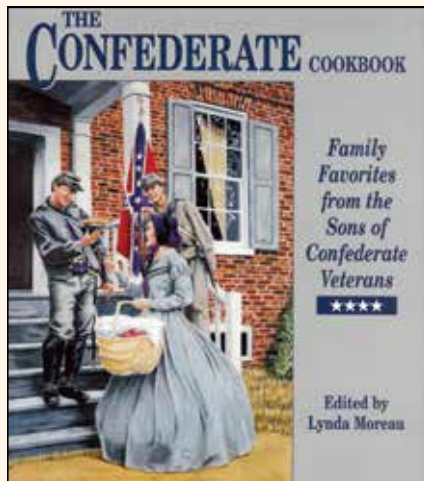
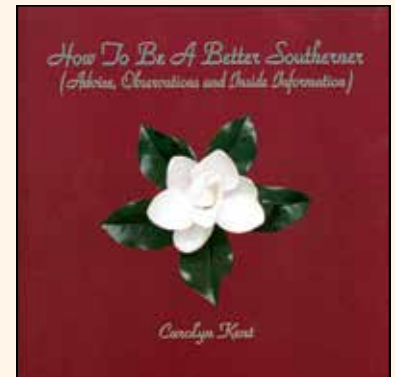
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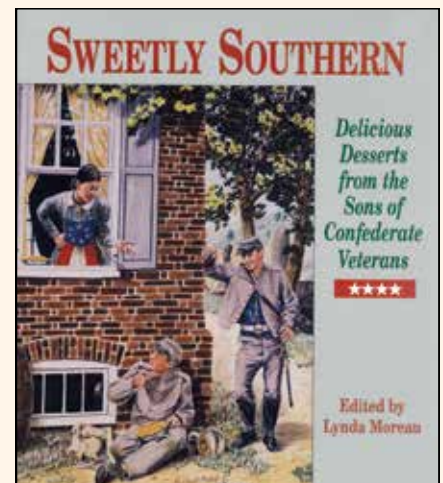
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Quantity Title Price

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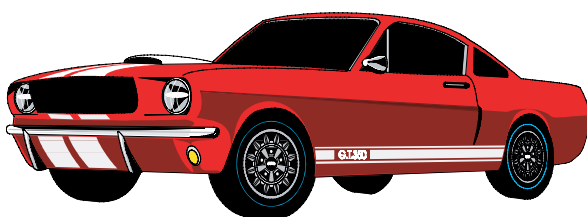
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★★★★★ AMERICA REMEMBERS AND THE ISCV PRESENT ★★★★★

# The Jefferson Davis Tribute Rifle

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

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

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

## The 1862 Richmond Musket Rifle

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

## Only 300 Available

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

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

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

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

Deo Vindice

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

## A Historic Project to Promote and Defend Our Precious Southern Heritage

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



Sketch of statue.

The right side of the stock features an illustration of two crossed Confederate flags (the familiar Confederate battle flag and the Third National flag) laser-etched into the walnut. Both flags are hand-painted in brilliant red, white and blue.

The left side of the stock features a laser-etched quote from Jefferson Davis: "The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form."

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

I wish to reserve \_\_\_\_ of the **Jefferson Davis Tribute Rifle**, at the current issue price of \$2,195.\* My deposit of \$195 per rifle is enclosed. I wish to pay the balance at the rate of \$100 per month, no interest or carrying charges. Thirty-day return privilege.

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